

Shaffer Village Site Redevelopment & Neighborhood Master Plan

The Planning Document is organized into the following Sections:

Section I Existing Conditions & Planning Framework

This section further defines the study boundaries, summarizes findings of previous planning efforts, and outlines how the forthcoming design response and development guidelines are informed by larger context and connectivity patterns.

Section II Strategic Neighborhood Development

This section synthesizes information gathered in the context and connectivity assessments and hones in on three strategic development sites beyond Shaffer Village. Two conceptual development alternatives are proposed for each of these three strategic neighborhood sites. In addition to strategic sites, a summary of priority public investment opportunities has been outlined.

Section III Shaffer Village Master Plan

This section introduces the proposed site Master Plan for the Shaffer Village Complex. Details of the proposed site redevelopment and design components are provided as well as a summary of housing prototypes developed jointly with input from the market study, project stakeholders, and neighborhood residents.

Section IV Appendices

Included in the Appendices are summaries of the supporting project research, stakeholder and public input session outcomes, the final the housing market study and a record of design and redevelopment concepts for the Shaffer Village site.



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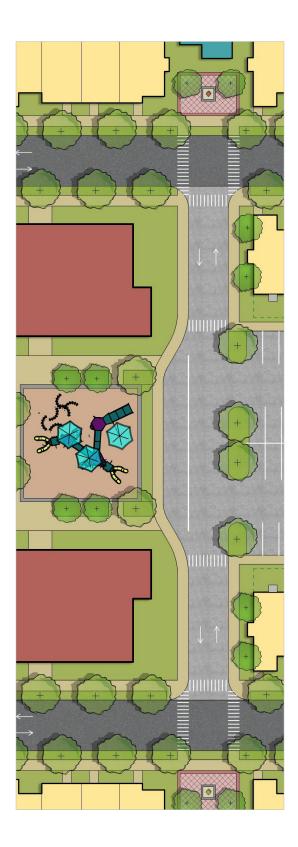
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- A. Supporting Plan Analysis
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Introduction

This Master Plan provides a framework to guide the next phase of redevelopment at the Shaffer Village Apartments complex and strategic planning efforts within the larger neighborhood context. The resulting document builds upon previous planning efforts and reflects a commitment to incorporating input directly from the community level.

By identifying redevelopment priorities and public investment opportunities, this plan seeks to translate an overarching commitment to quality care, accommodation, and services for Shaffer residents into specific site attributes and building typologies that reflect current needs.

It is another key objective of this effort to articulate how Shaffer Village can better integrate within, help to stabilize, and catalyze revitalization of the surrounding area. Included is an exploration of extending development opportunities to strategic neighborhood sites, planning for open spaces, and strengthening key multi-modal links throughout the community.

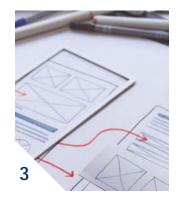
3d Development Group, LLC engaged a local consultant team composed of Wendel Companies - an architecture, engineering, energy efficiency, and construction management firm; as well as the architectural and planning design firm Hamilton Houston Lownie Architects (HHL). Their joint efforts engaged the client, key stakeholders, development groups, and local residents to help chart an exciting new course for the neighborhood.

The following is a summary of key tasks and objectives that were undertaken during preparation of the Master Plan for Shaffer Village and the surrounding neighborhood in 2021. Outcomes of this process form the foundation of this Master Plan.

Project Process & Methodology









Research Process Summary

- Collect and review relevant documents and data, including past plans and strategic planning framework that relates to the larger Riverside area.
- Conduct a high level site analysis of Shaffer Village to validate key issues and opportunities relating to:
- Land tenure;
- Site access & egress;
- Adjacent land use & activity;
- Internal land use & activity
- Develop agreed master planning principles that respond to the above to guide the development of the master plan.

An overview of supporting documentation is contained within the appendices of this report.

EngagementProcess Summary

- Liaise with key stakeholders including the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority and City of Buffalo regarding redevelopment of the site.
- Facilitate a public design charrette directly within Shaffer Village to gather input and ideas from local residents in relation to:
- Key links and amenities within the local and larger site context;
- Opportunities and obstacles to navigating and utilizing services throughout the neighborhood area;
- Attributes and concerns related to the relationship between Shaffer Village and the larger neighborhood;
- Features of proposed residential spaces and site layout

An overview of engagement outcomes is contained within the appendices of this report.

Design DevelopmentProcess Summary

- Prepare master plan concepts that relate to the following key elements:
- Land use & open space;
- Accessibility & circulation;
- Building types & placement;
- Services & amenities;
- Programming;
- Landscape enhancements;
- Safety & security
- Mock up a proposed site and building plan that aligns with goals of the BMHA, directly accounts for replacement of existing units, and addresses varied resident needs.
- Identify strategic neighborhood development sites and proposed reuse options.
- Draft a list of development priorities and public investment opportunities to accompany the proposed plan.

Plan FinalizationProcess Summary

- Present draft plan and concepts to project stakeholders for preliminary feedback.
- Prepare draft report to project stakeholders for preliminary feedback.
- Reconnect with residents to discuss key objectives and design features;.
- Refine the master plan based on collective feedback received.
- Present the final master plan to project stakeholders for endorsement.
- Develop and submit the final report for consideration and endorsement.

Project Focus Areas

The geographic focus of this planning effort comprises a 240-acre area within the Riverside Neighborhood in North Buffalo, New York. The map at right shows the context of the larger neighborhood study boundary. Situated North of downtown Buffalo and the historic Black Rock neighborhood, Riverside was once described as a bustling neighborhood of well-kept homes, thriving businesses and industry throughout most of the 20th century.

In the post-industrial area, commercial corridors in Riverside suffered but the residential fabric remained intact. Specific community needs identified by past assessments include addressing a lack of housing type choice and recreational opportunities through more holistic neighborhood planning.

It is a goal of this planning effort to lay out targeted design strategies for the Shaffer Village Public Housing Re-development and strategic neighborhood sites that catalyze positive change throughout the larger neighborhood.

The overall neighborhood master plan identifies key community open space, multi-modal and trail opportunities as well as other key linkages to form a more complete neighborhood redevelopment.

A broader context outside of the strict neighborhood boundaries is considered to identify key connections to the Riverside community, the redeveloping Niagara Street corridor, the Black Rock Canal and Niagara River Waterfront as well as the emerging Scajaquada Creek corridor that is presently undergoing a significant planning effort.

The Master Plan builds upon previous planning undertaken, in particular the 2010 Riverside Community Plan 'Rediscover Riverside' which provided comprehensive grass-roots gathered data and outlined neighborhood strengths, weaknesses, obstacles, and opportunities to help inform future development.

This plan takes a deeper dive into potential designs for priority areas, specifically sites that through re-development or re-programming will help integrate Shaffer Village into the surrounding neighborhood and the neighborhood into the broader city landscape.

Guiding Principals:

Strategic Site Improvements

Identify design and zoning opportunities that encourage the appropriate balance of neighborhood land use (residential/commercial/industrial), support infrastructure, and bolster public space amenities.

Community Driven Vision

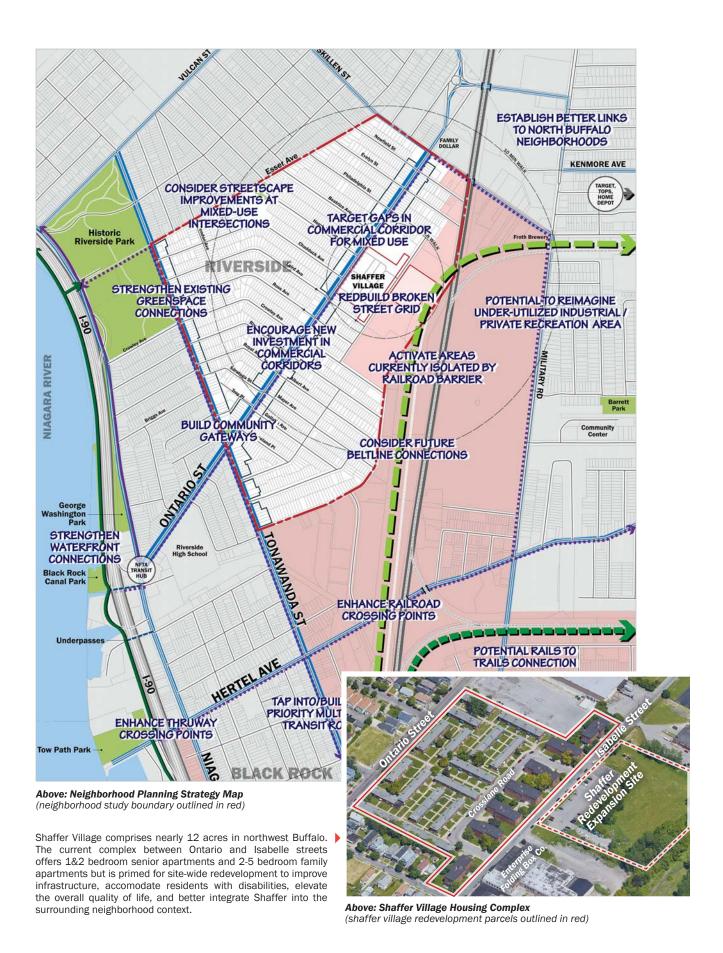
Ensure public housing redevelopment plans are part of a larger neighborhood vision developed with active involvement from a broad set of stakeholders including residents, employers, policymakers and developers.

Neighborhood Unification

Work to de-stigmatize public housing by more seamlessly integrating it into the neighborhood. Reconfigure the Shaffer public housing site to fit back into the neighborhood, eliminating super blocks and building in new portions of a stronger residential grid.

Catalyzing Redevelopment

Use the Shaffer public housing redevelopment to holistically benefit public housing residents and enhance the surrounding neighborhood. Focus on using new structures to activate formerly underutilized sites and build opportunities for better public access, amenities, and positive engagement between residents.



PLANNING FRAMEWORK & SITE ASSESSMENTS

Supporting Plan Summary

Following is a summary of plans and reports completed within the City of Buffalo between 2010 and 2020. The full review and analysis of these reports can be found in Appendix A. Each of these documents outlines guidelines or philosophies that have contributed to the Master Plan for Shaffer Village and the surrounding neighborhood.

An overarching priority is for revitalization efforts to focus on a walkable, mixed use residential community with connections to the water and existing or proposed green space. In addition, a focus on improved access to public transportation, employment centers, various commercial needs to support the residential neighborhood (grocery, services, etc).



(2021) Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping & Field Analysis

The initial geographic information system (GIS) mapping performed by Wendel shows that there are very few adjacent groupings of vacant, in-rem, or publicly owned parcels that could be combined for a larger project.



(2021) New York's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) / Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) Assessment

The neighborhood is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area and includes 1 listed building, and 3 that are eligible. Not all buildings in this area have been assessed, therefore as the plan is developed and moves into implementation, there will be a need for additional coordination with New York State's Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

While SHPO consultation may not be required as part of New York's State Environmental Quality Review Process (SEQR), The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will require SHPO consultation. If a project disturbs more than .25 acres within the city, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be required and will also require SHPO sign-off.



(2020) River Rock Connections Project - Request for Proposals

The Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency requested design proposals for a "River Rock Connections" project focused on building links within the Black Rock and Riverside neighborhoods. Takeaways from this document include:

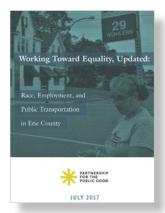
- Increase Public Access to the Waterfront
- Create Complete Streets
- Targeted Brownfield Redevelopment / Rails-to-Trails Opportunities
- · Build a Web of Multi-modal Connectivity
- Ensure Equal Opportunity and Access to Neighborhood Improvements



(2018) Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan

This report focuses on the City of Buffalo Local Waterfront Revitalization Area, a portion of which is within Black Rock and adjacent to the project area. Better connections to the waterfront and Black Rock Canal Park, particularly along Ontario Street, are priority improvements within this plan. Takeaways from this document include:

- · Increase Public Access to the Waterfront
- · Create Complete Streets
- · Build a Web of Multi-modal Connectivity
- Ensure Equal Opportunity and Access to Neighborhood Improvements



(2017) Working Toward Equality, Updated

Assessment of race, employment, and public transportation throughout Erie County with focus on job center accessibility. West Buffalo is connected to 13 out of 17 major employment centers in Erie County but public transit does not provide reliable access to all jobs within that center.

Focus should be placed on siting improved or integrated transit hubs that are more accessible, safe, and comfortable. Increased funding to the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA) for more routes/stops, as well as more outreach/involvement with the communities to identify their needs is also recommended by this report.



(2017) Buffalo Housing Opportunity Strategy

Analysis of the Buffalo housing market in 2017 and principles to help guide strategic decision making. The report established five sub-market types based on neighborhood condition, with this project area being a "Moderate Demand" type for which the following strategies and interventions are recommended:

- Deposit city-owned vacant lots into a community land trust / infill affordable units
- Pursue aggressive code enforcement and compliance assistance
- Extend home rehab loans to property owners on stable blocks
- Acquire and demolish un-salvageable properties
- Invest in corridor beautification along streets that have recently seen investment



(2016) Tonawanda St. Corridor Brownfield Opportunity Area

In 2011 The City of Buffalo began establishing the Tonawanda Street Corridor Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA). This strategy provides expanded eligibility for state-sponsored environmental and economic development programs, including favorable tax and investment incentives for private development. The BOA encompasses 650 acres northwest of the city including industrial parcels within the project area. The Tonawanda Street BOA established 3 main goals:

- Grow the Economy
- Strengthen Neighborhood Complete Streets
- Repair the Environment



(2016) City of Buffalo Bike Master Plan

The Bike Master Plan assessed existing bike facilities throughout the City and proposed new facilities in response to public input. In the project area the bike routes assessed for potential improvement from least to most feasible include Esser Ave, Skillen St, Ontario St, and Tonawanda St.

The plan identified corridor gaps along the above streets, meaning that connections can, and should be improved upon. Catering to these likely improvements should be considered in the Shaffer Master Plan (bike racks, etc.)



(2016) City of Buffalo Unified Development Ordinance

The City of Buffalo developed the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) also known as the "GreenCode" in conjunction with a Land Use Plan completed in September 2016. The Shaffer Village neighborhood is considered a "Streetcar Neighborhood" dominated by residential zones. Zoning districts within this neighborhood are noted below, and in greater detail within the Appendix:

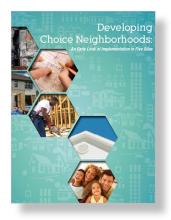
- N-3R Residential (majority of parcels)
- N-3C Mixed Use Center
- N-3E Mixed use Edge
- D-R Residential Campus (Shaffer Village)
- D-S Strip Retail
- D-C Flex Commercial
- D-IL Light Industrial
- D-OG Green



(2016) City of Buffalo Land Use Plan

The City of Buffalo Land Use Plan was part of the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). It identified a series of goals, objectives and land use policies. Land use in this area is generally residential, with commercial and industrial on the outer borders of the project area. The Land Use Plan proposed several goals that should influence future policies and plans:

- Enhance open spaces and create great places on the waterfront
- Leverage and re-purpose former industrial assets
- · Strengthen neighborhoods & reinforce neighborhood centers
- Promote diversity and affordability
- · Reclaim vacant buildings and land
- Encourage transportation choice



(2010) Department of Housing & Urban Development's Choice Neighborhoods Program

The program helps communities revitalize distressed public or Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)-assisted housing and catalyze critical improvements in the larger neighborhood. Takeaways from this document include:

- Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing
- · Improve outcomes of target households related to employment, health, and education
- Building up neighborhood assets like safety, good schools, and commercial activity



(2010) Riverside Community Plan "Rediscover Riverside"

This Riverside-focused report was drafted in response to a larger 2007 Black Rock-Riverside plan and the City of Buffalo's "Good Neighbors Planning Alliance" initiative. The grass-roots effort still serves as a good reference for on-going planning efforts. Takeaways from this document include:

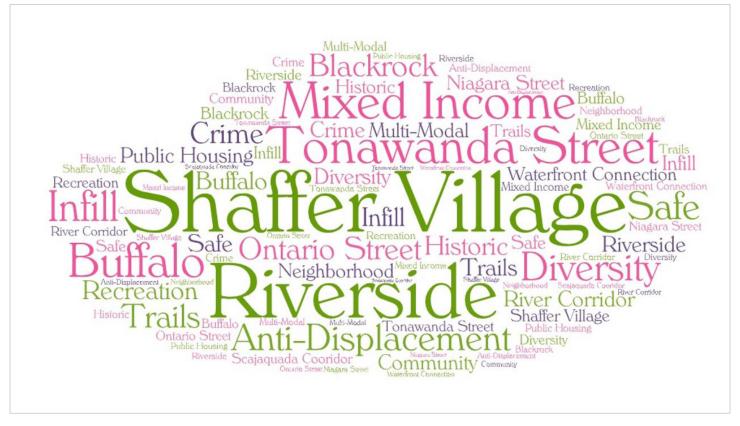
- Infill should have setbacks and blend with existing neighborhood
- · Diversity of housing choices is desired
- · Recreational and community-oriented spaces are lacking
- Enhanced bicycle routes to Riverwalk and Riverside Park
- Important for pedestrian infrastructure to be maintained and improved
- Skillen identified as a major entry and exit gateway for Riverside

Key Takeaways

- Encourage infill development & adaptive reuse
- Better integrate Shaffer Village within the larger neighborhood context
- Use Shaffer Village redevelopment as a catalyst for larger community improvements – especially providing socially constructive community spaces
- Propose strategies for revitalization of vacant & underutilized properties throughout the neighborhood
- Strengthen public transit and multi-modal links to existing assets, including parks and waterfront corridors

Neighborhood Character Assessment

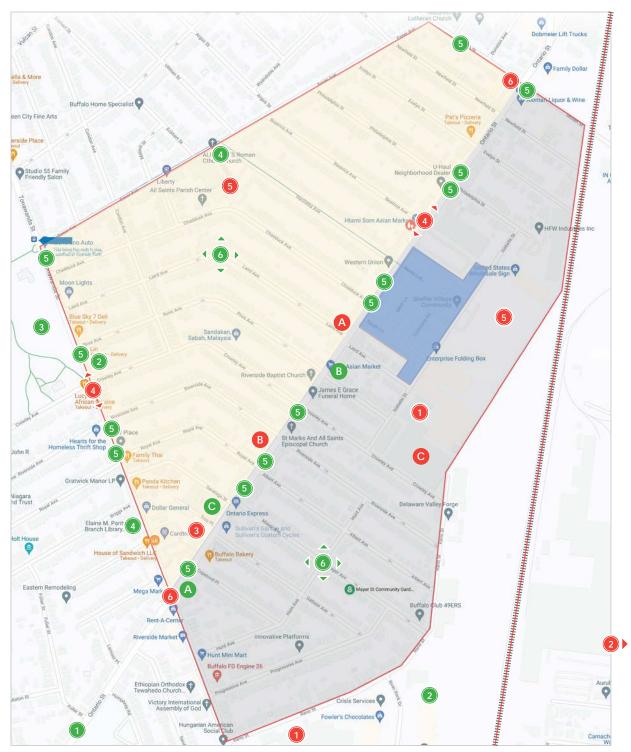
The Riverside neighborhood benefited from sensible planning during initial development in the late 1800's through mid-1930's. Dense residential street grids and uniformly sized building lots helped establish enduring walkability in this area of Buffalo, New York. Industrial use was consolidated along perimeter rail lines and did not encroach upon the residential grid but provided proximate job opportunities. Two bustling commercial corridors bisected the area providing a wealth of nearby amenities for local residents. Public transit was integrated throughout these corridors to easily shuttle residents between the urban core and other local assets, including the commercial waterfront and Olmsted park system.



Above: Diagrammatic "Word Cloud" of commonly expressed terms shared during preliminary project team, stakeholder, and public input sessions. Showcases some of the most notable attributes and obstacles within the planning project boundary as well as priority considerations that emerged for design of the Shaffer Village redevelopment.

Post-industrial era Riverside is visibly mottled by commercial losses along major arterials such as Tonawanda Street and Ontario Street. Fortunately though, residential areas throughout historic Riverside have remained largely intact and continue to attract, retain, and engage residents in part due to those early successful planning measures.

The original Shaffer Village development did not integrate these same planning principals or connect to the larger neighborhood. As a result, Shaffer Village suffers from both physical and psychological isolation. It is important to identify and critically analyze elements of "isolationist design" that currently afflict Shaffer Village and remove those barriers in the redevelopment plans. Rebuilding Shaffer Village is an opportunity for both structural and social improvements; a re-framing of the Shaffer identity as beneficial and integral part of the larger Riverside neighborhood.



Above: Map of Resident Identified Neighborhood Assets and Obstacles (grey, blue, & yellow fill = resident identified districts) (letters correspond to detail callouts on pages 14-15)

Assets Identified by Residents:

- Ontario St. Access to Niagara River Waterfront Usable Space for Local Business & Incubators 1.
- 2.
- 3. Large Urban Greenspace - ex. Riverside Park
- Free Community Resources ex. Public Library 4.
- Good Proximity to Public Transit Stops 5.
- Dense & Walkable Areas of Residential Street Grid 6.

Obstacles Identified by Residents:

- 2.
- Vacant, Dilapidated, & Underutilized Infrastructure No Local Community Center Nearest Across Rail Commercial Vacancy along Ontario & Tonawanda St.
- Lack of Pedestrian & Bicycle Infrastructure 4.
- 5. Lack of Youth-Oriented Public Open Space
- 6. Lack of Identifiable Community Gateway(s) & Branding

Neighborhood Conditions Assessment - Obstacles to Address



Vacant green space at the intersection of Ontario St. and Laird Ave.

Centrally-Located and Sizable Vacant Lots Amid Need for Additional Green Space & Amenities

The Riverside neighborhood could use more public amenities, recreation opportunities, and communal green space. Vacant lots like this seem primed for conversion to transit hubs, mixed use buildings, recreation centers, or more established green space but this location in particular was a former gas station and poses unique challenges to redevelop. Site like this are at key intersections with public transit stops but no longer service the community directly or indirectly.



Vacant lot and grocery severs the Ontario St. commercial fabric

Commercial Corridor Buildings Disconnected or Disengaged from Street

The residential fabric throughout Riverside is stable and dense but a lack of contiguous commercial facades, pedestrian accessibility, occupancy along both Tonawanda and Ontario Streets makes these commercial corridors less stable and productive.

Much of the land along Ontario Street is dedicated to vehicular parking even though a large portion residents living near Ontario Street rely upon alternative transportation modes. Committing central public spaces exclusively to accommodating vehicles also risks large visual and physical gaps if those spaces are otherwise unused or under-programmed.



Former King Sewing Factory Complex Building from Crowley Ave.

Vacant and Underutilized Historic Neighborhood Buildings

Buildings like the former King Sewing Factory off Crowley Ave are rich with history and architectural significance but have been burdened by years of disinvestment and neglect. Now a detriment to the neighborhood, these iconic factories were once bustling with activity and job opportunities for local residents.

Reasons for the original factory location included proximity to the Lackawanna Belt Line. This proximity should remain a consideration, especially if opportunities to integrate pedestrian trails into the Belt Line system materialize. Several city streets were originally terminated to build the complex, new streets could also be considered to restore neighborhood density and provide more varied land use options.

Neighborhood Conditions Assessment - Assets to Expand Upon



Grassroots Garden beside United Methodist Church on Ontario St.

Vacant Parcels and Underutilized Green Spaces Re-purposed for Community Use

Greenspace can be creatively integrated even within an otherwise dense residential fabric. As shown in the image at left and outlined in the 2010 'Rediscover Riverside' Community Plan, publicly owned and otherwise underutilized spaces can be targeted for additional green space.

According to the plan, the Grassroots Gardens application process allows community groups to manage otherwise vacant publicly-owned parcels as community gardens through a lease arrangement between Grassroots Gardens and the City of Buffalo. Efforts should be made to generate broad residential involvement of all areas, ages, and backgrounds in these community groups to foster an environment of shared assets, opportunity, and responsibility.



Inviting Commercial Bump-out at Ontario St. & Laird Ave. Intersection

Commercial Corridor Buildings Engaged with Street at the Pedestrian Scale

While one era of Riverside commerce has passed, a resurgence is possible as new immigrant populations establish homes and businesses. Preserving and restoring small-to-medium sized commercial buildings helps attract locally-owned businesses that often reinvest in their community and offers space for them to grow if successful. Ontario Street also boasts physical assets like wide sidewalks that can accommodate transit shelters, bike-share racks, and cafestyle seating.

On the public side it is important to foster small-business growth and invest in emerging nodes. Targeted accessibility and streetscape improvements can help calm traffic, build identity, and attract further investment to more sustainable nodes vs. trying to elevate entire corridors at once.



Riverside Apartments at 238 Ontario St. (Former Riverside Academy)

Re-purposing Historic Neighborhood Structures for Commercial or Residential Use

Riverside Apartments is one of several schools across the city to be adapted into affordable housing. Vacant and aging infrastructure pose a dilemma for many communities but the conversion potential remains strong.

There's particular pressure to preserve historic structures but it's often difficult to find viable new uses and financing for restoration. In a growing number of cases, affordable housing has emerged as the solution.

Former schools and notable "daylight factory" buildings in Buffalo lend themselves well to housing reuse with large windows and tall ceilings. They also allow the buildings to retain much of their original character adding cultural richness to the community.

Neighborhood Connectivity & Accessibility Overview

Based on informal outreach polling during a public engagement event, the majority of Riverside neighborhood residents have personal vehicles and the majority of Shaffer Village public housing residents do not. Families within Shaffer Village were more likely to own a personal vehicle than elderly residents, so designing safe and reliable access to public transit, amenities, and services should be a top priority when considering placement and design attributes of senior housing within the redevelopment area.

PUBLIC TRANSIT

40%



RIDE SHARE

25 % Polled as Primary Transit Mode



PERSONAL VEHICLE

20 0 0 Polled as Primary Transit Mode



BICYCLE

10%



Polled as Primary Transit Mode (Mostly children staying within neighborhood but they say most streets are unsafe for cycling)

WALKING

5000
Polled as Primary Transit Mode*



Priority Considerations for Improving Connectivity as part of the Redevelopment

Increase Multi-Modal Accessibility:

Shaffer Village and the Riverside neighborhood are well connected to public transit but lack contiguous, safe, multi-modal links to nearby recreational assets and amenities. It is important to invest in transit stops, intersections, bike racks, and other amenities for those who rely on alternative transportation.

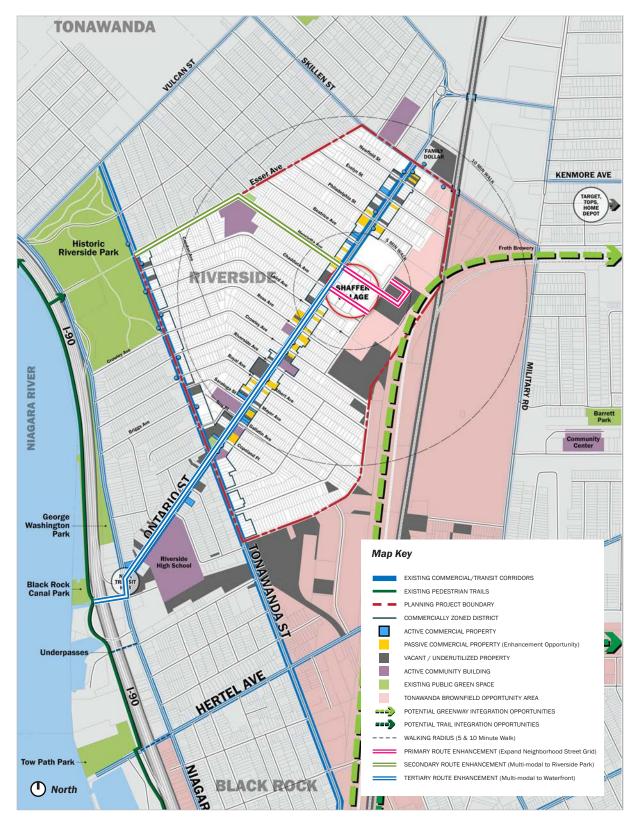
Increase Neighborhood's Visual Identity:

Build a visual identity with streetscape improvements along Ontario, gateways at key intersections, and strategic amenities/attractions that activate areas without negative impacts to residents such as noise and surface parking lots.

Increase Commercial Density & Flexibility:

The residential fabric throughout Riverside is stable and dense but a lack of contiguous commercial facade and occupancy along both Tonawanda and Ontario Streets makes these commercial corridors less stable and productive. Aesthetic and activity gaps that break up an otherwise continuous commercial facade have cumulative consequences including increased literal and perceived distance to goods and services, reduced local business opportunities, and visible disinvestment from public-facing streets and buildings.

^{*} Residents indicated they walked more when there were more amenities and destinations along Ontario Street like the public grocery store.



Above: Map of Primary Transit Routes and & Key Connecting Corridors to be Enhanced

As part of the outreach and engagement process local residents helped confirm key linkages and gaps within the neighborhood circulation to be addressed as part of this planning effort. The map establishes a route enhancement hierarchy to be further explored in the design phase.

Connectivity - Identifying Assets & Obstacles



ASSETS

The larger Riverside neighborhood has a good housing density and areas with a balanced hierarchy of street sizes and types that can support infrastructure for all modes of transportation including walking, cycling, and vehicular mobility.



Dense residential street grid throughout Riverside neighborhood.



Close proximity to public transit lines for all neighborhood residents.



High demand for multi-modal transportation options especially in Shaffer Village area.



X OBSTACLES

Many Shaffer Village residents rely on public transit but local land use caters more to personal vehicles. Gas stations, surface lots, and auto-shops are purposeful but should be balanced with investments in the more human-scale multi-modal experience.



Shaffer Village is disconnected from the larger neighborhood street grid.



Public transit stop amenities and pedestrian street crossings could be improved.



Very limited bicycle infrastructure including bicycle lanes, racks, repair shops, and bikeshare programs.

Accessibility - Assessing Proximity to Amenities

We sought to identify how and where Shaffer Village residents currently travel to meet basic needs. The objective being if residents spend the most time where they live, then meeting basic social and physical needs all within walking distance from Shaffer Village (without isolating Shaffer from the larger neighborhood in negative ways) becomes priority. Alternatively the redevelopment can introduce new amenities and foster healthier habits and patterns of daily life through improved connections to priority destinations.



This public charrette board prompted attendees to place a sticker on the local greenspace visit most often. Circular sticker colors reflect the mode of transportation used to get there (red=bus/blue=car/green=bike/yellow=walk). Most neighborhood residents visit Riverside Park but indicated multi-modal route improvements to the park would be welcome, especially to improve safety for children traveling there from Shaffer Village.



This public charrette board highlighted grocery, household, and convenience stores within 5 miles of the project boundary. Residents indicated that very few amenities exist within walking distance. The majority of residents visit a big-box shopping center in North Delaware which is harder to negotiate for residents without cars. One resident committed to supporting local business takes public transit once monthly to the fresh food markets on Hertel Avenue. Their journey takes twice as long as it would with a personal vehicle and if attempted, would require more than an hour long walk in each direction.

















STRATEGIC NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

A core goal of the redevelopment plan is integrating the BMHA housing and residents into the broader Riverside neighborhood. To help support this objective, the project team evaluated additional redevelopment potential in the blocks surrounding Shaffer Village. Three (3) strategic neighborhood sites were selected for further study. These sites are each highly distinct from one another and offer varied redevelopment opportunities ranging in scale and complexity. These sites have been evaluated conceptually for their redevelopment potential, including their capacity to fit appropriate programs. For each site, two (2) site plan alternatives are conceptualized.



STRATEGIC SITE A: 308 CROWLEY STREET

308 Crowley Street is a significant industrial property in the Riverside neighborhood. A former sewing machine factory, the complex has served many uses during its life. Though constricted by existing warehouse buildings in disrepair, this opportunity is driven by the presence of public ownership through the Buffalo Urban Development Corporation.



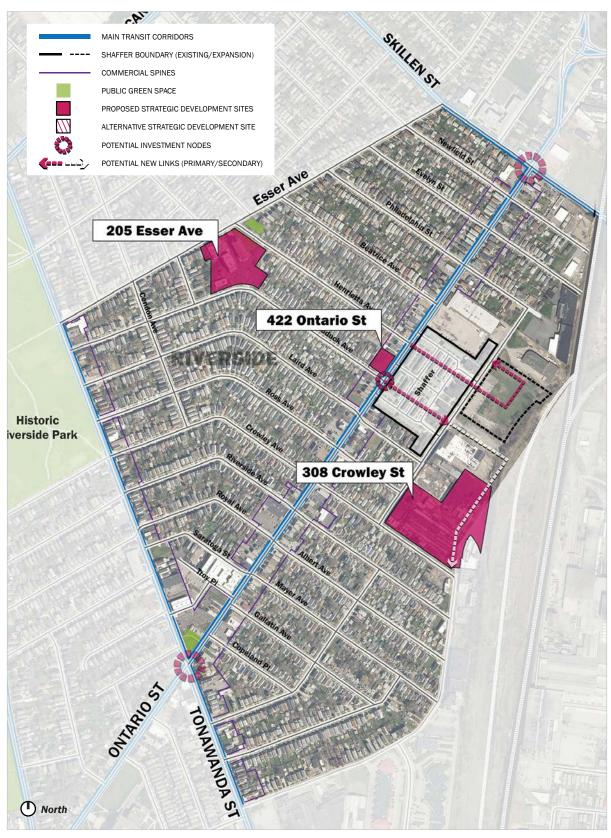
STRATEGIC SITE B: 422 ONTARIO STREET

422 Ontario Street is ideally located directly across the street from Shaffer Village. It offers the opportunity for the redevelopment to impact both sides of Ontario Street and instigate a more transformational impact to the neighborhood. An unimproved site, it is the location of a former filling station with potential opportunity to enter a redevelopment project into the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program.



STRATEGIC SITE C: 205 ESSER AVE.

205 Esser Avenue is a potential adaptive reuse project of the former All Saints Parish Elementary School. Two existing school buildings, connected, sit on the site and total just under 50,000 square feet. A project here would have the potential of qualifying for historic tax credits for its redevelopment. Existing parking is on the site with some potential room to expand. However, all existing parking is presently dedicated to the church facility.



Above: Location of Strategic Development Sites within the Neighborhood Planning Boundary

308 CROWLEY STREET

Site A Design Alternatives



Existing Conditions:

The sprawling industrial campus at 308 Crowley is a landmark of the Riverside neighborhood. The property offers an opportunity for significant reuse and redevelopment. The Buffalo Urban Development Corporation has recently approved the demolition of several areas of the former complex. This includes Area C, the former tool room and former electroplating and polishing room, Area D, the former Laboratory and Area E, a major part of the former factory. This will open up approximately 1.2 acres for new development, including a prominent corner of Crowley and Isabelle streets.

Redevelopment Considerations:

The complex is presently vacant and in severely deteriorating condition to the point where components are hazards to public health. There is a plan in place for the Buffalo Urban Development Corporation to partially demolish the complex while maintaining several iconic elements, including the Crowley Street tower, the boiler house and the chimney.

Two alternatives for redevelopment are proposed for the site. However, the demolition plan provides limited acreage for flexibility in new development.

Design Objectives

- Preserve iconic architectural features of the original factory and use materials that balance modern needs with reference to the historical structures.
- Build in pedestrian and vehicular circulation that contains most activity within the inner areas of the site to prevent significant increases in noise or vehicular congestion on adjacent residential streets.
- Provide one comprehensive redevelopment plan for the full site: Alternative A2 provides a concept for the redevelopment of 90% of the site, offering a larger opportunity, while saving the iconic tower on Crowley Street, the smokestack and the boiler house.
- Provide one more targeted redevelopment plan for addressing only planned demo areas: Alternative A1 conceptualizes redevelopment of only the areas currently slated for demolition.

Design Solutions



RABELLE STREET

NEW PARRONG

P

when compared with concept A2.

Major redevelopment on 90% of factory property. Stakeholder feedback favored this approach as it more comprehensively considers the site and balances structural, vehicular, and open space. The main constrainst is this approach requires further demolition at an eligible historic property but could preserve the iconic chimney, boiler house, and factory tower on Crowley Street. Introduces new 3-story structures built around preserved icons and includes 20 townhouses along the potential future greenway and across Crowley Street. Totaling just under 200,000 total square feet, this project could accommodate a mixed use approach or 150–175 new apartments, plus the townhouses.

Image Above: Precedent showcasing one example of a historic building retrofit that preserves more of the original building details and floorplan configuration.

Image Below: Precedent showcasing how architectural detailing can be preserved and referenced in the redevelopment plans. Desirable features of this precedent include streetscape enhancements that could also improve the relationship of this site to the residential environments along Crowley and Isabelle Streets.



422 ONTARIO STREETSite B Design Alternatives



Existing Conditions:

Directly across from the primary Shaffer Village site, 422 Ontario Street offers a strategic opportunity for the redevelopment to restore building density on both sides of the Ontario Streetscape.

Adding building density and additional units here would help break the reality and perception of Shaffer Village as an island unto itself. This intersection has the opportunity to be both an inviting, active, and useful neighborhood hub as well as a welcoming gateway to Shaffer Village.

Existing benefits at this intersection include a traffic signal and popular bus stop. Limited commercial space could be added on the ground floor of both 422 Ontario and the Senior Living Complex on the East side of the street, diversifying activity on the ground level and presenting a more public-facing, welcoming environment to residents and visitors.

Redevelopment Considerations:

At present the site is an unimproved, grassy lot. The non-local owner has placed concrete barriers around the street-facing perimeter as a measure to prevent cars from accessing and parking on the lot. Being a former gasoline filling station, it is presumed that environmental contaminants exist on the site.

Design Objectives

- Create new opportunities for organized, safe, and inviting youth recreation.
- Creatively re-purpose the former gasoline station in a way that is safe, accessible, and useful to the community.
- Activate the corner of Ontario Street and Chadduck Avenue and infill to close this gap in a main commercial corridor.
- Provide safe access to the site from both sides of Ontario Street and utilize the site redevelopment to also improve the public transit stop(s) fronting Ontario in this location.
- Design with the existing neighborhood residents and proposed future Shaffer Village building tenants in the Senior Complex in mind. Try and design to limit undesirable noise and congestion while also promoting positive activity that helps increase visibility and safety in this area.

Design Solutions



This concept helps to fill a void for community and youth recreational assets while making a statement investment along Ontario Street. The corner is anchored by a new concession and storage building, which would also enhance amenities for adjacent public transit stops. A number of urban courts could be accommodated, such as basketball (full and half courts), multi-purpose courts, and pickleball courts as shown. Alternative amenities like a community garden could also be accommodated. Sound buffering from these activities should be addressed along the site boundaries.



3-4 story infill opportunity. This concept proposes an urban apartment building with limited commercial space on the first floor. Aims to re-establish quality urban form and re-activate both sides of the street in addition to adding residential density. The new build includes 21,000 square feet of space with 13 apartments and 3,000 square feet of restaurant/retail space on the ground floor. Architectural character should reflect the planned senior apartment complex on the opposite side of the street.

Images Above: Precedents showcasing how recreational facilities can be integrated within a more urban context using tall fencing. Useful if site cannot be overly excavated or structurally developed. Sport courts can be more easily accessed, viewed, maintained, and policed if situated near public transit along main roads like Ontario. Presents unique grant funding and art opportunities.

Image Below: Precedent showcasing an example of a mixed use building activating a street corner between commercial and residential streets. The new building incorporates historical detailing and offers inviting retail space for small business or local amenities like laundry, hair styling, dining, medical, or even a bicycle shop that could also create jobs.



205 ESSER AVENUE

Site C Design Alternatives



Existing Conditions:

The former All Saints Elementary School was closed in 2015 and has remained largely unoccupied since. The adjacent church on the property remains open and a very active part of the community. In addition to the buildings, which appear to remain in good condition, the site features a striped asphalt parking lot. The grounds are well cared for and maintained. It is also possible that the buildings would qualify for Historic Properties Tax Credits for adaptive reuse.

Redevelopment Considerations:

The former school is made up of two buildings totaling nearly 50,000 square feet of space. The property would make an ideal candidate for conversion to a mix of community and residential space.

The rear building, just less than 20,000 square feet offers ideal dimensions for apartments. The depth of the front building, 120'x 130', presents moderate challenges for residential conversion due to the need for integrating natural light to the core, but presents other unique opportunities for reuse as a new Community Center.

As an adaptive reuse project, the site could accommodate between 25-35 units without creation of a community center or 10-12 units with a community center plus the incorporation of townhouses fronting Chadduck Avenue.

Design Objectives

- Site development alternatives for Strategic Site C are each driven by adaptive reuse potential of the former All Saints Elementary School building.
- Both alternatives envision full redevelopment of the school buildings, including opening up the core of the north building to allow more natural light into the building, enabling creation of a Community Center and additional residential units to be constructed.
- Both concepts for redevelopment envision additional site improvements to the surrounding lot. Recognizing the property's location on the bend of Chadduck Avenue, there is potential for a connecting terminal view to Shaffer Village.

Design Solutions



Left: Concept C1 envisions green space development at the rear of the site, on the bend of Chadduck Avenue, softening the impact of the asphalt parking lot while providing the opportunity for an iconic terminal view from the primary Shaffer Village site. Existing buildings are rehabilitated and considered for alternative use as a Community Center and/or for additional housing options.

Image Below: Precedent showcasing one example of a creative reuse of expansive surface parking lots located near churches and or schools. The asphalt can be marked with paint to provide road maps for games or in this case, to help children learn how to ride their bicycles and understand the 'rules of the road' to more safely bicycle in the larger neighborhood.





Left: Concept C2 envisions five additional townhomes constructed at the bend on Chadduck Avenue, infilling the gap in the residential fabric of the street. Parking is reconfigured to accommodate additional spaces on the west side of the site that were lost due to the new structures. This alternative also imagines the rehabilitation and reuse of existing structures for a Community Center in the heart of the neighborhood.

Image Below: Precedent showcases another strategy to activate underpreforming spaces like surface parking lots. Especially in the Riverside neighborhood where walkable fresh food resources are scarce, coordinating with fresh food vendors to take part in a weekly market or mobile dropoff program would be a great way to program the space and provide a community service.



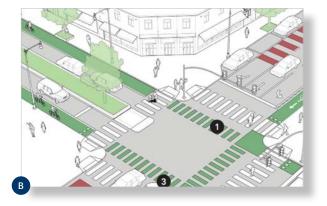
Public Investment Opportunities

This plan identifies a selection of "quick win" strategies that could be implemented as part of or even prior to the larger Shaffer Village complex redevelopment project. The items below aim to address needs identified by community members beyond those directly related to the housing complex itself. A few opportunities to improve the site and neighborhood experience include:



Install Bicycle Racks & Secure Bicycle Storage Areas

Forward-looking cities promote cycling as a way to reduce problems ranging from air pollution to traffic deaths. But investment in urban bike infrastructure tends to first benefit wealthier riders before lower-income residents and people of color. This happens even though most residents who bike to work or shop live in low-income households. The Shaffer Village area especially would benefit from design interventions that help residents more safely ride, park, and store bicycles. These interventions could include secure bike storage lockers, cages or racks at Shaffer Village, and expansion of the Reddy Bike Share service boundary to add a hub at the popular Riverside Park and another along Ontario Street.



Improve Pedestrian Crossings at Key Intersections

In Buffalo and many other U.S. cities there has been a recent increase in pedestrian fatalities, an impact that often disproportionately affects low-income and minority neighborhoods where residents rely on alternative transportation modes. Problems contributing to this issue include broken or missing sidewalks, inadequate outdoor lighting and signage, distracted drivers and pedestrians, and wide streets that facilitate speeding. Targeted improvements to the pedestrian environment near Shaffer Village could be made at the Ontario St. and Chadduck Ave. intersection where a traffic light already exists. Improvements could include adding curb cuts, curb extensions, high-visibility crosswalk and advance markings, audio-enhanced crossing signals, signage, and crosswalk approach parking restrictions.



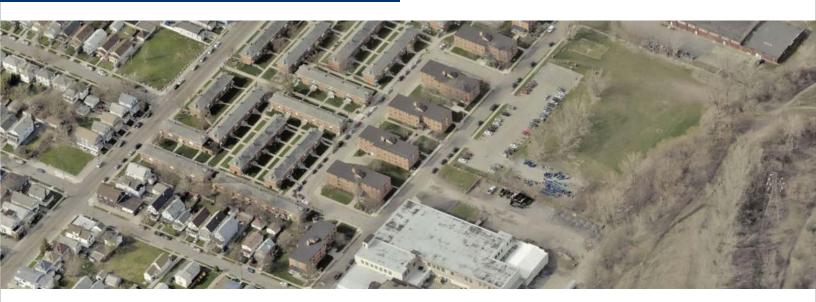
Improve Public Transit Stops at Key Intersections

The intersection of Ontario Street and Chadduck Avenue was heavily referenced in the public input sessions as an important transit stop, especially for use by Shaffer Residents. There are opportunities here beyond improving pedestrian access to the transit stops to also introduce amenities of other highly utilized and visible transit stops throughout the city. As seen in the image at left, NFTA bus shelters help to protect individuals from the elements and also offer branding and marketing opportunities. This could be a location where prioritizing installation of a shelter would help to better serve the needs of Shaffer Village residents.



Above: Map Identifying Priority Public Investment Nodes

SHAFFER VILLAGE MASTER PLAN



The future vision for Shaffer Village is as a community that has re-established itself as a desirable place to live in Buffalo's Riverside district and a standard-bearer for mixed-income affordable housing communities in the City of Buffalo.

The master plan for Shaffer Village presents a newly-constructed urban campus, integrated with the surrounding neighborhood. Reflective of the surrounding urban fabric and the diverse local population, the new Shaffer village offers varied living and lifestyle opportunities.

The objective of this plan is to make Shaffer Village a place that not only inclusively welcomes people to live, but also becomes a desirable neighborhood location to view, pass through, and visit for people from all walks of life.

Concept diagrams were the starting point for developing our design approach. Concepts were informed by gathered field data, supporting plans, and preliminary meetings to establish guiding principals. A series of analytical sketches helped to visualize parameters and opportunities for each redevelopment parcel. These initial ideas were presented to the stakeholder committee for review. Following an exploration of alternatives, the design approach was refined into a series of targeted solutions and detailed in the comprehensive site plan.

Preliminary Concept Ideas

- Early redevelopment concept retaining some existing structural footprints but diffusing density across either side of Isabelle Street in favor of pockets of green space, integrated parking, and vehicular connections to Ontario Street.
- This concept design also spans Isabelle Street but consolidates green space into a central campus-like quadrangle with lots of building frontage to increase visibility and safety.
- Another iteration of the urban framework with a balance of structural density, varied housing types, and common green spaces at the heart of each organizing block.
- This concept further explores extension of the neighborhood street grid into Shaffer Village to enhance the overall urban fabric, while providing an internal green space fronted by residential units.
- This concept retained much of the existing site layout, while providing diversity of unit types, and focused on activating the development with amenities along Ontario Street.
- This concept further explored 'campus' layout components, shifting orientation inward and pulling circulation and housing towards central community gathering areas.

Preliminary Concept Sketches

Shaffer Village Concept Development



Anchoring Site with Community Buildings and Central Greenspace



B ENHANCING
WILDOTO THERE
GAMPASTO
AMENITIES AT
ONTORIO

Focus on Enhanced Amenities Along Ontario Street

Focus on Integrating Green Spaces and Anchoring Community Buildings



Above: Shaffer Village Master Plan Boundary - Existing Conditions

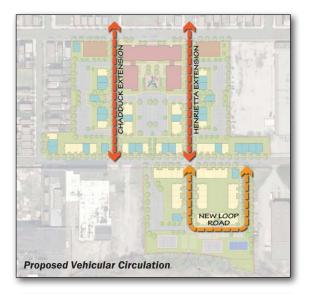




Above: Shaffer Village Master Plan - Comprehensive Site Plan Design

North

Shaffer Village Master Plan - Elements of the Design



SITE CIRCULATION - EXTENSION OF THE STREET GRID

The central concept of the redevelopment plan is extending the Riverside neighborhood street grid into the Shaffer Village parcels. The plan will see both Henrietta and Chadduck extend all the way through to Isabelle Street. The extension of Henrietta across Isabelle Street will also form a new 'loop road' through the expanded section of residential development.

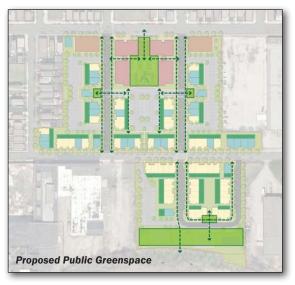
These street grid extensions will improve both general mobility and the neighborhood character. A neighborhood scale street grid throughout Shaffer Village will allow the residential development to more seamlessly blend into the existing neighborhood and promote increased mobility and visibility throughout the entire development to also improve security.



LAND USE & OPEN SPACE

Recognizing the context of a mixed-use commercial nature along Ontario Street, buildings fronting Ontario will be of larger scale and feature a slight mix of uses with some commercial and/or community space at the ground floor. Deeper into the interior of the site and across Isabelle, uses will be strictly residential, akin to the residential streets found throughout the community. Structures will be complemented by a balanced mix of greenspace, programmed plaza spaces, a playground and sports courts. The most prominent public space will be in the center of the site and feature an enclosed playground and plaza space.

An important element of maintaining this dense residential fabric is integrating vehicular parking within the site to avoid pressure on surrounding streets. Streets within the development will feature alternate-side parking and connect to central and periphery lots on either side of the development. This is a significant improvement from present conditions which limited parking to a single loop road to the rear of the site and a remote lot across Isabelle street.



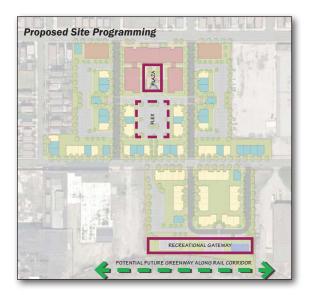
LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

The design cautions against the integration of vast open spaces that can feel empty and unsafe, while presenting a challenge to maintain. Instead, the site is designed to reflect a more urban setting, utilizing smaller greenspaces in key locations to provide universal access, enhance viewsheds, and promote a sense of ownership amongst the residents.

It is recommended that the development establish a beautification committee, that can work with maintenance staff to identify improvements while also fostering volunteer stewardship of the space.

In addition, streetscape improvements, including trees, along existing and newly proposed road extensions will further serve to make the neighborhood feel inviting, and reflect a commitment to building a healthy, beautiful, and well-integrated development.

Shaffer Village Master Plan - Elements of the Design



SITE PROGRAMMING & ACTIVITY ZONES

As noted in land use, a central square adjacent to the Senior Apartment Building is a defining feature of the new development. This space will cater to families and senior residents looking for safe, secure, and well-lit spaces for play, small gatherings and picnics. It will feature a signature playground, and for special occasions, the adjacent lot can be closed off to create a central community or neighborhood event space.

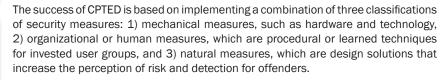
Development restrictions near active rail lines limited housing potential in the southern portion of the site, so the area has been re-imagined to provide recreational amenities. Located across Isabelle Street towards the Tonawanda Rail Corridor where a future greenway is proposed, space has been specifically designated to serve as a community garden. Other amenities proposed here include multi-purpose sports courts to host basketball, street hockey, box soccer, etc. This location is envisioned to serve as a future recreational gateway to the neighborhood if the Tonawanda Railroad Corridor Greenway vision is realized.



SAFETY & SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

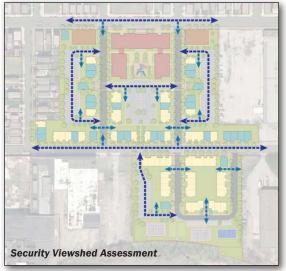
While design strategies alone cannot be expected to eliminate crime it is important to remain cognizant of site attributes that facilitate both negative and positive behaviors. As part of a commitment to designing through the lens of safety and security, this plan has been reviewed by a certified Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) professional who has provided the following feedback:

"In the efforts to decrease crime within the project boundaries, the design team is incorporating crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) strategies. CPTED is the process of designing the built environment with the intent to reduce the opportunity for crime and reduce the fear of crime for the users. CPTED goes beyond the traditional target-hardening approach, which utilizes physical and artificial barriers to prevent crime, and further considers the behavior of people in relationship to their environment. The ideal design solution produces a better-designed and used environment that enhances the use of the space for the legitimate users, while at the same time prevents crime."

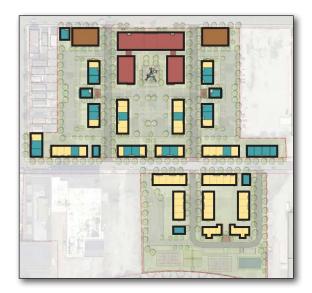




- Fronting buildings to public spaces and right of ways for "eyes on street"
- Limiting hidden spaces that are out of plain view
- Integrating centrally located play and public space within the community
- Maintaining open sight-lines through the development
- · Ensuring each space can be policed effectively by car or foot
- Preventing spaces are inaccessible and ensuring there are no "dead-ends"
- Establishing boundary fencing and barriers at key locations, including around children's play areas and the southern perimeter to prevent all-terrain-vehicle access from the rail corridor in and out of the neighborhood.



Shaffer Village Master Plan - Elements of the Design



BUILDING TYPES & PLACEMENT

Shaffer village will primarily be a residential community but will offer significant choices in lifestyles. Four primarily building configurations are proposed and they include:

- 3-Story Senior Apartment Complex
- 3-Story Stacked Unit
- 1-2 Story Townhouse Groupings
- 2-Story Stacked Unit

The 'Senior Apartment Complex' building is located fronting Ontario Street and features 74 one and two bedroom units with commercial/community space on the ground floor. This building will have two entrances and elevator access to all floors. It is adjacent to the Ontario Street bus line and includes vehicular drop-offs on all four sides. The building also frames the signature public space of the development.

The '3-Story Stacked Unit' buildings are also located fronting Ontario, adjacent to the Senior Apartment Complex on both sides. These structures feature 26 apartments, each with four ADA-accessible flats on the ground floor and eight two-story apartments on floors two and three. These units will typically cater to singles and couples without children.

'Townhouse Groupings' are placed throughout the site and reflect the rhythm and density of surrounding residential streets. These townhomes range from one to five bedrooms and are generally two stories tall with potential opportunities for one story structures as well.

All townhomes have dedicated yard space and proximate access to parking. There are 81 townhouse-style buildings proposed containing a total of 109 units. The '2-story Stacked Unit' feature two apartments, one on each floor with seperate building entrances. First floor units are able to be ADA-accessible. 28 of the 81 townhouse-style buildings are proposed to be 2-story stacked units.



DEVELOPMENT PHASING OPPORTUNITIES

The Shaffer site master plan envisions the replacement of all buildings presently on the site. By incorporating the additional land east of Isabelle Street in the redevelopment (shown at left via a black dashed line), the plan offers the opportunity for a strategic phasing approach in which new units can be incrementally constructed, residents move in, and then their former units demolished.

This type of approach will enable as many residents as possible to move into new units without being relocated away from Shaffer Village during construction. A phasing plan should be defined in collaboration with the BMHA and development team.

Shaffer Village Master Plan - 3D Site Modeling













Shaffer Village Housing Typologies



Above: Existing Structures at the Shaffer Village Housing Complex off Ontario Street

Providing a mix of accommodation typologies that consider the varied needs of existing residents is crucial. Those needs vary both in terms of mobility accommodations and overall space required to live comfortably.

It is a goal for these unit types to provide everyone with comfortable accommodation, accessible amenities such as laundry, and adequate opportunities for safe interaction with other residents in public open and green spaces. Seniors and singles can comfortably occupy more compact unit typologies that are easier to maintain and more proximate to public transit while families benefit from larger layouts and outdoor space to accommodate children playing and personal vehicles.

We are proposing a number of unit types to accommodate the needs of Seniors, Families with Children, Extended Families, Couples and Singles. This planning effort worked with existing Shaffer Village residents to identify the current strengths and weaknesses of the development. It was important for existing residents to see the design plan address mobility differences and improve building access for those with disabilities.

To address varied mobility levels we have designed an urban, walkable site plan that integrates Shaffer into the larger Riverside neighborhood. ADA accessibility has been considered throughout, ensuring there are plenty of units available at ground level, without stairs, and with elevators. The Senior Apartment Complex has also been located adjacent to public transit stops along Ontario Street and car, taxi, and/or ride share drop-off access provided as well. Throughout the site vehicular parking has been integrated closer to the units and individual entrances provided on townhome units.

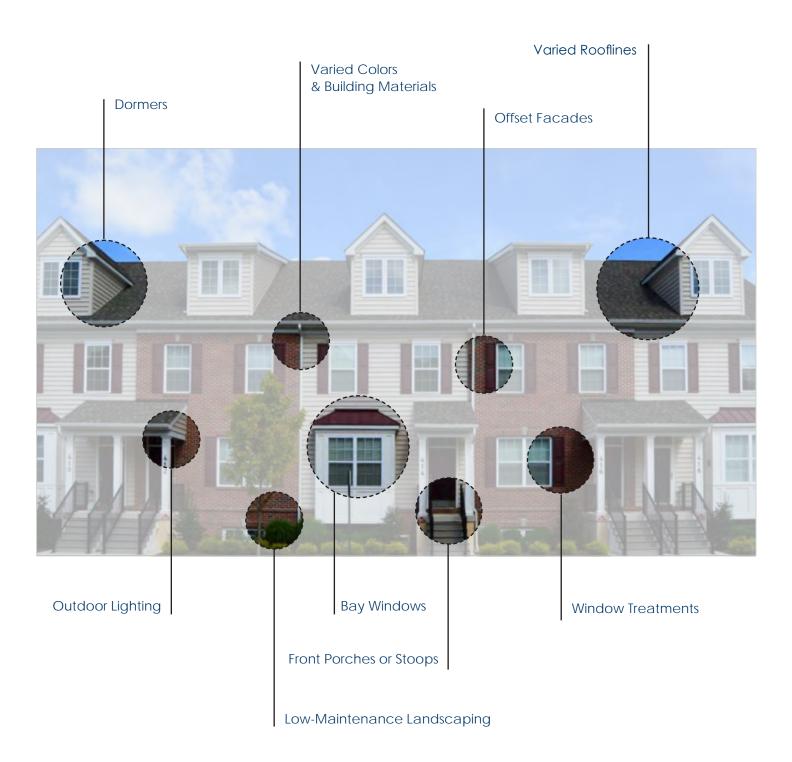
We have also taken steps to proposed a balance of public and private spaces, including public central greenspace and community recreation/garden areas, semi-public front porches facing the larger community, and private backyards incorporated into many of the townhouse units.



Above: Shaffer Redevelopment Master Plan - Summary of Unit Counts by Bedroom and Building Type

North

Recommended Architectural Elements



Housing Types in Site Development Context



View at Intersection of Chadduck Avenue and Ontario Street

Perspective: Mixed-Use Senior Anchor Building

The section of the building running along Ontario Street will have the look and feel of traditional mixed-use structures throughout the city. It will have a clearly defined base with recessed entrances and maximum transparency. The upper residential units will define a rhythm and vertical expression of the exterior facade along the street.



View of Isabelle Street and New Loop Extension

Perspective: Townhouse Groupings

Townhouse plans are desired in such a way that countless combinations of unit types can be arranged in a row. This will help distinguish one row of townhouses to the next.



View of Interior Development Spaces off Chadduck Ave. Extension

Perspective: Open Space & Accessibility

Townhouses will be arranged and grouped to create comfortable shared green spaces. All of the one story unit floor plans would be completely accessible and entered from grade. The other townhouse types currently shown have a combination of unit entrances at grade or on raised first floors.





SENIOR APARTMENT COMPLEX

The Senior Apartment Complex will be a 3-story structure located centrally at the NW end of the project site. The building section fronting Ontario Street will contain entrance lobbies, services such as a mail room, community space and dedicated mechanical space.

The building will be primarily wood construction. The exterior skin will have durable masonry and aluminum storefront systems making up the ground floor and appropriate cost-effective materials cladding the upper floors.

Two 3-story return wings will run along new extensions of Chadduck and Henrietta Avenues. These 3-story wings will have a townhouse look to them and be comprised of 1& 2 bedroom units. All the ground floor units will be accessible from the street or courtyard.

The gross square foot total of the Senior Apartment building complex is 73,709.



Image Above: Precedent image showing a mixed-use commercial and residential building that engages the streetscape.





TOWNHOUSE UNITS

In addition to the Senior Building Complex, a variety of one, two and three story building types are proposed throughout the site that contain different configurations of 1,2,3,4 and 5 bedroom units.

The three-story stacked unit buildings are proposed to anchor intersections with Ontario Street while the smaller-scale one and two story townhouses are proposed to line mid-block and interior streets. Most if not all townhouses are proposed to include ample front porch and rear patio space.

Close attention will be given to the exterior treatment of the townhouses making sure they have an urban character. Brick, stone, clapboard and shingle siding will be incorporated with traditional elements such as gables, dormers, cornices, bay windows and porches, to establish a strong sense of place and community.

Maximizing daylight in the townhouses will be another key design feature, intended to make units more inviting while also improving visibility and security of the neighborhood as a whole.



Image Above: Precedent image showcasing the importance of semi-private/semi-public porch spaces that allow for some individual expression and public interaction. Helps units meld into the surrounding residential landscape.



2-Story Stacked Unit Perspective (View from Laird Ave.)



3-Story Stacked Unit Building Perspective (view from Ontario Street)



2-Story Stacked Unit Building Precedent



2-STORY STACKED UNITS

Distinguishing Features:

- Townhouses arranged and placed to encourage social interaction
- · Create townhouse rows using a variety of unit types
- Slide townhouse units forward and back to create unique massing arrangements
- Direct gabled roofs and dormers towards the street
- Use similar palette of materials in a variety of ways to distinguish units
- Place front doors no more than 60' apart and direct towards street
- Incorporate large windows to maximize daylight and provide security on the street



3-Story Stacked Unit Building Precedent



3-STORY STACKED UNITS

Distinguishing Features:

- Demarcate street corners and transition building scale to more narrow residential streets
- Incorporate styles and characters of existing neighborhood
- Express individual townhouses through changes in plane, surface articulations and roof line
- Use covered porches and stoops to encourage neighborhood interaction and provide semi-private outdoor space
- Compose building elements (windows, bays, materials etc.) to reinforce a vertical articulation and rhythm on the street
- Use dormers and turrets to create unique identifying elements for townhouses and neighborhood markers

Unit Layout Configurations by Building Type



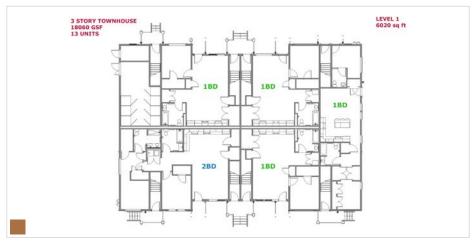




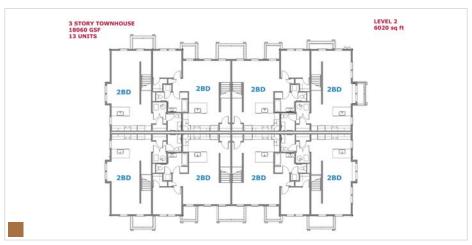




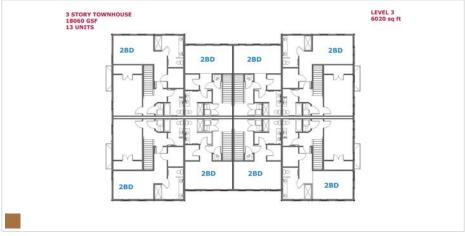
1-STORY TOWNHOUSE UNIT LAYOUTS



First Floor Layout



Second Floor Layout



Third Floor Layout

3-STORY STACKED UNIT LAYOUTS



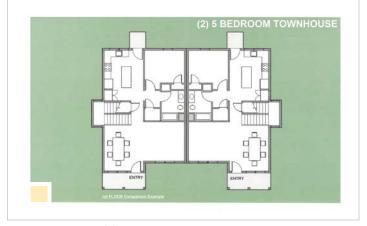








Side-by-side Units: (2) 4-Bedroom Townhouse Model



Side-by-side Units: (2) 4-Bedroom Townhouse Model

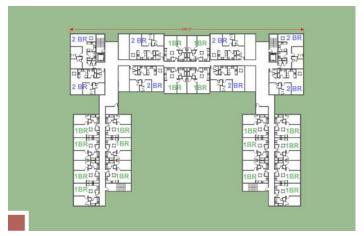
2-STORY TOWNHOUSE UNIT LAYOUTS

* This proposed master plan has been updated to reflect an anticipated additional need for 3-bedroom units. Updates to the original plan propose adding more 3-bedroom units with a new unit type, the 3-bedroom townhouse unit. While a unit layout for this specific type was not originally developed, it is anticipated the 3-bedroom townhouse unit layout would reflect slight adaptations to the 2&3 bedroom double layout shown here.

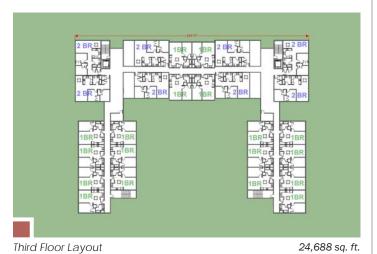
BUILDING LAYOUT: Building Total = 73,709 GSF



First Floor Layout 24,333 sq. ft.



Second Floor Layout 24,688 sq. ft.



SENIOR APARTMENT COMPLEX UNIT LAYOUTS

UNIT LAYOUTS:



1-Bedroom Senior Unit Layout

688 sq. ft.



2-Bedroom Senior Unit Layout

1012 sq. ft.

APPENDIX ITEM A: SUPPORTING PLAN ANALYSIS

Follows is a summary of plans and reports that have been done within the City of Buffalo between 2010 and 2020. Each of these documents outlines guidelines or philosophies that should be considered while developing a Master Plan for the neighborhood surrounding Shaffer Village.

In general, the reports call for revitalization efforts to focus on a walkable, mixed use residential community with connections to the water and existing or proposed greenspace. An emphasis should be placed on access to public transportation and employment centers as well as access to various commercial needs to support the residential neighborhood (grocery, services, etc.).





River Rock RFP - 2020

The Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency released an RFP "River Rock Connections" in late 2020 for a project that would focus on creating connections within the Black Rock and Riverside neighborhoods. The project site is within the Black Rock neighborhood, so language and information provided in this RFP is relevant. The RFP provides the following Overview of the neighborhood:

The Black Rock and Riverside neighborhoods (River Rock) are defined by their access to the Niagara River, Scajaquada Creek, and Black Rock Canal. This access initiated the industrial development that drove the growth of these neighborhoods but has also left a legacy of vacant and underutilized former manufacturing sites and rail corridors. The result is limited public access to the water due to brownfields, rail corridors, private property, and I-190 Niagara Thruway.

The City of Buffalo and County of Erie have recently created or invested in five public parks in River Rock: Unity Island Park, Tow Path Park, Riverside Park, George Washington Park, and Black Rock Canal Park. Although widely used by the community, these parks are poorly connected. Park users often must drive to each park despite being part of a predominantly walkable, pre-1950s community. Navigation between the parks also usually requires a car trip even though each is within a mile and a half of the others. Between each park are a series of privately held parcels with limited public access.

Beyond the parks, vacant and underutilized former manufacturing sites pose a risk to public health and quality of life due to deteriorating building conditions, contaminated brownfields, and the potential for crime. They negatively affect adjacent property values and limit the potential economic growth of the surrounding neighborhoods. All of this is happening while the city and its partners have made considerable investments in public parks, affordable housing, schools, and infrastructure in River Rock. Toward the interior of the neighborhood is a rail corridor the forms their eastern boundary. This large rail corridor is only partially used for rail purposes (along its eastern flank) and is informally used by the community as a multi-purpose trail.



Despite recent investments in waterfront parks, key gaps in public access remain along the edge of the Niagara River.



The CSX rail corridor is only partially utilized with vacant rail rights-of-way on its western edge. They are informally used as trails.

The RFP calls for a focus on several objectives which reinforce overall Objectives identified by the City of Buffalo.

Neighborhood Objectives:

- Riverfront Public Access
- Complete Streets
- Rails-to-Trails

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City Objectives:

- Increase public access to the waterfront and improve connections between these locations so that there is continuous waterfront connectivity from Broderick Park to Vulcan Street.
- Stimulate the creation of water-enhanced and water-dependent uses along the water so that
 people are near the water and engaged with programming at the water's edge at various points
 in intervals measured by walking distance.
- Implement the <u>Tonawanda Street Corridor BOA</u> by targeting brownfields and other former
 manufacturing sites for productive social and economic reuse. New development does not have
 to be specifically related to the water as much as a hub of activity for employment, housing, or
 recreation that can take advantage of new connectivity option created in this plan. Sites along
 the water's edge must maximize that advantage as noted in the second bullet point above.
- Implement the <u>Local Waterfront Revitalization Program's</u> call for a water-enhanced mixed-use development area for the Black Rock Harbor so that waterfront connectivity extends inland, along Scajaquada Creek, and leverages the existing Jesse Kregal bike path.
- Reconnect fragmented neighborhoods through a comprehensive access plan that uses current
 and future public rights-of-way, as well as vacant rail corridors, so that a web of connectivity is
 formed giving people an array of multi-modal options to access various strategic locations.
- Ensure that the inclusion of every resident regardless of race, ethnicity, age, gender, and ability – is considered and given the full opportunity to experience and enjoy the investments.

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Riverside Community Plan "Rediscover Riverside" - 2010

This Riverside-focused report was drafted in 2010 in response to a larger Black Rock-Riverside planning document first started in 2007 in response to the City of Buffalo's "Good Neighbors Planning Alliance" initiative. This report was a grass-roots effort to plan for the future of Riverside. While this document is now 11 years old, it still serves as a good reference point for on-going planning efforts.

The vision statement in the report states:

Riverside is a safe thriving community of choice where residents know and respect each other. We are proud of our flourishing neighborhoods. There is cooperation among churches, schools, block clubs, businesses, neighbors, and all level of government in improving community spirit, wellness and lifelong learning.

Riverside enjoys enhanced access to its beautiful waterfront and green spaces for youth, families and older adults. These are integrated with well kept, walkable, high home ownership communities, prosperous business districts, and environmentally sensitive industrial areas.

Riverside is a community that plans, works, and redefines itself on an ongoing basis to remain a thriving, livable community. (Adopted June 10, 2009)



Figure 20: Word cloud for what people believe needs to change "for us to have a healthier and more sustainable community" (Question 7).

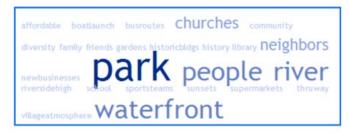


Figure 21: Word cloud for Riverside Community assets (Question 8.)

Some general points from the document:

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- Infill housing should be characterized by consistent setbacks and architectural features that allow new builds to blend in with existing, more historic homes
 - o Inappropriate infill detracts from functionality (larger setbacks, incorrect scale for the street, etc.)
- Driveways have become an important amenity for most homeowners
- Diversity of housing choices is desired
- Recreational and community-oriented spaces are lacking
- Enhanced neighborhood bicycle routes would provide increased access to Riverwalk Bike Trail
 and provide safer transportation to Riverside Park, which is a major recreational hub for the
 neighborhood.
- Report found that there are deficiencies in the everyday walkability of Riverside.
 - Walkability survey was performed in 2009 that covered areas within the Shaffer Village Master Plan boundary
 - It is important for pedestrian infrastructure to be maintained and improved
- Creation of additional greenspace throughout the community is desired through targeted development.
- Skillen identified as a major entry and exit gateway for Riverside.
 - Street ripe for beautification
 - Improved connectivity
 - Add landscaping
- Recommendations and Implementation, many of which are still valid today, are included below



Figure 63: The route taken for walkability survey on September 22, 2009. Many deficiencies were identified that diminishes the area's walkability. Since the area included a residential as well as a commercial street, it is likely representative of conditions in the Riverside neighborhood. Overall, walkability was summarized in a written report as having a score of "Fair".

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CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Recommendations for the Rediscover Riverside: LONG TERM = 1 YR TO 5 YR 2010 Riverside Community Plan were arrived at through extensive public involvement, planning HOUSING research and analysis, and refinement.

On March 31, 2010, at a meeting of Rediscover Riverside, attendees were provided with a slideshow of Chapters 1 and 2 as it existed at that time, and then a list of "Preliminary Neighborhood Planning Ideas for Riverside Plan — 3/31/2010" was shared, which incorporated a tear off section where comments and suggestions were encouraged. In addition, Phil Haberstro of the Wellness Institute of Greater Buffalo, recorded notes from the discussion of the idea s on newsprint for later reference. Feedback from the March 31 meeting was then incorporated into a subsequent list, which was then distributed on May 25, 2010 to a group of Riverside residents and property owners who have been involved in creation of the Riverside Plan from the time of completion of the Vision Statement in June, 2009, i.e. the "Riverside Planning Project Team" (see Page i under "Acknowledgements" for a list of regie i their Acknowledgements for a list of members). The list was initially prioritized in a meeting involving the "Riverside Planning Project Team" held on June 27, 2010 and confirmed in a meeting of the general membership of Rediscover Riverside on June 30, 2010.

The ultimate goal of the Rediscover Riverside: 2010 Riverside Community Plan is to join with other neighborhood plans of the Black Rock-Riverside Good Neighbors Planning Alliance (BRR GNPA) to form a single BRR GNPA neighborhood plan to become a component of the *Buffalo*Comprehensive Plan, in accordance with its LONG TERM:

Restore Neighborhoods' section. (see Appendix

Work to in

4) Until that time, and even afterwards, this is a

connect h "living document," and additional suggestions from the community are welcome to it, so that Riverside can have the most informed, brightest future

The recommendations below are divided into the following categories:

- Housing
- Land Use, Zoning, and Urban Design
- Historic Preservation
- Transportation and Infrastructure
- Commercial and Economic Development Parks, Recreation, and Waterfront
- Quality of Life and Public Safety

SHORT TERM = 1 YR OR LESS

SHORT TERM

- Support provision of housing for a diversity of populations (example: veterans) and all age
- groups, including senior housing. Address narrow street issues and their connection to housing issues by exploring use of vacant lots for parking, carefully designing new infill housing development, converting doubles and triples to singles to reduce demand for parking, and looking at zoning
- changes long-term. Incorporate public housing in a more positive way or seek removal. Monitor Section 8 housing and work to address emerging issues.
- Help create more block clubs where needed. Develop partnership with city government regarding inspections, demolitions, foreclosed properties, and maintenance and reuse of
- vacant properties.
 Address vacant lot issues by supporting enforcement of and improvement of laws on the books regarding specifications for doing a demolition and removing debris, grading land, adding topsoil and facilitating reuse of land.
- Take advantage of code enforcement opportunities and support existing or new approaches to address problem properties. working cooperatively with housing liaison.
- Create diverse housing types, including patio homes, condos, etc. where appropriate. Support Judge Nowak housing court initiative.

- Work to increase homeownership levels, connect homeseekers with available properties, promote better housing opportunities and conditions, create targeted streets programs, and engage in housing-related planning. Work with BRR NHS, others
- Promote conversion of doubles and triples into singles to adapt housing to changing needs of homeowners.
- Do inventories of problem properties with the help of block clubs and review periodically with North District Council Member to identify solutions to specific situations.
- Explore programs and funding that can work with special situations involving housing, like Safe Routes to Schools, Better Schools, Better Neighborhoods, and others.

CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop an inventory of infill lots and
- procedure for keeping it updated. Create concept plans for new housing development
- Track owner occupancy ratios, in an effort to
- keep owner occupancy at 75% or above. Partner with the Town of Tonawanda to leverage activities that benefit Old Town and
- Track trends in property ownership, to ensure good performance of owners of large number of properties.
- Encourage programs that improve accountability and improvement in landlordneighborhood, landlord-tenant and tenantneighborhood relations

LAND USE, ZONING AND URBAN DESIGN

SHORT TERM:

- Monitor major planning initiatives and promote public participation opportunities involving them
- Ensure plan provisions are consistent with Buffalo Comprehensive Plan and City initiatives and policies.
- Explore ways to improve off street parking. Advocate for the development of communitywide design standards for residential and

LONG TERM

- Work with the City of Buffalo and community stakeholders to effect positive changes in land use, zoning, and urban design in the community, especially through the pending zoning rewrite process with the Camiros firm.
- Protect environmental landscapes and resources.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- Restore lighthouse feature in Riverside Park. Develop historic document/photo library of
- historic features of Riverside to inform future improvements, in partnership with Grant Amherst Business Association's "The Historic Project"
- Explore renovation/reuse/redevelopment of former School 60/Riverside Academy.
- In light of the changing condition of the waterfront over the past 100 years, identify and compile information on the waterfront aspects of the community before the Thruway construction as a basis for future planning

- Support and add to local memorials and public art installations that promote civic pride
- Document and celebrate historic and famous Riversiders
- Look into landmarking Engine 26 Fire House at 703 Tonawanda.
- Research and promote improvements that highlight Riverside's history: Native American, War of 1812, Erie Canal, industrial, waterfront (ferry boats), and Pan Am history, to name a
- Advocate for the maintenance and preservation of key historic assets, like St. John the Baptist Church at 60 Hertel, a designated Buffalo landmark

LONG TERM:

- Undertake a historic resources survey
- Add signage commemorative plaques to historic homes.
- Position properties to take advantage of NYS historic rehab tax credit, both residential and commercial.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SHORT TERM:

- Make streetscape improvements to Niagara St., Ontario St., and Tonawanda St. (See "Why Elmwood Works") Block grant funds can provide an improved street infrastructure. consisting of brighter street lighting, plantings, trees, benches, gardens, sidewalks, security cameras, 19th century styled light and power poles
- Develop mile-long Vulcan Street as a grand boulevard, taking advantage of its width, lack of signals, and available grassy right of ways. Add infrastructure features that make it a local model for environmentally-sustainable street design. Extend boulevard treatments from Vulcan to Kenmore, Ontario, and Skillen. Undertake activities to improve transportation
- and infrastructure improve walkability, and provide infrastructure for a variety of users consistent with the Complete Streets concept. For example, restoring sidewalks, painting lines for crosswalks, etc. improves the walkability for all users, including seniors, which helps them stay independent and in their
- Promote traffic calming changes to existing streets where appropriate.
- Create a bicycle lane network
- Organize litter reduction/cleanup/beautification activities.

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CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

LONG TERM:

- Do branding banners featuring the lighthouse image
- Maintain existing lights (call 311; Mr. Golombek has National Grid number/information)
- Add or improve signage to effectively inform travelers as to highway entrances. neighborhood gateways, park entrances, historic and cultural attractions, and other
- neighborhood amenities. Support efforts to investigate the feasibility of cating the I-190 inland to the Tonaw Rail Corridor, or otherwise minimize the I-190's negative effects on Riverside.
- Support improvements to roads, bridges highways, recreational trails, and parks that act in concert to improve access to the waterfront and other destinations.
- Ensure all crosswalk markings and traffic lights are maintained to ensure pedestrian safety.
- Encourage the use of mass transit.
- Inventory the capacity of infrastructure and utilities (electric, gas, sewer, water) to ensure they are up to par for redevelopment needs of

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ✓

SHORT TERM

- Encourage planning for redevelopment of each of the four key commercial nodes (Niagara & Ontario, Ontario & Tonawanda, Ontario & Skillen, Tonawanda & Vulcan) and three key commercial corridors (Niagara, Ontario, and Tonawanda Sts.): for example, seek Main Street grant program money for "Riverside Marketplace Square" at Ontario & Tonawanda; develop a "Riverside Village" commercial strip between Ontario & Tonawanda and Riverside
- Conduct inventories of local manufacturing/ industry and work with economic development officials to promote them.
- Expand business incubators in Riverside since our three are full to capacity.
- Support Tonawanda Street Corridor Brownfield Opportunity Area program, so that developable land and employment grow and market demand follows.
- Promote creation of a development fund, so that key properties can be purchased, improved, and public-private partnerships can lead to development.
- Support redevelopment of properties at the former Riverside Men's Shop site at the

intersection of Tonawanda & Ontario Sts. in a way that is positive for the community, includes improvements that maintains corner identity, and ensures access to shopping activity for all users (pedestrians, automobiles and bicycles)

- Partner with economic development agencies to bring small business development programs and opportunities to Riverside.
- Improve facades, lighting, property upkeep, and tidyness in key commercial corridors and gateways to help enliven them. Strengthen Riverside Business Association and encourage participation of local business and other partners in activities to promote revitalization.
- Support streetscape/transportation-related improvements that will positively impact commercial corridors. (see Transportation)

LONG TERM:

- Bring more focus on the coming green economy. Solar, wind, energy efficiency hold the jobs of the future. Riverside could get out
- in front on these initiatives.
 Support Riverside High School's "School of Entrepreneurship* program.
- Open up more storefront businesses with
- attractive signage.
 Encourage infill that acts to strengthen commercial activity.
- Hold educational sessions/distribute brochurenewsletter/do articles on good practices like the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Four-Point Approach™, Why Elmwood Works initiative, the Erie Niagara Framework for Regional Growth, local economic development-related programs, and area advantages like demographics and neighborhood recreational and cultural attractions. For example, storefront businesses should have attractive, appealing signage above the street windows, which should be maximum open to show displays of the goods and/or services available in that store. Other examples: cleanliness. beautification, promoting/marketing the district to outside patrons, nourishing a sense of community within the neighborhood, façade improvements, and repairing the urban fabric
- Encourage development/expansion of commercial activity that accommodates incidental business that arrives from visitors to improve neighborhood attraction as a
- Address public safety needs of visitors as well

CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

- Transition businesses from incubators into vacant business spaces in Riverside by implementing timeframes in incubators.
- Encourage visibility of second floor business activity to add to the density of commercial

PARKS, RECREATION, AND WATERFRONT

SHORT TERM:

- Expand park, garden and greenspace opportunities, taking advantage of emerging vacant lots.
- Promote safety in the parks
- Facilitate new improvements to parks, for example by inventorying existing recreational assets and matching them up with trends and changing demand.
- Support new recreational trails/bike paths and expansion and improvement of existing ones, like the Scajaguada Creek Bike Path, Seaway Trail, Riverwalk.
- Interface with Buffalo Riverkeepers on
- waterfront activities.
 Integrate activities with Greenway Commission
- goals and objectives.
 Work with Buffalo Olmsted Conservancy and City of Buffalo to explore: relocating Senior Center/Pool/Rink from Riverside Park in a way that realizes the tremendous potential to the Park and to redeveloping Riverside: adding new uses like an amphitheatre in the park; bringing back the casino to the park.
- Support creation and maintenance of clean, safe parks, playgrounds, community gardens, specialized gardens (rain gardens, sculpture gardens, etc.), and other recreational assets. and access to same.
- Have successful community volunteer involvement in maintenance of parks and their features
- Maintain and manage activities in the park to avoid messes, i.e. grill use, trash disposal.

LONG TERM:

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- Create enhanced access to the waterfront.
- Take parking lots out of parks where feasible
- Improve use of the parks.
- Promote waterfront development that is consistent with local plans.
- Encourage enhanced waterfront activities that would benefit the economics of the community, i.e Black Rock Canal Park enhancements to boat launch and addition of restaurant and other facilities

Encourage more sports- and recreationoriented programming, i.e. boating, kayaking, walking exercise routes, and biking, even boatbuilding and boat restoration, to take advantage of our waterfront community

QUALITY OF LIFE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

SHORT TERM:

REDISCOVER RIVERSIDE: 2010 RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY PLAN

- Develop community initiatives with positive impact (Faces project, July 4th festivities, National Night Out, Financial Literacy, "Riverside Home Days", water quality and conservation, etc.).
- Increase presence and visibility of public safety officers.
 - Improve the communication and relationships between residents and the police force, by monitoring crime trends, and promoting community policing, and enforcing curfews to address crime categories and geographic areas undergoing a rise in crime rates.
- Raise community awareness of ways to reduce crime and encourage participation in them (effective crime reporting, use of tip sheets graffiti/litter monitoring and removal, neighborhood walks and cleanups, etc.). Cleanups can be held in spring and fall and coordinated between City DPW (large trash pickup), neighborhood, and Buffalo Olmsted Parks Conservancy.
- Promote steps to maintain police presence in Riverside, i.e. keep D-District in Riverside develop a police satellite in Riverside, ensure patrol patterns include Riverside
- Support youth activities and engage more adolescents in neighborhood life and its quality of life goals, by partnering with schools, after school programs, NWBCC, and Boys and Girls Clubs.

LONG TERM:

- Promote neighborhood schools, which among other benefits provide more convenience and the potential for parent involvement in the education of their children.
- Help provide immigrants with housing, education, social, and employment services by collaborating with resettlement agencies.
- Encourage prosecution of more criminals by working with the District Attorney's Office.
- Take steps to facilitate police being more responsive to residential calls for assistance, including loud vehicles, loud music

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CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

- Embrace Clean Sweeps as a way to address
- concentrations of problem properties. Increase awareness of Homeland Security operations in the planning neighborhood, and
- encourage their siting here.

 Develop knowledge and support of community policing and law enforcement best practices and techniques so that the best ones can be implemented locally. (for example, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Community Oriented Policing, Situational Crime Prevention, and Problem-Oriented Policing).
- Coordinate policing with block clubs, property owners, businesses and business association so that they can be more pro-active in their
- bevelop awareness of crime trends and incidences so that better crime fighting
- information is obtained. Explore best practices (Elmwood Village Strategic Plan 2009-2012) and the use of programs like "Asset Based Community Development" (ABCD) and others applicable to Riverside to increase the capacity. performance, and outcomes of individuals, groups, and organizations.
- Seek ways to partner with organizations to offer programs that benefit the community while providing positive economic impacts (example: An exercise center at All Saints or Riverside Park?).
 Promote local achievements and character
- development activities (Sports programs, Be-A-Sport, sport achievements like Riverside Frontiers football, faith community initiatives and events, etc.).
- Look at health information system statistics with eye toward improving air quality and other environmental factors.

MARKETING

SHORT TERM:

- Start or promote existing community public interest activities, e.g. garden walks, health fairs, farmer's markets, homebuyer seminar business days with discounts, school and community center open houses, park programming like theatre/concerts Seek funding. A 501c3 corporation can receive
- loans and grants.
 Brand the neighborhood with a logo and other marketing techniques. Bring attention to the unique experience of sunsets in Riverside due

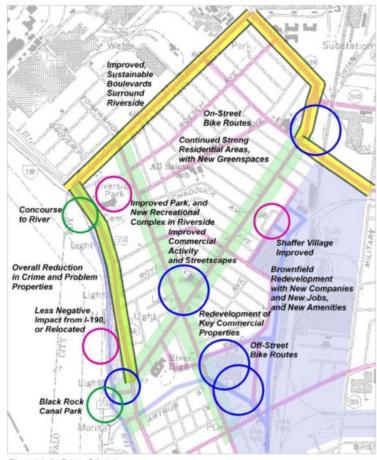
- to its location east of the lake and on the waterfront.
- Sponsor a community festival along one or a series of closed-off streets with community service groups and businesses renting tables

LONG TERM:

- Market the neighborhood with aid of real estate
- Work to increase tourism in the area by interfacing with City- and County-wide activities, for example Bass Masters fishing tournament and War of 1812 commemorative activities. Locations might include Harry's Harbourfront or Riverside Park.
- Raise awareness of green aspects of urban
- design and living in Riverside. Undertake activities that help capture neighborhood identity.
- Take a Continuous Quality Improvement approach to neighborhood improvement.

CHAPTER 4: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

SECTION 1: GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE



Glimpse into the Future - Selected vements from Plan Recomme that Illustrate a Better Riverside

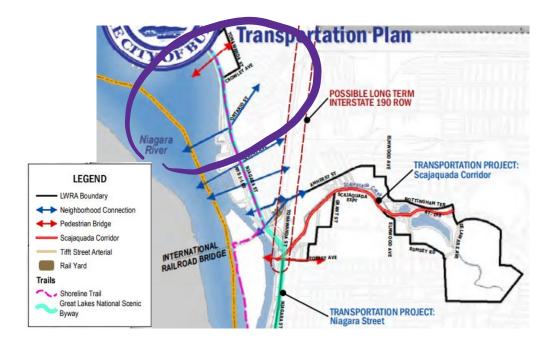
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LWRP (Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan) - July 24, 2018

This report focused on the City of Buffalo Local Waterfront Revitalization Area, a portion of which is within Black Rock and adjacent to the project area. This plan focuses on connections to the waterfront and Black Rock Canal Park improvements, particularly along Ontario St. Note the proximity of the neighborhood to the LWRA (Local Waterfront Revitalization Area) boundary along a portion of Crowley and Tonawanda. While this neighborhood is not within the LWRA, or on the waterfront, a focus should be placed on physical and visual connections to the waterfront.

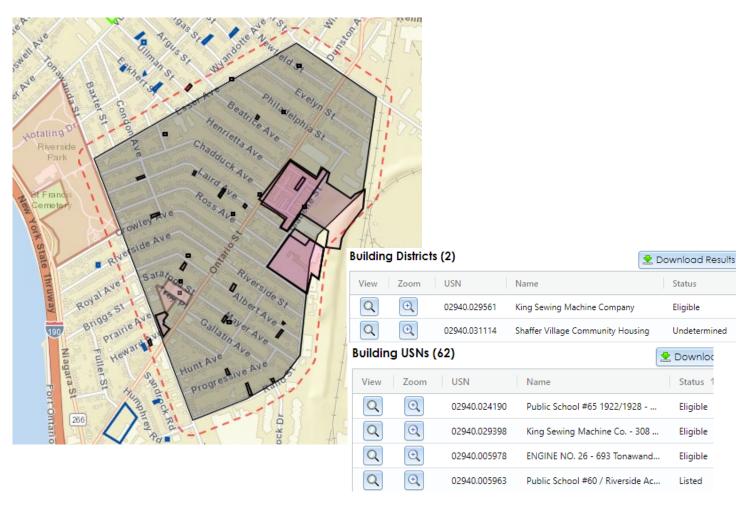


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SHPO/CRIS

The neighborhood is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area and includes 1 listed building, and 3 that are eligible. Not all buildings in this area have been assessed, therefore as the plan is developed and moves into implementation, there will be a need for additional coordination with SHPO. While SHPO consultation may not be required as part of New York's State Environmental Quality Review Process (SEQR), The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will require SHPO consultation. If a project disturbs more than .25 acres within the city, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be required and will also require SHPO sign-off.



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<u>Tonawanda Street Corridor BOA - December 2016</u>

In 2011 The City of Buffalo was awarded funding from the NYS Dept of State to establish the Tonawanda Street Corridor Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA). This strategy that was developed using this funding provides expanded eligibility for state-sponsored environmental and economic development programs, including favorable tax and investment incentives for private development. The Tonawanda Street Corridor BOA encompasses 650 acres in the northwest section of the city. While the project area for the Master Plan is not entirely within the boundary of the BOA, the industrial parcels along the railroad tracks are within the Corridor.

The Tonawanda Street BOA established 3 main goals: grow the economy, strengthen neighborhoods and repair the environment.



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The consultant team developed three (3) scenarios for guiding future development and asked the public to comment. Each of these scenarios reflect the goals of the plan and were evaluated under the following directions and principles:

Visioning Directions

- The residential neighborhoods surrounding the BOA are important and should be strengthened.
- Significant historic resources exist and are a defining characteristic of the area.
- Emerging commercial strips serving local neighborhoods should be encouraged.
- Conflicting land uses have resulted in weakened neighborhood edges, and should be addressed
- Buffalo State College is an important asset that should be better connected to the community.

Emerging Principles

- Restore environmental quality and improve community health.
- Enhance employment opportunities by redeveloping brownfields.
- Improve access and connectivity to destinations within and beyond the BOA, particularly to the water.
- Celebrate and enhance the character and history of the area.
- Promote housing revitalization and target residential infill.
- Examine opportunities for enhanced recreational amenities.
- Recognize Buffalo State College as an important community anchor, employer, and educator.

The scenario preferred by the general public was the 'Campus Employment and Residential" scenario.

Industrial Expansion Scenario

- General expansion of industrial uses adjacent to Shaffer Village
- Modest residential intensification supported by environmental, park and waterfront access improvements



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Employment Diversification Scenario

- Mixed-use, live/work, and small-scale retai opportunities along key east-west corridors
- Greater levels of environmental, park and waterfront access improvement; with new rail corridor trail linked to expanded Shaffer Village Park



Campus Employment and Residential Scenario

- Expansion of employment opportunities at Free Trade Zone and adjacent to Shaffer Village
- Greater incorporation of mixed-use, live/work opportunities
- Highest levels of park, community gardens, and trail improvements.



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Highlights from the input provided by residents who attended the open house include:

- Desire for a cleaner economy, restoration of Scajaquada Creek, improved waterfront access, and new linkages – green and otherwise – within neighborhoods.
- Very strong support for environmental improvements to Scajaquada Creek, including repair of the watercourse and expansion of riparian areas.
- Improvements, new connections, and better access to the Jesse Kregal Trail was the quintessential "no-brainer" of the plan.
- Support for both the Scajaquada Village innovation and educational campuses, but significant opposition to the development of an industrial precinct.

- Housing infill concepts were seen as means to reweave the fabric of the overall district.
- Chandler Street drew both support and opposition to all three options for this contaminated, rail-side corridor.
- Support for proposals to improve safety, security, and comfort of railway underpasses connecting different sides of the community.
- Scattered support for ideas such as daylighting Cornelius Creek, and creating a new recreational facility to relocate the pools and ice rink from Riverside Park.
- "Campus Employment and Residential" had the support of 54 percent of open house participants, while 38 percent favored "Employment Diversification," and just 8 percent selected "Industrial Expansion."

	Industrial Expansion	Employment Diversification	Campus Employment and Residential
Likes	Environmental improvements	Scajaquada innovation campus	Scajaquada parkland
	Mixed-use nodes	Rails to trails expansion	Scajaquada Village
	Scajaquada industrial precinct	Park and trail improvements	Hertel-Military mixed-use
	Free Trade Zone intensification	Letchwork-Watts connection	Community gardens on Chandler
	Job creation	Live/work opportunities	Residential infill
	Street trees	Free Trade Zone expansion	Live/work opportunities
	Live/work opportunities	Cornelius Creek daylighting	Rails to trails expansion
	Residential infill	Shaffer Village Park expansion	Shaffer Village Park expansion
	Connectivity improvements	Aurubis baseball fields expansion	Free Trade Zone intensification
	Public art		
	Retention of recycling uses		
Dislikes	Too much industrial	Chandler live/work	Community gardens on Chandler
	Retention of recycling uses	Scajaquada innovation campus	Hertel-Military mixed use
	Lack of rails to trails	Shaffer Village Park expansion	Too costly, not feasible
	Chandler industrial intensification	Rails to trails for security reasons	Lack of boat launch
	Scajaquada industrial precinct	Free Trade Zone expansion	Free Trade Zone expansion
		Commercial development	Residential infill

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The plan further identified three Strategic Locations: Niagara Street, Scajaquada Creek, and the Free Trade Zone. The Master Plan project area is part of the Free Trade Zone which is located along a partially abandoned rail corridor and is characterized by a mix of industrial, commercial, and vacant uses with an approximately 72-acre area. The strategy plans for the rail corridor to be transformed into a liner multi-modal trail and naturalized open space that connects neighborhoods. And could function as the central hub for adjacent areas and provide connections to the transportation corridors that extend to other parts of the City. This area has the potential to become the neighborhood/employment center for Riverside, Black Rock and other North Buffalo Communities. The proposed redevelopment of the study area includes:

- enhanced connections to the surrounding community
- adaptive reuse of abandoned buildings
- redevelopment of underutilized former industrial land
- recreational uses to support the surrounding community

Potential redevelopment opportunities include:

- Transform abandoned rail corridor into trail and open space connection
- BERC Rail spur multi-modal path
- Arthur Street extension
- Encourage Infill Development and Adaptive Reuse
- Strategic Site Acquisition

Marketing







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The BOA drafted site profiles for several critical sites within the BOA. The largest site within the Master Plan project area is 308 Crowley.

308 Crowley

Address: 308 Crowley Street William Kraus Owner: 7.3 D-IL Zoning:

710 (manufacturing) Property class:

Special district:

Site criteria

Key building: Yes Major facility: No Vacant: Yes Brownfield: Yes Strategic site

Utilities

Water Buffalo Water Authority Buffalo Sewer Authority Sewer: National Fuel Electric: National Grid Verizon High speed data: Time Warne

Adjacent uses

East: Vacant, rail South: Residential West:

Access

I-190 (0.8 mile) Highways: Rail service: None

5 Niagara (0.2 mile) Bus route:

Property description

Previous use: Sylvania Electric's Colonial Radio and Television Division factory, including manufacturing, machine shops, storage, assembly, and offices

Current use: None

Existing structures: Multiple connected buildings; one to four stories; total of approximately 420,000 sf; built in

Portions of complex planned for demolition; buildings with historic value and reuse potential

Environmental history

Bulk storage facility: Registered PBS/CBS facility: two unregistered 7,500 gallon USTs

Hazardous waste generator: Large quantity hazardous waste generator

NYSDEC spill event site Closed; fuel, sewer impacted; petroleum, unknown impacts

NYSDEC remediation database: No

Environmental Site Assessment should be completed prior to redevelopment due

to current and historic uses, past spills, and unknown site conditions

Redevelopment potential

Potential for adaptive reuse of some existing structures (primarily along Crowley); incorporation into larger redevelopment of vacant land for light industrial, commercial, residential or other uses









Listing of potential funding sources to implement projects identified in the BOA strategy:

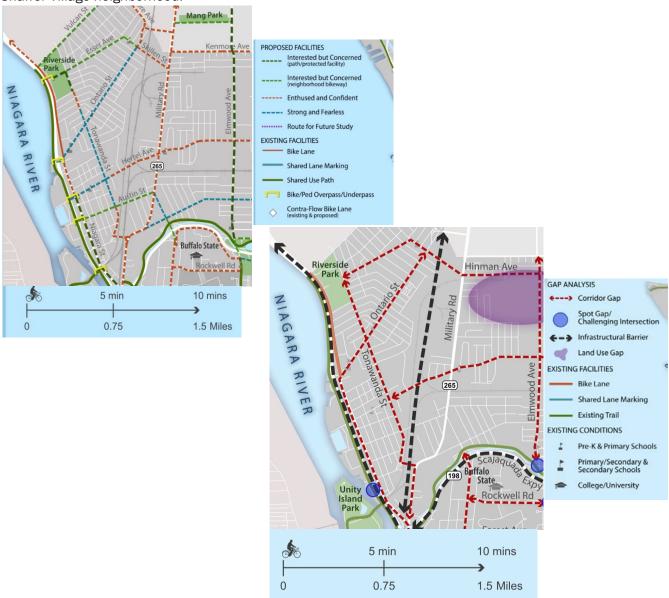
- **New York State**
 - Brownfield Cleanup Program
 - Environmental Restoration Program
 - Consolidated **Funding** Application
 - Low Income Housing Tax Credits
 - Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program

- Green Innovation Grant Program
- NYS Council of the Arts
- Federal:
 - **Brownfield Cleanup Funding**
 - New Markets Tax Credit
 - Historic Preservation Tax Incentives
 - Great Lakes Habitat **Restoration Program**
- **Foundations**
 - **Great Lakes Protection fund**
 - Sustain our Great Lakes
 - Finish America Foundation



Bike Master Plan - January 2016

The City of Buffalo Bike Master Plan assessed location and conditions of existing bike facilities throughout the City, and developed proposed facilities in response to public input. In the master plan project area the existing facilities include Esser Ave which is considered a neighborhood bikeway (for those who are Interested but concerned), Skillen St which was identified as being for those who are "enthused and confident" about bike riding, and Ontario St and Tonawanda St are both noted as being for those who are "Strong and fearless". The plan identified corridor gaps along the above streets, meaning that connections can, and should be improved upon in this neighborhood. Bike Facilities (bike paths, road sharrows, etc.) should be considered within the Shaffer Village neighborhood.



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Choice Neighborhoods

An Overview of the program from https://www.hud.gov/cn:

"The Choice Neighborhoods program leverages significant public and private dollars to support locally driven strategies that address struggling neighborhoods with distressed public or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation. Local leaders, residents, and stakeholders, such as public housing authorities, cities, schools, police, business owners, nonprofits, and private developers, come together to create and implement a plan that revitalizes distressed HUD housing and addresses the challenges in the surrounding neighborhood. The program helps communities transform neighborhoods by revitalizing severely distressed public and/or assisted housing and catalyzing critical improvements in the neighborhood, including vacant property, housing, businesses, services and schools."

Choice Neighborhoods is focused on three core goals:

- 1. Housing: Replace distressed public and assisted housing with high-quality mixed-income housing that is well-managed and responsive to the needs of the surrounding neighborhood;
- 2. People: Improve outcomes of households living in the target housing related to employment and income, health, and children's education; and
- 3. Neighborhood: Create the conditions necessary for public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods to offer the kinds of amenities and assets, including safety, good schools, and commercial activity, that are important to families' choices about their community.

To achieve these core goals, successful applicants must develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, or "Transformation Plan." This Transformation Plan becomes the guiding document for the revitalization of the public and/or HUD-assisted housing units, while simultaneously directing the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood and creating positive outcomes for families.

Experience shows that to successfully develop and implement the Transformation Plan, broad civic engagement is needed. Successful applicants need to work with public and private agencies, organizations (including philanthropic and civic organizations), banks and financial institutions, and individuals to gather and leverage the financial and human capital resources needed to support the sustainability of the plan. These efforts should build community support for and involvement in the development and implementation of the plan. Additionally, past revitalization efforts have demonstrated that even modest physical improvements and investment actions can help communities build momentum for change and transition from planning to implementation of that plan. These actions improve neighborhood confidence, sustain the community's energy, attract further engagement, and help convince skeptical stakeholders that positive change is possible. Successful applicants should undertake such "doing while planning" projects during the grant period.

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Objectives and Metrics to Measure Long Term Success:

Each Choice Neighborhoods grantee must develop a Transformation Plan that addresses the Housing, People, and Neighborhood objectives. Grantees are expected to develop performance metrics based on these objectives: Housing Objectives: Housing transformed with the assistance of Choice Neighborhoods should be:

- 1. Well-Managed and Financially Viable. Developments that have budgeted appropriately for the rental income that can be generated from the project and meet or exceed industry standards for quality management and maintenance of the property.
- 2. Mixed-Income. Housing affordable to families and individuals with a broad range of incomes including low-income, moderate-income, and market-rate or unrestricted.
- 3. Energy Efficient, Climate Resistant, and Sustainable. Housing that has low per unit energy and water consumption and is built to be resistant to local disaster risk.
- 4. Accessible, Healthy, and Free from Discrimination. Housing that is well-designed, meets the requirements of accessible design and embraces concepts of visitability and universal design, has healthy indoor air quality, has affordable broadband Internet access, and is free from discrimination.

<u>People Objectives: Residents who live in the target and replacement housing before and after redevelopment benefit from:</u>

- 1. Effective Education. A high level of resident access to high-quality early learning programs and services so children enter kindergarten ready to learn and quality schools and/or educational supports that ultimately prepare students to graduate from high school college- and/or career-ready.
- 2. Income and Employment Opportunities. The income of residents, particularly wage income for non-elderly/non-disabled adult residents, increases over time.
- 3. Quality Health Care. Residents have increased access to health services and have improved physical and mental health over time.
- 4. Housing Location, Quality, and Affordability. Residents of the target housing who, by their own choice, do not return to the development have housing and neighborhood opportunities as good as or better than the opportunities available to those who occupy the redeveloped site.

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Neighborhood Objectives:

Through investments catalyzed by Choice Neighborhoods, the neighborhood enjoys improvement:

- 1. Private and Public Investment in the Neighborhood. The neighboring housing has a very low vacancy/abandonment rate, the housing inventory is of high quality, and the neighborhood is mixed-income and maintains a mixture of incomes over time.
- 2. Amenities. Basic services are located in or nearby the neighborhood. Basic services include grocery stores, banks, health clinics, and doctors' offices, dentist offices, public transit, and high-quality early learning programs and services.
- 3. Effective Public Schools: Public schools in the target neighborhood are safe and welcoming places for children and their families. In addition, schools have test scores that are as good as or better than the state average or are implementing school reforms that raise student achievement over time and graduate students from high school prepared for college and/or a career.
- 4. Safety: Residents are living in a safer environment as evidenced by the revitalized neighborhood having significantly lower crime rates than the neighborhood had prior to redevelopment and maintaining a lower crime rate over time.

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/SPM/documents/Foa Content of FR-6500-N-38.pdf

FY2019 Implementation Award Grantees as examples

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FY19%20Project%20Summaries.pdf

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Land Use Plan - September 2016

The City of Buffalo Land Use Plan was part of the development of the City of Buffalo Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), also known as the "GreenCode". It built off of previous plans as well as those occurring concurrently. The plan identified a serious of goals, objectives and land use policies. Each of these shall be considering while designing the Master Plan.



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Create great places on the waterfront

The city's waterfront historically developed around manufacturing and shipping. With the gradual decline of these activities, a substantial amount of land has opened up for alternative uses. Waterfront revitalization has been a community priority for decades, and progress is finally taking place, with an unprecedented number of development and public access projects underway.

The key criteria for waterfront development—codified in the city's Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan—is to maximize public access while protecting water-based

commerce and industry. The LWRP prioritizes activities that are water-dependent, encourages activities that are water-enhanced, and gently steers other activities away from the waterfront.

Redevelopment efforts along the waterfront should be targeted to areas where transportation and utility infrastructure is in place and has sufficient capacity; while land without these services should be reserved for open space, habitat restoration, or future development.



Land use policies

- Support a working waterfront with industrial and marine commercial uses, while minimizing adverse
 impacts on public access and wildlife.
- Attract development that is enhanced by a waterfront location, while steering other uses to nonwaterfront sites
- Target compact, mixed-use development to waterfront locations served by existing infrastructure.
- Improve pedestrian and bicycle connections between neighborhoods and the water; and maximize shoreline access.

▶ Leverage and repurpose former industrial assets

Industry originally grew up along the waterfront and rail lines, depending on these locations for receiving, processing, and shipping. As the city expanded outward in the late 1800s, manufacturing grew at the stops along the New York Central Belt Line.

Buffalo may no longer be a major grain port or steel producer, but emerging sectors such as advanced manufacturing can contribute to expanding the local economy. As the WNY Regional Economic Development Council notes, no region has yet reversed its fortunes without growth in advanced manufacturing.

The city has an abundance of industrial land, much of which is underutilized and requires remediation to be

placed back into productive use. Brownfield cleanup has been aggressively pursued, as shown by the successful effort to reactivate the former Republic Steel site into the largest solar panel manufacturing facility in the US.

The Land Use Plan targets industrial uses for sites adjacent to railroads, expressways, high-voltage power lines, and other infrastructure. It also encourages the reuse of former manufacturing buildings and sites into a mix of new uses such as residential, commercial, and artisan industrial. In all cases, remediation and reuse improves the environment and reduces pressure on undeveloped greenfields and farmland in suburban and rural areas.

Land use policies

- Prioritize strategic brownfield sites, and support their remediation and reclamation.
- Preserve industrial sites, particularly with rail or highway access; and increase the availability of reuse-ready structures and shovel-ready land.
- Reinforce employment centers along the Belt Line by encouraging a mix of uses for underutilized structures.
- Protect existing manufacturing uses from conflicting land uses.
- Support infrastructure improvements that facilitate water, rail, and highway freight movement
 consistent with economic development and environmental justice objectives.



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Strengthen Neighborhoods

Buffalo benefits from diverse, walkable neighborhoods that are linked by public transit. A number have recently experienced rising demand and investment; others have remained relatively stable; while some suffer from issues that limit their potential, such as vacancy, abandonment, and absentee landlords.

It is important to preserve the unique assets that define individual neighborhoods. Supporting and maintaining strong neighborhoods is the key to attracting and retaining residents, bolstering the city's tax base, and reducing the region's carbon footprint.

The strategy for addressing Buffalo's neighborhoods was originally outlined in the Comprehensive Plan: fix the basics and build on assets. Neighborhoods that are doing well should be closely monitored to make sure that they remain attractive locations for residential and commercial investment.

Stable neighborhoods must receive attention to ensure that they continue on the right path. Public investments should be targeted to upgrade infrastructure and community facilities. Infill development that is pedestrianscaled, and capable of supporting a range of transportation options should be encouraged to repair any tears in the neighborhood fabric.

Neighborhoods that have experienced disinvestment require special attention, with an emphasis on long-term recovery. Homeowners must feel confident that investments in repairs and upgrades will remain secure. Vacant land must be managed creatively, keeping as much as possible in active uses to reduce the negative impacts on neighboring properties, while land banking key parcels to maximize long-term development potential.

Promote diversity and affordability

Buffalo's housing market has tremendous potential for growth, just as the two largest generations in American history—the baby boomers and millennials—reach a point where urban housing matches their life stages.

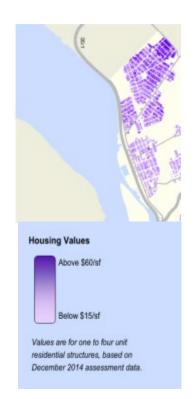
Outdated policies have made it difficult for Buffalo to respond to these changing demographics. The current zoning, which reflects the priorities of the 1950s, makes it challenging to construct infill housing, and generally allows for only a limited set of housing types, each zoned for separate sections of the city.

This is in contrast to the wide variety of housing options available in Buffalo's historic neighborhoods. These typically include a mix of singles, doubles, and apartments at a range of heights and lot sizes, resulting in choice for households of every type and income level.

To remain competitive, neighborhoods must offer housing choices that target multiple market segments. By offering a mix, each neighborhood could potentially meet an individual's housing needs over a lifetime-or, for that matter, the needs of many generations over time. This adds to community character, and encourages social and economic diversity.

Land use policies

- Encourage neighborhoods to provide housing options for a range of income levels, household sizes,
- Continue the city's inclusionary strategies with respect to supportive housing for the disabled, seniors, and veterans.
- Remove barriers to affordable housing, such as off-street parking requirements, restrictions on multifamily and accessory dwelling units, and inappropriate density limitations.
- Locate workforce housing close to transit routes to foster combined housing and transportation savings; and encourage home occupations to allow for zero-commute housing.
- · Allow for farmers' markets, mobile food vending, urban agriculture, supermarkets, and healthy corner shops to provide fresh and affordable food, particularly in neighborhoods considered to be food deserts.



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Reinforce neighborhood centers

Mixed-use neighborhoods, where daily needs can be met close to home, are highly valued by residents across the city. As a result, the Land Use Plan identifies a mixed-use center for every neighborhood—where one already exists, or where one previously existed and should be restored.

Historically, mom-and-pop stores opened at streetcar stops in the heart of a neighborhood. Many of these mixed use centers remain vital today, with shops and services that make the surrounding neighborhood attractive; but others have suffered due to population loss and the trend towards auto-oriented retail strips, often located beyond the city line.

Neighborhood centers have a greater chance for success when they are based on sound urban design principles and surrounded by compact residential areas with a mix of housing options. Density must be high enough to support a full range of retail, services, and public transit; and design must ensure that buildings and public spaces work together to appeal to pedestrians.

The design of context-sensitive infill development is particularly important to revitalizing these areas, since vital neighborhood centers lead to increases in both property values and quality of life.



Land use policies

- Cluster diverse land uses in neighborhood centers to minimize auto dependence and facilitate walking, biking, and transit use.
- Support an active public realm by placing buildings close to the sidewalk, requiring ground-floor windows and doors, limiting blank walls, and providing generous shaded sidewalks.
- Maximize on-street parking, prohibit surface parking lots between buildings and the street, and
 minimize pedestrian conflicts with parking and loading.
- Eliminate minimum parking requirements to encourage transportation alternatives and remove barriers to infill development and adaptive reuse.
- Improve public safety by using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
 principles; and encourage Universal Design that accommodates seniors, the disabled, and children.

Neighborhood Centers

Shaded areas are within a five-minute walk of parcels zoned for mixed-use neighborhood centers; many of these are located along the NFTA's priority bus routes.

Reclaim vacant buildings and land

Buffalo's loss of employers and households to the suburbs has led to an abundance of vacant structures and land. It is unlikely that there will be sufficient growth to reclaim these assets over the next 20 years, so it is critical to identify strategies that support neighborhood stability.

Demolition has been successful in selectively addressing blighted structures that threaten public health and safety. Yet even after abandoned and unsafe buildings are removed, the vacant land that is left behind presents its own challenges.

Depending on the scale of abandonment and the market for alternative land uses, approaches ranging from infill development to community gardens to urban agriculture and forestry will be considered. Strategies that allow for the adaptive reuse of existing structures must be strengthened, and new tools for the appropriate management of vacant land introduced.

This will help to ensure that vacant structures are quickly placed back into productive use before deteriorating beyond repair, and that vacant lots add value to adjacent properties. In neighborhoods that have lost most of their traditional uses and structures, land banking will be employed until the market stabilizes and alternatives can be implemented.



Transit Access

Shaded areas are within a five-minute walk of an NFTA bus or transit stop. Over 93 percent of all residential parcels have easy access to public transportation.

Land use policies

- Minimize regulatory barriers to the adaptive reuse of vacant structures and land to prevent abandonment and blight.
- Encourage homesteading as an option for renovating abandoned structures, building new housing
 on vacant lots, and adding yard space for homeowners who have lived in the community.
- Land bank parcels in areas where the traditional neighborhood structure has eroded, to allow for future redevelopment.
- Allow interim and permanent reuses for vacant land, such as market or community gardens, stormwater management, habitat restoration, open space, renewable energy generation, or district heating and cooling systems.



Encourage transportation choice

The number of persons using transportation alternatives is a good indicator of a city's livability, which can have a profound impact on attracting investment, talent, residents, and tourists. Providing a range of transportation options also saves residents time, money, and energy.

In 2008, Buffalo became the first city in New York State to adopt a complete streets policy, which ensures that public rights-of-way are designed to be safe, comfortable, and convenient for persons of all ages and abilities, using a variety of modes. This plan commits the city to strengthen-

ing its network of continuous and interconnected streets to improve access and distribute traffic more evenly.

Neighborhoods must be relatively compact to allow for cost-effective and convenient transportation choices. Higher residential and employment densities make walking, biking, and transit more appealing. In turn, neighborhoods that are populated by a diverse mix of uses, and connected by a network of complete streets, are both healthier and more functional.

Land use policies

- Support public transit by focusing compact neighborhood development and employment density in areas with high transit accessibility.
- Design streets for safe target speeds that calm traffic, accommodate pedestrians and cyclists, and minimize the frequency and severity of collisions.
- Encourage road diets in response to reduced traffic volumes; reallocate space for transportation
 alternatives: convert one-way streets to two-way; and downgrade highways where feasible.
- Install bicycle facilities as part of routine road reconstruction and maintenance, with a goal of establishing a complete network of bike routes.
- Minimize block sizes; add mid-block passages to break up long blocks; avoid selling public rights-ofway for private development; and limit dead ends, gated streets, and culs-de-sac.

Enhance open spaces

Buffalo's open spaces—including civic squares, parks and playgrounds, sports fields, and natural habitat areas—must be repaired, enhanced, and protected. Much work remains to ensure that all residents have access to open space, including a continued emphasis on public-private partnerships and affordable solutions.

The open space network provides opportunities for physical activity, mental restoration, and social interaction, which are important assets for any place seeking to attract and retain residents. Cities are also finding that recreational and natural amenities help spur investment and maintain property values.

The amount of potential open space has been growing in recent years. Vacant land in public ownership can assist with stormwater management, former rail lines can become trails and nature corridors, and the contraction of manufacturing and shipping opens up opportunities for greater public access to the waterfront.

Land use policies

- Inventory and create protections for permanent open spaces, prioritize open space planning in neighborhoods that lack sufficient parks or playgrounds, and ensure the provision of open space for residents and employees in new developments.
- Design open spaces to promote user comfort, safety, accessibility, and year-round use; encourage
 active lifestyles; enhance access to nature and the waterfront.
- Complete the greenway network, and protect potential rail-to-trail opportunities.
- Preserve and expand sites for habitat restoration, and reconnect fragmented ecosystems.



Park Access

Shaded areas are within a 10minute walk of an existing or proposed public park. Over 80 percent of all residential parcels are located within this walk zone.



Northwest Planning Area

Black Rock

Grant-Amherst

Riverside

West Hertel



Northwest Zoning Map

Black Rock

Grant-Amherst

Riverside

West Hertel

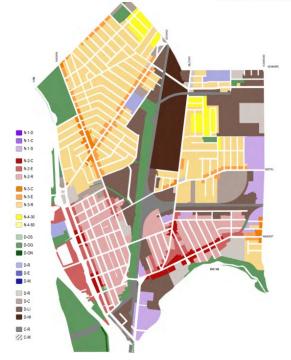


Land use recommendations

- Designate walkable, mixed-use centers on Amherst, Hertel, Military, Niagara, Ontario, and Tonawanda
- Convert Black Rock Harbor and Black Rock Yards from manufacturing to mixed-use
- Reserve former industrial areas on Amherst and Elmwood as retail districts
- Reserve extensive industrial lands and rail lines
- Reserve part of Scajaquada Creek, northern tip of Squaw Island, sections of Black Rock Harbor, and former New York Central rail right-of-way as open space

Place-type characteristics

- Industrial loft clusters at Black Rock Yards and Great Arrow are mapped N-1S
- Neighborhood centers along Amherst, Grant, Hertel, Niagara, and Tonawanda are mapped N-2C, N-2E, N-3C, or N-3E, depending on intensity
- The oldest residential sections of Black Rock, adjacent to Scajaquada Creek and Black Rock Harbor, are mapped N-2R
- Newer residential sections of Riverside and West Hertel are mapped N-3R, with some lowerintensity areas mapped N-4-30
- Black Rock Harbor is mapped N-2E and D-OG
- Riverside Park, Unity Island, and the banks of Scajaquada Creek are mapped D-OG
- Vacant rail corridors are mapped D-OG
- Various parcels adjacent to rail facilities are mapped D-IL
- The east side of Military, north of Hertel, is mapped D-IH





City of Buffalo UDO - December 2016

The City of Buffalo developed the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) also known as the GreenCode in conjunction with, and in response to, the Land Use Plan completed in September 2016. The Shaffer Village neighborhood is considered a "Streetcar Neighborhood" that is dominated by residential zones. The zones are: N-3R, N-3C and N-3E. Several Districts can also be found in this area: D-S, D-C, D-IL and D-OS.



Streetcar neighborhoods were developed along streetcar lines at the turn of the 20th century, have strong mixed-use centers at their cores, and are located near the outskirts of the city. These neighborhoods have slightly larger lots—typically 35 to 50 feet wide. Homes have more space between them with deeper setbacks, and building heights rarely exceed three stories. Examples include Hamlin Park, Kaisertown, Riverside, South Buffalo, and University Heights.

Districts

Districts are divided into three basic types, each with a pre-dominant use. Although districts are often separate from the prevailing street grid, their structure parallels the adjacent neighborhoods, sometimes with an identifiable focus that provides orientation, identity, and clear boundaries.

Summary of zoning districts within the Shaffer Village Neighborhood:

- N3R majority of parcels
 - Defined by moderately compact residential blocks
 - o Occasional mixed-use bldgs.
 - Allowable uses:
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, community gardens
 - Special use: assembly space, school, public safety facility
 - Ht up to 3 stories

N-3R: Residential

Located in a predominantly residential area with a variety of housing options (single-family to multi-family), occasional civic structures (schools, places of worship), and mixed-use buildings on corner lots.

Able to support density at a human scale, with buildings of up to three stories.

On lots of between 30 and 75 feet.

On blocks of up to 800 feet.

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- N3C parcels fronting Tonawanda St from Ontario St to Ross Ave, 5 parcels on Ontario at the corner of Tonawanda
 - o Allowable uses:
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, residential care facility, college/university, hotel, retail, offices
 - o Small-scale mixed-use bldgs. close to sidewalk
 - o Up to 3 stories
 - o Pedestrian-oriented

N-3C: Mixed-Use Center

Accessible to at least one high-frequency Metro Bus line.

Located along a neighborhood main street, characterized by small-scale, mixed-use buildings placed close to the sidewalk and designed for pedestrian access.

Able to support density at a human scale, with buildings of up to three stories. New construction should be between one and three stories, to protect the scale and character of the neighborhood and support a range of transportation options.

Appropriate for development as a consistent streetscape of pedestrian-oriented shop fronts.

Amenable to design standards promoting walkability to attract pedestrian activity and boost retail sales.

On blocks of between 200 and 400 feet.

- N3E parcels fronting Ontario and some on Tonawanda from Ross Ave to Esser
 - o Transitional zone defined primarily by mix of homes and stores
 - Allowable uses
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, residential care facility, college/university, hotel, retail, offices
 - Mixed residential and commercial character
 - Transitional zone
 - o Up to 3 stories

N-3E: Mixed-Use Edge

Accessible to at least one Metro Bus line.

Located at less intensely developed areas, where a diverse set of building types and setbacks reflects a mixed residential and commercial character.

Able to offer a transition between a neighborhood main street and principally residential areas.

Able to support density at a human scale, with buildings of up to three stories.

Amenable to design standards promoting walkability, while providing flexibility to respond to a more residential context.

On blocks of up to 800 feet.

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- DR Shaffer Village
 - Allowable uses
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, residential care facility, school
 - Special use: limited retail
 - o 3 stories, with ability to add height based on adjacent thoroughfare

D-R: Residential Campus Located in a predominantly residential area, usually under single ownership, with occasional civic and commercial uses that support campus residents. Able to support a range of building types and heights. On blocks of up to 1,200 feet.

- DS Corner of Ontario and Skillen
 - o Allowable uses
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, residential care facility, school, public safety facility, retail and services, professional offices, some industrial
 - o Large-scale strip development that may be mixed use, big box format bldgs.
 - Height 4 stories
 - o Mix of residential and commercial, not industrial

D-S: Strip Retail	
Located at a highway interchange or along a major arterial with little or no on-street parking.	
Developed for large-scale retail establishments that draw upon markets beyond the immediate neighborhood.	
Appropriate for an intense mix of residential and commercial uses, but not for industrial uses.	
Over 10,000 square feet in area, and more than 200 feet deep.	
On blocks of up to 1,200 feet.	

- DC 491 Ontario, parcel adjacent to Shaffer Village
 - o Defined by Commercial and mixed use that are separate from, but within proximity to residential
 - o Allowable uses
 - Single fam, multi fam residential, residential care facility, school, public safety facility, retail and services, professional offices, some industrial
 - o Bldg ht: 4 stories
 - Transition between industrial and residential

D-C: Flex Commercial	
Located at a highway interchange, along a major arterial with little or r	no on-street parking, or along a truck route.
Identified as an appropriate transition area between industrial and resi	idential zones.
Appropriate for a mix of uses, including industrial in some cases.	
Over 10,000 square feet in area, and more than 200 feet deep.	
On blocks up to or exceeding 1,200 feet.	

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- D-IL parcels on Isabelle St
 - o Allowable uses
 - No residential
 - Some civic uses, light industrial, professional offices, retail & service

D-IL: Light Industrial Appropriate for light industrial uses. Accessible to a truck route, rail or water Over 10,000 square feet in area, and more than 200 feet deep. On blocks up to or exceeding 1,200 feet.

- D-OG parcel on Isabelle St and adjacent to rail corridor
 - o Allowable uses
 - Primary use: Public Space
 - Open space, public safety facility, govt offices
 - Special use: some retail, professional offices, civic uses
 - No residential

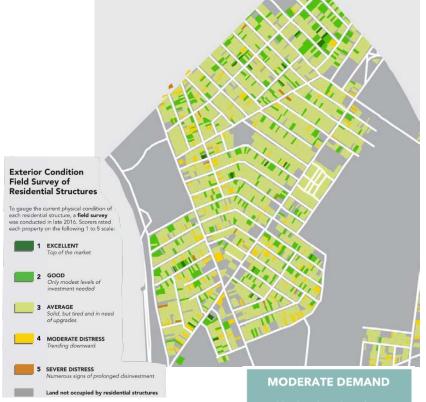
D-OG: Green Intended for a formal civic green, often identified as a public park. Appropriate for some civic and commercial uses, in support of its primary use as a public space.

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<u>Buffalo Housing Opportunity Strategy - December 2017</u>

This document provided an anlayis s of the existing housing market in the City of Buffalo in 2017, and developed principles to help guide strategy and deicision making. The Master Plan project area was ideintied as having a mix of hsoing conditions consisitng mostly of Averya, Good and excenllent conditions, with a smaller anoutn that are consdiered to be in moderate or severe distress.



The report also established five sub-market types based on neighborhood conditions, providing guidance on what interventions to use where. The subject area was considered to be a neighborhood in "Moderate demand". The report identified realistic trgets for improvement, general strategies, and

outlined new/expanded interventions to take.

Neighborhoods in this submarket are located throughout the city and contain 40% of the population. Though each has a distinct history, all began as bastions for working-class families employed in the industrial economy.

The erosion of that economy has taken its toll on these areas, with many becoming progressively poorer and older. Homeowners remain, but rentals are on the rise. Average levels of maintenance predominate, but one-in-four properties show signs of prolonged disinvestment.

Whether parts of this sub-market improve or decline over the next decade depends to a large extent on proximity to stronger sub-markets, the inherent character and durability of the housing stocks, and if distress spreads or can be contained.

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Realistic outcomes to target

General strategies to achieve key outcomes

MODERATE DEMAND

Number of blocks with distressed properties shrinks; blocks adjacent to key assets and stronger markets become healthier

PHYSICAL

Homeownership rates rise

SOCIAL

Proactive code enforcement and compliance assistance

Owner and rental rehab assistance

Infrastructure investment near community assets

EXISTING INTERVENTIONS

Code Enforcement

Provide robust compliance assistance

CDBG Rehab Loans

Target well-maintained properties on relatively stable blocks

Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Only if 100% of units are available at or above median neighborhood rents

HOME Multi-family

Only if 100% of units are available at or above median neighborhood rents

HOME Single-familyUse for scattered site infill

In rem foreclosure

Provide rehab loans and micro mortagages to owner occupants

Demolition

Targeted demolition of blighted and unsalvageable homes

NEW OR EXPANDED INTERVENTIONS

Community Land Trust

Use as long-term hedge against loss of affordability

Micro MortgagesHelp low-income renters reduce housing cost burdens through targeted homeownership assistance

Rental Inspections

Use routine inspections to improve rental standards, identify lead hazards, and encourage energy efficiency improvements

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Working Toward Equality: Race, Employment, & Public Transportation in Erie County

This report, completed in 2017 offers an assessment of the state of Race, Employment, and public Transportation throughout Erie County. It places focus on the City of Buffalo and questions of accessibility to job centers via public transportation. It is essential for low income and communities of color to have fair access to jobs throughout the county.



The report and following maps demonstrate that the west side of Buffalo is connected via public transportation to 13 out of 17 major employment centers in Erie County. Residents can take high-frequency routes to Down Buffalo and the edge of the River Road employment center and moderate frequency routes to some suburban centers. However, getting to the edge of these centers is often not enough, and does provide access to ALL jobs within that center. Minor employment centers are also accessible from the west side, with varying frequency.

It should be noted many residents on the West Side rely on public transportation for groceries and other daily activities. The report recommends increased funding to NFTA for additional routes/stops and increased outreach to identify needs. When evaluating the Shaffer Redevelopment specifically, resident reliance on public transit need by considered and an influencing factor in how the design of the complex is formed and also how it influences connections between Shaffer Village and the larger neighborhood. Residents have good proximity to various stops and routes but upon closer inspection throughout the day it was observed and overheard the stops themselves could be made more accessible, safe, and comfortable.

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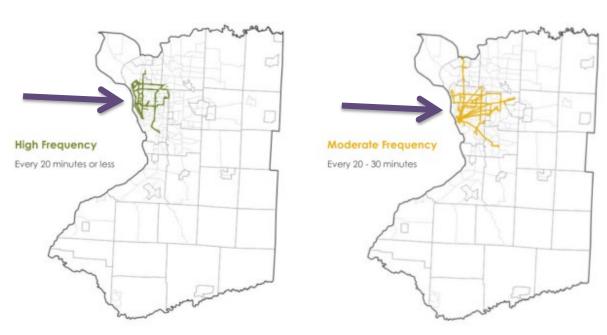
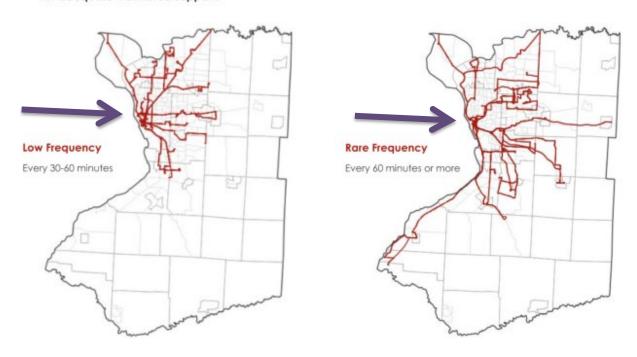


Figure 10. Maps of low- and rare-frequency public transit routes in Erie County

Data Source: NFTA Public Datasets

Low and rare frequency lines reach the first- and second-ring suburbs, but may not run often enough for adequate workforce support.

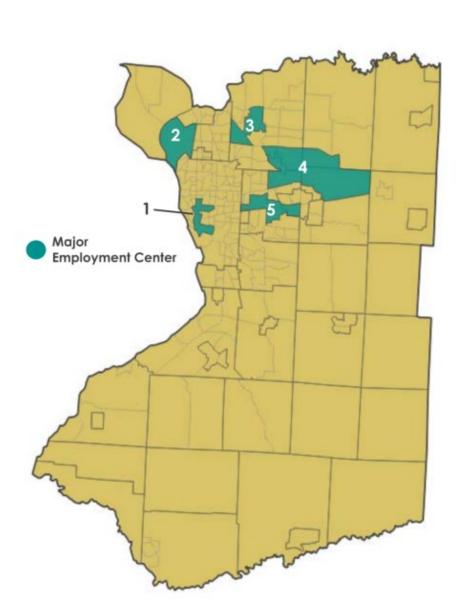


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Figure 11. Major employment centers in Erie County

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 Worker Area Characteristics, LODES



Downtown Buffalo

58,373 workers

Prominent employers include the State of New York, the federal government, Buffalo City School District, M&T Bank, Kaleida Health, Catholic Health System, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, HSBC Bank, Erie County, and Seneca Gaming.

River Road - Tonawanda

14,826 workers

Prominent employers include General Motors, Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Dupont, FedEx, UPS, NOCO, Aramark, LaFarge North America, Unifrax, and 3M.

Sweet Home Road - Amherst 32,390 workers

Prominent employers include the University at Buffalo, GEICO, Fidelis Care, Citigroup, as well as retail shops at the Boulevard Mall and along Niagara Falls Boulevard.

Airport - Main - Wehrle - Transit

46,225 workers

Prominent employers include the Buffalo Niagara Falls International Airport, TOPS Friendly Markets, Buffalo Crushed Stone Quarry, Erie Community College, US Postal Service, and Ingram Micro.

Walden Ave - Cheektowaga 21,946 workers

Prominent employers include API Heat Transfer and Niagara Transformer, as well as retail shops at the Galleria Mall and along Walden, Union, and Transit.

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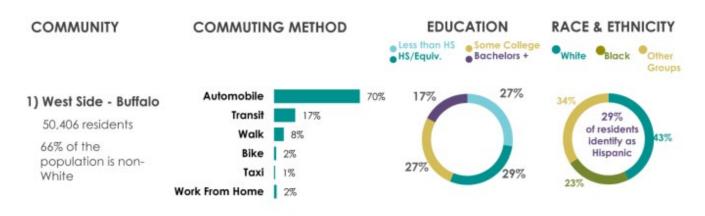
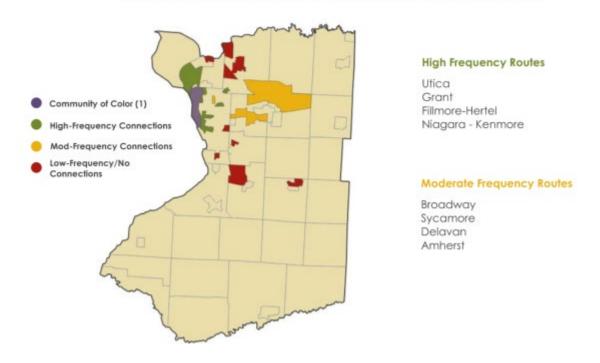


Figure 16. Connections and comparisons between "West Side - Buffalo" and Erie County major and minor employment centers.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015 5-yr estimates; NFTA

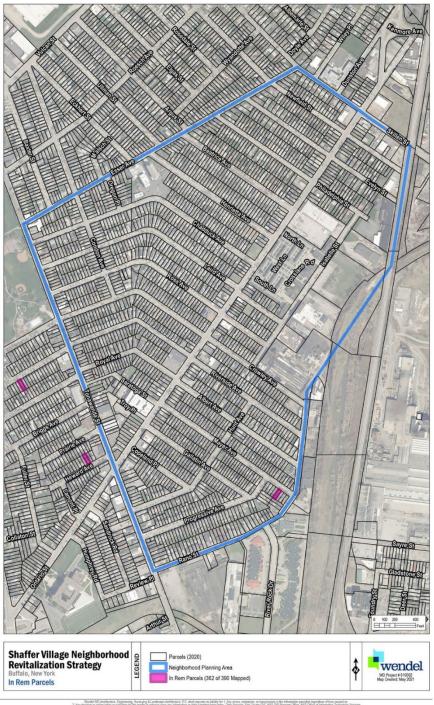


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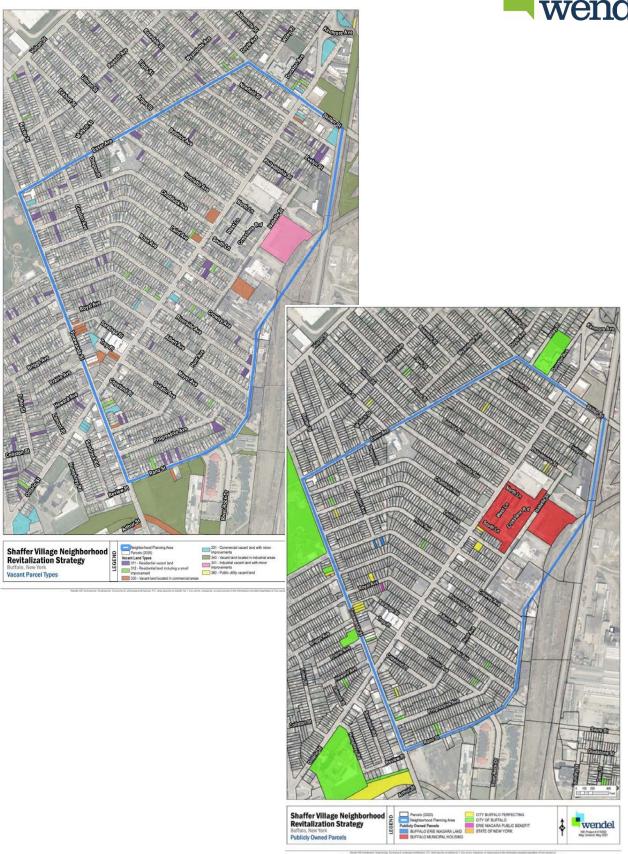
GIS Mapping - 2021

The initial GIS assessment performed by Wendel shows that there are very few adjacent groupings of vacant, inrem or publicly owned parcels that could be combined for a larger project.



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APPENDIX ITEM B: ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

Shaffer Village & Neighborhood Master Plan

Public Engagement Summary

Follows is a high-level summary of the public outreach process and feedback received during the engagement activities related to the Shaffer Village neighborhood Master Plan. The primary objective of engagement for this project was to connect the key stakeholders within Shaffer Village and the surrounding community with the design team and Steering committee to gather input in relation to the Master Plan. Key areas of focus included:

- Master Plan of Shaffer Village
- Housing typology in Shaffer Village
- Master Plan of the larger neighborhood

Steering committee

The committee was made up of key stakeholders including the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority and City of Buffalo. Weekly meetings were held with the Wendel design team where the committee discussed redevelopment of the Shaffer village site and priorities for the neighborhood.

Additional stakeholder meetings

The design team held additional stakeholder meetings with the Shaffer Village Tenants Council to gather input on tenant needs and the Black Rock Riverside Alliance (BRRA) to gain insight into the needs of the overall community.

Public Charette

The purpose of the public charette held at Shaffer Village on June 15th was to work directly with the Shaffer Village Community to gain input on:

- Links and amenities within the local and larger site context;
- Opportunities and obstacles to navigating and utilizing services throughout the neighborhood area;
- Attributes and concerns related to the relationship between Shaffer Village and the larger neighborhood;
- Features of proposed residential spaces and site layout

The Community Cook Out style of the Charette also served to energize the residents and get them excited for the future of the neighborhood. A total of four stations were located within the gathering area of Shaffer Village:





1. Neighborhood Plan

- Discussion focused on modes of transportation within and beyond the neighborhood
- o Where do you shop? Work? Play?
- o Key Takeaways:
 - We learned that the majority of Riverside neighborhood residents have personal vehicles, whereas the majority of residents of Shaffer village (particularly senior citizens) do not have personal vehicles and rely on public transit to shop and work.
 - Access and connectivity to local parks and greenspace, especially Riverside park can be improved.
 - There is a desire and need for additional recreational opportunities in the community



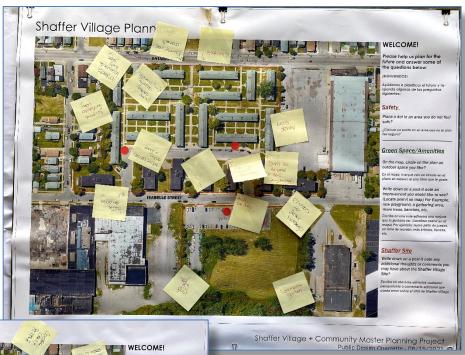


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2. Site Master Plan

- o Focused on amenities and ideas within Shaffer Village
- Key Takeaways:
 - The residents were largely concerend with safety issues; walking comfortably, lighting, parking far from the units, kids playing, crime, and police access.
 - Need for central gathering space
 - Number of families is increaseing, therefore there is a need for more activity areas for kids
 - Accessibility is a priority

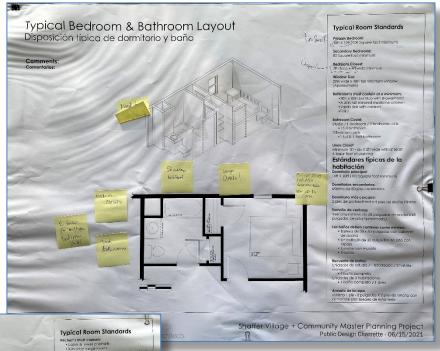


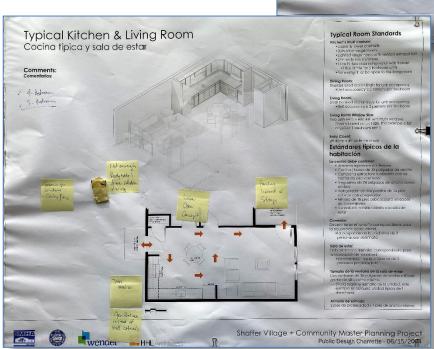


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- 3. Housing options
 - o Focused on unit and building amenities
 - Key Takeaways
 - Open concept
 - More storage
 - In unit washer/dryer
 - Porches are desired
 - ADA Accessibility
 - More bathrooms
 - Large units





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- 4. Children's Engagement
 - Focused on play and recreation amenities for children
 - Key Takeaways
 - Traditional Playground is desired
 - Improved and relocated basketball courts
 - The residents and children were very excited about the opportunities to improve the opportunities for play and recreation within the development



Information gathered at this public

event was used to influence the final master plan/layout for Shaffer Village. In general, the reports call for revitalization efforts to focus on a walkable, mixed use residential community with connections to the water and existing or proposed greenspace. An emphasis should be placed on access to public transportation and employment centers as well as access to various commercial needs to support the residential neighborhood (grocery, services, etc). Residents are supportive of a walkable and safe development that is more closely connected to the community.



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Open House

An Open House was held July 22 to provide the residents of Shaffer Village and the larger community with an opportunity to review and discuss the redevelopment Plan. The residents were able to see how their input inspired the plan.

Representatives of the project team were on hand with displays for each of the following elements of the plan:

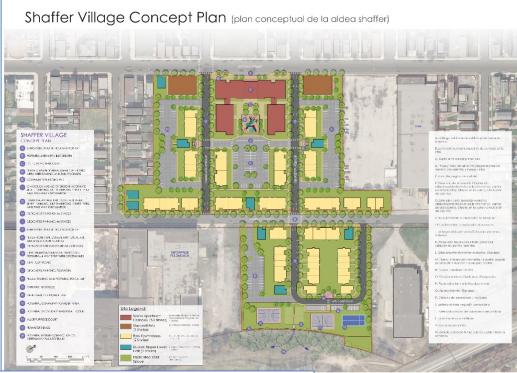
- Site Connectivity & Strategic neighborhood improvements
- Shaffer Village Concept Plan
- Shaffer Village 3D model views
- Shaffer Village Housing Typologies





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Village + Community Master Planning Project Open House - 07/22/2021

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Shaffer Village Housing Typologies (Tipologías de vivienda de Shaffer Village)





ROW Townhouses (filleres de casas adesades)



Duplex Upper/Lower Flats (piscs düp ex superior/inferior



3-Story Stacked Units (Unidades optades do 3 pisos)



Senior Apartment Complex (comple) de apartar personas mayores!



e + Community Master Planning Project Open House - 07/22/2021



1 1BR











Shaffer Village + Community Master Planning Project Open House - 07/22/2021



After residents and community members had a chance to view the displays, a brief presentation was given that covered the following topics:

- Existing Planning Review
- Market Analysis
- Housing Program
- Shafer Village Site master plan & 3-D model
- Strategic Sites
- Neighborhood Concept Plan
- Stakeholder Engagement

The purpose of the presentation was to give attendees more of an opportunity to hear the "why" behind the ideas presented by the team. This led to fruitful conversations and resulted in the attendees being in support of the plans presented. Positives of note include:

- Importance of ADA integration
- Inclusion of elevators
- Senior buildings being proximate to public transit
- Integration of parking, bringing it closer to the units
- Inclusion fencing around the fouthern boundary for safety
- Potential use of speed tables to slow down traffic
- Diversity of housing types

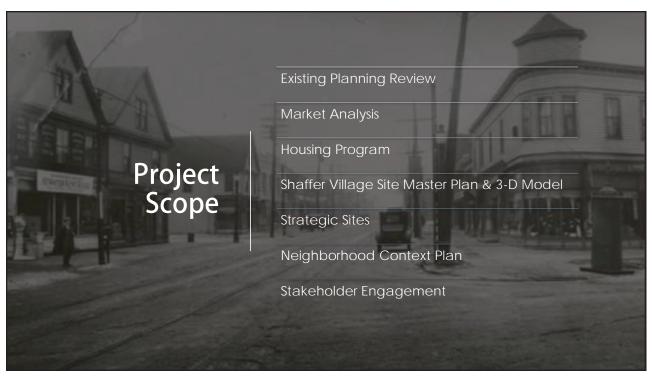
The entire presentation is attached.

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7/28/2021



1



Project Area

- Tonawanda St.
- Esser Ave.
- Skillen St.
- Rano St.
- Tonawanda Rail Corridor





3





Project Goals

- 1. Build a Stronger Riverside Community
- 2. Provide Quality Housing for All Income Levels
- 3. Establish Varied Lifestyle Opportunities
- 4. Make Shaffer a Preferred Place to Live
- 5. Integration with the Neighborhood

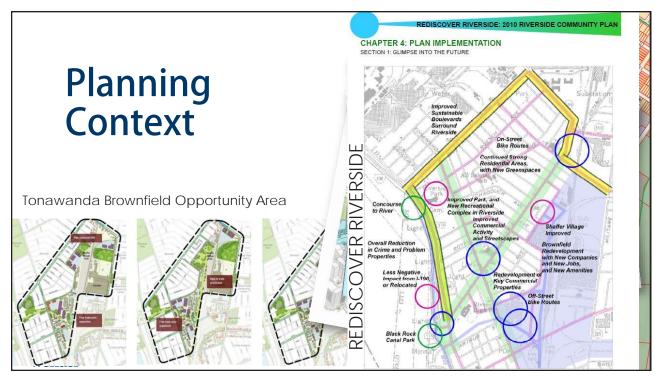


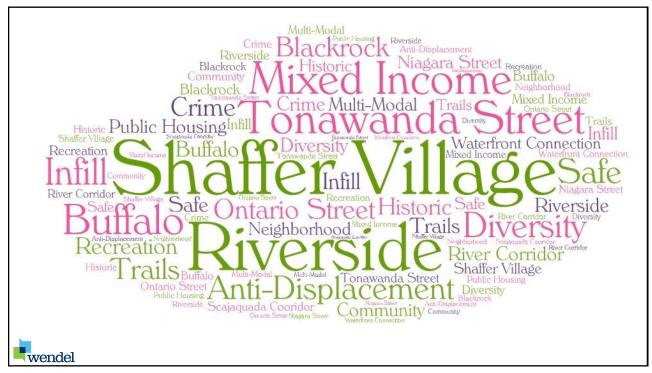


Project Goals

- 6. Strengthen Character & Brand
- 7. Safety & Crime Prevention
- 8. Mixed Income Community
- 9. Community Improvements
- 10. Revitalize Vacant & Dilapidated Properties

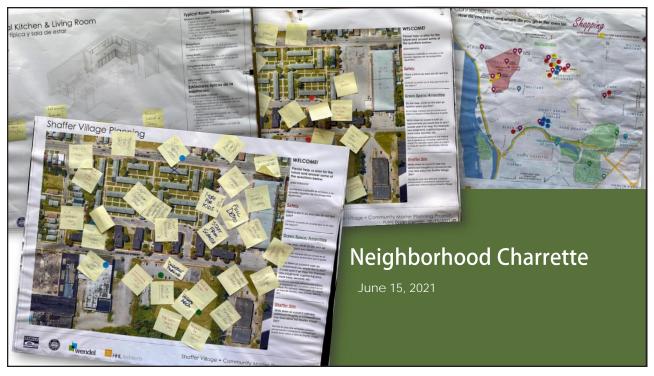
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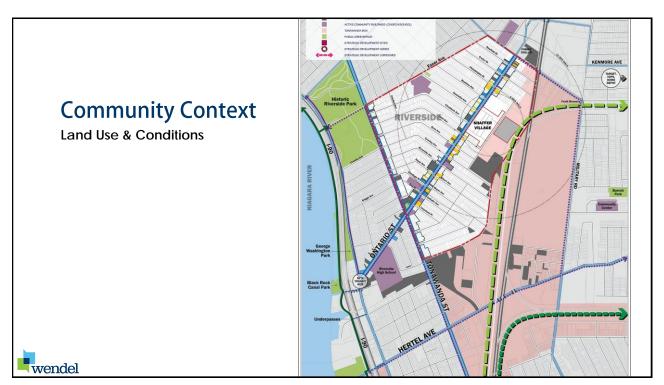


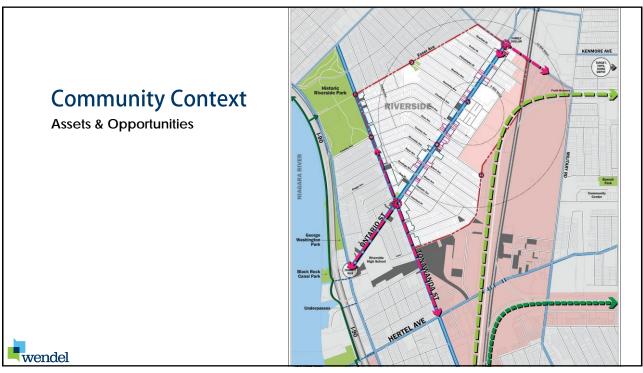


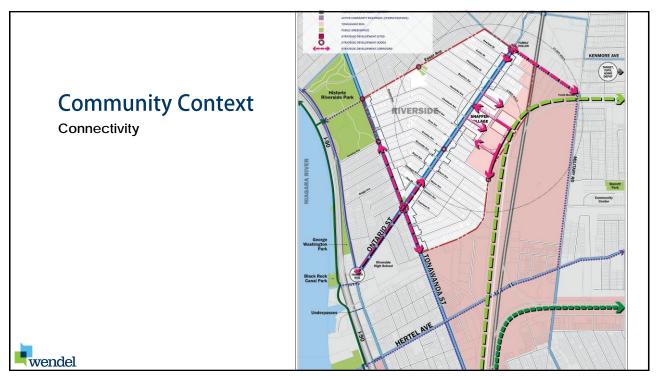












Community Context Strategic Development Sites Historic Riversite Park 308 Crowley St. 309 Crowley St.

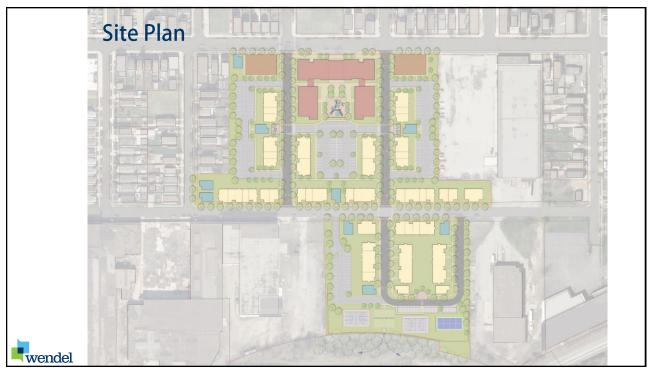
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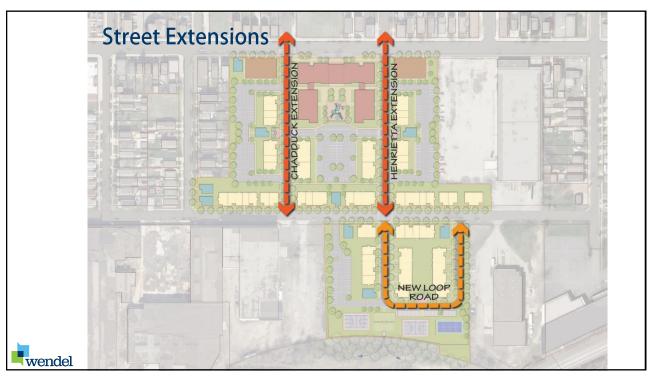




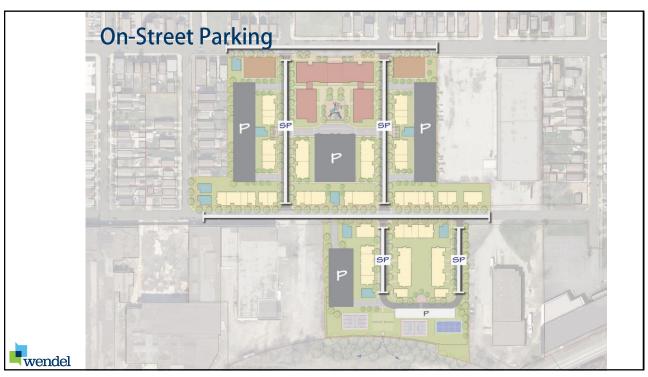


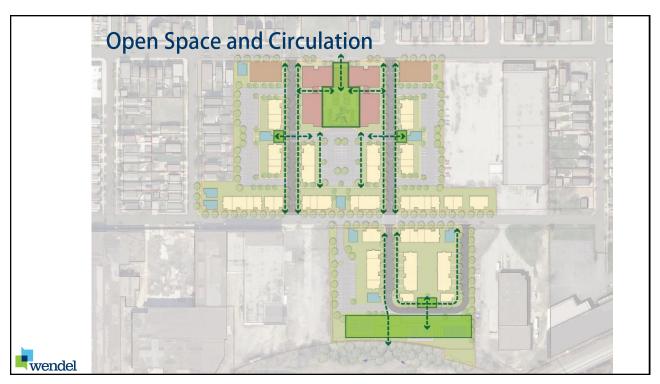


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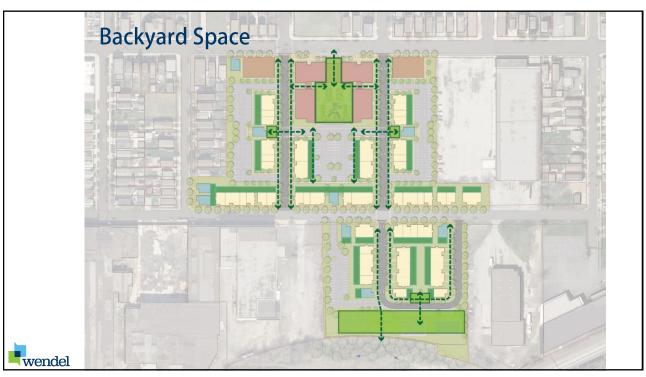


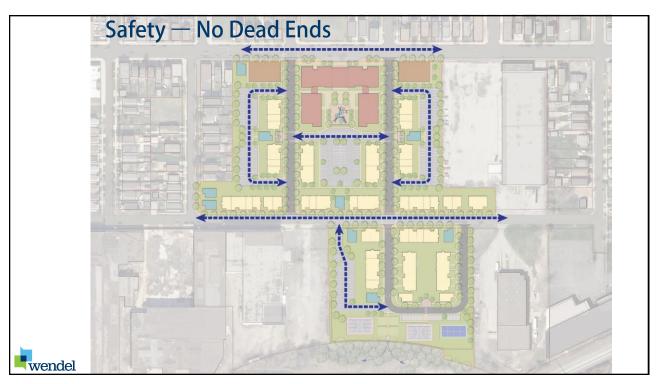


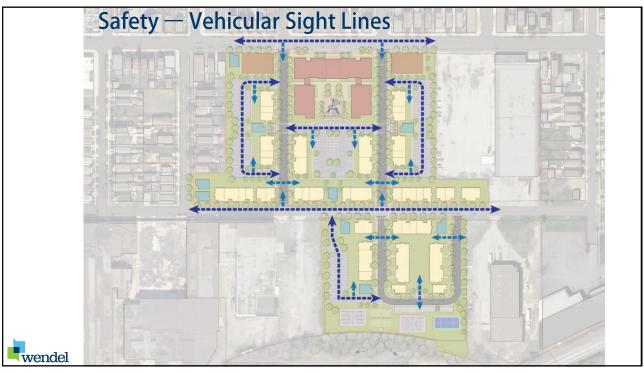




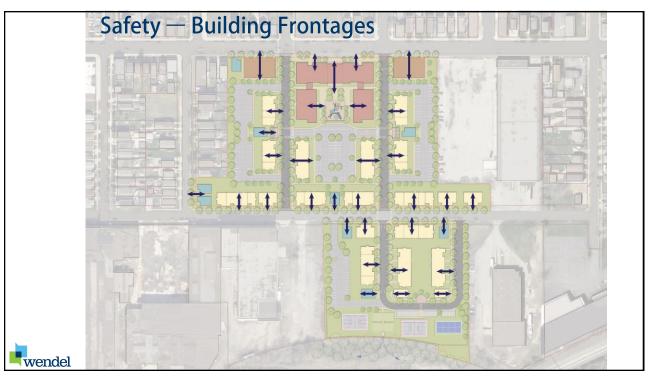
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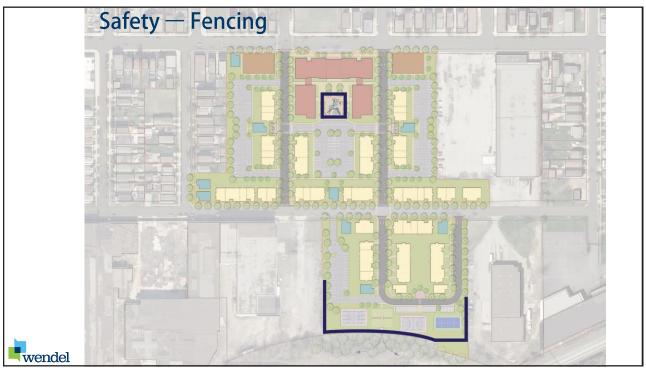




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7/28/2021







31



7/28/2021







35



7/28/2021







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Shaffer Redevelopment Core Principles Diversity of housing Meet different lifestyles Upgrade look and feel, blending with the neighborhood Individual entrances (except for senior complex) Individual entrances (except for senior complex)

40

wendel

Shaffer Redevelopment

Townhouses

- 2 Stories (potential 1 story units possible)
- Front porches
- Private backyard space
- Close proximate parking
- Variety of types: 2,3,4,5 bedroom units



41

Shaffer Redevelopment

3-Story Stacked Units

- Fronting Ontario Street
- Individualized entrances
- 1 and 2 bedroom units
- Couples and singles
- 1st floor ADA units

Senior Apartment Complex

- Fronting Ontario and street extensions
- 1st floor amenities
- Car drop-off accessibility
- All ADA units



APPENDIX ITEM C: MARKET STUDY



PRELIMINARY MARKET STUDY
PROPOSED WORKFORCE & SENIOR
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
SHAFFER VILLAGE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207

Analysis Prepared For:

Mr. Bruce Levine 3D Development Group 4549 Main Street, Suite 100 Amherst, New York 14226

Analysis Prepared By:

Newmark Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory 2410 North Forest Road, Suite 204 Amherst, New York 14068

NKF Job No.: 21-0134227 Date of Report: May 28, 2021



May 28, 2021

Mr. Bruce Levine 3D Development Group 4549 Main Street, Suite 100 Amherst, New York 14226

Re: Preliminary Market Study

Proposed Family and Senior Housing Development

Shaffer Village

Buffalo, New York 14207 NKF Job No.: 21-0134227

Dear Mr. Levine:

At your request, we have completed a **Preliminary Market Study** to identify market support for the proposed redevelopment of the existing Shaffer Village public housing complex and the surrounding neighborhood to create new affordable housing that will target both families and seniors.

The redevelopment will likely include multiple building types with 1/2BR units in multistory elevator buildings and 3/4BR units in townhouse or duplex buildings for workforce family households. Development plans have yet to be finalized so we will establish a supported rent and unit mix for one, two, three and four bedroom apartments at 30%, 50%, 60% and 80% of area median income (AMI). The units themselves will be typical of recent projects from the developer with good quality finishes, larger floorplans, common laundry, tenant community space, a fitness center, outdoor recreation areas, onsite management, service provider offices and surface parking.

The subject location is in the Riverside neighborhood on the northwesternmost end of the city of Buffalo and has general boundaries of Vulcan Street to the north, train tracks to the east, Hertel Avenue to the south and the Niagara River to the west. Nearby properties on Ontario Street include smaller retail and service based businesses, with larger industrial uses to the south and east near Military Road. Much of the neighborhood is constituted of 1-4 family homes and converted residences that generally reflect basic upkeep and maintenance as opposed to comprehensive renovations and there are fewer instances of deferred maintenance or vacancy compared to other parts of the city. the site and greater neighborhood has good access to public transportation with Ontario and Tonawanda Streets serving as main routes which connect south to Hertel Avenue and east to Military Road which provide connection to highways into downtown Buffalo and

May 28, 2021 Mr. Bruce Levine

northern suburban markets. Multiple parks and recreational sites are located nearby. The heavy concentration of industrial uses to the north including GM Powertrain, Linde Air, NOCO and Riverview Solar Tech Park serve as a base employment site for the region.

Rental options in the greater neighborhood relate almost exclusively to 2-4 family homes and smaller mixed-use and multifamily walkup buildings that remain well supported without larger updates or comprehensive renovations. Some townhouse projects farther south on Hertel have been sold and renovated in recent years and the newest developments are to the west around Elmwood Avenue in various building reuse projects including the continued development of parts of the Pierce Arrow Complex. Other development is farther south on Grant Street related to mixed-use building renovations, a small infill elevator building and the new development of larger student housing complexes on and near the SUNY Buffalo State campus.

Affordable housing is generally limited to older deep subsidy developments and smaller tax credit/supportive housing complexes for family households with similar older options for seniors. Nearby developments are farther south related to a school conversion for seniors, various scattered site redevelopments for a range of family households and a building redevelopment catering to immigrant households on Niagara Street.

The *Primary Market Area* (*PMA*) is expected to provide up to 75% of the eventual tenant base with the remainder coming from outside of the area through relocations. This *PMA* considers NCHMA guidelines, historical movement patterns, housing development trends, existing rental options and our general knowledge of the region. The primary market area includes the immediate Riverside, Black Rock, Military, Forest and Grant-Ferry neighborhoods, Park Meadow and Delaware North and Park Meadow in Buffalo, with some adjacent tracts in the town of Tonawanda and Village of Kenmore with limited affordable housing options. The PMA covers just under 5 square miles with general boundaries of the Niagara River to the west, city of Tonawanda to the north, Delaware Avenue to the east and Forest/Ferry Avenue to the south.

For this preliminary market study we have derived rents from the market based on comparison with unrestricted and affordable rental housing in the area and performed demand analyses for workforce family households age 18-61 and age 55+ seniors independently. We apply typical HCR underwriting criteria for the various targeted income tiers and utilize the 2020 AMI maximum limits. Notes include:

- The combined 50%/60% AMI unit count represents the maximum number of units per type that can be supported from the low to high end of the overall band.
- Rents were established based on the overall income band from low to high to prevent double counting of qualified households in the unit type.

Capture rates for 106 age-restricted units correlate to 8.29%, while 480 workforce family units are supported at 8.29%. There is some overlap of age 55-16 households that are included in both analyses, however these renter households would not be expected to have an outsized influence on the overall development prospect.

The **recommended rent and unit mix** is as follows:

					FA	MILY U	NIT MI	X / RENT S	UMMA	ARY				
					(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		(1)		Net	Tenant	Total	Gross	Tax		Unrestricted	Achievable	% Disc	% Disc	% Disc
	# of			Tenant	Paid	Gross	Rents/	Credit	HUD	Market	Market	to TC	to MKT	to ADJ MKT
Unit Type	Units	% AMI	Sq.Ft.	Rents	Utilities	Rents	Sq.Ft.	Maximums	FMR	Averages	Rent/Adj	MAX	Averages	Averages
1 BRM - Tax Credit	94	30%	700	\$436	\$0	\$436	\$0.62	\$436	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	0.00%	60.69%	52.86%
1 BRM - Tax Credit	58	50%	700	\$630	\$0	\$630	\$0.90	\$728	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	13.46%	43.19%	31.89%
1 BRM - Tax Credit	52	60%	700	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$1.07	\$873	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	14.09%	32.37%	18.92%
1 BRM – Tax Credit	14	80%	700	\$900	\$0	\$900	\$1.29	\$1,165	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	22.75%	18.85%	2.70%
2 BRM - Tax Credit	36	30%	900	\$524	\$0	\$524	\$0.58	\$524	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	0.00%	63.25%	56.33%
2 BRM - Tax Credit	45	50%	900	\$725	\$0	\$725	\$0.81	\$873	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	16.95%	49.16%	39.58%
2 BRM – Tax Credit	45	60%	900	\$900	\$0	\$900	\$1.00	\$1,048	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	14.12%	36.89%	25.00%
2 BRM - Tax Credit	6	80%	900	\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100	\$1.22	\$1,398	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	21.32%	22.86%	8.33%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	24	30%	1100	\$605	\$0	\$605	\$0.55	\$605	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	0.00%	64.58%	54.34%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	34	50%	1100	\$825	\$0	\$825	\$0.75	\$1,009	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	18.24%	51.70%	37.74%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	46	60%	1100	\$1,025	\$0	\$1,025	\$0.93	\$1,211	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	15.36%	39.99%	22.64%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	6	80%	1100	\$1,225	\$0	\$1,225	\$1.11	\$1,615	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	24.15%	28.28%	7.55%
4 BRM – Tax Credit	10	50%	1300	\$950	\$0	\$950	\$0.73	\$833	\$1,284	\$1,708	\$1,450	-14.05%	44.38%	34.48%
4 BRM – Tax Credit	10	60%	1300	\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100	\$0.85	\$1,000	\$1,284	\$1,708	\$1,450	-10.00%	35.60%	24.14%
(1) this is the % AMI th	at the r	ent falls a	t or belov	N										
(2) Estimated tenant paid utilities based on provided data														
(3) Tax credit max bas	ed on th	ne 2020 A	MI levels											
(4) 2021 HUD FMR eff	ective a	s of 8/20	20											
(5) Equal to street rent	s, these	are un-a	djusted f	or locatio	n, quality,	etc - they	are simp	le averages.						
(5A) Achievable marke	t rent a	djusted to	subject	amenitie	s/quality/	condition								
(6) The % that the intended subject rent is below the tax credit maximum allowable levels.														
(7) The % that the inter	nded su	bject rent	is below	the aver	age unres	tricted ma	arket rent	in the area b	efore adj	ustments to a	chievable.			

⁽⁸⁾ The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area post adjustments to achievable.

May 28, 2021 Mr. Bruce Levine

					SE	NIOR U	NIT MIX	(/ RENT S	UMMA	NRY				
					(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		(1)		Net	Tenant	Total	Gross	Tax		Unrestricted	Achievable	% Disc	% Disc	% Disc
	# of			Tenant	Paid	Gross	Rents/	Credit	HUD	Market	Market	to TC	to MKT	to ADJ MKT
Unit Type	Units	% AMI	Sq.Ft.	Rents	Utilities	Rents	Sq.Ft.	Maximums	FMR	Averages	Rent/Adj	MAX	Averages	Averages
1 BRM – Tax Credit	42	30%	700	\$436	\$0	\$436	\$0.62	\$436.00	\$920	\$1,426	\$0	0.00%	69.42%	#DIV/0!
1 BRM – Tax Credit	34	50%	700	\$630	\$0	\$630	\$0.90	\$873.00	\$920	\$1,426	\$0	27.84%	55.82%	#DIV/0!
1 BRM – Tax Credit	30	60%	700	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$1.07	\$1,048.00	\$920	\$1,426	\$0	28.44%	47.41%	#DIV/0!
(1) this is the % AMI th	at the re	ent falls a	t or belov	٧										
(2) Estimated tenant pa	aid utilit	ies based	d on provi	ded data										
(3) Tax credit max base	ed on th	ne 2020 A	MI levels											
(4) 2021 HUD FMR effe	ective a	s of 8/20	20											
5) Equal to street rents, these are un-adjusted for location, quality, etc - they are simple averages.														
(6) The % that the inter) The % that the intended subject rent is below the tax credit maximum allowable levels.													
(7) The % that the inter	7) The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area before adjustments to achievable.													
(8) The % that the inter	The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area post adjustments to achievable. The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area post adjustments to achievable.													

Gross rents are presented and any change to the utility structure would impact the tenant paid or net rents. Unit sizes were based on standard projects of this nature and are subject to change. The goal of this study is to provide documentation to assist your group in establishing the development strategy for this property. **Key aspects** that will be evaluated and overviewed within the document include:

- Analysis of the primary market draw area (PMA) and identification of demographics from this established area.
- Support for the project based on the unit mix/rents, the likely resident base and absorption projections.
- Discussions with local property managers, planning officials and others related to the local economics, needs and housing options including planned/proposed developments.

It is important to recognize that this study represents a compilation of data gathered from various sources, including competitive properties surveyed, local municipal records, and interviews with market participants, town officials and review of secondary demographic data. Although the sources used are felt to be reliable, it is impossible to thoroughly verify and authenticate all data utilized. The analysis does not guarantee the data and assumes no liability for errors of a factual nature, analysis, or judgment provided. Among the sources utilized and cited throughout this study are the U.S. Census of Population and Housing, demographic information complied (2000 and 2010 Census and forecasts for the market).

We have also utilized HISTA Data (Households by Income, Tenure, Age and Size). This information was used in part to establish the demand model, and capture analysis. The data reflects current projections prepared by Claritas in conjunction with Ribbon Demographics. The

May 28, 2021 Mr. Bruce Levine

information used applies predominately to the 2021 operating year, but we also referenced some of the data that they consolidated from the 2010 Census and forecasts through 2026.

Further, it must be recognized that the recommendations and conclusions provided in this market analysis are objective opinions based on the data gathered and interpretation of current and prospective supply and demand variables. Real estate markets are very dynamic in nature and continually effected by demographic, economic and developmental changes. The research and analysis undertaken was completed in May 2021. Utilization of this report and the recommendations/ conclusions undertaken are reflective of trends at this time.

The results are being presented in a summary report, and we do issue some caution in using this report for specific application to finance or funding, as the unit mix, product concept, rent structures and other variables may differ.

Based on the preliminary nature of the project, we would recommend that the report be reviewed and updated to apply specifically to your advanced development concept.

Respectfully,

Newmark Knight Frank

David M. Carlon Senior Vice President Analyst Joseph D. Sievert Vice President Analyst M. Scott Allen, MAI Executive Vice President Review Analyst

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Addenda

- A. Demand Analysis GlossaryB. Additional HISTA Information
- C. Qualifications

This analysis is considered preliminary as the development strategy has yet to be advanced so we are making recommendations on physical product types, unit count, and rents/unit mix. We have based the analysis on the following:

- Our general knowledge of the local Erie County and greater Buffalo metro market. We have completed work throughout the city and county over the past few years.
- HCR/HFA and other agency requirements and regulations related to Federal and State Tax Credit guidelines.
- Knowledge of the potential tenant base and mobility patterns.
- Knowledge of planned/proposed housing and recent development.

Favorable Characteristics:

The *demand methodology* employed in this report will analyze support for a senior and workforce family housing project separately. Each analysis considered the unit type/rent tier individually and applies typical agency requirements for income qualification (30% to 48% affordability) for the 30%/60% AMI units with the middle income units having the low end set at the 60% AMI maximum up to the 80% AMI limit. The results support the following:

Senior 55+ Up to 106 units with capture of 8.29% Family/Workforce Up to 480 units with capture of 8.29%

- There remains a significant unmet need for age-restricted and workforce housing in this part of the city as most options are older deep subsidy developments and only one new 60-unit tax credit project has been added in the PMA in the past 10 years. There are fewer rental options in the immediate neighborhood that has Buffalo area, so support would likely be provided from these households commuting to the area for work and commerce.
- The subject would represent a superior physical product type to the existing complex and the most prevalent older rental options in the area with elevator service or private entrances and common amenities.
- There is a **rent advantage for all unit types**. Rents have increased in recent years in the city with some increases in the neighborhood related to renovation of existing properties with limited new development.
- The combined support for 586 units represents a significant increase from the current operation and the range of unit types would increase population density.
- Nearly 59% of age 55+ renters and 48% of family renters earn less than \$30,000 in the PMA, and around 47% of renters in Buffalo pay more than 35% of their income on rent.



- The *location is supported* with base employers nearby, good access to parks, schools, public transportation and other city services. The subject site and neighborhood is part of a larger community plan to improve economic activity locally.
- The housing market is strong which has increased sales activity and interest in the area which promotes neighborhood stability and benefits seniors who may seek to downsize and transition into a rental.

Potential Issues & Concerns:

- Population and household changes for family-age residents of the PMA project moderate losses into 2026 as households continue aging out of this cohort.
- Rent thresholds are more moderate in this neighborhood compared to others to the east and south where ongoing development has taken place with more planned and proposed for the coming years.

Rent and Unit Mix:

The **recommended rent and unit mix** is as follows:

FAMILY UNIT MIX / RENT SUMMARY (2) (3) (4) (5) (5a) (6) (7) (8) (7) (8)														
					(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		(1)		Net	Tenant	Total	Gross	Tax		Unrestricted	Achievable	% Disc	% Disc	% Disc
	# of			Tenant	Paid	Gross	Rents/	Credit	HUD	Market	Market	to TC	to MKT	to ADJ MKT
Unit Type	Units	% AMI	Sq.Ft.	Rents	Utilities	Rents	Sq.Ft.	Maximums	FMR	Averages	Rent/Adj	MAX	Averages	Averages
1 BRM - Tax Credit	94	30%	700	\$436	\$0	\$436	\$0.62	\$436	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	0.00%	60.69%	52.86%
1 BRM - Tax Credit	58	50%	700	\$630	\$0	\$630	\$0.90	\$728	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	13.46%	43.19%	31.89%
1 BRM - Tax Credit	52	60%	700	\$750	\$0	\$750	\$1.07	\$873	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	14.09%	32.37%	18.92%
1 BRM – Tax Credit	14	80%	700	\$900	\$0	\$900	\$1.29	\$1,165	\$772	\$1,109	\$925	22.75%	18.85%	2.70%
2 BRM – Tax Credit	36	30%	900	\$524	\$0	\$524	\$0.58	\$524	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	0.00%	63.25%	56.33%
2 BRM – Tax Credit	45	50%	900	\$725	\$0	\$725	\$0.81	\$873	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	16.95%	49.16%	39.58%
2 BRM – Tax Credit	45	60%	900	\$900	\$0	\$900	\$1.00	\$1,048	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	14.12%	36.89%	25.00%
2 BRM – Tax Credit	6	80%	900	\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100	\$1.22	\$1,398	\$920	\$1,426	\$1,200	21.32%	22.86%	8.33%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	24	30%	1100	\$605	\$0	\$605	\$0.55	\$605	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	0.00%	64.58%	54.34%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	34	50%	1100	\$825	\$0	\$825	\$0.75	\$1,009	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	18.24%	51.70%	37.74%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	46	60%	1100	\$1,025	\$0	\$1,025	\$0.93	\$1,211	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	15.36%	39.99%	22.64%
3 BRM – Tax Credit	6	80%	1100	\$1,225	\$0	\$1,225	\$1.11	\$1,615	\$1,144	\$1,708	\$1,325	24.15%	28.28%	7.55%
4 BRM – Tax Credit	10	50%	1300	\$950	\$0	\$950	\$0.73	\$833	\$1,284	\$1,708	\$1,450	-14.05%	44.38%	34.48%
4 BRM – Tax Credit	10	60%	1300	\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100	\$0.85	\$1,000	\$1,284	\$1,708	\$1,450	-10.00%	35.60%	24.14%
(1) this is the % AMI th	at the r	ent falls a	t or belov	N										
(2) Estimated tenant pa	aid utilit	ties based	d on prov	ided data										
(3) Tax credit max bas	ed on th	ne 2020 A	MI levels	;										
(4) 2021 HUD FMR effective as of 8/2020														
(5) Equal to street rents, these are un-adjusted for location, quality, etc - they are simple averages.														
(5A) Achievable market rent adjusted to subject amenities/quality/condition														
(6) The % that the intended subject rent is below the tax credit maximum allowable levels.														
(7) The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area before adjustments to achievable.														
(8) The % that the inter	nded su	ıbject rent	is below	the aver	age unres	tricted ma	arket rent	in the area po	ost adjus	stments to ach	ievable.			



					SE	NIOR U	NIT MIX	(/ RENT S	UMM <i>A</i>	NRY				
					(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		(1)		Net	Tenant	Total	Gross	Tax		Unrestricted	Achievable	% Disc	% Disc	% Disc
	# of			Tenant	Paid	Gross	Rents/	Credit	HUD	Market	Market	to TC	to MKT	to ADJ MKT
Unit Type	Units	% AMI	Sq.Ft.	Rents	Utilities	Rents	Sq.Ft.	Maximums	FMR	Averages	Rent/Adj	MAX	Averages	Averages
1 BRM – Tax Credit	42	30%	700	\$436	\$0	\$436	\$0.62	\$436.00	\$920	\$1,426	\$0	0.00%	69.42%	#DIV/0!
1 BRM – Tax Credit	34	50%	700	\$630	\$0	\$630	\$0.90	\$873.00	\$920	\$1,426	\$0	27.84%	55.82%	#DIV/0!
1 BRM – Tax Credit	I – Tax Credit 30 60% 700 \$750 \$0 \$750 \$1.07 \$1,048.00 \$920										\$0	28.44%	47.41%	#DIV/0!
	BRM – Tax Credit 30 60% 700 \$750 \$0 \$750 \$1.07 \$1,048.00 \$920 \$1,426 \$0 28.44% 4													
(1) this is the % AMI th	at the re	ent falls a	t or belov	٧										
(2) Estimated tenant pa	aid utilit	ies based	d on provi	ded data										
(3) Tax credit max base	ed on th	ne 2020 A	MI levels											
(4) 2021 HUD FMR effe	ective a	s of 8/20	20											
(5) Equal to street rents	s, these	are un-a	djusted fo	or locatio	n, quality,	etc - they	are simp	le averages.						
(6) The % that the intended subject rent is below the tax credit maximum allowable levels.														
(7) The % that the inter	nded su	bject rent	is below	the aver	age unres	tricted ma	arket rent	in the area be	efore adj	ustments to a	chievable.			
(8) The % that the intended subject rent is below the average unrestricted market rent in the area post adjustments to achievable.														

Gross rents are presented and any change to the utility structure would impact the tenant paid or net rents. Unit sizes were based on standard projects of this nature and are subject to change.

Market Draw Area:

The *Primary Market Area* (*PMA*) is expected to provide up to 75% of the eventual tenant base with the remainder coming from outside of the area through relocations. This *PMA* considers NCHMA guidelines, historical movement patterns, housing development trends, existing rental options and our general knowledge of the region. The primary market area includes the immediate Riverside, Black Rock, Military, Forest and Grant-Ferry neighborhoods, Park Meadow and Delaware North and Park Meadow in Buffalo, with some adjacent tracts in the town of Tonawanda and Village of Kenmore with limited affordable housing options. The PMA covers just under 5 square miles with general boundaries of the Niagara River to the west, city of Tonawanda to the north, Delaware Avenue to the east and Forest/Ferry Avenue to the south.

Local Market Conditions:

The local market is reflecting overall stability as follows:

- Rent thresholds are stabilized in the immediate neighborhood with increasing rents related to new development and renovation in recent years in the North Buffalo and Black Rock neighborhoods related to adaptive reuse projects and pending new construction.
- Stable occupancy overall with typical turnover reported at most complexes with availability in mostly smaller unit types.
- Good absorption at recent affordable developments with increasing wait lists at all properties for families and seniors.

We have referenced a wide variety of information for this study summarized to include:



Market Rate complexes include some older walkup buildings that have been renovated to varying degrees and some more recently completed adaptive reuse projects closer to the commercial thoroughfares. The sample does include some projects just outside the PMA for comparison and achievable rent analysis. **The most comparable market rate projects include**:

- Hertel Avenue Townhomes
- Delsan Court
- Black Rock Freight House
- 257 Lafayette
- 425 Porter

Affordable complexes in the PMA mostly include older deep subsidy buildings that have not been renovated or updated in recent years so we are including recent developments elsewhere in the city for comparison to the subject rent levels. We also include the recent and pending Waterfront redevelopment project closer to downtown. **The most comparable affordable projects include**:

- Mass Ave Community Homes
- West Side Homes
- Waterfront I
- Waterfront II
- GDZ Homes
- Forge on Broadway
- 1140 Jefferson
- **ELIM Townhomes**
- School 75

Summary of Supply

The rents in the following chart are converted to gross for comparative purposes with the subject. Utility adjustments are: 1BR: \$110 (\$35 /\$75), 2BR: \$130 (\$45/\$85), and 3BR: \$150 (\$55/\$95).



5

Summary of Findings

		Uni	it Type: 1 Bedro	oom										
Property Name	Municipality	Yr. Built	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Rent Range	R	ent(Mid)	\$/S	F(Mid)	GI	oss Rent	Gro	oss \$/SF
Mount St. Mary's Senior Apts	Tonawanda	Converted 2005	100%	Н	650	\$660	\$	660.00	\$	1.02	\$	695.00	\$	1.07
Hertel Avenue Townhomes	Buffalo	1958	95%		1149	\$950	\$	950.00	\$	0.83	\$	1,060.00	\$	0.92
425 Porter Avenue	Buffalo	1900/2016	85%	Н	575	\$800 - \$850	\$	825.00	\$	1.43	\$	860.00	\$	1.50
425 Porter Avenue	Buffalo	1900/2016		Н	600	\$750 - \$850	\$	800.00	\$	1.33	\$	835.00	\$	1.39
Delsan Court	Buffalo	1958/2012	95%		800	\$925	\$	925.00	\$	1.16	\$	1,035.00	\$	1.29
960 Busti Apartments	Buffalo	2016	100%		828	\$1195 - \$1700	\$	1,447.50	\$	1.75	\$	1,557.50	\$	1.88
Black Rock Freight House	Buffalo	2020	100%		750	\$950 - \$995	\$	972.50	\$	1.30	\$	1,082.50	\$	1.44
257 Lafayette Center Lofts	Buffalo	2009	100%		796	\$800 - \$990	\$	895.00	\$	1.12	\$	1,005.00	\$	1.26
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012	95%		671	\$900 - \$985	\$	942.50	\$	1.40	\$	1,052.50	\$	1.57
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012			672	\$900 - \$925	\$	912.50	\$	1.36	\$	1,022.50	\$	1.52
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012			704	\$925 - \$960	\$	942.50	\$	1.34	\$	1,052.50	\$	1.50
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012			752	\$950 - \$990	\$	970.00	\$	1.29	\$	1,080.00	\$	1.44
Sanders Courtyard Apartments	Buffalo	1933	100%	Н	645	\$865	\$	865.00	\$	1.34	\$	900.00	\$	1.40
Houk Lofts	Buffalo	2013	100%		753	\$975 - \$1150	\$	1,062.50	\$	1.41	\$	1,172.50	\$	1.56
Foundry Lofts	Buffalo	2014	100%		650	\$975	\$	975.00	\$	1.50	\$	1,085.00	\$	1.67
ARCO Lofts	Buffalo	1911/2014	100%		770	\$975 - \$1250	\$	1,112.50	\$	1.44	\$	1,222.50	\$	1.59
Siano Building	Buffalo	2017	100%	ΗE	650	\$925 - \$1100	\$	1,012.50	\$	1.56	\$	1,012.50	\$	1.56
Mentholatum	Buffalo	2017	92%		933	\$1605	\$	1,605.00	\$	1.72	\$	1,715.00	\$	1.84
Mentholatum	Buffalo	2017			1204	\$1520 - \$1530	\$	1,525.00	\$	1.27	\$	1,635.00	\$	1.36
1 Bedroom Averages:			97%		765.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$	1,021.05	\$	1.33	\$	1,109.47	\$	1.45

		Uni	it Type: 2 Bedr	oom										
Property Name	Municipality	Yr. Built	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Rent Range	R	ent(Mid)	\$/SI	(Mid)	Gı	ross Rent	Gro	oss \$/SF
Mount St. Mary's Senior Apts	Tonawanda	Converted 2005	100%	Н	725	\$760	\$	760.00	\$	1.05	\$	805.00	\$	1.11
Hertel Avenue Townhomes	Buffalo	1958	95%		1334	\$1100	\$	1,100.00	\$	0.82	\$	1,230.00	\$	0.92
425 Porter Avenue	Buffalo	1900/2016	85%	Н	700	\$900 - \$1000	\$	950.00	\$	1.36	\$	995.00	\$	1.42
Delsan Court	Buffalo	1958/2012	95%		990	\$1050	\$	1,050.00	\$	1.06	\$	1,180.00	\$	1.19
960 Busti Apartments	Buffalo	2016	100%		1231	\$1575 - \$1700	\$	1,637.50	\$	1.33	\$	1,767.50	\$	1.44
Black Rock Freight House	Buffalo	2020	100%		1130	\$1320 - \$1735	\$	1,527.50	\$	1.35	\$	1,657.50	\$	1.47
257 Lafayette Center Lofts	Buffalo	2009	100%		919	\$1090 - \$1250	\$	1,170.00	\$	1.27	\$	1,300.00	\$	1.41
257 Lafayette Center Lofts	Buffalo	2009			1282	\$1090 - \$1250	\$	1,170.00	\$	0.91	\$	1,300.00	\$	1.01
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012	95%		941	\$1095 - \$1400	\$	1,247.50	\$	1.33	\$	1,377.50	\$	1.46
Horsefeathers	Buffalo	2012			1007	\$1195 - \$1400	\$	1,297.50	\$	1.29	\$	1,427.50	\$	1.42
Sanders Courtyard Apartments	Buffalo	1933	100%	Н	660	\$895	\$	895.00	\$	1.36	\$	940.00	\$	1.42
Houk Lofts	Buffalo	2013	100%		1069	\$1275 - \$1450	\$	1,362.50	\$	1.27	\$	1,492.50	\$	1.40
Foundry Lofts	Buffalo	2014	100%		965	\$1335 - \$1385	\$	1,360.00	\$	1.41	\$	1,490.00	\$	1.54
Foundry Lofts	Buffalo	2014			1010	\$1350 - \$1450	\$	1,400.00	\$	1.39	\$	1,530.00	\$	1.51
ARCO Lofts	Buffalo	1911/2014	100%		1100	\$1375 - \$1600	\$	1,487.50	\$	1.35	\$	1,617.50	\$	1.47
Siano Building	Buffalo	2017	100%	ΗE	1071	\$1500	\$	1,500.00	\$	1.40	\$	1,500.00	\$	1.40
Mentholatum	Buffalo	2017	92%		1126	\$2035	\$	2,035.00	\$	1.81	\$	2,165.00	\$	1.92
Mentholatum	Buffalo	2017			1386	\$2010	\$	2,010.00	\$	1.45	\$	2,140.00	\$	1.54
Lafayette Barton	Buffalo	2019	100%		1050	\$995 - \$1100	\$	1,047.50	\$	1.00	\$	1,177.50	\$	1.12
2 Bedroom Averages:			97%		1,036.6		\$	1,316.18	\$	1.27	\$	1,425.92	\$	1.38

Unit Type: 3 Bedroom													
Property Name	Municipality	Yr. Built	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Rent Range	Rent(Mid)	\$/5	SF(Mid)	Gr	oss Rent	Gro	ss \$/SF
Hertel Avenue Townhomes	Buffalo	1958	95%		1521	\$1250	\$ 1,250.0	0 \$	0.82	\$	1,400.00	\$	0.92
425 Porter Avenue	Buffalo	1900/2016	85%	Н	1000	\$1095	\$ 1,095.0	0 \$	1.10	\$	1,150.00	\$	1.15
Delsan Court	Buffalo	1958/2012	95%		1280	\$1200	\$ 1,200.0	0 \$	0.94	\$	1,350.00	\$	1.05
960 Busti Apartments	Buffalo	2016	100%		1642	\$2345	\$ 2,345.0	0 \$	1.43	\$	2,495.00	\$	1.52
Black Rock Freight House	Buffalo	2020	100%		1624	\$1995	\$ 1,995.0	0 \$	1.23	\$	2,145.00	\$	1.32
3 Bedroom Averages:			95%		1,413.4		\$ 1,577.0	0 \$	1.12	\$	1,708.00	\$	1.21
* Utils: (H)eat, (E)lectric Paid by Landlord		_											



Market Rent Summary:

Market Rent	Analysis Compared	d to Subject	
Unit Type	Gross Rent (1)	Sq.Ft.	Rent/Sq.Ft
1 BRM Market Averages	\$1,109	766	\$1.45
1 BRM – Achievable Market Rent	\$925	700	\$1.32
1 BRM Subject - 30% AMI	\$436	700	\$0.54
1 BRM Subject - 50% AMI	\$630	700	\$0.80
1 BRM Subject - 60% AMI	\$750	700	\$0.90
1 BRM Subject - 80% AMI	\$900	700	\$1.14
2 BRM Market Averages	\$1,426	1,037	\$1.38
2 BRM – Achievable Market Rent	\$1,200	900	\$1.33
2 BRM Subject - 30% AMI	\$524	900	\$0.50
2 BRM Subject - 50% AMI	\$725	900	\$0.71
2 BRM Subject - 60% AMI	\$900	900	\$0.80
2 BRM Subject - 80% AMI	\$1,100	900	\$1.06
3 BRM Market Averages	\$1,708	1,413	\$1.21
3 BRM – Achievable Market Rent	\$1,325	1,100	\$1.20
3 BRM Subject - 30% AMI	\$605	1,100	\$0.58
3 BRM Subject - 50% AMI	\$825	1,100	\$0.97
3 BRM Subject - 60% AMI	\$1,025	1,100	\$1.16
3 BRM Subject - 80% AMI	\$1,225	1,100	\$1.22
4 BRM – Achievable Market Rent	\$1,450	1,300	\$1.12
4 BRM Subject - 50% AMI	\$950	1,300	\$0.58
4 BRM Subject - 60% AMI	\$1,130	1,300	\$0.97

- The properties in the sample are all within Buffalo mostly on the greater West Side and North Buffalo markets closest to the subject neighborhood.
- The subject units are smaller on a square footage basis than the market averages which include a wide range of floorplans and layouts.
- There were no comparable 4BR units available so populate the market averages so the achievable market rent was established from the 3BR types with assumed larger unit sizes, 2 full baths and the additional bedroom.

Planned and Proposed Housing:

There are multiple proposals for new affordable housing in the city, only one of which is expected to be directly competitive in the PMA for the subject, the recently approved West Side Homes project on scattered sites south of the subject neighborhood with 49 total units, half of which are reserved for supportive housing. Other nearby competition includes mixed-income housing at the Richardson Complex that has yet to be funded and a proposal for 150 units on a site between Delaware and Colvin Avenues which includes the relocation of supportive housing units.



Achievable Market Rents:

The achievable market rents consider adjustments for items such as location, the condition of the proposed units, amenities, and other factors and features. Below is a summary of the adjustments applied, an analysis of the adjustments and supporting documentation.

adjustments appli	eu, a	n anaiysis						porting ac	cu	mentation	۱.	
				Achievab	le IV	larket Rei	ıts					
1 BR 700 SF	Mk	t Avg	Her	tel Ave TH	Dels	san Ct	Rla	ck Rock FH	257	7 Lafayette	425	5 Porter
Rent	\$	1,109.00	\$	1,060.00	\$	1,035.00	\$	1,083.00	\$	1,005.00	\$	860.00
Concessions	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Location	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Condition/Appeal	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(108.30)	\$	-	\$	86.00
Amenities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Parking	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Elevator	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Cable/Internet	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	(50.00)	\$	-
Laundry	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	-	\$	-
Community Space	\$	-	\$	25.00	\$	25.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25.00
Other	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Unit Size	\$	(23.10)	\$	(157.15)	\$	(35.00)	\$	(18.00)	\$	(33.60)	\$	43.75
Utilities	\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	
Total	\$	1,085.90	\$	927.85	\$	1,035.00	\$	856.70	\$	921.40	\$	1,014.75
Adopted Gross	\$	925.00										
Net of Utilities	\$	925.00										
2 BR 900 SF	Mk	t Avg	Her	tel Ave TH	Dels	san Ct	Bla	ck Rock FH	257	7 Lafayette	425	5 Porter
Rent	\$	1,426.00	\$	1,230.00	\$	1,180.00	\$	1,658.00	\$	1,300.00	\$	995.00
Concessions	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Location	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Condition/Appeal	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	(165.80)	\$	_	\$	99.50
Amenities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Parking	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Elevator	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Cable/Internet	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	(50.00)	\$	-
Laundry	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	-	\$	-
Community Space	\$	-	\$	25.00	\$	25.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25.00
Other	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Unit Size	\$	(47.95)	\$	(151.90)	\$	(31.50)	\$	(80.50)	\$	(6.65)	\$	70.00
Utilities	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Total	\$	1,378.05	\$	1,103.10	\$	1,183.50	\$	1,311.70	\$	1,243.35	\$	1,189.50
Adopted Gross	\$	1,200.00										
Net of Utilities	\$	1,200.00										
3 BR 1100 SF	ML	t Avg	Hor	tel Ave TH	Dole	san Ct	Dla	ck Rock FH	257	7 Lafavotto	125	5 Porter
Rent	\$	1,708.00	\$	1,400.00	\$	1,350.00	\$	2,145.00	\$	1,300.00	\$	1,150.00
Concessions	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	∠, i + 3.00	\$	-	\$	- 1,130.00
Location	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Condition/Appeal	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(214.50)	\$	_	\$	115.00
Amenities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-
Parking	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10.00	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-
Elevator	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_
Cable/Internet	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	(50.00)	\$	-
Laundry	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(50.00)	\$	-	\$	-
Community Space	\$	-	\$	25.00	\$	25.00	\$	-	\$		\$	25.00
Other	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$	100.00	\$	
Unit Size	\$	(109.55)	\$	(147.35)	\$	(63.00)	\$	(183.40)	\$	(63.70)		35.00
Utilities	\$	_	\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$	-
Total	\$	1,598.45	\$	1,277.65	\$	1,322.00	\$	1,647.10	\$	1,286.30	\$	1,325.00
Adopted Gross	\$	1,325.00					Ė		Ť	,		
Net of Utilities	\$	1,325.00										



Adjustment Explanation:

- **Concession:** No concession adjustment required, as they are not typically offered, and this is a sign of strength in the market and an indication of overall support for the development.
- **Location**: All have similar access to commercial services, healthcare, employment and transportation linkages compared to the subject.
- Condition: The subject units will reflect new construction at the time of completion and considered to be in good overall condition consistent with most properties that have been built and/or renovated in recent years but not to the level of Black Rock Freight House which was adjusted downward. We apply an upward adjustment for 425 Porter for overall condition and appeal. We do consider the additional half bath or full bathroom in some larger unit types in this line item.
- Amenities: Amenity adjustments were applied for various instances including parking, laundry, cable/internet, elevator service and community spaces. We have considered market costs and paired analysis to determine the adjustments. Common area adjustments apply to those that have no common areas.
- **Unit Size:** We adjusted unit sizes based on \$.35 for every square foot of difference.
- **Utilities:** the rents have been adjusted to gross based on the allowances above.
- 4BR rents were adopted based on the larger square footage (\$75), 2 full baths (\$50) and additional bedroom compared to the 3BR unit types.

Conclusion - Market Rent

The achievable gross rents range from \$857 to \$1,035 for a 1BR with a mean of \$951, range from \$1,103 to \$1,311 with a mean of \$1,206 for a 2BR and from \$1,276 to \$1,647 with a mean of \$1,372 for a 3BR. Adopted rents are towards the low end of the range and summarized below:

	F	Rent Advan	tage		
Unit Type AMI Level	Sub	ject TC	Acl	hievable	Advantage(1)
1 BR 30%	\$	436	\$	925	52.86%
1 BR 50%	\$	630	\$	925	31.89%
1 BR 60%	\$	750	\$	925	18.92%
1 BR 80%	\$	900	\$	925	2.70%
2 BR 30%	\$	524	\$	1,200	56.33%
2 BR 50%	\$	725	\$	1,200	39.58%
2 BR 60%	\$	900	\$	1,200	25.00%
2 BR 80%	\$	1,100	\$	1,200	8.33%
3 BR 30%	\$	605	\$	1,325	54.34%
3 BR 50%	\$	825	\$	1,325	37.74%
3 BR 60%	\$	1,025	\$	1,325	22.64%
3 BR 80%	\$	1,225	\$	1,325	7.55%
4 BR 50%	\$	950	\$	1,450	34.48%
4 BR 60%	\$	1,130	\$	1,450	22.07%

(1) The advantage applies to the estimated Tax Credit Rents only



Affordable Housing Rent Summary

Below is a summary of all comparable affordable developments in the area targeting family households for comparison. The summary applies the same utility adjustments as the market rate summary above.

Unit Type: 1 Bedroom Property Name Municipality Proj. Type AMI Units: Type/Pri† Yr. Built Wait List Occ.(Avg) Utils* Sq. Ft. Gross Rent‡ Gross \$/SF‡													
Property Name	Municipality	Proj. Type	AMI	Units: Type/Prj†	Yr. Built	Wait List	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Gro	ss Rent‡	Gross \$/	SF‡
Marina Vista (formerly Watergate II)	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	98 / 194	1973	6 months - 1 year	100%	ΗE	721	\$	627.50	\$	0.87
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	40%	5/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20	91%		710	\$	494.00	\$	0.70
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	3/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			710	\$	564.00	\$	0.79
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	70%	4/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			710	\$	592.00	\$	0.83
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	80%	1/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			710	\$	608.00	\$	0.86
Massachusetts Ave Development Bldgs	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	5/11	2009	1BR - 98, 2BR - 405, 3BR - 138	100%		677	\$	491.00	\$	0.73
Niagara Gateway Apts.	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	39 / 53	1905	one year	96%		685	\$	595.00	\$	0.87
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	6/48	2016	97 applicants	99%		664	\$	593.00	\$	0.89
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	4 / 48	2016	97 applicants			664	\$	673.00	\$	1.01
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	8 / 158	2020		90%	Н	710	\$	935.00	\$	1.32
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	6/158	2020			Н	710	\$	700.00	\$	0.99
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	67 / 158	2020			Н	710	\$	768.00	\$	1.08
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	4/89	2020	12-14 months for both types	97%		636	\$	885.00	\$	1.39
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	7/89	2020	12-14 months for both types			636	\$	635.00	\$	1.00
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	44 / 89	2020	12-14 months for both types			636	\$	735.00	\$	1.16
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Special Needs	PBA	16/89	2020	12-14 months for both types			636	\$	635.00	\$	1.00
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	41 / 156	2020			Н	676	\$	652.00	\$	0.96
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	35 / 156	2020			Н	676	\$	632.00	\$	0.93
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	10 / 156	2020			Н	676	\$			1.23
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	12/65	2022				700	\$		\$	0.82
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Special Needs	PBA	33 / 65	2022				700	\$			0.82
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	PBA	4/49	2023			ΗE	678	\$	722.00	\$	1.06
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	4/49	2023			ΗE	678	\$	610.00	\$	0.90
Riverview Manor	Buffalo	HUD Sec. 8		110/110	1977	6-8 months.	94%		575	\$	746.00	\$	1.30
Austin Manor Apts.	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	20/24	1999	15 Applicants	100%			\$	630.00		
Gratwick Manor Apts	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	20/24	1996	15 Applicants	100%			\$	620.00		
Vulcan Street Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	7/13	Awards 2011 Funding	yes see comments	100%	ΗE	600	\$	580.00		0.97
Vulcan Street Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	30%	3/13	Awards 2011 Funding	yes see comments		ΗE	600	\$			0.58
Vulcan Street Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	40%	3/13	Awards 2011 Funding	yes see comments		ΗE	600	\$			0.78
Riverside Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	40%	35/68	2013/2014	through DePaul network	100%	ΗE	660	\$			0.53
Riverside Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	22 / 68	2013/2014	through DePaul network		ΗE	660	\$			0.90
School House Commons Senior Apts	Buffalo	HUD 202 - Senior		64 / 64	Renovated in 1997	3-5 applicants	100%	Н	550	\$	645.00	\$	1.17
Elmhurst Apartments	Buffalo	Public Housing - Senior		24 / 24	1971	85 people	100%	ΗE					
St. Timothy's Park Villas	Tonawanda	HUD 202 - Senior	50%	49 / 49	1996	2-3 Months	98%	Н	550	\$	397.00		0.72
Mount St. Mary's Senior Apts	Tonawanda	HUD 202 - Senior	50%	29/39	Converted 2005	6 Months to 1 Year	100%	Н	650	\$	637.00		0.98
Westchester Park Apartments	Tonawanda	HUD Sec. 8	50%	184/201	1980	50 person	100%		624	\$	879.00	\$	1.41
1 Bedroom Averages:							97%		659.9	\$	629.24	\$	0.95



Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY

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				Unit	Type: 2 Bedroom							
Property Name	Municipality	Proj. Type	AMI	Units: Type/Prj†	Yr. Built	Wait List	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Gr	oss Rent‡	Gross \$/SF‡
Marina Vista (formerly Watergate II)	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	97/194	1973	6 months - 1 year	100%	ΗE	821	\$	736.00	\$ 0.90
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	5/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20	91%		880	\$	706.00	\$ 0.80
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	80%	1/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			880	\$	739.00	\$ 0.84
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	40%	5/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			880	\$	603.00	\$ 0.69
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	70%	1/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			880	\$	723.00	\$ 0.82
Massachusetts Ave Development Bldgs	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	3/11	2009	1BR - 98, 2BR - 405, 3BR - 138	100%		920	\$	600.00	\$ 0.65
Niagara Gateway Apts.	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	14 / 53	1905	one year	96%		960	\$	736.00	\$ 0.77
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	5/48	2016	97 applicants	99%		955	\$	740.00	\$ 0.77
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	5/48	2016	97 applicants			955	\$	820.00	\$ 0.86
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	2/48	2016	97 applicants			955	\$	754.00	\$ 0.79
GDZ Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	5/11	2019				800	\$	590.00	\$ 0.74
GDZ Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	4/11	2019				800	\$	740.00	\$ 0.93
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	40 / 158	2020		90%	Н	890	\$	925.00	\$ 1.04
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	6/158	2020			Н	890	\$	1,120.00	\$ 1.26
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	8 / 158	2020			Н	890	\$	825.00	\$ 0.93
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	4/89	2020	12-14 months for both types	97%		890	\$	755.00	\$ 0.85
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	6/89	2020	12-14 months for both types			890	\$	985.00	\$ 1.11
1140 Jefferson	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	8/89	2020	12-14 months for both types			890	\$	830.00	\$ 0.93
ELIM Townhomes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	13/30	TBD	2BR - 22, 3BR - 16, 3BR - 8	100%		1051	\$	754.00	\$ 0.72
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	5/156	2020			Н	936	\$	1,121.00	\$ 1.20
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	5/156	2020			Н	936	\$	787.00	\$ 0.84
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	23 / 156	2020			Н	1122	\$	746.00	\$ 0.66
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	10 / 156	2020			Н	1122	\$	1,080.00	\$ 0.96
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	2/65	2022				1000	\$	687.00	\$ 0.69
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	7/65	2022				1000	\$	700.00	\$ 0.70
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	7/65	2022				1000	\$	850.00	\$ 0.85
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	11 / 49	2023			ΗE	904	\$	730.00	\$ 0.81
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	PBA	6/49	2023			ΗE	904	\$	866.00	\$ 0.96
Austin Manor Apts.	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	4/24	1999	15 Applicants	100%			\$	696.00	
Gratwick Manor Apts	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	4/24	1996	15 Applicants	100%			\$	685.00	
Riverside Apartments	Buffalo	Special Needs	50%	1/68	2013/2014	through DePaul network	100%	HE	800	\$	700.00	\$ 0.88
Camden Apartments	Buffalo	Public Housing - Senior		12/12	1972	3	100%	HE				
Westchester Park Apartments	Tonawanda	HUD Sec. 8	50%	8/201	1980	50 person	100%		746	\$	999.00	\$ 1.34
2 Bedroom Averages:				_		·	97%		918.2	\$	791.50	\$ 0.86

Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY

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				Unit	Type: 3 Bedroom							
Property Name	Municipality	Proj. Type	AMI	Units: Type/Prj†	Yr. Built	Wait List	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Gro	oss Rent‡	Gross \$/SF‡
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	11/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20	91%		1175	\$	876.00	\$ 0.7
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	40%	9/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20			1175	\$	702.00	\$ 0.6
Cynthia Gardens	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	1/8	2013	2BR - 100, 3BR - 91	100%			\$	685.00	
Cynthia Gardens	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	3/8	2013	2BR - 100, 3BR - 91			1100	\$	710.00	\$ 0.6
Massachusetts Ave Development Bldgs	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	3/11	2009	1BR - 98, 2BR - 405, 3BR - 138	100%		1095	\$	689.00	\$ 0.6
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	18 / 48	2016	97 applicants	99%		1276	\$	890.00	\$ 0.7
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	6/48	2016	97 applicants			1276	\$	855.00	\$ 0.6
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	1 / 48	2016	97 applicants			1276	\$	890.00	\$ 0.7
Waterfront Apartments Phase I	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	1/48	2016	97 applicants			1276	\$	855.00	\$ 0.6
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	17 / 158	2020		90%	Н	960	\$	1,050.00	\$ 1.0
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	3/158	2020			Н	960	\$	1,267.00	\$ 1.3
The Forge on Broadway	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	3/158	2020			Н	960	\$	925.00	\$ 0.9
ELIM Townhomes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	13/30	TBD	2BR - 22, 3BR - 16, 3BR - 8	100%		1250	\$	875.00	\$ 0.7
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	28/156	2020			Н	1320	\$	798.00	\$ 0.6
Waterfront Village Phase II	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	90%	9/156	2020			Н	1320	\$	1,180.00	\$ 0.8
School 75 Neighborhood	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	4/65	2022				1050	\$	948.00	\$ 0.9
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	13/49	2023			ΗE	1094	\$	825.00	\$ 0.7
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	PBA	5/49	2023			ΗE	1094	\$	1,000.00	\$ 0.9
3 Bedroom Averages:							96%		1,156.3	\$	890.00	\$ 0.7
					Type: 4 Bedroom							
Property Name	Municipality	Proj. Type	AMI	Units: Type/Prj†	Yr. Built	Wait List	Occ.(Avg)	Utils*	Sq. Ft.	Gro	oss Rent‡	Gross \$/SF‡
Mass Ave Community Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	1/46	2015	1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20	91%		1403	\$	955.00	\$ 0.6
GDZ Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	60%	2/11	2019				1500	\$	826.00	\$ 0.5
ELIM Townhomes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	4/30	TBD	2BR - 22, 3BR - 16, 3BR - 8	100%		1389	\$	979.00	\$ 0.7
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	50%	5/49	2023			ΗE	1280	\$	950.00	\$ 0.7
West Side Homes	Buffalo	Family Tax Credit	PBA	1/49	2023			ΗE	1280	\$	1,116.00	\$ 0.8
4 Bedroom Averages:							96%		1,370.4	\$	965.20	\$ 0.7
† # of Units: this Unit Type / whole Project												
* Utils: (H)eat, (E)lectric Paid by Landlord												
‡ Where there is a range of rents for a unit, th	ne average is disp	layed										



Maximum Income / Rent Thresholds:

The location in Buffalo has a median income of \$77,600 for 2020 and \$78,900 for 2021. HCR requires the lower of the two for comparison to the subject rent and demand analysis, so the 2020 limits apply and are shown below:

MAXIMUM INCOMES 2021 BUFFALO-CHEEKTOWAGA-NIAGARA FALLS, NY MSA											
	30% AMI	50% AMI	60% AMI	80% AMI							
1 Person	\$ 16,590	\$ 27,650	\$ 33,180	\$ 44,240							
2 Person	\$ 18,960	\$ 31,600	\$ 37,920	\$ 50,560							
3 Person	\$ 21,330	\$ 35,550	\$ 42,660	\$ 56,880							
4 Person	\$ 23,670	\$ 39,450	\$ 47,340	\$ 63,120							
5 Person	\$ 25,590	\$ 42,650	\$ 51,180	\$ 68,240							

MAXIMUM RENTS 2021 BUFFALO-CHEEKTOWAGA-NIAGARA FALLS, NY MSA											
	30% AMI 50%			% AMI 60% AMI			80	% AMI	2021 FMR		
1 Bedroom	\$	444	\$	740	\$	888	\$	1,185	\$772		
2 Bedrooms	\$	533	\$	888	\$	1,066	\$	1,422	\$920		
3 Bedrooms	\$	615	\$	1,026	\$	1,231	\$	1,642	\$1,144		
4 Bedrooms	\$	687	\$	1,145	\$	1,374	\$	1,832	\$1,284		

Achievable Tax Credit Rents

Regarding *achievable tax credit rent* it is difficult to compare to many of the projects in the area since there are different targeted income levels at the existing projects related to the funding used at the time of development that requires that certain rent thresholds be maintained. Other considerations include the following:

- Locational variables, onsite amenities and the age/condition of the complex
- Competitive nature of the funding process in New York State with preference given to projects that can provide low rent levels in comparison to market and objectives of the development group to provide affordable housing to the local population and those agencies that are being served.
- Variable AMI levels for the city of Buffalo and other communities in the MSA.

The subject tax credits units will qualify at or below the 30%, 50%, 60% and 80% AMI threshold and we did only consider those with similar rent guidelines. All rents are converted to gross rents that include the cost for housing, rent plus utilities. This is necessary for comparison to AMI maximum thresholds, and for comparison since tax credit projects provide a utility allowance (which is not distinguished between heat or electric) but can be used to convert to the gross rent.



A summary of the tax credit rents in the area are below:

(2) Negatives indicate the subject rent is higher than the averages, positives indicate an advantage.

Tax Credit Rent Analysis (all Gross Rents)													
1 BR 30%	1 BR 50%	1 BR 60%	1 BR 80%	2 BR 30%	2 BR 50%	2 BR 60%	2 BR 80%	3 BR 30%	3 BR 50%	3 BR 60%	3 BR 80%	4 BR 50%	4 BR 60%
\$494		\$564	\$608	\$603		\$706	\$739	\$702		\$876			\$955
	\$610				\$730				\$825			\$950	
	\$593	\$673			\$740	\$820			\$855	\$890			
	\$632	\$652	\$831			\$787	\$1,121			\$798	\$1,180		
					\$590	\$740							\$826
	\$700	\$768	\$935		\$825	\$925	\$1,120		\$925	\$1,050	\$1,267		
	\$635	\$735	\$885		\$755	\$925	\$985						
					\$754				\$875			\$979	
	\$573				\$700	\$850			\$869	\$948		\$919	
\$494	\$624	\$678	\$815	\$603	\$728	\$822	\$991	\$702	\$870	\$912	\$1,224	\$949	\$891
\$436	\$600	\$750	\$900	\$524	\$725	\$900	\$1,100	\$605	\$825	\$1,025	\$1,225	\$950	\$1,100
13.30%	3.97%	-9.55%	-9.47%	15.08%	0.37%	-8.68%	-9.89%	16.03%	5.43%	-10.99%	-0.12%	-0.07%	-19.05%
	\$494 \$494 \$436	\$494 \$610 \$593 \$632 \$700 \$635 \$573 \$494 \$436 \$600	\$494 \$5635 \$735 \$494 \$624 \$678 \$436 \$600 \$750	\$494 \$564 \$608 \$563 \$652 \$831 \$700 \$768 \$935 \$635 \$735 \$885 \$573 \$494 \$624 \$678 \$815 \$436 \$600 \$750 \$900	\$494 \$563 \$635 \$735 \$885 \$603 \$436 \$600 \$750 \$900 \$524	\$494 \$564 \$608 \$603 \$730 \$740 \$593 \$635 \$735 \$885 \$755 \$754 \$573 \$600 \$750 \$900 \$524 \$725	1 BR 30% 1 BR 50% 1 BR 60% 1 BR 80% 2 BR 30% 2 BR 50% 2 BR 60% \$494	S494	1 BR 30% 1 BR 50% 1 BR 60% 1 BR 80% 2 BR 30% 2 BR 50% 2 BR 60% 2 BR 80% 3 BR 30% \$494	Second	1 BR 30% 1 BR 50% 1 BR 60% 1 BR 80% 2 BR 30% 2 BR 50% 2 BR 60% 2 BR 80% 3 BR 30% 3 BR 50% 3 BR 60% \$494	Second	State

Compared with the overall average, the subject rents are higher, although there have been limited increases at these most recently developed properties and only two projects, West Side Homes and School 75 have yet to open and achieve these rents. Most comparable properties would be like the subject in terms of locational variables and the assumed physical product type and overall condition. The rents at both phases of Waterfront were established based on the incomes of the existing tenants prior to renovation. There are fewer complexes in the city offering rents at 30% AMI and 80% AMI.

Project Timing / Absorption:

For a community of this nature, we are anticipating an absorption rate around 6 to 8 units per month if reabsorption were required. in this market units below 60% AMI typically lease up faster than those at 80% AMI. This absorption can be tracked either from the point of Certificate of Occupancy issuance or from the point of initial marketing efforts which will begin around 2 to 3 months prior to completion. A more expedient lease up period is feasible with referrals from a service provider, and the age-restricted product type would be dependent on former homeowners downsizing into a rental scenario which is accounted for in this range. There are some direct competitors in the pipeline however this estimated absorption may be impacted if additional new product is approved/built in the interim. Some recent leasing trends are presented below:



Complex	Type of Project	Location	Year Built	# of Units	Average Absorption
Erie County					
True Bethel Townhomes	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2013	30	5 units per month, 6 months to stabilization
Bethune Lofts	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2013	87	6-7 per month initially. Slowed to 3 per month in Winter 2014.
St. Johns Townhomes Phase II	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2014	49	5.5 units/month, 9 months to stabilization
True Bethel Estates	Senior Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2015	50	280 applicants, 5-6 units/mo from April to December
Mt. Aaron Manor	Senior Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2016	10	all units filled during construction, occupied 7/1
Waterfront Phase I	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2016	48	all units filled by existing tenants from Waterfront/Shoreline
Bellamy Commons	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2016	30	40+ interested applicants, all units preleased prior to opening
301 Ohio Street	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	21	2-3 units per month starting in June, stabilization expected early 2017
960 Busti Ave	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	18	1-2 units/month starting in June, stabilization expected early 2017
Turner Bros. Lofts	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	40	13/month. Occupancy began in May fully occupied by July with few preleases
School Lofts @ Parkside	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	21	7 per month from October until stabilization by January counting preleases
Crescendo Apartments	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	41	20% preleasing, 21 units leased over 8 months, or 2 to 3 per month.
Bosche Building	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	23	2.5 per month from leasing in July to stabilzation in April
Strathmore Apartments	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016/17	78	4-5/month for first 2 buildings, opened after UB classes started, 1 still under const.
Muir Lake	Market Rate	Amherst, NY	2016/17	90	7 units per month through August 2017. 86 units leased over 12 months.
Lockwood Villas	Market Rate	Amherst, NY	2016	69	5 per month. 69 units leased over 14 months.
1350 Eggert	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2016	26	3 units per month opened late fall
Heron Pointe	Market Rate	Grand Island,NY	2016	232	8-10 per month for 232 units at Phase I
Evergreen Loft Apartments	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2016	56	10 units per month
Parkview Apartments	Family Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2017	26	All 26 units pre-leased in May 2017. Wait list with 200+ households.
Fireside Apartments	Market Rate	Lancaster, NY	2017	112	No Pre-leasing. 75 leased in 3 months from May 15 - Aug 15. 25 per month.
One Delaware Road	Market Rate	Kenmore, NY	2016	21	2 per month
Allentown Square at Maryland Pla	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2017	58	Initially 10 units/mo including preleased - from open to full 6 units per month
Highland School	Family Tax Credit	Tonawanda, NY	2017	38	over 300 applicants, 5 units per month from opening to stabilization (7 months)
Phoenix Brewery Apartments	Market Rate	Buffalo, NY	2017	31	5 units per month over 6 month leasing period
Linwood Lafayette Senior	Senior Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2018	37	110 applicants, 3/mo over 11 months, 50% & OPWDD units filled first, MIHP took longer
School 77	Senior Tax Credit	Buffalo, NY	2018	30	5 per month from marketing, leased up over 7 units per month to stabilization

Project Support/Capture:

The capture rate is defined by NCHMA guidelines as:

"The percentage of age, size, and income qualified renter households in the primary market area that the property must capture to fill the units. Funding agencies may require restrictions to the qualified households used in the calculation including age, income, living in substandard housing, mover-ship and other comparable factors. The Capture Rate is calculated by dividing the total number of units at the property by the total number of age, size and income qualified renter households in the primary market area."

We will evaluate each product type independently. Other notes include:

Age Qualification: Age 18-61 for all family units, age 55+ for senior.

Household Size: Family 1BR units include 1-2 persons, 2BR units

include 2-3 persons, 3BR units include 3-4 persons and 4BR units include 4+ persons. For the senior

application we use 1-person in 1BR units



15

Income Qualification:

We applied HCR underwriting criteria where the 30%, 50% and 60% AMI units are set with 48% of income at the low end up to 30% for the upper limit. The middle income units have the lower end at the 60% AMI maximum up to the 80% AMI maximum.

Project Elimination:

presented for each product concept below.

	Project Elimination - All Family									
Project Name Type of Development 1 BR 2 BR 3 BR										
Marina Vista	Family Tax Credit	98	97	0	0					
West Side Homes	Family Tax Credit	8	17	18	6					
Jasper Parrish	Public Housing	6	51	92	34					
Austin Manor	Special Needs	20	4	0	0					
Gratwick Manor	Special Needs	20	4	0	0					
Vulcan Street	Special Needs	13	0	0	0					
Riverside Apts	Special Needs	67	1	0	0					
Lasalle Courts Public Housing		12	121	45	0					
TOTAL HOUSING		244	295	155	40					

Project E		
Project Name	1 BR	
Riverview Manor	HUD Section 8	110
Schoolhouse Commons	HUD 202	64
Elmhurst	Public Housing	24
Camden	Public Housing	12
St. Timothy's	HUD 202	49
Mt. St. Mary's	HUD 202	29
Westchester Park	HUD Section 8	193
TOTAL HOUSING		481

Mobility:

The 30%, 50%, 60% AMI units included 100% of the income eligible renter households while the 80% AMI units are applied a 20% ratio to account for other options and the willingness to move. We apply a 10% homeowner contribution for the senior project.

The Demand Model is outlined on the following pages.



	Summary Analysis-Senior Specific Demand for Studio, 1 and 2 Bedroom apartments			
	Note: The numbers apply to the demand glossary in addendum.			
		1 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$436	1 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$630	1 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$75
1	Total Number of HH in the Market: Aged 55+	10,361	10,361	10,361
2	% of Renters	43.96%	43.96%	43.96
3	% of Owners	56.04%	56.04%	56.049
4	Number of HH for the unit size(1)	5412	5412	541
5	% of Renters for the unit size	56.61%	56.61%	56.61
6	% of Owners for the unit size	43.39%	43.39%	43.39
	Renter Contribution			
7	Total number of renters based on HH size/Unit type	3,064	3,064	3,064
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2)	\$436/\$436	\$630/\$630	\$750/\$75
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specific Range based on rents	\$10,900 - \$17,440	\$15,750 - \$25,200	\$18,750 - \$30,00
10		\$0 - \$17,440	\$0 - \$25,200	\$0 - \$30,00
11	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2021 HISTA)(4)	1403	1837	202
12		-481	-481	-48
13	Net Demand	922	1356	154
14	Income qual based on the specific band above	42.20%	31.95%	24.779
15	Mobility Factor	100%	100%	1009
16	Net Demand	389	433	382
	Senior Homeowner Contribution			
17	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2021 HISTA)(5)	321	375	38
18		10%	10%	109
19	Net Demand	32	38	3
	3) Market Growth/Contraction (senior renters)			
20	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)	0	0	
21	Total Demand By Unit Type	421	471	420
22	Number of Units	42	34	30
23	Capture for unit type	9.97%	7.22%	7.14%
24	Ratio of total project (unit type compared to total)	39.6226%	32.0755%	28.30199
25	Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)	8.29%		
	(1) 1 Person HH for the 1 br apts., and 2 for the 2 bedroom units			
	(2) Gross Rent is necessary in order to establish the income qua			
	(3) Low end for affordability based on specific funding objective. The maximum is based on the lesser of 30% of the gross re		owable	
	(4) The total here goes from 0-Max in order to eliminate competi			
	projects. We will apply a second income qual. Based on the	contribution for our specific		
	income band.			
	(5) This applies to the income band in question			



	Summary Analysis Family					
	Demand for S/1, 2, 3/4 Bedroom apartments					
	Note: The numbers apply to the demand glossary in addendum.					
+		1 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$436	1 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$630	1 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$750	1 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$90	
1	Total Number of HH in the Market - 2021 (All HH)	24,658	24,658	24,658	24,658	
2	% of Renters	54.40%	54.40%	54.40%	54.409	
3	% of Owners	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%	45.609	
	70 OF OWNERS	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00	
4	Renter Mobility Contribution					
5	Number of Renters based on HH size/Unit type(1)	9373	9373	9373	937	
6	Less Senior HH aged 62+: See narrative for details	-2745	-2745	-2745	-274	
7	Net Renter HH	6628	6628	6628	662	
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2)	\$436	\$630	\$750	\$90	
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specific Range based on rents	\$10,900 - \$18,630	\$15,750 - \$25,200	\$18,750 - \$30,000	\$37,260 - \$49,68	
10	Income Range to account for elimination:	\$0 - \$18,630	\$0 - \$25,200	\$0 - \$30,000	\$0 - \$49,68	
	moonie nange te decedin no eminination	\$5 \$10,000	\$5 \$25,250	\$0 \\$00,000	\$ \$ 12,00	
11	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2021 HISTA)(4)	2554	3067	3368	4735	
12	Elimination of Existing/Planned Competitors	-244	-244	-244		
13	Net Demand	2310	2823	3124	4735	
14	Income qual based on the specific band above	41.35%	29.57%	23.69%	15.95%	
15	Mobility Factor	100%	100%	100%	20%	
16	Net Demand	955	835	740	151	
+	3) Market Growth/Contraction					
17	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)	-	-	-	-	
18	Total Demand By Unit Type	955	835	740	151	
	Number of Units	94	58	52	14	
	Capture for unit type	9.84%	6.95%	7.03%	9.27%	
21	Ratio of total project (unit type compared to total)	19.5833%	12.0833%	10.8333%	2.9167%	
22	Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)	8.29%				
	(1) 1/2 person HH for the 1br, 2/3 person HH for 2br and 3/4 person HH for the 3br units, 4+ person HH for the 4br units. Renters only.					
	(2) Gross Rent is necessary in order to establish the income qualified range.					
	(3) Low end for affordability based on specific funding objectives					
	The maximum is based on the lesser of 30% of the gross rent or the tax credit maximum allowable					
	(4) The total here goes from 0-Max in order to eliminate competition from deep subsidy					
	projects. We will apply a second income qual. Based on the	contribution for our specific				
	income band.					

Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY



	Summary Analysis Family					
	Demand for S/1, 2, 3/4 Bedroom apartments					
	Note: The numbers apply to the demand glossary in addendum.					
		2 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$524	2 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$725	2 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$900	2 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$1,10	
1	Total Number of HH in the Market - 2021 (All HH)	24,658	24,658	24,658	24,658	
2	% of Renters	54.40%	54.40%	54.40%	54.409	
3	% of Owners	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%	45.60	
4	Renter Mobility Contribution					
5	Number of Renters based on HH size/Unit type(1)	5062	5062	5062	506	
6	Less Senior HH aged 62+: See narrative for details	-822	-822	-822	-82	
7	Net Renter HH	4240	4240	4240	424	
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2)	\$524	\$725	\$900	\$110	
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specific Range based on rents	\$13,100 - \$20,970	\$18,125 - \$29,000	\$22,500 - \$36,000	\$41,940 - \$55,92	
10	Income Range to account for elimination:	\$0 - \$20,970	\$0 - \$29,000	\$0 - \$36,000	\$0 - \$55,92	
11		1248	1680	2125	280	
12		-295	-295	-295		
13		953	1385	1830	280	
14		39.50%	35.95%	37.41%	13.259	
15		100%	100%	100%	209	
16	Net Demand	376	498	685	7.	
	3) Market Growth/Contraction					
17	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)	-	-	-		
18	Total Demand By Unit Type	376	498	685	7.	
19	Number of Units	36	45	45		
20	Capture for unit type	9.56%	9.04%	6.57%	8.06	
21	Ratio of total project (unit type compared to total)	7.5000%	9.3750%	9.3750%	1.2500	
22	Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)					
22	(1) 1/2 person HH for the 1br, 2/3 person HH for 2br and 3/4 person HH for the 3br units, 4+ person HH for the 4br units. Renters only.					
	(2) Gross Rent is necessary in order to establish the income qualified range.					
	(3) Low end for affordability based on specific funding objectives					
	The maximum is based on the lesser of 30% of the gross rent or the tax credit maximum allowable					
	(4) The total here goes from 0-Max in order to eliminate compet					
	projects. We will apply a second income qual. Based on the	contribution for our specific				
	income band.					



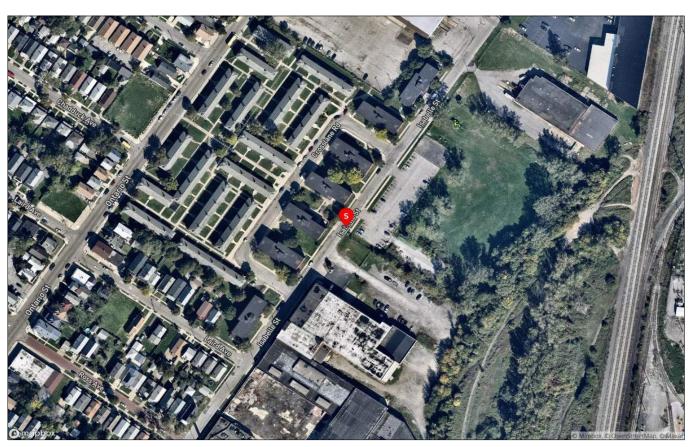
	Summary Analysis Family						
	Demand for S/1, 2, 3/4 Bedroom apartments						
	Note: The numbers apply to the demand glossary in addendum.	0.0014 T 0 1'' 0.4005	0.0014 T 0 14 0.4005	0.0014 T 0 15 0.04 005	0.0014 T 0 11 0.44.005	4 D D 14 D 40 F0	10011 T 0 110 011
		3 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$605	3 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$825	3 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$1,025	3 BRM – Tax Credit @ \$1,225	4 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$950	4 BRM - Tax Credit @ \$1,1
	Table and a set III in the Market COOL (All III)	04650	04650	04470	04450	04650	046
2		24,658 54.40%	24,658 54.40%	24,658 54.40%	24,658 54.40%	24,658 54.40%	24,6

3	% of Owners	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%	45.6
4							
5	Number of Renters based on HH size/Unit type(1)	4041	4041	4041	4041	2231	2
6	Less Senior HH aged 62+: See narrative for details	-353	-353	-353	-353	-151	
7	Net Renter HH	3688	3688	3688	3688	2080	20
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2)	\$605	\$825	\$1025	\$1225	\$950	\$11
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specific Range based on rents	\$15.125 - \$23.280	\$20.625 - \$33.000	\$25.625 - \$41.000	\$46.560 - \$62.080	\$23,750 - \$38,000	\$28,250 - \$45,2
10		\$0 - \$23,280	\$0 - \$33,000	\$0 - \$41,000	\$0 - \$62,080	\$0 - \$38,000	\$0 - \$45,2
1	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2021 HISTA)(4)	942	1286	1572	1993	1054	12
2		-155	-155	-155	0	-40	
3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	787	1131	1417	1993	1014	11
4		32.48%	33.75%	35.05%	17.66%	33.21%	31.9
15		100%	100%	100%	20%	100%	10
6		256	382	497	70	337	3
	3) Market Growth/Contraction						
7		-	-	-	-	-	
8	Total Demand By Unit Type	256	382	497	70	337	3
9	Number of Units	24	34	46	6	10	
	Capture for unit type	9.39%	8.91%	9,26%	8.52%	2.97%	2.6
	Ratio of total project (unit type compared to total)	5.0000%	7.0833%	9.5833%	1.2500%	2.0833%	2.083
2	Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)						
-							
	(1) 1/2 person HH for the 1br, 2/3 person HH for 2br and 3/4 pe						
	c) Gross Rent is necessary in order to establish the income qualified range. C) Low end for affordability based on specific funding objectives						
_	5) Low end for all rordability based on specific runding dejectives The maximum is based on the lesser of 30% of the gross rent or the tax credit maximum allowable						
_	The maximum is based on the lesser of 30% of the gross rent or the tax credit maximum allowable (4) The total here goes from 0-Max in order to eliminate competition from deep subsidy						
_							
	projects. We will apply a second income qual. Based on the income band.	contribution for our specific					



Aerial Photograph 20

Aerial Photograph

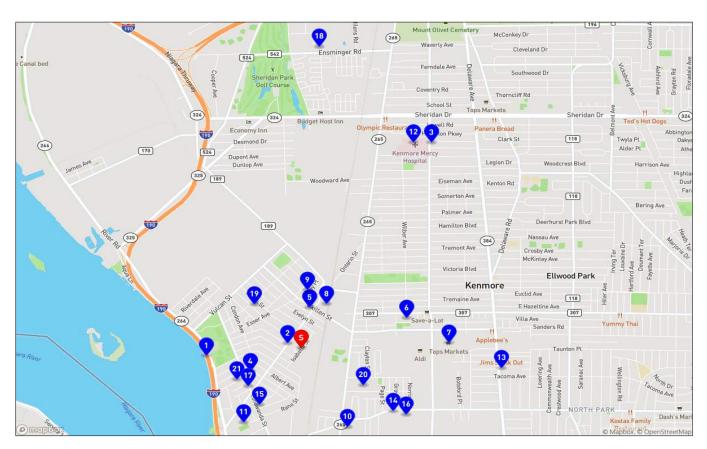


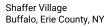




Neighborhood Map 21

Neighborhood Map







Immediate Neighborhood:

The subject location is in the Riverside neighborhood on the northwesternmost end of the city of Buffalo and has general boundaries of Vulcan Street to the north, train tracks to the east, Hertel Avenue to the south and the Niagara River to the west.

	Surrounding Property Uses				
Direction	Adjoining Property Uses	Patterns/Trends			
To the North:	Residential and commercial, industrial uses farther north of Kenmore Avenue	Stable /no recent development.			
To the West:	Single and multifamily residential, Riverside Park, Niagara River	Stable /no recent development.			
To the South:	Residential and commercial uses	Stable /no recent development.			
To the East:	Train tracks and industrial uses off Military Road	Stable /no recent development.			

Nearby properties on Ontario Street include smaller retail and service based businesses, with larger industrial uses to the south and east near Military Road. Much of the neighborhood is constituted of 1-4 family homes and converted residences that generally reflect basic upkeep and maintenance as opposed to comprehensive renovations and there are fewer instances of deferred maintenance or vacancy compared to other parts of the city. the site and greater neighborhood has good access to public transportation with Ontario and Tonawanda Streets serving as main routes which connect south to Hertel Avenue and east to Military Road which provide connection to highways into downtown Buffalo and northern suburban markets. Multiple parks and recreational sites are located nearby. The heavy concentration of industrial uses to the north including GM Powertrain, Linde Air, NOCO and Riverview Solar Tech Park serve as a base employment site for the region.

Rental options in the greater neighborhood relate almost exclusively to 2-4 family homes and smaller mixed-use and multifamily walkup buildings that remain well supported without larger updates or comprehensive renovations. Some townhouse projects farther south on Hertel have been sold and renovated in recent years and the newest developments are to the west around Elmwood Avenue in various building reuse projects including the continued development of parts of the Pierce Arrow Complex. Other development is farther south on Grant Street related to mixed-use building renovations, a small infill elevator building and the new development of larger student housing complexes on and near the SUNY Buffalo State campus. Affordable housing is generally limited to older deep subsidy developments and smaller tax credit/supportive housing complexes for family households with similar older options for seniors.



Schools:

The property is in part of the Buffalo City School District that provides K-12 education for approximately 32,500 students over 37e primary schools and 21 high schools, with multiple Charter schools in the area. The district ranks 758th out of 823 districts in New York State according to SchoolDigger.com and 429th out of 430 districts by Buffalo Business First.

Medical Care

The nearest medical care options include community health clinics and urgent care facilities nearby with larger hospitals at Kenmore Mercy to the north and the BNMC farther south.

Community Services Chart

	COMMUNITY SERVICES						
	COMMUNITY SERVICES	NAME	Address	TRAVEL DISTANCE* FROM SITE (IN MILES)			
1	MAJOR HIGHWAY(S)	Highway	I-190	0.7			
2	PUBLIC BUS STOP	Bus Stop	Ontario St & Chadduck Ave	0.07			
	SUBWAY/RAIL STATION	Train Station	Humboldt Station	3			
3	MAJOR EMPLOYERS / EMPLOYMENT CENTERS	Kenmore Mercy Hospital	2950 Elmwood Ave	1.8			
4	PHARMACY	Rite Aid Pharmacy	789 Tonawanda St	0.5			
5	CONVENIENCE STORE	7-Eleven	584 Ontario St	0.3			
6	NEAREST MARKET	Price Rite	1716 Kenmore Ave	0.8			
7	NEAREST FULL SERVICE MARKET	Tops Friendly Markets	2101 Elmwood Ave	1			
8	DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORE	Family Dollar	127 Skillen St	0.3			
	SCHOOLS:						
9	ELEMENTARY	Roosevelt Elementary K-4	249 Skillen Blvd	0.3			
10	MIDDLE / JUNIOR HIGH	West Hertel Academy K-8	489 Hertel Ave	0.7			
11	HIGH	Riverside High School 9-12	51 Ontario St	0.8			
12	HOSPITAL	Kenmore Mercy Hospital	2950 Elmwood Ave	1.8			
13	URGENT CARE	WNY Immediate Care	2497 Delaware Ave	1.5			
14	POLICE	Buffalo Police Dept	669 Hertel Ave	0.9			
15	FIRE	Buffalo Fire Dept Engine 26	703 Tonawanda St	0.6			
16	POST OFFICE	USPS	725 Hertel Ave	0.9			
17	BANK	M&T Bank	788 Tonawanda St	0.5			
18	SENIOR CENTER	Ensminger Senior Citizen Center	291 Ensminger Rd	2.3			
19	DAY CARE	Bibi's Miracles Daycare	49 Ullman St	0.4			
20	RECREATION CENTER	Northwest Buffalo Community Ctr	155 Lawn Ave	0.6			
21	LIBRARY	Elaine Panty Branch Library	820 Tonawanda St	0.5			

^{*} CALCULATED ALONG DEDICATED ROADWAYS

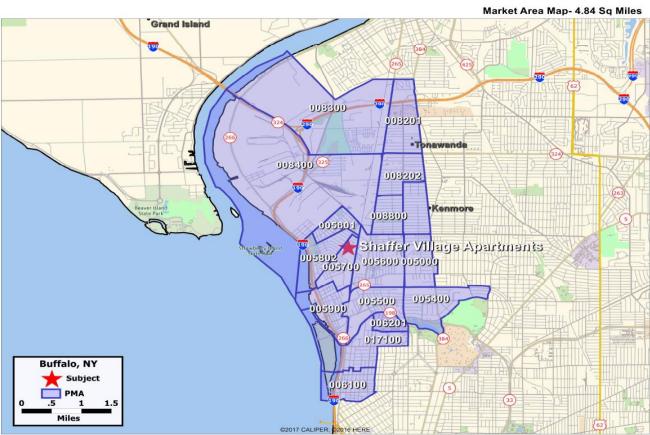
Conclusions – The Immediate Neighborhood

The location is adequate to support a mixed-income development of this nature catering to families and seniors. Services are available in the immediate area and a greater concentration are offered in nearby parts of Buffalo and Tonawanda via highway linkages and public transportation.



^{**}Walk Score is 64

Primary Market Area Map



Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY



Market Area Demographics and Trends

Market Draw Area

The *Primary Market Area* (*PMA*) is expected to provide up to 75% of the eventual tenant base with the remainder coming from outside of the area through relocations. This *PMA* considers NCHMA guidelines, historical movement patterns, housing development trends, existing rental options and our general knowledge of the region. The primary market area includes the immediate Riverside, Black Rock, Military, Forest and Grant-Ferry neighborhoods, Park Meadow and Delaware North and Park Meadow in Buffalo, with some adjacent tracts in the town of Tonawanda and Village of Kenmore with limited affordable housing options. The PMA covers just under 5 square miles with general boundaries of the Niagara River to the west, city of Tonawanda to the north, Delaware Avenue to the east and Forest/Ferry Avenue to the south. The PMA includes the following Census Tracts:

	CENSUS TRACTS							
Census Tract	County	Municipality	Zip Code					
36029005000	Erie County	Buffalo city	14216					
36029005400	Erie County	Buffalo city	14216					
36029005500	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029005600	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029005700	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029005801	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029005802	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029005900	Erie County	Buffalo city	14207					
36029006100	Erie County	Buffalo city	14213					
36029006201	Erie County	Buffalo city	14213					
36029008201	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14217					
36029008202	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14217					
36029008300	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14150					
36029008400	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14150					
36029008700	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14217					
36029008800	Erie County	Tonawanda town	14217					
36029017100	Erie County	Buffalo city	14213					

General Demographics

Outlined below is the summarization of some general demographic information that was obtained from the American Community Fact Finder Survey data and the 2010 census.



DEMOGRAPHIC	SUMMARIZA	ATION	
	Erie County, New York	Buffalo city, Erie County, New York	Census Tract 57, Erie County, New York
Total Housing Units	425,716	132,066	1,348
Population	923,995	259,574	2,867
Total Households	386,371	110,636	1,135
Median Household Income	\$54,006	\$34,268	\$19,938
Average Household Size - Owner Occupied	2.46	2.35	2.61
Average Household Size - Renter Occupied	2.06	2.20	2.49
Median Value of Owned Home	\$139,900	\$77,800	\$52,900
Median Monthly Gross Rent	\$778	\$735	\$636
% Renters Paying 35% or More(1)	41.70%	45.60%	37.50%
Ratio of Population Age 65+	16.90%	12.20%	6.40%
Median Age	40.30	32.80	32.30
Household With One or More people 65+	113,091	24,849	168
Ratio of Owner Occupied Households	65.00%	41.00%	27.20%
Ratio of Renter Occupied Households	35.00%	59.00%	72.80%
Ratio of Vacant Housing Units	9.20%	16.20%	15.80%
Ratio of Vacant Rental Units	4.30%	4.90%	5.80%
Tenure: Ratio of larger rental projects(2)	14.87%	14.79%	2.06%
Ratio of Rental Units Built Post 1980	16.39%	8.16%	4.60%
Employed	448,392	111,966	955
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	8.8%	3.0%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	21.3	20.9	23.6
% of All People Below Poverty Line	14.9%	30.9%	55.0%

⁽¹⁾ Gross rent as a percent of income.

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey - 5 Year Estimate

- Median income is highest in the county at \$55,006 followed by the city and subject tract.
- Median value of an owned home is highest in the county at \$139,900 compared to the city at \$77,800 and subject tract at \$52,900.
- Median monthly rents are lowest in the subject tract at \$636 compared to \$735 in the city.
- The ratio of renters paying 35% or more of their income on rent is lowest in the subject tract around 37% compared to the city at 46%.
- Poverty is heavily concentrated in the subject tract around 55% compared to 31% in the city and 15% countywide.



⁽²⁾ Defined as rental units with 20 or more apartments.

HISTA Data/Demographics - Family

Demographic Summary PMA – HISTA Data *							
	2015 **	2021	% Change	2026	% Change		
Total Renter Households:	10,716	10,316	-3.73%	9,909	-3.95%		
Owner Occupied Households:	<u>7,526</u>	<u>7,179</u>	-4.61%	6.888	-4.05%		
Total Households:	18,242	17,495	-4.09%	16,797	-3.99%		
% of Renters	58.74%	58.97%		58.99%			
2020 Data:							
Renters Earning \$30,000 or Less:	48.21%						
Renters Earning \$20,000 or Less:	37.42%						
Ratio of Renters with 3 or more persons	35.75%						
2020 Estimated Median Income Market Draw Area:	\$36,297						
Median Income Subject Census Tract:	\$26,822						
* All data applies to under age 62 only							

^{**} The 2014-2019 ACS data has been used as the basis in the demographic summary for the equivalent of the 2015 household statistics.

Population Under Age 62					
Year	Population	% Change			
2010 (1)	51,537	N/A			
2021 (2)	48,254	-6.37%			
2026 (3)	46,721	-3.18%			
1) Census					
2) Current Year					
3) 5-yr Projection					

Some notes and comments from this data include:

- The information applies to households age 18-61, which is the primary target market for application to our analysis.
- Projected decreases in household and population over the next 5 years at lesser rates than since 2016.
- The PMA indicates a renter ratio of 58.97%, and nearly 48% earn below \$30,000.
- The median income within the primary market draw area is low at \$36,297 annually, with the subject census tract lower yet at \$26,822.
- Population changes are consistent with household projections.



HISTA Data/Demographics - Senior

Demographic Summary PMA – HISTA Data *							
	2015 **	2021	% Change	2026	% Change		
Total Renter Households:	3,851	4,555	18.28%	4,762	4.54%		
Owner Occupied Households:	<u>5,310</u>	<u>5,806</u>	9.34%	<u>5.871</u>	1.12%		
Total Households:	9,161	10,361	13.10%	10,633	2.63%		
% of Renters	42.04%	43.96%		44.79%			
2020 Data:							
Renters Earning \$30,000 or Less:	59.36%						
Renters Earning \$20,000 or Less:	44.70%						
Ratio of Renters with 3 or more persons	11.46%						
2020 Estimated Median Income Market Draw Area:	\$36,297						
Median Income Subject Census Tract:	\$26,822						
* All data applies to age 55 and over only							

^{**} The 2014-2019 ACS data has been used as the basis in the demographic summary for the equivalent of the 2015 household statistics.

Population Age 55 and Over					
Year	Population	% Change			
2010 (1)	13,336	N/A			
2021 (2)	15,188	13.89%			
2026 (3)	15,610	2.78%			
1) Census					
2) Current Year					
3) 5-yr Projectio	n				

Some notes and comments from this data include:

- The information applies to households age 18-61, which is the primary target market for application to our analysis.
- Projected marginal decreases in household and population over the next 5 years after limited growth since 2016.
- The PMA indicates a renter ratio of 59.36%, and nearly 59% earn below \$30,000.
- Population changes are consistent with household projections.



Market Area			
Total Population			
Census 2000	61,4	116	
Census 2010	60,		
Current Year Estimates 2021	58,5	557	
Five-Year Projections 2026	57,9		
Change 2000 - 2010	-1,294	-2.1%	
Estimated Change 2010 - 2021	-1,565	-2.6%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026	-561	-1.0%	
Population by Sex			
2021 Males	28,127	48.0%	
2021 Females	30,430	52.0%	
Group Quarters Populati	on		
Census 2000	2,5	80	
Census 2010	2,2	83	
Current Year Estimates 2021	2,1	62	
Five-Year Projections 2026	2,1		
Change 2000 - 2010	-297	-11.5%	
Estimated Change 2010 - 2021	-121	-5.3%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026	-13	-0.6%	
Total Households			
Census 2000	25,4	158	
Census 2010	24,8		
Current Year Estimates 2021	24,6		
Five-Year Projections 2026	24,5		
Change 2000 - 2010	-647	-2.5%	
Estimated Change 2010 - 2021	-153	-0.6%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026	-107	-0.4%	
Average Household Size 2000	2.3	31	
Average Household Size 2010	2.3	33	
Average Household Size 2021	2.2	29	
Average Household Size 2026	2.2	27	
Total Families			
Census 2000	14,6	889	
Census 2010	13,6		
Current Year Estimates 2021	13,5	663	
Five-Year Projections 2026	13,4		
Change 2000 - 2010	-1,026	-7.0%	
Estimated Change 2010 - 2021			
Ediniated Change 2010	-100	-0.7%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026	-100 -66	-0.7% -0.5%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026		-0.5%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units	-66 28,7	-0.5% '39	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000	-66	-0.5% 739 945	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010	-66 28,7 27,9	-0.5% 739 945 85	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7	-0.5% 739 945 85	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7 28,2	-0.5% 739 945 85	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7 28,2	-0.5% (39 (45 85 218	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026	-66 28,7 27,5 28,2 -794 240 33	-0.5% (39 045 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2	-0.5% (39)45 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010	-66 28,7 27,5 28,7 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1	-0.5% (39)45 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021	-66 28,7 27,5 28,7 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5	-0.5% (39)45 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6	-0.5% (39)45 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6	-0.5% 739 945 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner	-66 28,7 27,9 28,7 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6	-0.5% 739 945 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907	-0.5% 739 945 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907 11,319	-0.5% 739 945 885 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67 49.3% 50.7% 45.6%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907	-0.5% 739 945 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907 11,319	-0.5% 739 945 885 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67 49.3% 50.7% 45.6%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner 2000 Renter	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907 11,319 13,492	-0.5% 739 145 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67 49.3% 50.7% 45.6% 54.4%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner 2000 Renter 2010 Renter	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907 11,319 13,492 11,244 13,414	-0.5% 739 145 85 218 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67 49.3% 50.7% 45.6% 54.4%	
Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Housing Units Census 2000 Census 2010 Current Year Estimates 2021 Five-Year Projections 2026 Change 2000 - 2010 Estimated Change 2010 - 2021 Projected Change 2021 - 2026 Total Vacant Housing Units 2000 Total Vacant Housing Units 2010 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2021 Total Vacant Housing Units 2026 Households by Tenure 2000 Owner 2010 Owner 2010 Renter	-66 28,7 27,9 28,2 -794 240 33 3,2 3,1 3,5 3,6 12,551 12,907 11,319 13,492 11,244	-0.5% 739 945 85 118 -2.8% 0.9% 0.1% 81 34 27 67 49.3% 50.7% 45.6% 54.4% 45.6%	



Renter Households							
Age 15 to 54 Years							
Year 2021 Estimates							
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person		
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total	
\$0-10,000	731	253	253	154	124	1,515	
\$10,000-20,000	751	271	224	151	164	1,561	
\$20,000-30,000	248	259	199	97	146	949	
\$30,000-40,000	373	357	268	118	120	1,236	
\$40,000-50,000	280	166	76	46	148	716	
\$50,000-60,000	170	161	98	181	87	697	
\$60,000-75,000	214	286	131	68	52	751	
\$75,000-100,000	77	309	84	30	8	508	
\$100,000-125,000	28	90	58	73	95	344	
\$125,000-150,000	120	30	19	13	12	194	
\$150,000-200,000	12	32	54	14	84	196	
\$200,000+	<u>53</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>192</u>	
Total	3,057	2,283	1,490	977	1,052	8,859	
		Renter	Househo l	lds			

Aged 55 to 61 Years Year 2021 Estimates 1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person Household Household Household Household Total \$0-10,000 \$10,000-20,000 \$20,000-30,000 \$30,000-40,000 \$40,000-50,000 \$50,000-60,000 \$60,000-75,000 \$75,000-100,000 \$100,000-125,000 \$125,000-150,000 \$150,000-200,000 \$200,000+ <u>35</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>43</u> Total 1,457

Renter Households Aged 62+ Years

Year 2021 Estimates

Teur 2021 Estimates							
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person		
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total	
\$0-10,000	380	37	7	2	6	432	
\$10,000-20,000	681	113	13	7	6	820	
\$20,000-30,000	317	123	32	27	5	504	
\$30,000-40,000	141	80	11	1	9	242	
\$40,000-50,000	101	55	7	5	26	194	
\$50,000-60,000	69	48	11	17	4	149	
\$60,000-75,000	142	47	65	6	7	267	
\$75,000-100,000	99	35	24	1	5	164	
\$100,000-125,000	80	52	26	2	3	163	
\$125,000-150,000	42	11	3	2	5	63	
\$150,000-200,000	35	11	0	1	0	47	
\$200,000+	<u>38</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>53</u>	
Total	2,125	620	202	71	80	3,098	



Total

644

	Owner Households							
		Age 15	to 54 Year	:s				
			21 Estimat					
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person			
	Household	Household	Household	Household		Total		
\$0-10,000	36	23	0	2	1	62		
\$10,000-20,000	37	14	34	36	96	217		
\$20,000-30,000	73	88	103	42	58	364		
\$30,000-40,000	160	118	113	44	64	499		
\$40,000-50,000	114	99	62	50	134	459		
\$50,000-60,000	92	179	100	62	14	447		
\$60,000-75,000	49	129	86	83	38	385		
\$75,000-100,000	151	176	410	183	122	1,042		
\$100,000-125,000	27	306	253	131	41	758		
\$125,000-150,000	43	82	78	213	86	502		
\$150,000-200,000	6	96	37	112	102	353		
\$200,000+	<u>53</u>	88	<u>95</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>350</u>		
Total	841	1,398	1,371	1,048	780	5,438		
1 Otal	041	1,398	1,3/1	1,048	780	5,436		
		Owner	Househol	lds				
		Aged 55	5 to 61 Yea	rs				
		Year 20	21 Estimat	es				
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person			
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total		
\$0-10,000	22	25	3	1	2	53		
\$10,000-20,000	68	49	3	10	1	131		
\$20,000-30,000	77	37	1	6	14	135		
\$30,000-40,000	97	33	19	22	9	180		
\$40,000-50,000	101	63	1	12	4	181		
\$40,000-50,000 \$50,000-60,000		63 113	1 2	12 17	4 25	181 195		
	101							
\$50,000-60,000	101 38	113	2	17	25	195		
\$50,000-60,000 \$60,000-75,000	101 38 70	113 76	2 6	17 3	25 8	195 163		
\$50,000-60,000 \$60,000-75,000 \$75,000-100,000	101 38 70 68 47 44	113 76 111	2 6 21 25 25	17 3 2	25 8 13	195 163 215		
\$50,000-60,000 \$60,000-75,000 \$75,000-100,000 \$100,000-125,000	101 38 70 68 47	113 76 111 70	2 6 21 25	17 3 2 23	25 8 13 10	195 163 215 175		

Owner Households

116

109

125

1,741

747

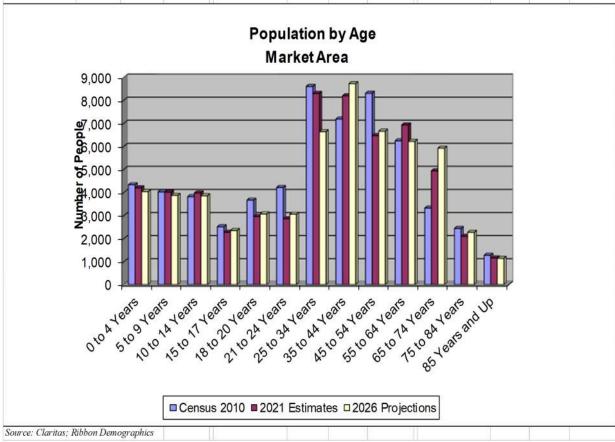
Aged 62+ Years

Year 2021 Estimates

1eur 2021 Estimates							
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person		
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total	
\$0-10,000	135	80	11	14	9	249	
\$10,000-20,000	423	80	34	23	6	566	
\$20,000-30,000	242	327	32	16	9	626	
\$30,000-40,000	176	179	29	21	8	413	
\$40,000-50,000	239	148	21	21	5	434	
\$50,000-60,000	102	253	17	35	7	414	
\$60,000-75,000	93	256	49	11	6	415	
\$75,000-100,000	126	208	29	18	8	389	
\$100,000-125,000	75	77	37	17	9	215	
\$125,000-150,000	54	58	17	5	3	137	
\$150,000-200,000	24	37	23	2	5	91	
\$200,000+	<u>15</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>116</u>	
Total	1,704	1,784	316	185	76	4,065	

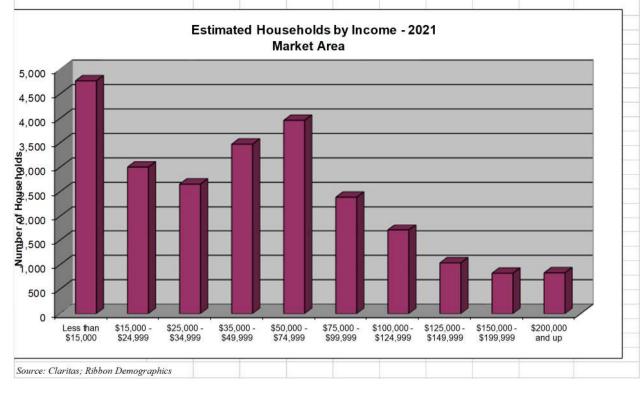


				Popula	tion by	Age & S	ex					
				•	Market A	Area						
(Census 2	010		Current Y	ear Esti	mates - 2	2021	Five Ye	Five Year Projections - 2026			
Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total	
0 to 4 Years	2,181	2,168	4,349	0 to 4 Years	2,138	2,078	4,216	0 to 4 Years	2,061	1,993	4,054	
5 to 9 Years	2,055	1,985	4,040	5 to 9 Years	2,049	1,979	4,028	5 to 9 Years	1,980	1,909	3,889	
10 to 14 Years	1,940	1,895	3,835	10 to 14 Years	2,014	1,978	3,992	10 to 14 Years	1,974	1,897	3,871	
15 to 17 Years	1,294	1,235	2,529	15 to 17 Years	1,160	1,132	2,292	15 to 17 Years	1,179	1,187	2,366	
18 to 20 Years	1,730	1,952	3,682	18 to 20 Years	1,377	1,594	2,971	18 to 20 Years	1,424	1,661	3,085	
21 to 24 Years	2,025	2,206	4,231	21 to 24 Years	1,416	1,464	2,880	21 to 24 Years	1,528	1,544	3,072	
25 to 34 Years	4,112	4,497	8,609	25 to 34 Years	4,035	4,271	8,306	25 to 34 Years	3,298	3,350	6,648	
35 to 44 Years	3,495	3,701	7,196	35 to 44 Years	3,904	4,299	8,203	35 to 44 Years	4,157	4,574	8,731	
45 to 54 Years	4,146	4,169	8,315	45 to 54 Years	3,152	3,329	6,481	45 to 54 Years	3,229	3,441	6,670	
55 to 64 Years	3,011	3,240	6,251	55 to 64 Years	3,375	3,568	6,943	55 to 64 Years	2,981	3,248	6,229	
65 to 74 Years	1,437	1,902	3,339	65 to 74 Years	2,314	2,639	4,953	65 to 74 Years	2,809	3,126	5,935	
75 to 84 Years	912	1,541	2,453	75 to 84 Years	833	1,281	2,114	75 to 84 Years	935	1,352	2,287	
85 Years and Up	<u>376</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>1,293</u>	85 Years and Up	<u>360</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>1,178</u>	85 Years and Up	<u>358</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>1,159</u>	
Total	28,714	31,408	60,122	Total	28,127	30,430	58,557	Total	27,913	30,083	57,996	
62+ Years	n/a	n/a	8,585	62+ Years	n/a	n/a	10,303	62+ Years	n/a	n/a	11,275	
	M	edian Age:	33.6		Me	dian Age:	35.7		Me	dian Age:	37.3	
Source: Claritas; R	ibbon Dem	ographics										
									Ribl	oon Demog	raphics, LLC	
										www.rib	bondata.com	
										Tel:	916-880-1644	





				Market	ncome an	- 0				
			Curren		timates -	2021				
Income	Age 15 - 24 Years	Age 25 - 34 Years	Age 35 - 44 Years	Age 45 - 54 Ye ars	Age 55 - 64 Years	Age 65 - 74 Years	Age 75 - 84 Years	Age 85+ Ye ars	Total	Perce
Less than \$15,000	453	760	746	686	1,138	514	277	194	4,768	19.39
\$15,000 - \$24,999	154	367	399	380	553	560	350	242	3,005	12.2
\$25,000 - \$34,999	196	512	418	395	431	369	219	116	2,656	10.89
\$35,000 - \$49,999	215	691	674	532	605	449	206	101	3,473	14.19
\$50,000 - \$74,999	153	756	754	617	628	679	256	117	3,960	16.19
\$75,000 - \$99,999	28	491	630	401	401	312	89	37	2,389	9.7%
\$100,000 - \$124,999	17	262	434	389	313	223	56	16	1,710	6.9%
\$125,000 - \$149,999	3	182	304	207	193	104	33	12	1,038	4.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	14	105	210	220	184	70	17	5	825	3.3%
\$200,000 and up	0	99	261	182	165	98	23	<u>6</u>	834	3.4%
Total	1,233	4,225	4,830	4,009	4,611	3,378	1,526	846	24,658	100.0
Percent	5.0%	17.1%	19.6%	16.3%	18.7%	13.7%	6.2%	3.4%	100.0%	





Median Household Income by Area								
N	larket Area - Bı	uffalo, NY						
			2026					
Geography ID	Census 2000	2021 Estimate	Projection					
36029005000	\$28,934	\$64,015	\$72,669					
36029005400	\$43,887	\$71,934	\$82,392					
36029005500	\$21,204	\$34,063	\$37,010					
36029005600	\$22,626	\$32,344	\$35,595					
36029005700	\$23,463	\$26,822	\$30,080					
36029005801	\$25,639	\$30,864	\$33,214					
36029005802	\$30,707	\$31,979	\$34,973					
36029005900	\$18,549	\$28,838	\$32,370					
36029006100	\$19,584	\$36,297	\$40,427					
36029006201								
36029008201	\$40,091	\$61,068	\$67,644					
36029008202	\$33,835	\$50,226	\$55,656					
36029008300	\$18,990	\$28,037	\$30,455					
36029008400	\$36,007	\$53,825	\$59,795					
36029008700	\$38,118	\$72,377	\$81,568					
36029008800	\$39,636	\$62,273	\$68,387					
36029017100	\$17,969	\$37,631	\$40,298					
Median:	\$25,639	\$36,297	\$40,298					

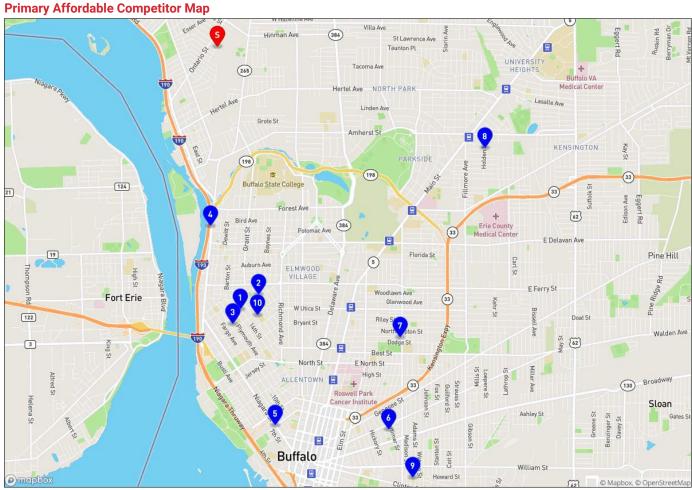


Supply/ Competitive Projects

The location map for each project type is followed by details of these comparable properties.

	PRIMARY AFFORDAE	BLE COM	PARABLE PROJECTS
Map #	Project Name	Map #	Project Name
1	Mass Ave Community Homes	6	The Forge on Broadway
2	GDZ Homes	7	1140 Jefferson
3	West Side Homes	8	ELIM Townhomes
4	Waterfront Apartments Phase I	9	School 75 Neighborhood
5	Waterfront Village Phase II	10	Massachusetts Ave Development Bldgs
	SECONDARY AFFORD	ABLE CO	MPARABLE PROJECTS
1	Marina Vista	9	Riverside Apartments
2	Cynthia Gardens	10	Lasalle Courts
3	Niagara Gateway Apts.	11	School House Commons Senior Apts
4	Riverview Manor	12	Elmhurst Apartments
5	Jasper Parrish	13	Camden Apartments
6	Austin Manor Apts.	14	St. Timothy's Park Villas
7	Gratwick Manor Apts	15	Mount St. Mary's Senior Apts
8	Vulcan Street Apartments	16	Westchester Park Apartments
	MARKET RATE C	OMPAR	ABLE PROJECTS
Map #	Project Name	Map #	
1	Hertel Avenue Townhomes	10	Sanders Courtyard Apartments
2	425 Porter Avenue	11	Houk Lofts
3	Delsan Court	12	Foundry Lofts
4	Black Rock Freight House	13	ARCO Lofts
5	257 Lafayette Center Lofts	14	Siano Building
6	960 Busti Apartments	15	Mentholatum
7	Bell Tower Lofts	16	Lafayette Barton
8	Horsefeathers	17	

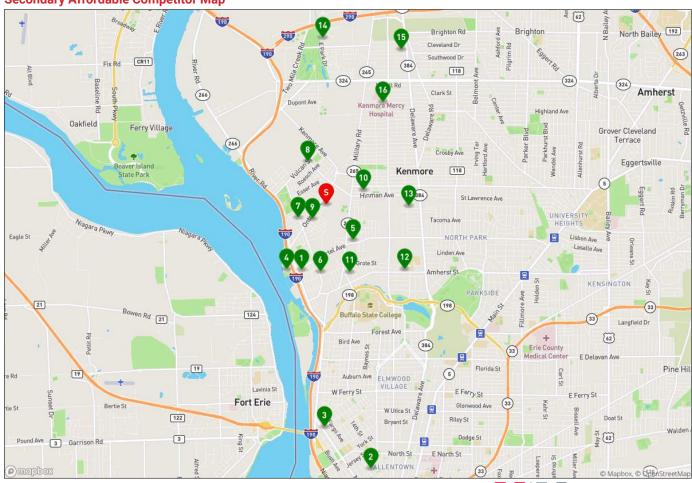




Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY



Secondary Affordable Competitor Map



Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY



Property Name: Mass Ave Community Homes Street Address: 271 Massachusetts Avenue

City, State: Buffalo, NY

8/2020 Date of Survey:

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 46 Year Built: 2015 91% **Occupancy Rate: Rent Concessions:** No Cond. Rating:

Waiting List:

1BR - 37, 2BR - 42, 3BR - 31, 4BR - 20



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.		
1 Bedroom	1	40%	5	710	\$410	\$0.58		
1 Bedroom	1	60%	3	710	\$480	\$0.68		
1 Bedroom	1	70%	4	710	\$508	\$0.72		
1 Bedroom	1	80%	1	710	\$524	\$0.74		
2 Bedroom	1	40%	5	880	\$492	\$0.56		
2 Bedroom	1	60%	5	880	\$595	\$0.68		
2 Bedroom	1	70%	1	880	\$612	\$0.70		
2 Bedroom	1	80%	1	880	\$628	\$0.71		
3 Bedroom	11/2	40%	9	1175	\$563	\$0.48		
3 Bedroom	11/2	60%	11	1175	\$737	\$0.63		
4 Bedroom	2	60%	1	1403	\$786	\$0.56		

Amenities:

Units will include stove and fridge, central a/c and hardwood floors. There will be a community room located in one of the buildings. There is parking for most tenants but a few will only have access to street parking. All buildings have basements which tenants can use for extra storage. Addresses are 257, 264-266 Massachusetts, 269-271 Hampshire, 359, 367 Normal, 37 19th, and 375 14th. Properties were transferred from the city to PUSH at the Common Council meeting on 12/23/2013.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: This is a new Family tax credit project with funding Awarded 2013. The first buildings were completed in July 2015 and occupied August 1 from an interested parties list of over 500. All units were completed in December 2015 and filled from wait list correlating to an absorption rate of 9 units per month.

Addresses include 12, 16, 18, 20 Sherwood, 271 Massachusetts, 373 14th Street, 359-367 Normal, 135 Chenango and many others off W. Utica Street.

Four available units to be filled from the waitlist. Utility allowances are 1BR =\$84, 2BR =\$111, 3BR =\$139, 4BR =\$169. Twenty (20) non-assigned parking spaces are available to tenants at no additional cost. Twelve (12) tenants use Section 8 or similar vouchers for rent.



Mass Ave Community Homes, C	ontinued		
Apartment Features	Utilities	Other Featu	ires
Separate Entrance(s) Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry Facility	☐ Heat Included ☐ Cook Included ☐ Electricity Included ☐ Hot Water Included ☑ Cold Water Included ☑ Sewer	☐ Elevator ☐ Rec. Arr ☐ Fireplact ☐ Alarm S Security F	ea - Type: ce 🗹 Community Room System Gated entrance:
Washer/Dryer Hookups Washer/Dryer Units Amt: Cable Included in Rent Internet Service Included	Equipment ✓ AC Type: centra ✓ Stove ✓ Refrigerator □ Disposal □ Dishwasher	Extra Co Garage:	Yes Enough for: Some ost: No No
Verification: PUSH/Housing Web Site: http://pushbu	☐ Microwave g Visions - Jen Co	Covered: (716) 882-2672	No Verified On: 08/04/2020



Property Name: GDZ Homes

Street Address: 412 & 417 Massahusetts Avenue

City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 11/2019

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 11
Year Built: 2019
Occupancy Rate: N/A
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: A

Waiting List:



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
2 Bedroom	1	50%	5	800	\$525	\$0.66
2 Bedroom	1	60%	4	800	\$675	\$0.84
4 Bedroom	1	60%	2	1500	\$725	\$0.48

Amenities: Adaptive reuse of an existing three-story family house and a two-story mixed-use building, both with a wood and masonry frame.

The project provides a ground floor with commercial space and will create apartments, a commercial unit, and community space. The buildings will have separate entrances, a laundrymat on the ground floor of the two-story building, and standard kitchen appliances(Stoves & Refrigerators), in each unit. The laundromat will be a community space on the ground floor of 417 Masssachusetts Avenue. The buildings will include a combination of carpeting and tile for flooring. The project will provide no onsite parking. This portion of the neighborhood has a big percentage of renters that may have no access to cars. There will be 1,534 SF of commercial space.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays Electric: Tenant Pays

Comments: Under Construction

Utility allowances are 2-BR= \$65, 4-BR= \$101.

Commercial space rent will have the tenant pay for water/sever in addition to gas and electric.

Apartment Features	Utilities	Other Features
✓ Separate Entrance(s) □ Balcony/Patio □ Carpets □ Drapes/Blinds □ Storage ✓ Coin Laundry Facility	Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Included Hot Water Included ✓ Cold Water Included ✓ Sewer	☐ Elevator ☐ Pool ☐ Tennis ☐ Rec. Area - Type: ☐ Fireplace ✔ Community Room ☐ Alarm System Gated entrance: Security Features:
Washer/Dryer Hookups Washer/Dryer Units	Equipment AC Type:	Parking Features Surface: No
Amt: Cable Included in Rent Internet Service Included	✓ Stove ✓ Refrigerator ─ Disposal ─ Dishwasher	Garage: No Covered:
Verification: 2016543 Web Site:	☐ Microwave Contact Phone:	Verified On: 11/04/2019



Property Name: Street Address: City, State:	West Side Homes 625 West Avenue Buffalo, NY		(Spa	ace Reserved fo	or Photo)		
Date of Survey:	4/2021						
Type of Project:	Family Tax Credit						
No. of Units:	49						
Year Built:	2023						
Occupancy Rate:	N/A						
Rent Concessions:	No						
Cond. Rating:							
Waiting List:							
			Donto	I Data			
Unit Type		Baths	AMI	<u>Il Data</u> No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom		1	50%	4	678	\$610	\$0.90
1 Bedroom, ESSHI		1	PBA	4	678	\$722	\$1.06
2 Bedroom		1	50%	11	904	\$730	\$0.81
2 Bedroom, ESSHI		1	PBA	6	904	\$866	\$0.96
3 Bedroom		1	50%	13	1094	\$825	\$0.75
3 Bedroom, ESSHI		1	PBA	5	1094	\$1000	\$0.91
4 Bedroom		2	50%	5	1280	\$950	\$0.74
4 Bedroom		2	PBA	1	1280	\$1116	\$0.87
Amenities: Renovation and new construction of 12 buildings on Massachusetts, West, Rhode Island, Hampshire, Parkdale, 14th, Congress and West Delavan. All utilities are included and mupltiple properties have solar panels or are Passive House. Units have private entry, laundry hookups and storage. Community space in anchor building on West Ave. Utilities: Heat: Landlord Pays Electric: Landlord Pays Comments: Awarded funding in 2021 and awaiting developent. ESSHI tenants pay rent based on 30% of income and qualify at 30% of AMI and are referred inot the project. Subpopulation is Survivors of Domestic Violence.							
Apartment Feature	s Utili	ities			Oth	er Features	
Separate Entrar Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry Fa Washer/Dryer H Washer/Dryer U	acce(s)	Cook Includ Electricity In Hot Water I Cold Water Sewer ipment AC Type:	led ncluded Included		Par	Rec. Area - Type: Fireplace	mmunity Room Gated entrance: ough for: Some
Amt:	✓	Stove	·			Extra Cost: No	
Cable Included		Refrigerator Disposal	ſ		G	iarage: No	
☐ Internet Service		Disposai Dishwasher			_		
		Microwave			C	overed: No	
Verification:	PUSH		Cor	ntact Phone:		Verifie	d On: 04/28/2021
Weh Site:	00.1		COI	itact Filolie.		Verified	UT/20/2021



Property Name: Waterfront Apartments Phase I

Street Address: 1502 Niagara Street

City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 8/2020

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 48
Year Built: 2016
Occupancy Rate: 99%
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: B+

Waiting List: 97 applicants



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	50%	6	664	\$536	\$0.81
1 Bedroom	1	60%	4	664	\$616	\$0.93
2 Bedroom	2	50%	5	955	\$664	\$0.70
2 Bedroom	11/2	60%	2	955	\$678	\$0.71
3 Bedroom	11/2	50%	6	1276	\$687	\$0.54
3 Bedroom	11/2	60%	18	1276	\$722	\$0.57
3 Bedroom	2	60%	1	1276	\$722	\$0.57
2 Bedroom	2	60%	5	955	\$744	\$0.78
3 Bedroom	2	50%	1	1276	\$687	\$0.54

Amenities: Multiple floor plans for each unit type, carpet, surface parking, AC, dishwashers. Three bedroom units have laundry hookups.

Community space within elevator building.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: 8 buildings, 7 in townhouse style and 1 multistory elevator building. 2 fully accessible and adapted for persons with hearing/vision

impairments and 5 units adapted for mobility impaired tenants.

As of 11/2019-management stated that this complex is currently 99% occupied with one (1) available unit. They maintain a wait list of 97 applicants. Utility allowances are 1BR - \$57 2BR - \$76 3BR - \$168. The rents listed above are current tax credit rents that have been quoted by management at the time of this survey.

Apartment Features	Utilities		Other Featur	res	
 ✓ Separate Entrance(s) ✓ Balcony/Patio ✓ Carpets ✓ Drapes/Blinds ✓ Storage ✓ Coin Laundry Facility 	Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Include Hot Water Includ Cold Water Includ Sewer	ed	✓ Elevator ☐ Rec. Are ☐ Fireplace ☐ Alarm S Security F	ea - Type: e ☑ Community Roo ystem Gated entr	om
✓ Washer/Dryer Hookups☐ Washer/Dryer Units Amt:	Equipment ✓ AC Type: ✓ Stove		Parking Feat Surface: Extra Co	Yes Enough for: A	All
Cable Included in Rent Internet Service Included	✓ Refrigerator☐ Disposal✓ Dishwasher☐ Microwave		Garage: Covered:	No No	
Verification: Norstar-Tina Ma		Contact Phone:	(716) 847-1098	Verified On:	08/01/2020

Web Site: http://http://www.norstarus.com/nd-usa-projects/waterfront-apartments/



Property Name: Street Address: City, State:	Waterfront Village Phase 270 Niagara Street Buffalo, NY	II	(Spa	ace Reserved fo	or Photo)			
Date of Survey:	2/2020							
Type of Project:	Family Tax Credit							
No. of Units:	156							
Year Built:	2020							
Occupancy Rate:	N/A							
Rent Concessions:	No							
Cond. Rating:	Α							
Waiting List:								
			Renta	al Data				
Unit Type		<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.	4
1 Bedroom		1	50%	35	676	\$575	\$0.85	4
1 Bedroom 1 Bedroom		1	60% 90%	41 10	676 676	\$595 \$774	\$0.88 \$1.14	4
2 Bedroom		1	60%	5	936	\$711	\$0.76	-
2 Bedroom		1	90%	5	936	\$1045	\$1.12	1
2 Bedroom, TH		1	60%	23	1122	\$711	\$0.63	1
2 Bedroom, TH		1	90%	10	1122	\$1045	\$0.93	
3 Bedroom, TH 3 Bedroom, TH		11/2	60%	28 9	1320	\$758 \$1140	\$0.57	
room Utilities: Heat Comments: Plann with launce	ned new construction project 96 apartments and 16 two-	storage. Electric t with HFA story town	: Tenant funding. (home build	t Pays Completion expecte dings with 60 apart	d by August 2 ments. Townh	020. Mix of two, thr omes will have sepa	ree-story elevator build arate entrance and in-	dings unit
	and electric and utility allow		35 and \$1	69.	011			
Apartment Feature ✓ Separate Entra ✓ Balcony/Patio ✓ Carpets ✓ Drapes/Blinds ✓ Storage ✓ Coin Laundry F — Washer/Dryer ✓ Washer/Dryer	Facility Hookups Facility Facility	Heat Includ Cook Includ Electricity I Hot Water I Cold Water Sewer	led ncluded included Included	Gas	✓ S Par	Rec. Area - Type Fireplace Alarm System Features:	Community Room Gated entrance:	
Included Amt: Cable Included Internet Service	✓ 9 I in Rent	AC Type: Stove Refrigerator Disposal Dishwasher Microwave			G	Gurface: Yes Extra Cost: No Garage: Covered:	Enough for: All	
Verification:	Norstar		Co	ntact Phone:		Verif	ied On: 02/0	3/2020

Web Site: Newmark Knight Frank

Property Name: The Forge on Broadway

Street Address: 490 Broadway
City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 1/2021

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 158
Year Built: 2020
Occupancy Rate: 90%
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: A

Waiting List:



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	AMI	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	60%	67	710	\$723	\$1.02
1 Bedroom	1	90%	8	710	\$890	\$1.25
2 Bedroom	1	60%	40	890	\$855	\$0.96
2 Bedroom	1	90%	6	890	\$1050	\$1.18
3 Bedroom	1	60%	17	960	\$958	\$1.00
3 Bedroom	1	90%	3	960	\$1175	\$1.22
1 Bedroom	1	50%	6	710	\$655	\$0.92
2 Bedroom	1	50%	8	890	\$755	\$0.85
3 Bedroom	1	50%	3	960	\$833	\$0.87

Amenities: New construction three and four story elevator buildings with over 195,000 sq.ft., ground floor commercial space and common

amenities including, community room, fitness center, walking track, green roof, bike storage, tenant storage, history room, library, computer room, game room, conference rooms, and surface parking. All apartments include stove, refrigerator, dishwasher, disposal

and washer/dryer.

Utilities: Heat: Landlord Pays Electric: Tenant Pays

Comments: Started accepting applications as of 9/15/20 there were 60 units filled, 8 scheduled for September occupancy and 56 pending

applications. Absorption correlates to 17 units per month over the first 4 months. First move ins were June 2020 with limited preleasing resulting from covid-19 concerns related to moving and employment verification. As of 3/3/21 143 units are filled which is a loawer rate around 5 units per month attributed to lower mobility in winter months. All 2BR 50%, 3BR 50% and 3BR 80% AMI units

are filled,Unit sizes range based on location within building.

Utility allowances at 1BR - \$45, 2BR - \$70 and 3BR - \$92.

Apartment Features	Utilities	Other Features
 Separate Entrance(s) Balcony/Patio ✓ Carpets ✓ Drapes/Blinds ✓ Storage Coin Laundry Facility 	 ✓ Heat Included Gas Cook Included ☐ Electricity Included ✓ Hot Water Included Gas ✓ Cold Water Included ✓ Sewer 	 ✓ Elevator ✓ Pool ✓ Tennis ✓ Rec. Area - Type: fitness ✓ Fireplace ✓ Community Room ✓ Alarm System ✓ Gated entrance: No Security Features:
 Washer/Dryer Hookups Washer/Dryer Units Included Amt: Cable Included in Rent Internet Service Included 	Equipment ✓ AC Type: ✓ Stove ✓ Refrigerator ✓ Disposal ✓ Dishwasher ✓ Microwave	Parking Features Surface: Yes Enough for: All Extra Cost: No Garage: No Covered: No



Property Name: 1140 Jefferson

Street Address: 1140 Jefferson Avenue

City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 3/2021

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 89
Year Built: 2020
Occupancy Rate: 97%
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: A

Waiting List:

12-14 months for both types



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	<u>Current Rent</u>	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	50%	7	636	\$532	\$0.84
1 Bedroom	1	60%	44	636	\$632	\$0.99
1 Bedroom, State Tax Credit	1	90%	4	636	\$782	\$1.23
1 Bedroom, OPWDD	1	PBA	16	636	\$532	\$0.84
2 Bedroom	1	50%	4	890	\$620	\$0.70
2 Bedroom	1	60%	8	890	\$695	\$0.78
2 Bedroom, State Tax Credit	1	90%	6	890	\$850	\$0.96

Amenities: Two, three-story elevator buildings with 90 residential apartments (89 revenue producing), 14,500 square feet of commercial space,

5,300 square feet of tenant community space, and 97 off street parking spaces. Apartments will include a full bath and a walk-in

kitchen with a stove, refrigerator, and dishwasher. rash, water, and sewage are included in the rent.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: Under construction as of 8/1/19 and first residents move in March 27 2020 with 17 total preleases and 29 units occupied by July 10

correlating to a rate of 7 units per month. Property will be stabilized in March 2021 and maintain the 7 unit/month absorption rate. 16 of the apartments will be set aside as supportive housing for persons with mental illness. People Inc. will be occupying 2,500 sq. ft. of

tenant community space for support services.

Apartment Featur	es	Utilities		Other Feature	es	
Separate Entra Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry	,	Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Includ Hot Water Includ Cold Water Inclu	ded	☐ Elevator ☑ Rec. Area ☐ Fireplace ☐ Alarm Sy Security Fe	a - Type: Outdo Community F stem Gated en	
Washer/Dryer Washer/Dryer Amt: Cable Included Internet Service	Hookups Units d in Rent	Equipment AC Type: Stove Refrigerator Disposal Dishwasher		Parking Feato Surface: Extra Cos Garage: Covered:	Yes Enough for	: All
Verification: Web Site:	People Inc. http://https://www		Contact Phone: edit_housing_informa	(716) 880-3890 tion/jefferson_ave/index.htm	Verified On:	03/01/202



Property Name: ELIM Townhomes Street Address: 129 Holden Avenue City, State:

Buffalo, NY Date of Survey: 6/2020

Type of Project: Family Tax Credit

No. of Units: 30 Year Built: TBD **Occupancy Rate:** 100% **Rent Concessions:** No Cond. Rating: B+

Waiting List:

2BR - 22, 3BR - 16, 3BR - 8



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	<u>AMI</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
2 Bedroom	11/2	50%	13	1051	\$630	\$0.60
3 Bedroom	11/2	50%	13	1250	\$720	\$0.58
4 Bedroom	11/2	50%	4	1389	\$790	\$0.57

Amenities: New construction two-story private entry townhouses, laundry hookups, with a separate community building/leasing office. Tenants pay for gas ad electric. 3 units for mobility impaired and 2 for hearing/visually impaired tenants.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: Awarded fuding in 2018 and all data is proforma from developer. Utility allowances are 2BR - \$124, 3BR - \$155, 4BR - \$189,

Commence / warde	a rading in zoro and a	ii data is proforma from developeri oti	mey anomalices are 25k \$12	1,551 4155, 151 416	,,,,
Apartment Features	Utili	ties	Other Feature	es	
✓ Separate Entrance ✓ Balcony/Patio ✓ Carpets ✓ Drapes/Blinds ☐ Storage ☐ Coin Laundry Fac		Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Included Hot Water Included Cold Water Included Sewer	☐ Elevator ☑ Rec. Area ☐ Fireplace ☐ Alarm Sys	Community Roor stem Gated entra	n
✓ Washer/Dryer Ho Washer/Dryer Un Amt: Cable Included in	its 🗸	pment AC Type: Stove Refrigerator	Parking Featu Surface: Extra Cos Garage:	Yes Enough for: All	
Internet Service I		Disposal Dishwasher Microwave	Covered:	No	
Verification: Be	elmont	Contact Phone:	(716) 931-5588	Verified On:	06/03/2020

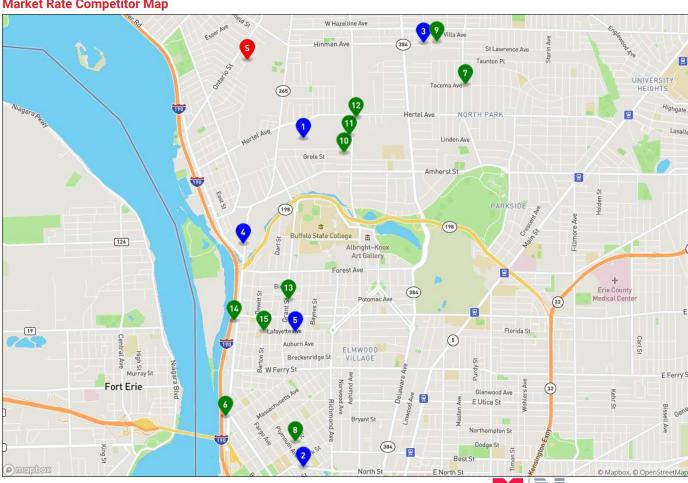
Web Site: http://https://www.belmonthousingwny.org/listings/elim-townhomes/



Property Name: Street Address: City, State:	School 75 Neighborhood 57 Howard St Buffalo, NY		(Spa	ace Reserved fo	or Photo)			
Date of Survey:	4/2020							
Type of Project:	Family Tax Credit							
No. of Units:	65							
Year Built:	2022							
Occupancy Rate:	N/A							
Rent Concessions:	No							
Cond. Rating:	B+							
Waiting List:								
[=		T		I Data				
Unit Type	S . C	<u>Baths</u>	AMI	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.	
1 Bedroom, ESSHI & S 1 Bedroom	S+C	1	PBA 50%	33 12	700 700	\$505 \$505	\$0.72 \$0.72	
2 Bedroom		1	50%	2	1000	\$605	\$0.61	
2 Bedroom		1	50%	7	1000	\$605	\$0.61	
2 Bedroom		1	60%	7	1000	\$755	\$0.76	
3 Bedroom		1	60%	4	1050	\$835	\$0.80	
space, Utilities: Heat: Comments: Awardsize wi	ation of existing school bu common laundry and sup Tenant Pays ed funding in 2020 and av th 1BR units. 13 ESSHI ur Ils with tenants paying rer	Electric vaiting connits are rep	vices for W : Tenant estruction, a placement h	/NYVHC. Hot water : Pays all data proforma fr nousing for a buildi	r included in so rom developer ng on Main Sti	chool building, tenants . 4 units are technicalleret and all ESSHI unit	pay gas and electric in y studios and consistent s will be filled through	áll.
Apartment Features	s Utilitie	96			Oth	er Features		
Separate Entran Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry Fa Washer/Dryer H Washer/Dryer U Amt: Cable Included i Internet Service	acce(s) Comparison of the c	Heat Includ Cook Includ Electricity In Hot Water I Cold Water Sewer	ded ncluded Included Included		Par S	Elevator Pool Pool Pool Pool Pool Pool Pool Po	mmunity Room Gated entrance: No	
Verification:	Dan - Norstar	OVVQVC	Coi	ntact Phone:		Verifie	d On: 04/27/20	020



Market Rate Competitor Map



Shaffer Village Buffalo, Erie County, NY

Property Name: Hertel Avenue Townhomes

Street Address: 527 Hertel Avenue

City, State: Buffalo, NY Date of Survey: 4/2021 Type of Project: Market Rate

No. of Units: 158 Year Built: 1958 95% **Occupancy Rate: Rent Concessions:** No Cond. Rating: B-



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom, Townhouse	1	26	1149	\$950	\$0.83
2 Bedroom, Townhouse	1	93	1334	\$1100	\$0.82
3 Bedroom, Townhouse	11/2	39	1521	\$1250	\$0.82

Amenities: On-site parking. Each unit is townhouse style with full basement and second floor bedrooms. Common laundry and outdoor play

areas. No community room.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: As of July 2020, all apartments are renovated with kitchens, baths and flooring. Appliances are included. Occupancy not provided and all floorplans listed as available.

Apartment Featu	res	Utilities		Other Featur	res	
Separate Entr Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry	.,	Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Hot Water Cold Water Sewer	ded Included Included	☐ Elevator ☐ Rec. Are ☐ Fireplace ☐ Alarm So Security F	ea - Type: e	
Washer/Dryer Washer/Dryer Amt: Cable Include Internet Servi	Hookups Units d in Rent	Equipment AC Type: Stove Refrigerato Disposal Dishwashe	or	Parking Feat Surface: Extra Co Garage: Extra Co Covered:	Yes Enough for: ost: Yes Fee: \$10 Yes Enough for:	
Verification: Web Site:	Erika http://goldwynn.	☐ Microwave	Contact Phone:	(716) 853-2787	Verified On:	04/15/202

Newmark Knight Frank 48



Property Name: 425 Porter Avenue **Street Address:** 425 Porter Avenue City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 12/2020 Type of Project: Market Rate

No. of Units: 28

Year Built: 1900/2016 **Occupancy Rate:** 85% **Rent Concessions:** No Cond. Rating: B-



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	20	600	\$750 - \$850	\$1.25 - \$1.42
1 Bedroom, 419 Porter	1	9	575	\$800 - \$850	\$1.39 - \$1.48
2 Bedroom	1	4	700	\$900 - \$1000	\$1.29 - \$1.43
3 Bedroom	11/2	4	1000	\$1095	\$1.10

Amenities: Units have standard kitchen appliances (stoves & refrigerators), carpeting, and drapes/blinds. Coin-operated laundry facilities are available on-site. There is no dedicated parking, parking is first come first serve on-street parking only.

Utilities: Heat: Landlord Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: Updates in 2016 to the building at 419 Porter Ave, which is part of this project, the building at 425 Porter had minimal updates.

Updates included new thermo pane windows throughout, new kitchens and baths (average quality finishes), a newer boiler, an

updated elevator, and a new rubber roof.

Currently 4 available units. They do accept Section 8 vouchers.

Apartment Featur	es	Utilities		Other Featu	res	
Separate Entra Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry F	,	 ✓ Heat Included ✓ Cook Included ☐ Electricity Include ✓ Hot Water Include ✓ Cold Water Include ✓ Sewer 	ed Gas	☐ Elevator ☐ Rec. Are ☐ Fireplac ☑ Alarm S Security F	ea - Type: ee	
Washer/Dryer Washer/Dryer	•	Equipment AC Type: Stove		Parking Fea Surface:	tures No	
Amt: Cable Included Internet Service		Refrigerator Disposal Dishwasher Microwave		Garage: Covered:	No No	
Verification: Web Site:	Sinatra Realty - Dia		Contact Phone:	(716) 220-8468	Verified On:	12/08/2020

Property Name: Delsan Court
Street Address: 1-124 Delsan Ct
City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 4/2021

Type of Project: Market Rate

No. of Units: 123

Cond. Rating:

Year Built: 1958/2012
Occupancy Rate: 95%
Rent Concessions: No

B-



Rental Data

<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Baths</u>	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	11	800	\$925	\$1.16
2 Bedroom, Renovated - includes appliances	1	92	990	\$1050	\$1.06
3 Bedroom, Renovated - includes appliances	1	22	1280	\$1200	\$0.94

Amenities: The subject consists of a mix of 1, 2 and 3-bedroom townhouse units. 33 apartments were recently updated and include new kitchens with a stove and refrigerator, hardwood floors and updated electrical and furnance units. All new windows. All units have separate entrances but no basements. There is adequate on-site parking. Other renovations included new roofs, windows, siding and painting

and landscaping.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays **Electric:** Tenant Pays

Comments: All floorplans listed as available and rents reflect current asking rates for completed units. The project underwent renovations to the

interior of the units and some structural updates of about \$12,000 per unit - competed in mid 2012. More significant interior

renovations were completed in 2019 with new flooring, bath and ktichens.

Apartment Features	Utilities	Other Features
✓ Separate Entrance(s) □ Balcony/Patio □ Carpets □ Drapes/Blinds □ Storage ✓ Coin Laundry Facility	Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Included Hot Water Included ✓ Cold Water Included ✓ Sewer	☐ Elevator ☐ Pool ☐ Tennis ☐ Rec. Area - Type: ☐ Fireplace ☐ Community Room ☐ Alarm System Gated entrance: Security Features:
Washer/Dryer Hookups Washer/Dryer Units Amt:	Equipment ☐ AC Type: ✓ Stove	Parking Features Surface: Yes Enough for: All Extra Cost: Yes Fee: \$10 per month
Cable Included in Rent Internet Service Included	Refrigerator Disposal Dishwasher Microwave	Garage: Yes Enough for: All Extra Cost: Yes Fee: \$25 per month Covered: No
Verification: Erika Web Site:	Contact Phone	e: (716) 853-2787 Verified On: 04/11/202



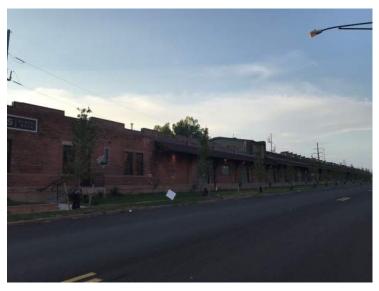
Property Name: Black Rock Freight House

Street Address: 68 Tonawanda St City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 9/2020

Type of Project: Market Rate

No. of Units: 35
Year Built: 2020
Occupancy Rate: 100%
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: A-



Rental Data

Unit Type	<u>Baths</u>	No. of Units	Sq. Ft.	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom, 710-765sf	1	N/A	750	\$950 - \$995	\$1.27 - \$1.33
2 Bedroom, 996-13286sf	2	N/A	1130	\$1320 - \$1735	\$1.17 - \$1.54
3 Bedroom	2	N/A	1624	\$1995	\$1.23

Amenities: units have private entrances, laminate floor, stainless steel appliances, laundry and surface parking. All units include internet/cable to and gated surface parking. Some units have 2-story loft setups and/or loft storage spaces.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays Electric: Tenant Pays

Comments: First move ins were June 2020 and as of 9/30/20 there was 1 2BR unit remaining. A few units were preleased during marketing and absorption correlates to 7 units per month over 5 monts. All tenants were existing renters in the city or recent graduates.

Apa	rtment Features	Utili	ties		Other Featu	res		
✓	Separate Entrance(s)		Heat Included		Elevator	. 🗌	Pool 🗌 Tenni	S
✓	Balcony/Patio		Cook Included		Rec. Are	ea - 1	уре:	
	Carpets		Electricity Included		Fireplac	e 🗆	Community Roor	n
✓	Drapes/Blinds		Hot Water Included		☐ Alarm S	ystem	Gated entra	nce: No
✓	Storage	✓	Cold Water Included		Security F	eature	s:	
	Coin Laundry Facility	✓	Sewer					
✓	Washer/Dryer Hookups	Equi	pment					
✓	Washer/Dryer Units	V	AC Type:		Parking Feat Surface:	tures Yes	Enough for: Al	l
	Amt:	✓	Stove		Extra Co	st: No		
V	Cable Included in Rent		Refrigerator Disposal		Garage:	No		
	Internet Service Included	✓	Dishwasher Microwave		Covered:	No		
Ver	ification: Jason - Leasing		Contact Phone	(716) 381	1-9838	Ve	rified On:	09/30/2020

Web Site: http://https://buffalofts.com/development/black-rock-freight-house

Property Name: 257 Lafayette Center Lofts **Street Address:** 257 Lafayette Avenue

City, State: Buffalo, NY

Date of Survey: 8/2020

Type of Project: Market Rate

No. of Units: 20
Year Built: 2009
Occupancy Rate: 100%
Rent Concessions: No
Cond. Rating: A



Rental Data

<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Baths</u>	No. of Units	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	Current Rent	Rent/Sq. Ft.
1 Bedroom	1	3	796	\$800 - \$990	\$1.01 - \$1.24
2 Bedroom	2	2	1282	\$1090 - \$1250	\$0.85 - \$0.98
2 Bedroom, 897 to 1001 sf avg. 919 sf	1	15	919	\$1090 - \$1250	\$1.19 - \$1.36

Amenities: Units have stove, refrigerator, dishwasher, microwave, in unit laundry, ceiling fans and blinds. On-site parking and community room.

The kitchens and baths have above average cabinetry and countertops. Hardwood floors and 12 foot ceilings.

Utilities: Heat: Tenant Pays Electric: Tenant Pays

Comments: This is a converted school originally built in 1928 and converted/renovated in 2009. It is now a mixed use building with 20 loft style

apartments and 10,000 sf. of commercial space.

As of 2/2020-the leasing agent stated that the complex is currently fully occupied and that they do not have a waiting list at this time. They do not accept Section 8 vouchers.

As of 8/2020, management stated that the complex is currently operating at 100% with available units in early October.

Apartment Featur	es	Utili	ties			Other Featur	res		
Separate Entra Balcony/Patio Carpets Drapes/Blinds Storage Coin Laundry F	,		Heat Included Cook Included Electricity Inc Hot Water Ind Cold Water Ind Sewer	d luded cluded		Elevator Rec. Are Fireplac Alarm S Security F	ea - T e ✓ ystem	ype: Community Ro Gated en	
Washer/Dryer Washer/Dryer Included Amt: Cable Included Internet Service	Units d	Equi	ipment AC Type: Stove Refrigerator Disposal Dishwasher Microwave	central		Parking Feat Surface: Extra Co Garage: Covered:	Yes	Enough for:	All
Verification:	Leasing Agent -			Contact Phone:	(716) 381-9	9838	Ver	ified On:	08/17/2020
Wah Sita:	httn://huffalofts.co	m/nr	nnerty/1685-he	rtel-a302/					



Addenda

Addendum A

Demand Analysis Glossary

Glossary/Explanatory Comments - Demand Model: Family Projects

22 Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)

	Total Number of HH in the Market: All age groups % of Renters % of Owners Renter Mobility Total Number of HH for the unit size(1) Less 62+ Net Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2) Income Qual. Range: (3)-Spec	Includes renters and owners from the HISTA data. Presented for reference not application. Includes all age groups. The Total number of Renters divided by the total HH from line 1 above. The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 1 above. The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 1 above. For Family projects we account only for existing renters, not homeowners Total number of HH for unit type. Typically 1/2 person for 1 Br, 2/3 person for 2 Br, and 3+ Persons for 3-4 Bd. There can be some variation Typically we will not account for HH aged 62+ for family projects. There can be exceptions if there are 1br apartments, may vary by market The results of the above two. Gross Rents for the unit type in question. If there are multiple rents, each is represented here. Will be used to establish the income bands based on DHCR standards. For the low end to apply, there must be enough of the unit type to apply. Income Bands based on DHCR standards. Low= needed for affordability (low end rent from 8*12/48%). Upper= Max allowable (upper rent from 8*12/48%). The 30%-48% are the income bands based on rent to be charged. DHCR allows low to high based on rent, but requires that an adequate portion of units be set at the low end rent level for the unit type in question. May use 40% for family project Max
10	Income Qualified HH From 0-Max(From Current HISTA)	This band is necessary to avoid a "double" project elimination. Explained in greater detail in text. Here the Low end extends to zero in order to account for all forms of subsidized housing in a market area. The upper end remains similar to the line 8 discussion Accounts for all renter HH for the HH size in question that fall within the income bands set by line 9.
11	Total Income Qualified HH	The number of all income qualified HH from line 10 income band above, for the HH size that applies to this unit type.
12	Elimination of Existing/Planned Competitors	All existing and planned subsidized housing in the market area. Corresponds to chart in the text that breaks out units by bedroom type. These need to be eliminated based on DHCR standards in order to avoid impact on existing subsidized. Correlates to a NET Demand model.
13	Net Demand	The results from subtracting line 12 from line 11. These are therefore all HH in the band set from line 10 that are not in existing subsidized housing in the specific market area used. They are therefore considered the most likely target market for a new rental project.
14	Income qual based on the specific band above	Ratio of the number of renter HH from income band set on line 9 divided by the total on line 11. Uses the HISTA data to determine the number of HH for the unit type in question that fall within these income parameters.
15	Mobility Factor	For LIHTC projects this is always 100%. Presented for consideration and used as ratio only for SLIHTC or Market Rate deals.
16	Net Demand	The number of age and income qualified renter HH for unit type in question. Net since we have eliminated existing subsidized. These are income qualified who reside in rental situations other than affordable or subsidized housing.
	Market Growth/Contraction	The change in number of age/income qualified renter HH only. Tracked based on HISTA projections over the next five years. See the HISTA data in report and the addendum for details, the numbers are also presented in the text.
17 18 Total L	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)(6) Demand By Unit Type	We account for two of five years of growth. Accounts for construction/absorption. This is after income qualification bands. Not likely in Upstate NY that we will account for growth, but it is market specific Adds line items 16 and 17
19 Numbe		Total number of units for the bedroom type in question. Will be applied to set capture for this unit type.
20 Captui	re for unit type	The results of dividing line 18 by line 19. The % of age/income qual hh for this unit type that the project must capture to reach supportable occupancy.
21 Ratio	of total project (unit type compared to total)	Total number of units for this unit type/total number of units for the project. Necessary to apply weighted average for project capture.

Weighted average of the line 21 results. Indicative of the total capture needed to reach stable occupancy for the project.

25 Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)

Glos	sary/Explanatory Comments - Demand Model	
1	Total Number of HH in the Market: Aged 55+	All senior HH aged 55 and above. Includes renters and owners from the HISTA data. Presented for reference not application.
2	% of Renters	The Total number of Renters divided by the total HH from line 1 above.
3	% of Owners	The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 1 above.
4	Total Number of HH for the unit size(1)	All Senior HH aged 55 and above in One person HH. From the HISTA data for one person only. This line item includes renters and owners.
5	% of Renters for the unit size	The Total number of Renters divided by the total HH from line 4 above.
6	% of Owners for the unit size	The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 4 above.
	Renter Contribution	This section applies to the renter households only, not homeowners. Only the HISTA Renter HH data has been referenced.
7	Total number of renters based on HH size/Unit type	Based on the ratio from line 4 and 5 above. Also can be referenced from HISTA DATA renter one person HH.
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2) Note: In this case the low end will be used for afford. Since there is an adequate mix of low end units.	Gross Rents for the unit type in question. If there are multiple rents, each is represented here. Will be used to establish the income bands based on DHCR standards.
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specfic Range based on rents	Income Bands based on DHCR standards. Low= needed for affordability (low end rent from 8*12/48%). Upper= Max allowable (upper rent from 8*12.30%). The 30%-48% are the income bands based on rent to be charged. DHCR allows low to high based on rent, but requires that an adequate portion of units be set at the low end rent level for the unit type in quesiton.
10	Income range used for initial project elimination:	This band is necessary to avoid a "double" project elimination. Explained in greater detail in text. Here the Low end extends to zero in order to account for all forms of subsidized housing in a market area. The upper end remains similar to the line 9 discussion
11	Income Qualified HH From 0-Max(From 2005 HISTA)(4)	Accounts for all renter HH for the HH size in question that fall within the income bands set by line 10.
12	Elimination of Existing/Planned Competitors	All existing and planned subsidized housing in the market area. Corresponds to chart in the text that breaks out units by bedroom type. These need to be eliminated based on DHCR standards in order to avoid impact on existing subsidized. Correlates to a NET Demand model.
13	Net Demand	The results from subtracting line 12 from line 11. These are therefore all HH in the band set from line 10 that are not in existing subsidized housing in the specific market area used. They are therefore considered the most likely target market for a new rental project.
14	Income qual based on the specific band above	Ratio of the number of renter HH from income band set on line 9 divided by the total on line 11. Uses the HISTA data to determine the number of HH for the unit type in question that fall within these income parameters.
15	Mobility Factor	For LIHTC projects this is always 100%. Presented for consideration and used as ratio only for SLIHTC or Market Rate deals.
16	Net Demand	The number of age and income qualified renter HH for unit type in question. Net since we have eliminated existing subsidized. These are income qualified who reside in rental situations other than affordable or subsidized housing.
	Senior Homeowner Contribution	Homeowner Analysis Only.
17	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2005 HISTA)(5)	Same income band as line item 9 above. Applies to the HH size applicable to the unit type, from the HISTA data for Senior Owners.
18	Mobility Factor	DHCR allows for inclusion of 10% of the existing senior Homeowners. This is applied without exception.
19	Net Demand	The results of Line 17* Line 18
	Market Growth/Contraction	The increase in number of age/income qualified renter HH only. Tracked based on HISTA projections over the next five years. See the HISTA data in report and the addendum for details, the numbers are also presented in the text.
20	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)(6)	We account for two of five years of growth. Accounts for construction/absorption. This is after income qualification bands.
21 Total	Demand By Unit Type	Adds line items 16, 19 and 20. All three components of demand.
	er of Units re for unit type	Total number of units for the bedroom type in question. Will be applied to set capture for this unit type. The results of dividing line 22 from line 21. The % of age/income qual hh for this unit type that the project must capture to reach supportable occupancy.
24 Ratio	of total project (unit type compared to total)	Total number of units for this unit type/total number of units for the project. Necessary to apply weighted average for project capture.

Weighted average of the line 24 results. Indicative of the total capture needed to reach stable occupancy for the project.

GI	ossary/Explanatory Comments - Demand Model	
1	Total Number of HH in the Market: Aged 55+	All senior HH aged 55 and above. Includes renters and owners from the HISTA data. Presented for reference not application.
2	% of Renters	The Total number of Renters divided by the total HH from line 1 above.
3	% of Owners	The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 1 above.
4	Total Number of HH for the unit size(1)	All Senior HH aged 55 and above in One person HH. From the HISTA data for one person only. This line item includes renters and owners.
5	% of Renters for the unit size	The Total number of Renters divided by the total HH from line 4 above.
6	% of Owners for the unit size	The Total number of Owners divided by the total HH from line 4 above.
	Renter Contribution	This section applies to the renter households only, not homeowners. Only the HISTA Renter HH data has been referenced.
7	Total number of renters based on HH size/Unit type	Based on the ratio from line 4 and 5 above. Also can be referenced from HISTA DATA renter one person HH.
8	Estimated Rents for Target Market - Gross Rent(2)	Gross Rents for the unit type in question. If there are multiple rents, each is represented here. Will be used to establish the income
	Note: In this case the low end will be used for afford. Since there is an adequate mix of low end units.	bands based on DHCR standards.
9	Income Qual. Range: (3)-Specfic Range based on rents	Income Bands based on DHCR standards. Low= needed for affordability (low end rent from 8*12/48%). Upper= Max allowable (upper rent
		from 8*12.30%). The 30%-48% are the income bands based on rent to be charged. DHCR allows low to high based on rent, but requires that an adequate portion of units be set at the low end rent level for the unit type in quesiton.
10	Income range used for initial project elimination:	This band is necessary to avoid a "double" project elimination. Explained in greater detail in text. Here the Low end extends to zero in order to account for all forms of subsidized housing in a market area. The upper end remains similar to the line 9 discussion
11	Income Qualified HH From 0-Max(From 2005 HISTA)(4)	Accounts for all renter HH for the HH size in question that fall within the income bands set by line 10.
12	Elimination of Existing/Planned Competitors	All existing and planned subsidized housing in the market area. Corresponds to chart in the text that breaks out units by bedroom type. These need to be eliminated based on DHCR standards in order to avoid impact on existing subsidized. Correlates to a NET Demand model.
13	Net Demand	The results from subtracting line 12 from line 11. These are therefore all HH in the band set from line 10 that are not in existing subsidized housing in the specific market area used. They are therefore considered the most likely target market for a new rental project.
14	Income qual based on the specific band above	Ratio of the number of renter HH from income band set on line 9 divided by the total on line 11. Uses the HISTA data to determine the number of HH for the unit type in question that fall within these income parameters.
15	Mobility Factor	For LIHTC projects this is always 100%. Presented for consideration and used as ratio only for SLIHTC or Market Rate deals.
16	Net Demand	The number of age and income qualified renter HH for unit type in question. Net since we have eliminated existing subsidized. These are income qualified who reside in rental situations other than affordable or subsidized housing.
	Senior Homeowner Contribution	Homeowner Analysis Only.
17	Total Income Qualified HH (From 2005 HISTA)(5)	Same income band as line item 9 above. Applies to the HH size applicable to the unit type, from the HISTA data for Senior Owners.
18	Mobility Factor	DHCR allows for inclusion of 10% of the existing senior Homeowners. This is applied without exception.
19	Net Demand	The results of Line 17* Line 18
	Market Growth/Contraction	The increase in number of age/income qualified renter HH only. Tracked based on HISTA projections over the next five years. See the HIST data in report and the addendum for details, the numbers are also presented in the text.
20	Applicable Growth (2 of the 5 years)(6)	We account for two of five years of growth. Accounts for construction/absorption. This is after income qualification bands.
21 To	tal Demand By Unit Type	Adds line items 16, 19 and 20. All three components of demand.
22 Nu	mber of Units	Total number of units for the bedroom type in question. Will be applied to set capture for this unit type.
23 Ca	pture for unit type	The results of dividing line 22 from line 21. The % of age/income qual hh for this unit type that the project must capture to reach supportable
24 Ra	tio of total project (unit type compared to total)	occupancy. Total number of units for this unit type/total number of units for the project. Necessary to apply weighted average for project capture.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Weighted average of the line 24 results. Indicative of the total capture needed to reach stable occupancy for the project.

25 Weighted Average Market Capture(pro-rated by type)

Addenda

Addendum B

Additional HISTA Information

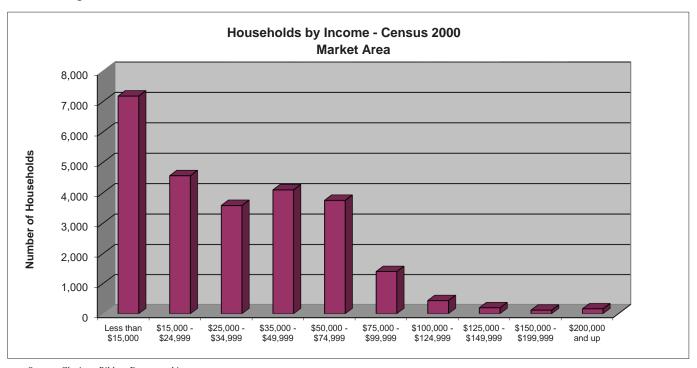


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			House		Income a et Area	inu Age					
Census Data - 2000											
Age Age Age Age Age Age Age Age 15 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 - 74 75 - 84 85+ Income Years Years Years Years Years Years Total <i>Percen</i>											
Less than \$15,000	783	1,228	1,236	981	856	901	877	326	7,188	28.2%	
\$15,000 - \$24,999	346	885	873	495	503	608	667	191	4,568	17.9%	
\$25,000 - \$34,999	123	727	852	532	348	616	314	78	3,590	14.1%	
\$35,000 - \$49,999	175	728	980	917	520	359	341	81	4,101	16.1%	
\$50,000 - \$74,999	89	671	1,110	861	464	375	156	32	3,758	14.7%	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	8	209	382	482	199	67	51	11	1,409	5.5%	
\$100,000 - \$124,999	5	44	122	164	63	7	29	5	439	1.7%	
\$125,000 - \$149,999	4	26	35	53	50	18	10	3	199	0.8%	
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5	9	30	54	0	0	16	4	118	0.5%	
\$200,000 and up	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	164	<u>0.6%</u>	
Total	1,538	4,527	5,669	4,591	3,033	2,972	2,472	732	25,534	100.0%	
Percent	6.0%	17.7%	22.2%	18.0%	11.9%	11.6%	9.7%	2.9%	100.0%		



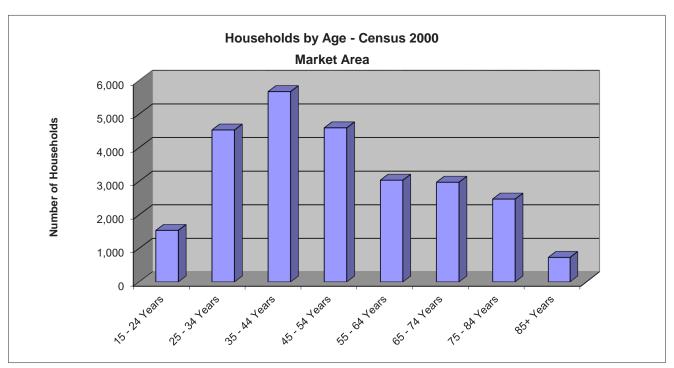
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 $Source:\ Claritas;\ Ribbon\ Demographics$



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Source: Claritas; Ribbon Demographics

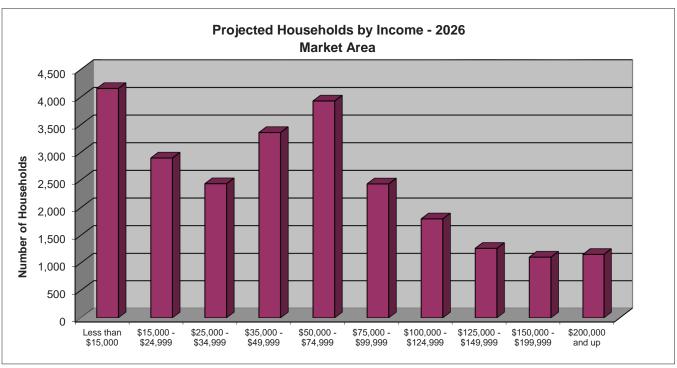


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Households by Income and Age Market Area											
Five Year Projections - 2026											
Age Age Age Age Age Age Age Age Age 15 - 24											
Less than \$15,000	471	559	670	548	893	566	277	173	4,157	16.9%	
\$15,000 - \$24,999	158	277	394	334	465	662	375	235	2,900	11.8%	
\$25,000 - \$34,999	195	384	383	337	368	417	241	111	2,436	9.9%	
\$35,000 - \$49,999	231	558	689	523	538	517	206	100	3,362	13.7%	
\$50,000 - \$74,999	162	615	793	616	559	791	276	120	3,932	16.0%	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	33	404	693	415	363	387	103	34	2,432	9.9%	
\$100,000 - \$124,999	25	200	475	435	292	285	65	23	1,800	7.3%	
\$125,000 - \$149,999	6	174	389	281	211	147	41	18	1,267	5.2%	
\$150,000 - \$199,999	24	95	280	329	223	122	28	7	1,108	4.5%	
\$200,000 and up	<u>1</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,157</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	
Total	1,306	3,360	5,125	4,127	4,117	4,041	1,647	828	24,551	100.0%	
Percent	5.3%	13.7%	20.9%	16.8%	16.8%	16.5%	6.7%	3.4%	100.0%		



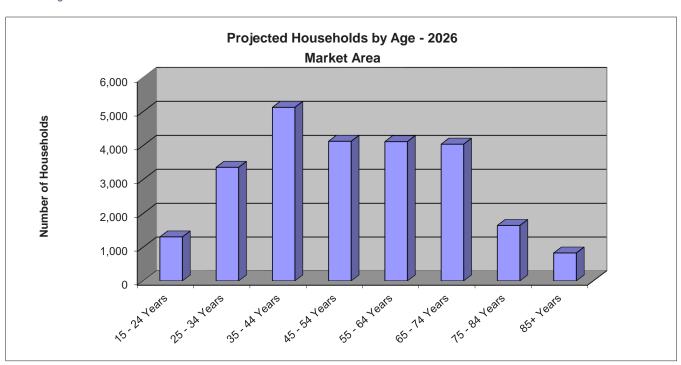
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POPULATION DATA

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			Chan	ges in Popu	lation by Age & Sex									
	Market Area													
Estima	ted Chai	nge - 2010	to 2021		Projec	cted Cha	inge - 2021	1 to 2026						
			Total	Percent				Total						
Age	Male	Female	Change	Change	Age	Male	Female	Change	Percent Change					
0 to 4 Years	-43	-90	-133	-3.1%	0 to 4 Years	-77	-85	-162	-3.8%					
5 to 9 Years	-6	-6	-12	-0.3%	5 to 9 Years	-69	-70	-139	-3.5%					
10 to 14 Years	74	83	157	4.1%	10 to 14 Years	-40	-81	-121	-3.0%					
15 to 17 Years	-134	-103	-237	-9.4%	15 to 17 Years	19	55	74	3.2%					
18 to 20 Years	-353	-358	-711	-19.3%	18 to 20 Years	47	67	114	3.8%					
21 to 24 Years	-609	-742	-1,351	-31.9%	21 to 24 Years	112	80	192	6.7%					
25 to 34 Years	-77	-226	-303	-3.5%	25 to 34 Years	-737	-921	-1,658	-20.0%					
35 to 44 Years	409	598	1,007	14.0%	35 to 44 Years	253	275	528	6.4%					
45 to 54 Years	-994	-840	-1,834	-22.1%	45 to 54 Years	77	112	189	2.9%					
55 to 64 Years	364	328	692	11.1%	55 to 64 Years	-394	-320	-714	-10.3%					
65 to 74 Years	877	737	1,614	48.3%	65 to 74 Years	495	487	982	19.8%					
75 to 84 Years	-79	-260	-339	-13.8%	75 to 84 Years	102	71	173	8.2%					
85 Years and Up	<u>-16</u>	<u>-99</u>	<u>-115</u>	<u>-8.9%</u>	85 Years and Up	<u>-2</u>	<u>-17</u>	<u>-19</u>	<u>-1.6%</u>					
Total	-587	-978	-1,565	-2.6%	Total	-214	-347	-561	-1.0%					
62+ Years	n/a	n/a	1,718	20.0%	62+ Years	n/a	n/a	972	9.4%					

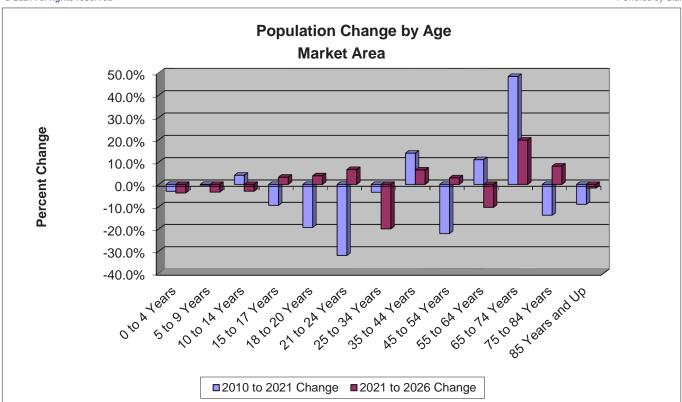
Source: Claritas; Ribbon Demographics

Ribbon Demographics, LLC www.ribbondata.com Tel: 916-880-1644



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D (TT 1.11											
	Renter Households										
	Age 15 to 54 Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person										
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	941	398	371	216	220	2,146					
\$10,000-20,000	786	369	254	197	220	1,826					
\$20,000-30,000	365	307	266	138	165	1,241					
\$30,000-40,000	354	289	236	111	109	1,099					
\$40,000-50,000	284	198	81	38	143	744					
\$50,000-60,000	96	135	81	130	69	511					
\$60,000-75,000	179	351	133	93	59	815					
\$75,000-100,000	65	246	76	18	2	407					
\$100,000-125,000	9	72	46	40	47	214					
\$125,000-150,000	34	12	9	5	9	69					
\$150,000-200,000	5	12	31	5	37	90					
\$200,000+	<u>3</u>	12	<u>3</u>	10	2	<u>30</u>					
Total	3,121	2,401	1,587	1,001	1,082	9,192					

	Renter Households										
	Aged 55 to 61 Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person											
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	374	49	14	24	0	461					
\$10,000-20,000	231	111	23	1	1	367					
\$20,000-30,000	123	86	40	19	14	282					
\$30,000-40,000	66	15	4	0	0	85					
\$40,000-50,000	96	14	1	0	2	113					
\$50,000-60,000	7	8	1	2	1	19					
\$60,000-75,000	11	15	3	1	0	30					
\$75,000-100,000	23	37	8	12	0	80					
\$100,000-125,000	9	21	12	0	2	44					
\$125,000-150,000	5	5	4	0	0	14					
\$150,000-200,000	10	2	3	1	3	19					
\$200,000+	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	1	0	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>					
Total	961	366	114	60	23	1,524					

	Renter Households										
	Aged 62+ Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person										
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	334	28	4	1	5	372					
\$10,000-20,000	604	111	9	7	7	738					
\$20,000-30,000	230	116	19	5	3	373					
\$30,000-40,000	140	58	17	3	12	230					
\$40,000-50,000	96	70	6	2	27	201					
\$50,000-60,000	41	29	5	16	8	99					
\$60,000-75,000	39	22	43	1	6	111					
\$75,000-100,000	51	22	17	0	6	96					
\$100,000-125,000	19	16	5	0	2	42					
\$125,000-150,000	18	8	0	1	1	28					
\$150,000-200,000	8	7	0	1	1	17					
\$200,000+	<u>12</u>	7	0	<u>0</u>	1	<u>20</u>					
Total	1,592	494	125	37	79	2,327					

	Renter Households									
	All Age Groups									
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates										
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person									
Household Household Household Household										
\$0-10,000	1,649	475	389	241	225	2,979				
\$10,000-20,000	1,621	591	286	205	228	2,931				
\$20,000-30,000	718	509	325	162	182	1,896				
\$30,000-40,000	560	362	257	114	121	1,414				
\$40,000-50,000	476	282	88	40	172	1,058				
\$50,000-60,000	144	172	87	148	78	629				
\$60,000-75,000	229	388	179	95	65	956				
\$75,000-100,000	139	305	101	30	8	583				
\$100,000-125,000	37	109	63	40	51	300				
\$125,000-150,000	57	25	13	6	10	111				
\$150,000-200,000	23	21	34	7	41	126				
\$200,000+	21	<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>	10	<u>3</u>	<u>60</u>				
Total	5,674	3,261	1,826	1,098	1,184	13,043				



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	Owner Households										
	Age 15 to 54 Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person										
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	42	65	1	6	1	115					
\$10,000-20,000	61	50	40	71	102	324					
\$20,000-30,000	144	152	132	108	85	621					
\$30,000-40,000	209	154	116	41	77	597					
\$40,000-50,000	186	145	131	85	163	710					
\$50,000-60,000	79	219	118	93	29	538					
\$60,000-75,000	63	195	105	117	46	526					
\$75,000-100,000	116	177	467	234	131	1,125					
\$100,000-125,000	7	244	176	82	47	556					
\$125,000-150,000	14	33	32	80	43	202					
\$150,000-200,000	4	54	19	108	75	260					
\$200,000+	<u>15</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>116</u>					
Total	940	1,515	1,378	1,052	805	5,690					

	Owner Households										
	Aged 55 to 61 Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person										
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	32	31	5	3	5	76					
\$10,000-20,000	73	72	6	10	5	166					
\$20,000-30,000	76	37	2	33	6	154					
\$30,000-40,000	124	48	17	28	19	236					
\$40,000-50,000	101	89	3	10	4	207					
\$50,000-60,000	53	125	1	30	17	226					
\$60,000-75,000	54	91	10	6	13	174					
\$75,000-100,000	53	114	21	2	14	204					
\$100,000-125,000	46	68	19	26	5	164					
\$125,000-150,000	24	39	17	3	15	98					
\$150,000-200,000	5	52	8	1	22	88					
\$200,000+	<u>3</u>	<u>31</u>	1	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>43</u>					
Total	644	797	110	156	129	1,836					

		Owner	Househol	ds							
	Aged 62+ Years										
Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates											
1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person											
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	107	63	12	20	8	210					
\$10,000-20,000	424	102	24	17	7	574					
\$20,000-30,000	260	316	33	20	7	636					
\$30,000-40,000	164	180	25	34	14	417					
\$40,000-50,000	236	183	21	10	3	453					
\$50,000-60,000	90	239	19	21	4	373					
\$60,000-75,000	62	148	38	2	3	253					
\$75,000-100,000	97	145	21	15	10	288					
\$100,000-125,000	31	51	10	7	0	99					
\$125,000-150,000	27	47	6	1	3	84					
\$150,000-200,000	8	19	11	2	8	48					
\$200,000+	<u>4</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>6</u>	1	<u>0</u>	<u>39</u>					
Total	1,510	1,521	226	150	67	3,474					

		Owner	Househol	ds							
	All Age Groups										
	Base Year: 2011 - 2015 Estimates										
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person										
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total					
\$0-10,000	181	159	18	29	14	401					
\$10,000-20,000	558	224	70	98	114	1,064					
\$20,000-30,000	480	505	167	161	98	1,411					
\$30,000-40,000	497	382	158	103	110	1,250					
\$40,000-50,000	523	417	155	105	170	1,370					
\$50,000-60,000	222	583	138	144	50	1,137					
\$60,000-75,000	179	434	153	125	62	953					
\$75,000-100,000	266	436	509	251	155	1,617					
\$100,000-125,000	84	363	205	115	52	819					
\$125,000-150,000	65	119	55	84	61	384					
\$150,000-200,000	17	125	38	111	105	396					
\$200,000+	<u>22</u>	<u>86</u>	48	<u>32</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>198</u>					
Total	3,094	3,833	1,714	1,358	1,001	11,000					



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	Renter Households							
Age 15 to 54 Years								
		Year 202	6 Projection	1S				
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person			
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total		
\$0-10,000	662	221	222	137	111	1,353		
\$10,000-20,000	654	206	198	128	134	1,320		
\$20,000-30,000	209	220	187	82	135	833		
\$30,000-40,000	301	311	245	115	117	1,089		
\$40,000-50,000	285	175	84	57	149	750		
\$50,000-60,000	162	140	99	176	58	635		
\$60,000-75,000	231	299	151	74	66	821		
\$75,000-100,000	107	338	90	29	6	570		
\$100,000-125,000	37	101	74	71	110	393		
\$125,000-150,000	158	50	29	20	18	275		
\$150,000-200,000	17	41	69	18	111	256		
\$200,000+	<u>90</u>	103	<u>36</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>20</u>	300		
Total	2,913	2,205	1,484	958	1,035	8,595		

	Renter Households								
Aged 55 to 61 Years									
	Year 2026 Projections								
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person								
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total			
\$0-10,000	290	32	8	9	0	339			
\$10,000-20,000	184	101	19	0	0	304			
\$20,000-30,000	61	41	32	9	4	147			
\$30,000-40,000	77	12	7	0	0	96			
\$40,000-50,000	70	19	0	1	0	90			
\$50,000-60,000	11	15	1	1	0	28			
\$60,000-75,000	18	22	3	2	0	45			
\$75,000-100,000	20	35	9	8	1	73			
\$100,000-125,000	24	13	19	2	0	58			
\$125,000-150,000	10	8	3	1	2	24			
\$150,000-200,000	30	9	6	3	2	50			
\$200,000+	<u>47</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	0	<u>60</u>			
Total	842	311	114	38	9	1,314			

	Renter Households								
Aged 62+ Years									
	Year 2026 Projections								
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person								
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total			
\$0-10,000	389	44	9	1	7	450			
\$10,000-20,000	696	122	16	8	3	845			
\$20,000-30,000	354	134	23	31	5	547			
\$30,000-40,000	153	77	12	5	10	257			
\$40,000-50,000	118	66	6	5	25	220			
\$50,000-60,000	73	49	11	22	4	159			
\$60,000-75,000	193	51	64	7	4	319			
\$75,000-100,000	119	33	24	4	7	187			
\$100,000-125,000	108	59	19	1	3	190			
\$125,000-150,000	65	17	8	3	5	98			
\$150,000-200,000	60	17	6	2	4	89			
\$200,000+	65	12	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>87</u>			
Total	2,393	681	201	91	82	3,448			

	Renter Households							
All Age Groups								
		Year 202	6 Projection	1S				
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person			
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total		
\$0-10,000	1,341	297	239	147	118	2,142		
\$10,000-20,000	1,534	429	233	136	137	2,469		
\$20,000-30,000	624	395	242	122	144	1,527		
\$30,000-40,000	531	400	264	120	127	1,442		
\$40,000-50,000	473	260	90	63	174	1,060		
\$50,000-60,000	246	204	111	199	62	822		
\$60,000-75,000	442	372	218	83	70	1,185		
\$75,000-100,000	246	406	123	41	14	830		
\$100,000-125,000	169	173	112	74	113	641		
\$125,000-150,000	233	75	40	24	25	397		
\$150,000-200,000	107	67	81	23	117	395		
\$200,000+	202	119	<u>46</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>447</u>		
Total	6,148	3,197	1,799	1,087	1,126	13,357		



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	Owner Households								
	Age 15 to 54 Years								
	Year 2026 Projections								
	1-Person	2-Person	3-Person	4-Person	5+-Person				
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total			
\$0-10,000	25	17	1	1	2	46			
\$10,000-20,000	27	12	27	18	87	171			
\$20,000-30,000	58	59	100	24	48	289			
\$30,000-40,000	121	97	97	40	61	416			
\$40,000-50,000	119	93	60	38	134	444			
\$50,000-60,000	83	154	82	45	16	380			
\$60,000-75,000	39	132	80	66	33	350			
\$75,000-100,000	159	155	372	174	115	975			
\$100,000-125,000	29	297	237	135	44	742			
\$125,000-150,000	60	104	90	242	79	575			
\$150,000-200,000	5	119	63	144	141	472			
\$200,000+	<u>99</u>	90	126	118	<u>30</u>	<u>463</u>			
Total	824	1,329	1,335	1,045	790	5,323			

Owner Households								
Aged 55 to 61 Years								
Year 2026 Projections								
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person							
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total		
\$0-10,000	17	18	4	0	3	42		
\$10,000-20,000	51	34	3	6	1	95		
\$20,000-30,000	55	27	2	3	7	94		
\$30,000-40,000	\$30,000-40,000 83 28 14 20 8							
\$40,000-50,000	95	68	1	11	2	177		
\$50,000-60,000	36	96	1	10	17	160		
\$60,000-75,000	64	82	3	4	5	158		
\$75,000-100,000	63	93	17	1	12	186		
\$100,000-125,000	39	74	19	17	8	157		
\$125,000-150,000	46	48	26	3	9	132		
\$150,000-200,000	12	67	11	8	19	117		
\$200,000+	<u>7</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	94		
Total	568	707	105	89	96	1,565		

	Owner Households								
Aged 62+ Years									
Year 2026 Projections									
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person								
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total			
\$0-10,000	129	67	8	17	6	227			
\$10,000-20,000	410	79	27	22	4	542			
\$20,000-30,000	250	342	34	12	8	646			
\$30,000-40,000	167	166	23	25	12	393			
\$40,000-50,000	269	162	21	26	2	480			
\$50,000-60,000	109	261	18	27	5	420			
\$60,000-75,000	111	279	54	7	6	457			
\$75,000-100,000	146	235	31	23	6	441			
\$100,000-125,000	102	81	54	18	5	260			
\$125,000-150,000	69	65	21	2	6	163			
\$150,000-200,000	37	48	32	1	6	124			
\$200,000+	<u>22</u>	104	21	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>153</u>			
Total	1,821	1,889	344	180	72	4,306			

	Owner Households								
All Age Groups									
	Year 2026 Projections								
	1-Person 2-Person 3-Person 4-Person 5+-Person								
	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Total			
\$0-10,000	171	102	13	18	11	315			
\$10,000-20,000	488	125	57	46	92	808			
\$20,000-30,000	363	428	136	39	63	1,029			
\$30,000-40,000	371	291	134	85	81	962			
\$40,000-50,000	483	323	82	75	138	1,101			
\$50,000-60,000	228	511	101	82	38	960			
\$60,000-75,000	214	493	137	77	44	965			
\$75,000-100,000	368	483	420	198	133	1,602			
\$100,000-125,000	170	452	310	170	57	1,159			
\$125,000-150,000	175	217	137	247	94	870			
\$150,000-200,000	54	234	106	153	166	713			
\$200,000+	128	266	151	124	<u>41</u>	<u>710</u>			
Total	3,213	3,925	1,784	1,314	958	11,194			

Addendum C

Qualifications



DAVID M. CARLON Senior Vice President



Newmark Knight Frank 2410 North Forest Road Suite 204 Amherst, NY 14068 dave.canlon@ngkf.com T 716.864.8576

Years of Experience 26 Years

Areas of Specialization

- Valuation & Advisory
- · Market Analysis
- Residential Housing
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Multifamily
- Land

Professional Background

David Carlon joined Newmark Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory in 2019 as a senior vice president in the Buffalo office, where he focuses on market analysis and appraisal work related to multifamily and residential housing. A 26-year industry veteran, Mr. Carlon has prepared valuations and market analyses across a broad range of property types that includes residential housing, commercial property, low-income housing projects, apartments, student apartments, historic preservation projects, senior housing projects, assisted living/nursing homes and vacant land.

Over the course of his career, Mr. Carlon has focused on producing quality market analyses and appraisal work in a timely manner for mortgage lenders, corporations, non-profits, tax credit syndicators, private developers/investors and government entities including Rural Development and Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac. He also has experience with feasibility studies, rent studies and litigation support regarding tax assessment work.

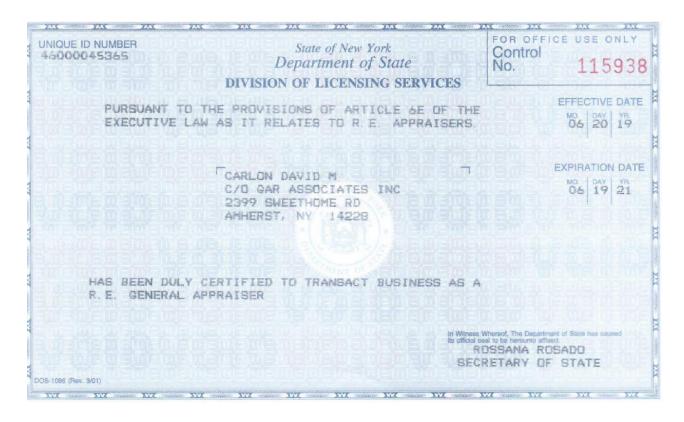
Prior to joining Newmark Knight Frank, Mr. Carlon was an appraiser at GAR Associates, a commercial real estate and advisory firm established in 1961. He began his career as a certified general appraiser.

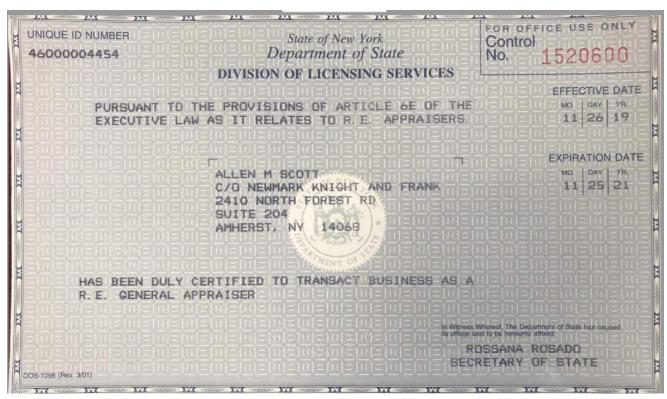
Licenses and Designations

Certified general real property appraiser, state of New York

Education

Mr. Carlon earned his Bachelor of Science degree in accounting and finance from the University of New Haven and has completed additional real estate finance, brokerage and appraisal coursework through certified online learning websites.







JOSEPH D. SIEVERT

Senior Appraiser



Newmark Knight Frank 2410 North Forest Road, Suite 204 Amherst, NY 14228 joe.sievert@ngkf.com T 716.628.6667

Years of Experience 8 Years

Areas of Specialization

- Valuation & Advisory
- Market Analysis
- Residential Housing
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Multifamily
- · Historic Preservation
- Land

Professional Background

Joseph Sievert joined Newmark Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory in 2019 as a senior appraiser in the Buffalo office. Mr. Sievert has prepared valuations and market analyses across a wide range of property types including residential housing, low-income housing projects, apartments, student apartments, historic preservation projects, senior housing projects, commercial property and vacant land.

Over the course of his career, Mr. Sievert has focused on producing quality market analyses and appraisal work in a timely manner for mortgage lenders, corporations, non-profits, tax credit syndicators, private developers/investors, and government entities including Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac, HUD and Rural Development. Mr. Sievert has prepared various consulting reports for municipalities related to downtown revitalizations, planned unit developments, smart growth approaches and solutions for vacant property revitalization.

Mr. Sievert started his career in the appraisal field in 2011 and focuses his work efforts on market analysis and appraisal work related to multifamily and residential housing. Prior to joining Newmark Knight Frank, Mr. Sievert was an Analyst at GAR Associates, a commercial real estate and advisory firm established in 1961.

Licenses and Designations

Appraiser Trainee in New York State

Education

Mr. Sievert earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Environmental Studies Public Policy from Hobart College in 2005 and later earned his Master's Degree in Regional and Urban Planning at the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2012.



M. SCOTT ALLEN, MAI Executive Vice President



Newmark Knight Frank North Forest Road, Suite 204 Amherst, NY 14068 scott.allen@ngkf.com T 716.523.0668

Years of Experience 33 Years

Areas of Specialization

- Valuation & Advisory
- Market Analysis
- Multifamily
- Land
- HUD FHA/MAP
- · LIHTC Appraisals and Market studies

Professional Background

Scott Allen, MAI, joined Newmark Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory in 2019 as executive vice president of the Buffalo office. A 33-year industry veteran, Mr. Allen has prepared valuations and market analyses across a broad range of property types that includes residential housing, low-income housing projects, apartments, student apartments, historic preservation projects, senior housing projects, commercial property and vacant land.

Over the course of his career, Mr. Allen has focused on producing quality market analyses and appraisal work in a timely manner for mortgage lenders, corporations, non-profits, tax credit syndicators, private developers/investors, and government entities including HUD, Rural Development, and Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac.

Mr. Allen began his career as a certified general appraiser and currently focuses his work efforts on market analysis and appraisal work related to multifamily and residential housing. Prior to joining Newmark Knight Frank, Mr. Allen was principal and partner of GAR Associates, a commercial real estate and advisory firm established in 1961.

Professional Affiliations

- Member, National Council of Housing Market Analysts (NCHMA)
- Board of Directors, National Housing & Rehabilitation Association (NH & RA)
- Member, Eastern & Western Lenders Association (HUD Lenders)
- Member, New York State Association For Affordable Housing (NYSAFAH)

Licenses and Designations

- Designated member, Appraisal Institute (MAI)
- Certified general real property appraiser, states of Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.
- Approved Market Analyst by New York State HCR and ADOH (Arizona Department of Housing)
- HUD MAP appraisal and market analysis

Education

Mr. Allen earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in materials and logistics management from Michigan State University's College of Business in 1986. Mr. Allen is currently certified by the Appraisal Institute's voluntary program of continuing education for its designated members, and has been an approved instructor for the HUD MAP Underwriting Training Program since 2013.

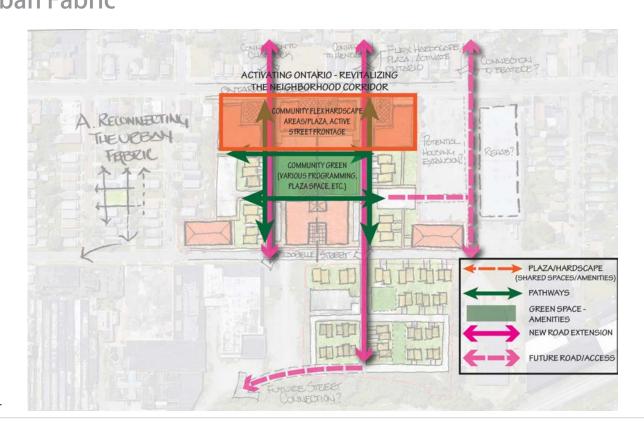
APPENDIX ITEM D: DESIGN CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches A. Urban Fabric





Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches A. Urban Fabric



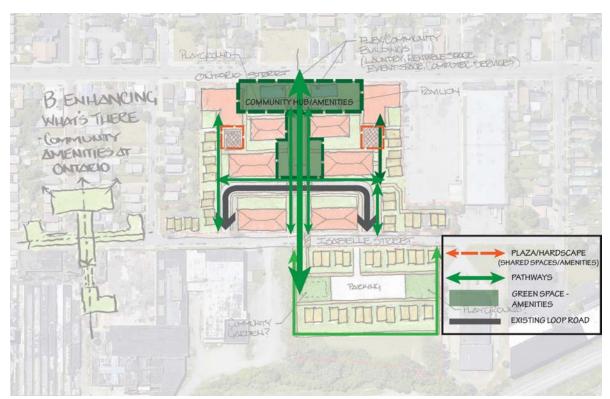


Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches B. Enhancing Existing Conditions



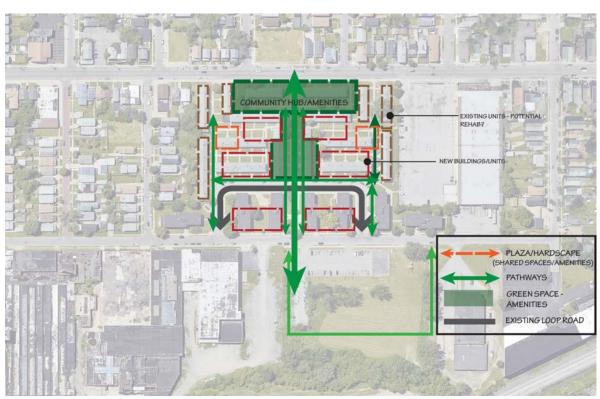


Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches B. Enhancing Existing Conditions





Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches B. Enhancing Existing Conditions



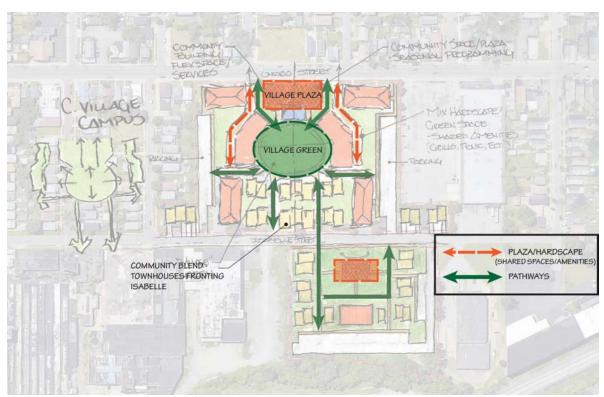


Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches C. Village Campus





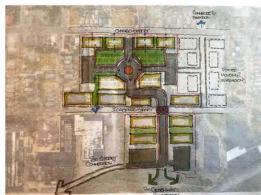
Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches C. Village Campus

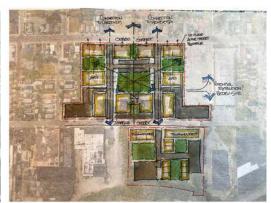




Additional Concept Development Sketches:













Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches Design Inspiration- Active Frontage







Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches Design Inspiration- Shared Amenities







Preliminary Shaffer Concept Sketches Design Inspiration- Play Areas











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