



# Genesee/Finger Lakes REGIONAL REVIEW

NEWSLETTER OF THE GENESSEE/FINGER LAKES REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Volume 6, Number 2, Fall 2009

## The Green Infrastructure Issue

*As Green Infrastructure Bursts onto the National Scene, G/FLRPC attempts to Demystify the Concept*

By Brian Slack, AICP

The term “green infrastructure” has been hard to escape in recent months. What exactly is “green infrastructure” and what benefits can it provide? Furthermore, how likely are municipalities in the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region to see green infrastructure projects occurring in their own back yards?

In order to address this hot topic, this season’s edition of Regional Review will focus on green infrastructure, discussing some of the forms that it can take, and what type of green infrastructure projects might be taking root locally.

Let’s start with a definition of green infrastructure (G.I.). The Conservation Fund’s Green Infrastructure Leadership Program offers a good starting point. They define G.I. as “strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations.”

This definition describes green infrastructure in its traditional and broadest sense. However, it might actually conflict with how some of us have come to think of and understand what constitutes green infrastructure. G.I. has been publicized/described by some as an antithesis to “grey infrastructure” – the traditional Twentieth-Century



An example of a Green Roof at the Seneca Park Zoo. Photo taken by Laurie Broccolo from the Broccolo Tree and Lawn Care Website at [http://www.broccologroup.com/environmental\\_planning\\_index.htm](http://www.broccologroup.com/environmental_planning_index.htm)

networks of transportation, electricity, and pipeline systems that crisscross the continent. Technologies such as windmills, photovoltaic panels and natural stormwater treatment systems such as green roofs and rain gardens are often filed under the category of green infrastructure.

So which is it? Of course, there is no “correct” definition. But it may be helpful to consider the issue in terms of the scale at which green infrastructure practices are being applied.

### *At the Local Scale*

There are many types of green infrastructure

Continued: Please see **Green Infrastructure** on Page 2

## Recent Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council Presentations

- April 17, 2009 - Monroe County Supervisors Association. "Census 2010"
- May 2, 2009 - Landmark Society of Western New York's Regional Preservation Conference. "Main Street Economics: Practical Tools for a Healthier Downtown".

## Upcoming Events

- Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association 2009 Annual Conference, September 21-23, Century House Hotel, Latham, NY. For more information visit <http://ny.floods.org/upcoming.html>
- Upstate American Planning Association Annual Conference Sept 30 - Oct. 2, 2009, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Albany, NY. For more information visit <http://planningconference.org>
- Fall 2009 Local Government Workshop, November 20, Holiday Inn, Batavia, NY. For more information see insert in this newsletter and visit <http://www.gflrpc.org/Fall2009.htm>

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## Green Infrastructure: *continued from page 1*

projects being implemented at the site-specific scale throughout the G-FL region – perhaps even in your own backyard! Local residents and business owners are discovering the benefits of stormwater mitigation projects through the installation of facilities such as rain barrels and rain gardens. These are relatively simple and affordable approaches to green infrastructure. Others are taking green infrastructure a few steps further by making the investments to add facilities such as small wind turbines or photovoltaic (solar) panels on their properties. In some cases, elements of our neighborhoods have been designed to have a low impact on the land utilizing development approaches such as “better site design” and “low impact development”. All of these projects and approaches are examples of green infrastructure, applied at different local scales.

### *At the Regional Scale*

“Green infrastructure” is also used to describe a framework for protecting and preserving our critical land and ecological resources. In this sense, green infrastructure represents the web of natural habitat and open space that surrounds and is interspersed between our cities, towns and villages. These include patches and corridors of lakes and rivers, wetlands, forests, and grassland (to name only a few examples). Green infrastructure can be used as an approach to protecting these critical environmental areas, which provide

us with a host of social, economic and ecological benefits.

As described by Mark Benedict and Edward McMahon in the book “Green Infrastructure” “Taken together, green infrastructure is the ecological framework for environmental, social, and economic health – in short, our natural life-support system.” (page 3)

So when we consider all of these topics together, the concept of “green infrastructure” begins to take shape as a broad framework under which we can begin to address a wide variety of topics, working toward improving the economic, social, and environmental health and well-being of our communities.

In short, green infrastructure represents a new way of thinking for the Twenty-First Century.

Article Citation:

<http://www.greeninfrastructure.net/>

*To learn more, visit:*

- Protecting Water Resources with Green Infrastructure at Home:  
<http://www.H2oHero.org>
- NYSERDA Energy Smart Program:  
<http://www.getenergysmart.org/>
- US EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/>  
<http://www.epa.gov/greenkit/index.htm>
- NYS DEC:  
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/public/337.html>

# Genesee – Finger Lakes Regional Blueway Analysis Underway

*Project aims to inventory canoe and kayak routes throughout the region*

By Brian Slack

In 2008, G/FLRPC commenced the Genesee – Finger Lakes Regional Blueway Trails Analysis Plan, a project sponsored by the New York State Department of State Division of Coastal Resources. The project is partially financed by funds provided under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.

Blueways are water trails for canoes, kayaks and other small craft that combine recreation and environmental awareness and allow users to travel to designated stops along the way for rest, overnight stays, and enjoyment of land-based attractions in the vicinity. The creation of a New York State Blueway Trail is already underway in various areas, including the Hudson River Water Trail, the Canal Recreationway, and the Lake Champlain Paddlers Trail. Initially, the New York Blueway will be a series of routes that are defined by waterbody characteristics, local attractions, and local interest. Hopefully, over time these will become a single connected route that will be recognized as part of a New York State system.

Many people know that the G-FL Region has superb opportunities for paddle sports enthusiasts. A specific project goal is to work toward establishing a cohesive framework that begins to tie these many various paddling destinations together into an overarching network of trails. The success of a blueway system is based largely on connectivity from one corridor to another. Fostering interconnections between water trails can encourage trail success and improve viability of a trail or the larger system, thereby helping communities to better utilize the waterways in their back yards.

Blueways can also be considered as a small yet important component of a community's green infrastructure – natural and man-made corridors that act as a link between people, neighboring communities, and the natural environment.

Specific project goals will include the identification and mapping of watercourses in the G-FL Region that may be suitable for blueway designation. Each corridor will be assessed in an effort to determine its level of "project readiness," based on criteria such as facilities and infrastructure related to accessibility (including signage, parking, launches, etc.) and connectivity to other important recreational and transportation corridors. All of this information will be compiled into a Geographic Information System and presented in a final plan.

The final plan is intended to be a "ready-to-use" document that will advance the goal of establishing a statewide network of blueway trails and local spur-trails and encourage municipalities and local leaders in the region to explore, utilize, and unlock the potential of their local water resources. The document will present a clear framework for blueway development within the G-FL Region in a manner that facilitates the implementation of individual projects.

The analysis will seek to facilitate regional collaboration by establishing a reliable set of baseline data that can be utilized by neighboring municipalities toward the implementation of projects that transcend local municipal boundaries and synthesize the vision for a statewide network of paddling trails.

You can learn more about this project by visiting the website at <http://gflrpc.org/blueways.htm>



Photo taken from the Kueka Lake Association Website, <http://www.keukalakeassoc.org>. Taken by Gary Rockwell.

## Green Design Guidelines

By Jayme Breschard

Most municipalities are familiar with design guidelines—descriptive strategies that deal with architectural styles, how buildings are constructed and rehabbed using new and historic materials, and how a building relates to its environment. When applied in a clear and consistent fashion, design guidelines can add value to a community and provide guidance for developers. Guidelines can also regulate setbacks and other site design components, landscaping, site features, and signage practices and are usually associated with historic districts, downtown or commercial areas, new residential developments, and sensitive natural environments such as waterfronts. However, there are increasing opportunities for practices in sustainability to be applied in design considerations that have largely concentrated on the aesthetics of the built environment.

Historic district design guidelines typically offer an alternative to new construction and teardowns in partnership with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Current best practices for historic district design guidelines emphasize educational information, specific guidelines, and illustrations. For example, brief how-to articles on ways property owners can accomplish practical energy retrofits—including the installation of

weatherstripping at openings, insulation of attic and crawl spaces, recaulking exterior joints, and reglazing loose window panes—before introducing contemporary measures, help to preserve the inherent energy-conserving features of historic buildings while empowering property owners. Changes to a historic building's exterior can also reinforce the reuse and recycle epithets of green design. Retaining and repairing traditional building materials and features is sustainable, such as maintaining old-growth wood, preserving historic masonry walls for their high-insulating value, and protecting wood windows with minimal visual impact and overall energy efficiency by installing storm windows. Taking the window issue a step further, illustrations can reinforce the informational text by demonstrating how storm windows should not damage or obscure the historic window sash and frame and how to select appropriate color finishes compatible with the existing sash color.

The placement of bus shelters and benches, the design of sidewalks and bike paths, the introduction of landscaping and street trees, and

Continued: Please see **Green Design Guidelines** on Page 5

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## G/FLRPC's Revolving Loan Fund: Helping to Create Jobs in the Region

Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council manages a revolving loan fund which serves gap financing needs of small and medium sized manufacturing and service businesses located in Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates Counties. One issue that is frequently associated with small and medium sized businesses is the level of avail-

able capital available to them through traditional lending channels. The revolving loan fund works to mitigate that issue and strengthen what we consider our regional economy's backbone — small and medium-sized businesses.

The revolving loan fund provides \$20,000 to \$200,000 loans at a low fixed-interest rate for up to 8 years for those that qualify.

If you would like to learn more about the Revolving Loan Fund please visit:

[www.gflrpc.org/ProgramAreas/EconomicDevelopment/RLF.htm](http://www.gflrpc.org/ProgramAreas/EconomicDevelopment/RLF.htm)

or contact David Zorn at (585) 454-0190 x14 or [dave.zorn@gflrpc.org](mailto:dave.zorn@gflrpc.org)



# Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

## Fall 2009 Regional Local Government Workshop

Friday, November 20, 2009

Holiday Inn, Batavia, New York

### Fall Local Government Workshop Co-sponsored By:

Genesee County Planning Board • Livingston County Planning Department • Monroe County Planning and Development Board  
Ontario County Planning Department and Board • Orleans County Planning Board • Seneca County Planning Board  
Wayne County Planning Board • Wyoming County Planning Board • Yates County Planning Department

For most municipalities Local Government Workshop fulfills state law requiring training for local planning officials. A Certificate of Participation may be requested for the number of hours of attendance.

#### Workshop Registration

Individual: \$40 (\$50 after November 12, 2009)  
Vendor/Exhibitor (includes 2): \$300

All registrations include continental breakfast & buffet lunch

**PLEASE PRE-REGISTER BY November 12, 2009**

**SORRY NO REFUNDS AFTER November 12**

Municipal Board Members and Elected Officials • Planning Board Members • Zoning Board of Appeals Members • County and Municipal Employees • Enforcement Officers • Planners • Land Use Professionals • Attorneys • Consultants • Public Works and Highway Departments • Engineers and Architects • Municipal Commissions • Municipal Review and Advisory Boards and Committees • Concerned Citizens

#### Holiday Inn

8250 Park Road, Batavia, New York 14020

#### Directions

Via NYS Thruway (I-90): to the Batavia Exit (exit 48). Go straight after toll booth and cross over Route 98 onto Park Road. Holiday Inn is approximately 1000 feet on the left.

Via Route 98: to first street south of the NYS Thruway (I-90). Go west on Park Road. Holiday Inn is approximately 1000 feet on the left.

*For more information and Workshop updates visit  
[www.gflrpc.org/Fall2009.htm](http://www.gflrpc.org/Fall2009.htm)*

Workshop Guide advertisements are available in full, 1/2, and 1/4 page sizes. Please contact David Zorn at G/FLRPC for details.

**Questions and Information: David Zorn, 585-454-0190 x14, [dave.zorn@gflrpc.org](mailto:dave.zorn@gflrpc.org)**

\*Please note there is a separate charge for CLE credit that is not covered in the registration fee. It is payable at the session offering the credit.  
\*\*Registration for CLE, CEO, architect and engineering credit is done at the Workshop itself within the session.

### Registration Form - Fall 2009 Local Government Workshop

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality/Company/Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number (w/Area Code): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Please Circle the sessions you will be attending:

A1	A2	A3	A4	
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
C1	C2	C3	C4	

#### Registration Fee:

\$40 per person, \$50 per person after Nov. 12,  
\$300 per vendor/exhibitor

**Please include voucher or payment with all registrations. Checks payable to: G/FLRPC**

#### Mail Registration form and payment to:

Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council  
50 West Main St, Suite 8107  
Rochester, NY 14614

8:00 - 9:00	<b>Registration, Continental Breakfast and Exhibit Area</b>		
9:00 - 10:00	<b>A1 Planning Board Overview, NYS Department of State (DOS)</b> This session will address the powers and duties of municipal PBs and commissions. Administrative and regulatory roles of the PB will be discussed, including comprehensive planning, site plan review, special use permits, subdivision review, the role of the board in making recommendations to the ZBAs, the importance of board procedures, referral to the county planning agency, and making findings. (2 CEO and 2 CLE credits)	<b>B1 Preparing for the 2010 Census, Nancy P. Merritt and Pedro Maneiro, US Census Bureau, Rochester Local Census Office, Boston Region</b> The session will provide an overview of, and how we can prepare for, the 2010 decennial Census. The presentation, which will include an opportunity for questions and answers, will cover Census 2010 goals, preparation, initiatives, updates, timelines and Complete Count Committees.	<b>C1 Greening for the Greater Good: Rain Gardens as a Stormwater Management Tool, from Start to Finish, Sarah Meyer, Finger Lakes Institute (FLI) at Hobart and William Smith Colleges</b> A rain garden is a shallow depression designed to capture and soak up stormwater runoff. In May 2009 community volunteers installed a new 300 sq. ft. demonstration rain garden in the back lawn of the FLI. In addition to introducing the purpose and benefits of rain gardens and other landscaping techniques, Meyer will explain the step-by-step approach taken at the FLI to create its demonstration rain garden. In this presentation, participants will learn about stormwater runoff; the methods for planning, designing and sizing a rain garden; plant selection; and garden maintenance. Program attendees may be inspired to coordinate their own community or personal rain garden!
10:00 - 10:15	<b>Break</b>		
10:15 - 10:30		<b>B2 Broadband Technologies and the Role of the Community, Joe Starks and Andy Lukaszewicz, ECC Technologies</b> This session will include a discussion of what broadband is and what it isn't; the technologies used to deliver broadband discussed in an easy to understand format; how others are using the power of Broadband to improve their lives and their communities; areas of impact including government, education, healthcare and business; how communities across the state are taking a leadership role in the development of Broadband; grant programs that are available; and provide an opportunity to ask questions.	<b>C2 Municipal Climate Programs, Mark Lowery, NYSDEC and Tony Favro, Town of Irondequoit</b> NYS's Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC) - In NYS, many land use, zoning and building code decisions are made at the local level, and these local decisions greatly affect how energy is used in buildings and transportation. The CSC program encourages local governments to adopt a model pledge of climate protection that includes strategies for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to climate change. The CSC program will assist local governments and will offer a range of services that include identifying, planning, financing and implementing sustainable solutions to energy use and GHG emission reduction.
10:30 - 10:45			Municipal Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Selection of an appropriate greenhouse gas reduction target and effective reduction actions, and monitoring effectiveness of those actions require communities to identify activities that emit greenhouse gases and to determine how much GHG the sources emit, using a rigorous GHG inventory protocol. ICLEI's Clean Air and Climate Protection software tool is the current standard for community GHG analysis. The Local Government Operations Protocol is now the standard for calculating operational GHG emissions and can be used for reporting operational emissions to the Climate Registry.
10:45—11:00	<b>Break</b>		
11:00 - 12:00	<b>A2 Zoning Board of Appeals Overview, NYSDOS</b> This session will address the powers and duties of ZBAs and its interrelationships with enforcement officials, the municipal PB, and county planning agencies. The statutory requirements relating to the issuance of use and area variances, handling of zoning interpretations, board procedures and findings will be discussed. (2 CEO and 2 CLE credits)		Town of Irondequoit Comprehensive Environmental and Energy Policy—A presentation on the Policy including discussion of their Environmental Task Force, actions, partnerships, programs, projects, practices and results.
12:00 - 1:00	<b>Lunch and Exhibit Area</b>		
1:00 - 2:00	<b>A2 Zoning Board of Appeals (continued)</b>	<b>B3 SEQR 101: Guiding the Process, NYSDEC SEQR &amp; Training Staff</b> Have you wondered what this "Seeker" thing is, or what a Type I, Type II or Unlisted Action is? This session is an introduction to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). It will include a review of the regulations and the role of local government in complying with SEQR	<b>C3 Local Laws and Agricultural Districts: How Do They Relate, John Rusnica, Esq. and Robert Somers, NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets</b> <i>Agricultural Districts Law</i> addresses Agriculture and Markets Law (AML), Article 25-AA - Agricultural Districts, a comprehensive set of laws enacted to protect and encourage the development and improvement of the State's agricultural land. The discussion includes an overview of the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets' Agricultural Districts Program, including the State policy which forms the foundation of the Agricultural Districts Law; coordination of local planning and land use decision making with the Agricultural Districts Program; Notice of Intent requirements for certain public acquisitions of land and advances of funds for construction of public facilities; the Right to Farm Law (AML §308); land use opinions under AML §308(4); and application of SEQRA.
2:00—2:45	<b>A3 Case Law Review, NYSDOS</b> Latest developments in the courts in the area of land use and trends in decision making, how judicial decisions in other parts of the state impact local PBs, ZBAs, and governing bodies. (1 CLE credit)	<b>Break</b>	
2:45—3:00		<b>Break</b>	
3:00—3:15			
3:15—3:30	<b>Break</b>		<b>C4 Historic Preservation and the New York State Building Code: Understanding how they Interact, NYSDOS and Julian Adams, NYSOPRHP</b> Standards for historic preservation and requirements of the New York State Existing Building Code can sometimes be seen as contradictory. However, thoughtful, creative approaches to working with both sets of regulations can help return older/historic properties to safe and productive use, attract new investment, and revitalize economically distressed areas. Learn the basics of both regulations and how they have been successfully combined. This will be accomplished by two one hour sessions from NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation and the NYS Department of State (the NYSDOS session includes 1 hour continuing education credit for architects, engineers and CEOs, the NYSOPRHP session may carry 1 hour of CEO credit—it is currently pending approval)
3:30 - 4:15	<b>A4 Municipal Comprehensive Plan, NYSDOS</b> This session will include a discussion of the practical and legal reasons for adopting a comprehensive plan. Included will be the importance of involving the public in the development of the plan, steps leading to the adoption of a comprehensive plan, plan contents and sources of information. There will be a review of the comprehensive plan statutes as well. (1 CEO credit)	<b>B4 Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS), Razy Kased, G/FLRPC</b> This session will introduce GIS and GPS and discuss basic concepts, uses, and elements of the technologies including datasets, databases, manipulation and analysis, and mapping.	
4:15—5:00		<b>B5 Online Mapping Tools and Data Resources: An Overview, Timothy Sullivan, G/FLRPC</b> The number, variety and utility of online mapping resources and available data has increased substantially in recent years. This session will consist of both an introduction to and an overview of some of what is available. Subjects that will be covered include the types of data, information and tools that are available, who has produced it, and how to access and use it.	

## Green Design Guidelines: *continued from page 4*



Jayme Breschard re-glazing a historic wood window sash. Photo taken by Jeffrey Chusid, Cornell University's Historic Preservation Planning Program

the incorporation of community parks and public gathering spaces all add to the vitality of neighborhoods. With improved attentiveness to these aspects, communities are less likely to suffer from disinvestment and neglect. For example, roads constructed in the 1950s and 1960s were designed to move traffic quickly through communities; thereby changing the character of existing neighborhoods. Many were constructed with more capacity than was needed. Rather than leaving them underused, green design guidelines can incorporate older roadways, providing guidance on how to serve multiple modes—cars, buses, bicycles, and pedestrians—both efficiently and aesthetically while providing attractive opportunities for new development. Guidelines can further compliment roadway retrofits by increasing the attractiveness of public transit, such as neighborhood-scale-sized vehicles with bright colors and themes reflecting the various lines. Advocates of Smart Growth support the connection between streets, buildings, and public spaces to create communities valued for their uniqueness.

Probably the most logical application of green design guidelines is ensuring the protection of natural resources and critical environmental ar-

reas with development. Guidelines can reduce the visual impact of large, off-street parking areas and address the environmental impacts of noise, glare, and heat by incorporating existing trees and introducing planting medians or islands. Low-impact development (LID) is development that results in low impacts on natural resources. Through the use of graphics and pictures, design guidelines can espouse the sustainability of preserving natural resources such as mature trees and rock formations, reducing impervious cover and preserving more open space and green areas, and capturing stormwater on-site by promoting water infiltration and recharge through the use of cisterns, permeable pavers, and rain gardens.

Overall, the use of illustrations and graphics help to make design guidelines more user-friendly. Designing for people creates value, which lasts for generations. Through visualization, local citizens understand short blocks and tree-lined sidewalks enhance the pleasures of strolling; attractive historic buildings interspersed with new ones featuring time-tested characteristics; a functional landscape that shows the movement of water into and across the site; and operable awnings of main street commercial buildings that can be rolled down when the weather is hot and rolled up to increase heat gain inside the building when it's cold. These green principles have not only painted a picture—they have become a reference and educational tool for the community.

As communities continue to grow, be revitalized, and even shrink in some instances, green design guidelines offer more opportunities for broad support in the ongoing use of the built and natural environment. The issues are multidimensional; whether energy retrofits and utilities in a historic district or environmentally friendly choices for new commercial parking areas. By linking sustainability with the built environment, a forum for meeting shared goals is possible.

## *A Sense of Place*

### Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge

The Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge is a destination point for thousands of migratory birds on their journey to and from Canada. The wildlife refuge is located on the north end of Cayuga Lake and contains over 7,000 acres of wetlands in Seneca, Wayne and Cayuga Counties.

The visitor's center is located in Seneca Falls and provides information on each of the species that can be found within the refuge as well as observation guides and trail maps for the many walking and hiking trails within Montezuma. Self-guided automobile tours and educational programs are also available.

The refuge is managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service who monitor and maintain the habitat to ensure that water levels and grasslands meet the needs of the numerous species who utilize Montezuma for feeding and nesting each year.

As of this writing over 35 different bird species have been spotted within the refuge in 2009, including the American Bald Eagle which has resided and nested at Montezuma for over two decades. With so many activities and programs available there is something for everyone at the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge.

Source: <http://www.fws.gov/r5mnwr/>

## Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Review

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ment, data resources, and other program areas.

*\*Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans,  
Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates*

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