



The City of
Kingston, NY

2024-2028 Consolidated Plan &
2024 Annual Action Plan

Draft for Public Display

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Kingston is a federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. As a HUD entitlement community, the City is required to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community development and economic development within the community. The lead entity responsible for the preparation of the CP is the City of Kingston Office of Community Development (OCD).

The City of Kingston has, through the CP, developed a single, consolidated planning and application document in consultation with public and private agencies. The CP for the City will serve the following functions:

- a. A planning document that enables the City to view its HUD funding, not in isolation, but as one tool in a comprehensive strategy to address housing, community development, and economic development needs;
- b. An application for CDBG funds under HUD's formula grant;
- c. A strategy document to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and
- d. An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance in the investment of CDBG funds.

The purpose of the CP is to guide federal funding decisions in the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To improve the quality of life and living environments for people with low- to moderate incomes through community reinvestment and improvements to public facilities and infrastructure.
- To generate economic opportunities by supporting sustainable development activities that promote long-term community viability and the empowerment of people with low to moderate incomes to achieve self-sufficiency.

The overall priority for the investment of federal funds is to increase self-sufficiency and

economic opportunity for lower income residents and individuals with special needs so that they can achieve a reasonable standard of living.

The City of Kingston anticipates receiving the following federal resources in FY 2024; estimated projections for five years follow in parentheses:

- CDBG \$650,000 (\$3,250,000)

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

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the City for the next five years using CDBG funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Economic Opportunities
- Provide Social Services to Populations in Need

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG programs are:

- Improve Availability/ Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Quality

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The City's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Job Opportunities
- End Chronic Homelessness

3. Evaluation of past performance

The following evaluation of past performance is from the Program Year 2022 (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The accomplishments that follow are those achieved through the expenditure of CDBG funds.

During PY 2022 the City undertook the following activities:

CDBG: A total of \$159,695.26 in CDBG funds was expended on the following priority needs in 2022:

- Housing Rehabilitation,
- Youth & Community Services,
- Parks & Recreation Master Plan Improvements
- Improvements to Public Facilities.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Kingston Office of Community Development (OCD) developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, and stakeholder meetings. A complete summary of Citizen Participation, including comments, is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to this Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Citizen comments will be included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to the final version of this Plan.

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

There were no comments that were not accepted by the City of Kingston. A complete summary of Citizen Participation is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to the final version of this Plan.

7. Summary

This plan outlines the goals of the City of Kingston for its CDBG funds. Following extensive outreach and public input, the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan outline programs and activities that will address the identified needs. Despite the number of needs identified by stakeholders and the public, the City's CDBG programs are limited in funding. This document outlines the City's plans to maximize the investment of federal resources.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	KINGSTON	
CDBG Administrator	KINGSTON	Office of Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Contact Information:

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

1. Introduction

The City of Kingston’s Office of Community Development (OCD) developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, and stakeholder/focus group meetings meant to engage a broad variety of stakeholders and City residents.

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

OCD actively consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, and governmental agencies to determine the needs of the City of Kingston and better allocate entitlement resources. Stakeholder meetings were held during the weeks of February 5 and February 12, 2024, with affordable/special needs housing and service providers, homeless service agencies, economic development and planning officials, local businesses, and elected officials. In addition, public hearings were held on February 6 and April 8, 2024, at City of Kingston City Hall. These public hearings were advertised in *Daily Freeman* in accordance with the City’s approved Citizen Participation Plan.

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

Cares of NY, Inc. is a non-profit that coordinates amongst 11 Continuum of Care (CoC) across the state of NY. Their planning department helps each CoC develop strategic plans, consolidates each CoC’s Point-In-Time (PIT) and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data, and sets up workshops to aid practitioners understand issues which intersect with homelessness. Cares of NY Inc. works with Ulster County CoC (UCCoC) to collect data and develop strategies to address homelessness in Ulster County. Additionally, the UCCoC oversees the response to homelessness in 20 towns and 3 villages. The UCCoC is comprised of 2 consolidated jurisdictions, Ulster County and Kingston MSA. The City of Kingston participates in the UCCoC.

The City relies on data captured and provided by the UCCoC to evaluate the number of City residents experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Representatives of the UCCoC participated in the City’s stakeholder workshops.

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

Nonprofits, such as RUPCO, Family of Woodstock, and Catholic Charities provide services to homeless persons in the City of Kingston. They also provide data to UCCoC to complete the PIT and HIC counts. This data tracks trends of homeless populations and subpopulations in the City. Additionally, service providers use this data to determine which homeless populations are in most need of programs and resources. The City does not receive ESG funds from HUD.

The Ulster County CoC participates in the CARES of NY, Inc. Collaborative Homeless Management Information System (CCHMIS). With input from all participating CoCs, CCHMIS has established administrative policies and procedures and systems performance measures that each CoC uses to track progress and performance of the homeless system, including CoC-funded programs.

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

A wide variety of stakeholders were consulted to determine the City of Kingston's housing and community development needs. The parties consulted included members of local government, housing and social service agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions include the provision of affordable housing and human services to low- and moderate- income residents.

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Office of Community Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-local Services- Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Community Development served as a primary contact for questions and concerns relating to the drafting of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Office of Housing Initiatives
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-local Services – Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Housing Initiatives was consulted via an interview with the Director. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing needs of the City and current initiatives designed to address affordable housing shortages in the City. .
3	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Human Right Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government-local Services- Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis Poverty Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office of Housing Initiatives was consulted via an interview with the Director. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the Fair Housing issues within the City and any education, outreach and enforcement activities the City undertakes. .
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Mayor’s Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-Local Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Office was consulted via an interview with the Mayor of the City of Kingston. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the needs of the residents served by the City.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Planning Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Planning Department was consulted via an interview with the Planning Director. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the affordable housing and public infrastructure needs of the residents served by the City.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingston Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Agency – Management of Public Land or Water Resource

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via an interview. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the public housing needs of the residents served by the agency.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families and Children Homeless Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder workshop. The goal of the workshop was to obtain information and data on the needs of individuals and households experiencing or at risk of homelessness in the City.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	RUPCO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing Services – Children Services – Person with Disabilities Services – Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families and Children Homeless Strategy Non- Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-Poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the meeting was to obtain information on the housing, homeless, non-homeless and economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Community Action
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing Services – Children Services – Person with Disabilities Services – Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Homeless Health Agency Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families and Children Homeless Strategy Non- Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-Poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the meeting was to obtain information on the housing, homeless, non-homeless, and economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Partners for Progress
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing Services – Children Services – Person with Disabilities Services – Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Homeless Health Agency Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families and Children Homeless Strategy Non- Homeless Special Needs Anti-Poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the housing, homeless, non-homeless and economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Family of Woodstock
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing Services – Children Services – Person with Disabilities Services – Victims of Domestic Violence Services – Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families and Children Homeless Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the needs of individuals and households experiencing or at risk of homelessness in the City.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Midtown Arts District/Midtown Business Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government – County Business Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Services- Broadband Internet Service Providers Services- Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Department of Planning
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government-County Services- Broadband Internet Service Providers Services- Narrowing the Digital Divide Agency – Managing Flood Prone Areas
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the housing, non-homeless and economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Industrial Development Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government – County Business Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Other
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via stakeholder engagement meeting. The goal of the interview was to obtain information on the housing, non-homeless and economic development needs of the residents served by the agency.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

Broadband providers did not participate in the consultation process. Information about broadband needs within the City was provided by other stakeholders in the City during public meetings.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
The City of Kingston Comprehensive Plan	The City of Kingston Office of Community Development	Goals and Strategies identified in the Comprehensive Plan are consistent with the Strategic Plan
The City of Kingston Strategic & Economic Development Plan	The City of Kingston	Goals and Strategies identified in the Economic Development Plan are consistent with the Strategic Plan
Kingston Climate Action Plan 2030	The City of Kingston	Kingston Climate Action Plan informed the Natural Disaster Risk section of the Housing Market Analysis.
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Ulster County. New York (2017)	Ulster County Department of Emergency Communications/ Division of Emergency Management	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan informed the Natural Disaster Risk section of the Housing Market Analysis.
Parks & Recreation Master Plan	Kingston Park and Recreation	Parks & Recreation Master Plan informed the Priority Needs section of Strategic Plan

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), the City of Kingston will notify adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its CP. The City will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the County’s housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

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

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

The City of Kingston’s goal for citizen participation is to ensure broad participation of City residents, housing, economic, and service providers, City departments, nonprofit organizations, and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of community development and housing programs.

For the development of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2024 Action Plan, the City held two public meetings. The meetings were advertised in the *Daily Freeman*. Affordable Housing, Homelessness/Special Needs, Economic Development and Fair Housing meetings were held on February 6, 2024. A second public meeting was held on April 8, 2024, to present a summary of the City’s draft FY 2024 – FY 2028 Consolidated Plan, to present the City’s proposed allocations of FY 2024 CDBG funds, and to review the City’s past program performance.

A complete summary of citizen participation, including public meeting minutes, attendance sheets, notices and citizen comments received are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to this document.

Copies of the FY 2024 – 2028 Consolidated Plan and FY 2024 Annual Action Plan were distributed to various public locations for review and comment. A summary of the FY 2024 Annual Action Plan was published in the on April 1, 2024, alerting interested persons to the availability of the Annual Action Plan for public review. The proposed Plan was on public display from April 1 through April 30, 2024. A copy of the FY 2024 – 2028 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2024 Annual Action Plan was placed on the City’s website and at the following locations in the City for public review:

- City of Kingston, City Hall; 420 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401
- Office of Community Development; City Hall 420 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401
- Kingston Housing Authority; 132 Rondout Drive Kingston, New York 12401
- Kingston Library; 61 Crown St, Kingston, NY 12401
- City of Kingston website: <https://kingston-ny.gov/content/8399/8469/8547/default.aspx>

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Citywide	The meeting was attended by residents and representatives of local and county human service organizations.	Residents who attended the Public Meeting spoke about the need for affordable housing in the City of Kingston, and programs for children and young adults.	N/A	
2	Public Hearing	Citywide	Will update after second Public Hearing	Will update after second Public Hearing	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Housing

Housing problems include cost burden (paying more than 30% of monthly income towards monthly housing costs), severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of monthly income towards monthly housing costs), overcrowding, and low-quality housing stock. The most common housing problem is cost burden. Black/African American, Hispanic, and Asian households experienced these problems at disproportionate rates. Stakeholders repeatedly reported that access to affordable housing is a significant need in the City of Kingston. Without adequate housing, residents struggle in other aspects of life, such as finding employment.

Disproportionately Greater Need

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate greater than 10% more than for the income level as a whole. Disproportionately greater need was identified among moderate-income and lower-income Asian households, Hispanic households, and Black/African Americans households. The results of this data for Asian households should be used with caution considering the small numbers in these minority groups, the age of the data, and the limited sample size in the City of Kingston.

Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations

According to 2022 ACS estimates, about 26.1% of households in the City of Kingston consist of at least one person aged 65 or over. In addition, the Census reported that 70% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2022. Within this population, 6.5% experienced independent living difficulty and 2.7% experienced a self-care disability. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Data from the 2022 ACS indicates that 8.1% indicated an ambulatory difficulty; 7.8% reported a cognitive difficulty. For those with a disability, 5.8% live below the poverty line. Substance Abuse and Addiction are issues for municipalities within Ulster County. Based on a 2022-2024 Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Assessment 63.2% of individuals surveyed in Ulster County were "highly impacted" by challenges related to mental health and substance use. The survey also found that Drug and/or Alcohol use was considered the greatest barrier to people achieving better health in Ulster

County. The Ulster County Department of Mental Health has established a Single Point of Access (SPOA) that provides access to care management and additional supportive services for adults, youth, and families.

Non-Housing Community Development

Stakeholders identified a variety of non-housing community development activities that are essential to improving the wellbeing of residents living in the City of Kingston. These activities include workforce education, business development, increasing broadband access, access to public transportation, increasing the availability of affordable food options, and better community engagement. Additionally, stakeholders reported that there is a need for comprehensive public infrastructure reform in the city. Reforms should target sewer/water lines, storm water drainage systems, addition of bike lanes, and improved street design which is ADA compliant. Stakeholders also reported that a lack of available infrastructure in the City could be a barrier to businesses locating in certain areas of the City. There is a business park with available space, but depending on the business and its proposed use of utilities, there may not be capacity to serve new businesses.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment is based on data provided by HUD through the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, with supplemental data used when available. Although the CHAS data is dated, it provides insight into the housing needs within the City. This data, in combination with supplemental data and interviews with agencies and housing providers in the region provide a snapshot of the housing needs.

Data depicted below is for the City of Kingston only, unless otherwise specified. The City of Kingston is the county seat of Ulster County, New York.

Housing needs in the City of Kingston include:

- More affordable, accessible housing, particularly for the following populations: Asian and Hispanic households, individuals with disabilities, and seniors.
- Home repair programs for seniors and low/mod income residents.
- Housing with supportive services for individuals with disabilities and seniors.

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower- income households in the City of Kingston. According to 2022 ACS five-year estimates for the City, median home values have decreased by .5% and median gross rents have risen by 5.6% after adjusting for inflation, since 2009. During this same time period, median household income increased by less than 1%, and stakeholders still reported challenges low-income renters face when identifying housing opportunities.

The following are HUD-generated tables using 2013-2017 CHAS data that are part of the Consolidated Plan tool. These tables are automatically generated when creating the Consolidated Plan. Please note that HAMFI refers to “HUD Adjusted Median Family Income,” which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes such as a simple Census number due to a series of adjustments that are made. Where the HUD tables below report AMI (Area Median Income), they refer to HAMFI.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	22,599	23,420	4%
Households	9,410	9,460	1%
Median Income	\$45,714.00	\$45,487.00	-0%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,855	1,650	1,735	945	3,280
Small Family Households	425	720	620	455	1,505
Large Family Households	95	95	125	30	230
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	460	390	235	100	880
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	270	250	205	110	205
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	284	329	340	134	324

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	45	0	0	0	45	0	10	0	0	10
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	40	110	10	170	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	60	20	65	0	145	10	0	4	10	24
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	880	330	25	0	1,235	230	195	160	10	595

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	245	495	495	75	1,310	115	120	220	155	610
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	110	0	0	0	110	45	0	0	0	45

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	995	390	200	10	1,595	240	205	160	15	620
Having none of four housing problems	345	755	885	510	2,495	115	300	485	405	1,305
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	110	0	0	0	110	45	0	0	0	45

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	365	400	125	890	15	150	185	350
Large Related	85	65	40	190	14	29	45	88
Elderly	355	245	114	714	275	100	80	455
Other	415	175	290	880	60	45	75	180
Total need by income	1,220	885	569	2,674	364	324	385	1,073

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	330	165	10	505	15	90	80	185
Large Related	75	40	0	115	10	25	20	55
Elderly	185	105	4	294	160	55	25	240
Other	375	70	15	460	60	35	35	130
Total need by income	965	380	29	1,374	245	205	160	610

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	70	60	125	10	265	10	0	4	0	14

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	70	60	174	10	314	10	0	4	10	24

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to the 2022 ACS 5-year estimates, 3,653 households in the City of Kingston were comprised of people living alone. The median income of nonfamily households was \$42,513. An affordable rent at this level would be roughly \$1063. There are at least 3775 renters paying more than 30% towards housing costs. These households are likely in need of housing assistance. Stakeholders reported that elderly residents required more housing assistance due to the lack of affordable and accessible housing in the City.

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

2022 ACS 5-year estimates report that there were 3,705 individuals with a disability living in the City of Kingston. A majority of the individuals with disabilities living in the City are 65 years and over. Stakeholders reported that there is a need for more accessible housing for elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services reported that in 2022 there were 149 individuals who had reported being a Victim of Domestic Violence in the City. According to Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) 2023 Point-in-Time (PIT) counts there were 17 Victims of Domestic Violence experiencing homelessness in the City.

Stakeholders reported that there is a need for more family housing for victims of domestic violence experiencing homelessness.

What are the most common housing problems?

For homeowners and renters, the most common housing problem is a focusing cost burden greater than 30% of income. This problem primarily impacts homeowners and renter earning between >50-80% AMI. Stakeholders reported that there are accessibility issues in the City's housing stock which cause problems for elderly residents and residents with disabilities. This demographic struggles without assistance provided by care workers and has difficulty accessing certain parts of the City due to a lack of appropriate transportation. The City's housing stock is old with most homes being developed before the 1950's. This means that most homes in the City might have been built with lead paint and lead pipes. The City will need to rehabilitate its older housing stock in order to prevent future cases of lead poisoning.

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

Based on 2013-2017 ACS data Black/ African American, Hispanic, and Asian households are disproportionately impacted by cost burden in the City of Kingston. These households live in homes with one or more housing problems. Additionally, these demographics tend to reside in neighborhoods which require more public services, such as access to public transportation.

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

No specific data is available on the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of homelessness. However, it can reasonably be assumed households that are already cost-burdened and have low incomes are going to be the first to be forced from the housing market by escalating housing costs. Those threatened with eviction, unemployment, foreclosure, or termination of utilities could become homeless when they no longer afford the rising costs of living. Stakeholders reported an increase in utility arrears and shut offs during the COVID pandemic. Utility shutoffs are a risk factor for eviction among renters. Some working poor families may only be able to pay the rent because they have two wage earners, or because the primary wage earner works two jobs. Other families may deal with the problem of high housing costs by doubling up. Such arrangements can be unstable and temporary in nature. Stakeholders identified low-income earning families and victims of domestic violence as populations that were at high-risk of becoming homeless.

Most commonly, “at-risk” families live paycheck to paycheck without any savings for emergencies. If a family experiences a lost paycheck, a small rent increase, one incident of mental or physical illness, or a temporary layoff from work, it can result in a loss of housing. A common scenario is eviction from rental housing due to nonpayment of rent. Unemployment or underemployment results in a lack of sufficient income to meet the costs of food, housing, transportation, and childcare.

Additionally, individuals or families who fall into one or more of the following categories are most likely to become homeless:

- Persons leaving institutions such as mental hospitals or prisons.
- Young adults aging out of the foster care system.
- Households with incomes less than 30% of the median family income
- Households paying in excess of 50% of income for housing costs.
- Victims of domestic violence
- Special needs populations such as persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug and/or alcohol addictions
- Single parent households who are unemployed
- Large low-income families
- Renters facing eviction.
- Homeowners facing foreclosure.
- Households with catastrophic medical expenses
- Households experiencing physical hardships, i.e. flooding or fire.

Formerly homeless persons who receive rapid re-housing assistance, and are nearing termination of their funds, are at risk of becoming homeless. However, this risk can be reduced by case management, budget counseling and other social services that are offered to address risks to stability when they received funding. There has not been any systematic effort to track individuals receiving funding to determine how many experienced multiple episodes of homelessness, though the CoC performance measures do capture returns to homelessness each year.

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

The City of Kingston uses the definition of at-risk homeless populations found at 24 CFR Part 91.5 and included below:

An individual or family who:

- (i) Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD;
- (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter; and
- (iii) Meets one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance;
 - (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
 - (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
 - (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 people per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
 - (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or
 - (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved consolidated plan.

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

Persons on fixed incomes and those with mental illness are the most difficult to house and keep housed. These households require support to remain in their housing which is often not available. In dealing with social service providers, these at-risk households may seem uncooperative and lose the services that are vital to their housing stability. The lowest income households also tend to be the highest concentrations of minorities that experience challenges accessing healthcare, housing, and services. There remains a strong need for decent, affordable housing. High-cost housing, particularly for households living paycheck to paycheck and experiencing cost-burden, is a risk factor for households to experience homelessness. Further, overcrowding, a lack of affordable housing, and lack of job skills and transportation to work are some of the key factors in instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Substance abuse, mental health diagnoses, untreated trauma victims, and unaccompanied youth, are also often identified as populations at greater risk of homelessness.

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

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Housing problems include:

- Lacks complete kitchen facilities.
- Lacks complete plumbing facilities.
- Is overcrowded with more than one person per room in the unit.
- Experiences cost burden between 30-50%

In general, the percentage of households with a housing problem is highest for the lowest income brackets (0-30% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, Asian and Hispanic households between 0-30% AMI in Kingston experienced one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level. Table A below summarizes data in Tables 13-16 and showcases the percentage of households with one or more housing problems. Highlighted in orange are the percentage of households of a particular racial or ethnic group that experiences housing problems at a disproportionate rate.

Table A

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	92.1%	71.5%	60.4%	32.0%
Black/ African American	95.8%	69.4%	69.8%	17.6%
Asian	100.0%	87.9%	100.0%	25.0%
Hispanic	100.0%	86.1%	75.0%	54.7%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	94.1%	73.3%	62.5%	27.5%

Source: CHAS 2013-2017

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,600	100	155
White	990	85	115
Black / African American	340	15	15
Asian	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	155	0	20

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,205	440	0
White	765	305	0
Black / African American	250	110	0
Asian	29	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	124	20	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,085	650	0
White	755	495	0
Black / African American	150	65	0
Asian	35	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	45	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	260	685	0
White	205	435	0
Black / African American	15	70	0
Asian	10	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	29	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

As AMI increases there is an expectation that there will be less housing problems due to additional income. However, Asian and Hispanic Household experience disproportionately face one or more housing problems at higher Area Median Income (AMI) levels. Asian households at 30-80% AMI and Hispanic households between 30-100% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level.

When considering the jurisdiction as a whole, 94.1% of households earning 0-30% AMI experience one or more housing problems. 100% of Asian and Hispanic households at this AMI level experience one or more housing problems. Additionally, 95.8% of Black/ African American households sampled at 0-30% AMI experience one or more housing problems. While this is not considered “disproportionate” by definition, this descriptive statistic is worth noting.

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

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Housing problems include:

- Lacks complete kitchen facilities.
- Lacks complete plumbing facilities.
- Is overcrowded with more than 1.5 person per room in the unit.
- Experiences cost burden above 50%

In general, the percentage of households with a severe housing problem is highest for households earning 0-30% AMI. According to the above definitions, the following racial/ethnic groups experiences one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionate level:

- Asian households at 0-30% AMI
- Asian households at 50-100% AMI
- Black/ African American at 50%-80% AMI
- Hispanic households at all income tiers

Table B below summarizes data in Tables 17-20 and showcases the percentage of households with one or more housing problems. Highlighted in orange are the percentage of households of a particular racial or ethnic group that experience severe housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the jurisdiction as a whole.

Table B

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	69.0%	37.9%	15.1%	1.6%
Black/ African American	69.4%	12.3%	31.8%	0.0%
Asian	100.0%	28.6%	50.0%	25.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	90.3%	66.4%	50.3%	15.4%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	72.9%	36.1%	20.8%	2.7%

Source: CHAS 2009-2013

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,235	460	155
White	745	335	115
Black / African American	250	110	15
Asian	19	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	140	15	20

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	595	1,055	0
White	405	665	0
Black / African American	45	320	0
Asian	8	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	99	50	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	360	1,370	0
White	190	1,065	0
Black / African American	70	150	0
Asian	20	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	90	89	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25	915	0
White	10	630	0
Black / African American	0	90	0
Asian	10	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	55	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

In general, households earning 0-30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) tend to experience the highest percentage of housing problems. According to the provided definitions, most Asian and Hispanic households disproportionately face severe housing problems. Black/ African American households earning 50-80% AMI experience severe housing problems at a disproportionate rate. Even at higher income levels, there are severe housing issues. This points to certain issues regarding housing equity within the City of Kingston which can be addressed through the development of more affordable housing and rehabilitating existing housing stock.

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

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

Introduction:

HUD identifies a significantly higher housing need when a racial or ethnic group encounters housing issues at a rate exceeding 10 percentage points compared to the overall corresponding income level. "Cost-burdened" is characterized by paying more than 30% of household income on housing, while "severely cost-burdened" is defined as paying over 50% of household income on housing.

The data table below outlines the percentages of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden at different levels. Based on these definitions, Hispanic households disproportionately experience severe cost-burden. About 32.3% of Hispanic households pay more than 50% of their income on housing costs. Black African American households earning between 30 and 50% AMI in the City of Kingston are disproportionately cost-burdened. 34.5% of Black/African American households in this income tier pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Table C below adds additional analytic clarity to data provided by Table 21 by showcasing the percentage of households that are cost burdened.

Table C

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with housing cost burden			%
White	57.6%	23.6%	18.8%	1.7%
Black/ African American	40.6%	34.5%	24.9%	1.2%
Asian	47.9%	31.3%	20.8%	0.0%
Hispanic	53.0%	14.6%	32.3%	2.4%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	54.9%	23.7%	21.4%	1.7%

Source: CHAS 2009-2013

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,110	2,210	1,990	155
White	3,840	1,575	1,250	115
Black / African American	505	430	310	15

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Asian	115	75	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	435	120	265	20

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

Looking at the City of Kingston as a whole, about 23.7% of households pay between 30% and 50% of their income on housing (cost-burdened). 21.4% of households spend more than 50% of their income on housing (severely cost-burdened). 34.5% of Black/African American households and 31.3% of Asian households are cost burdened. Additionally, 32.3% of Hispanic households and 24.9% of Black/African American households are severely cost burdened.

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

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

The impact of housing problems in the City of Kingston varies primarily by income level. Hispanic and Asian household experience disproportionate levels of housing problems. However, based on the information provided by 2013-2017 CHAS data, households earning less than 50% AMI experience high levels of housing problems, and are cost burdened. This points to the need for more high-quality affordable housing in the City of Kingston. The following income tiers experienced problems at a disproportionate rate:

Housing Problems

- Asian households at 30-80% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level.
- Hispanic households sampled at 30-1000% AMI experience one or more housing problems at a disproportionate level.

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households at 0-30% and 50-100% AMI disproportionately experience severe housing problems.
- Hispanic households at all income tiers disproportionately face severe housing problems.

Cost Burden

- For the jurisdiction as a whole, 23.7% of households are cost-burdened.
- For the jurisdiction as a whole, 21.4% of households are severely cost-burdened.
- 34.5% of Black/African American households and 31.3% of Asian households are cost burdened.
- 32.3% of Hispanic households and 24.9% of Black/African American households are severely cost burdened.

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

The needs among race/ethnicities are indicated above. Income categories have more general needs as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

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

According to the City of Kingston's 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), There are no areas of concentration for Black residents, Asian residents, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander residents, or "Some

other race” residents. Black residents were 12.3% of the population in 2020 but were not concentrated within the 8 census tracts which make up the City. Hispanic residents are the only racial/ethnic group that have areas of concentration. An area of concentration for the City’s Hispanic population would be where the percentage of Hispanic residents is 21.4% or higher. Two areas in the City meet that criteria, census tracts 9520 and 9521. These two census tracts make up the City’s Midtown area.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) is the primary public housing provider in the City of Kingston. KHA completed a Streamlined Voluntary Conversion (Section 22), converting 161 public housing units (131 units Rondout Gardens, 25 units Leonard & Vera Van Dyke Apartments, and 6 units from Brigham Senior Housing). Residents of these units were given Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) to use for rental payments, and could stay at these units or take the vouchers elsewhere. Additionally, KHA is responsible for administering the City's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. KHA has provided 180 HCVs to residents. KHA has established HCV preference for residents who live within the 12401 Zip Code, followed by Ulster County residents. Preferences for the KHA owned/managed physical units include those for elderly, people with disabilities, and/or Veterans. VanDyke Apartments has a preference for ELI residents, as there are project-based vouchers attached to those units. KHA also established a displacement preference for households that are displaced by natural disaster or other national emergency declaration.

KHA is governed by a Finance Committee which reports to a Board of Directors. The Board consists of seven members, five of which are appointed by the Mayor of Kingston, and the other two are required to be current tenants. KHA conducts regular tenant meetings to ask for feedback on services provided and to inform tenants about changes in administration and maintenance issues. According to their previous five-year plan, KHA has made an amendment to its accommodation policy to align with the Violence Against Women Act. This allows KHA to deal with incidents of domestic violence and any form of threatening behavior directed against female residents of KHA public housing. This highlights the importance of safe living conditions within public housing to address supportive housing needs.

Other organizations in the City, such as RUPCO, provide state-issued HCVs to residents in need. KHA works with these organizations to ensure that residents have access to affordable and safe housing. Additionally, KHA works with landlords who provide housing to HCV holders to ensure that their properties meet basic housing quality standards based on HUD 24 CFR Part 982. However, even with payment standards set at 110% Fair Market Rent, voucher holders struggle to find housing opportunities due to the short supply of affordable housing in the City.

The information generated by the eCon tool in IDIS is insufficient to adequately describe the City of Kingston's Public Housing;

therefore, the supplemental tables in the following sections were populated using data that was gathered from the KHA.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	180	0	231	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	14,306	13,530	0	13,530	0	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	41	58	0	58	0	0	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	0	65	79	0	79	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	156	231	0	231	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	102	137	0	137	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	53	92	0	92	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	10	18	0	18	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	146	213	0	213	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible.

During public stakeholder sessions, representatives from the City government and nonprofits within the City of Kingston repeatedly reported that there was a lack of affordable housing in the City. During the COVID pandemic, individuals from the state of New York’s metropolitan areas moved to the City of Kingston. This has led to an increased demand for rental properties within the City, and as a result has raised the price of rents. There were reports that market rents exceeded Fair Market Rent of the City, and in some situations was more costly than other residents’ monthly mortgage payments.

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

Stakeholders reported that there are insufficient housing opportunities for the population of housing choice voucher holders in the City of Kingston, and that any given time, 100 housing choice voucher holders do not have access to housing in the City due to lack of inventory. Without appropriate housing options, voucher holders had to seek assistance from the various homeless shelters, resulting in more administrative and operational issues for these shelters as they struggle to assist this population with limited resources.

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

A substantial requirement exists for decent, secure, and reasonably priced housing among numerous low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, the non-housing requirements of public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders, such as employment opportunities, better workforce development programs, affordable childcare programs, and transportation, align with the broader needs of the general population, particularly those with lower and moderate incomes.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Cares of NY, Inc. is a non-profit that coordinates amongst 11 Continuum of Care (CoC) across the state of NY. Their planning department helps each CoC develop strategic plans, consolidates each CoC's Point-In-Time (PIT) and Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data, and sets up workshops to aid practitioners understand the causes and resources for homelessness. Cares of NY Inc. works with Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) to collect data and develop strategies to address homelessness in the City of Kingston. Additionally, UCCoC oversees the response to homelessness in 20 towns and 3 villages. The UCCoC is comprised of 2 consolidated jurisdictions, Ulster County and Kingston MSA.

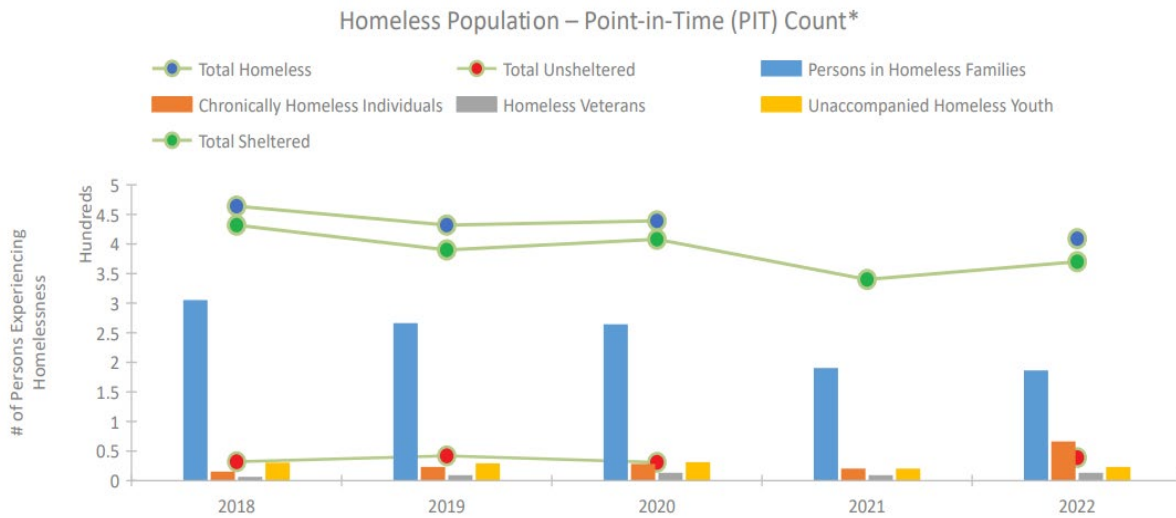
The UCCoC is designed to foster a collective dedication within the Ulster County community to end homelessness. This involves employing a community-driven approach to identify essential needs, establish, and maintain a housing and service infrastructure, and implement a comprehensive, system-wide strategy to effectively eliminate homelessness. Nonprofit organizations that provide homelessness services within the City include Family of Woodstock, RUPCO, and Catholic Charities.

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

In the City of Kingston, on the night of the PIT count there were 435 people counted as experiencing homelessness. Of those 163 were families in an emergency shelter situation, 6 children of parenting youth in a sheltered situation, and 266 adult-only households, 12 were veterans, 30 were an unaccompanied Child, 140 had a severe mental illness, 93 were chronic substance abusers, and 96 were chronically homeless.

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	163	0	495	345	252	311 Days
Persons in Households with Only Children	6	0	33	31	31	47 Days
Persons in Households with Only Adults	198	68	676	659	301	102 Days
Chronically Homeless Individuals	40	56	31	22	17	219 Days
Chronically Homeless Families	8	0	8	7	8	390 Days
Veterans	9	3	23	21	4	48 Days
Unaccompanied Child	26	4	80	72	49	78 Days
Persons with HIV	0	0	4	3	4	60 Days
Severely Mentally Ill	90	50	310	229	209	192 Days
Chronic Substance Abuse	44	49	169	131	143	135 Days
Victims of Domestic Violence	10	7	106	81	62	175 Days

2023 Point in Time data entered into the chart above was obtained from the Ulster County Continuum of Care. 2022 data was utilized to determine trend in overall performance of homeless services in the City of Kingston. According to UCCoC System Performance Measures, 761 persons in the City became homeless for the first time in 2022. The average length of time individuals experienced homelessness in 2022 was 198 days. In 2022, 729 exited shelters, of which 186 exited into permanent housing destinations. The graph below was obtained from HUD’s 2022 CoC Performance Profile for Kingston/Ulster County CoC. The graph used PIT data to showcase the number of individuals experiencing homelessness from 2018-2022. Since 2018, there has been a rise in the number of chronic homeless persons in the City, a fact which was confirmed by stakeholders.



*In 2021, HUD gave communities the option to cancel or modify the unsheltered survey portion of their counts based on the potential risk of COVID-19 transmission associated with conducting an in-person survey. As a result, HUD has excluded the unsheltered population sub-totals and all unsheltered sub-population data for this reporting period. The user is cautioned that the unsheltered and total homeless counts reported here may be missing data.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	224	55
Black or African American	115	7
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Multiple Races	22	5
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	319	58
Hispanic/Latino	48	10

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

During the first public meeting on February 6th, 2024, stakeholders reported that there is a growing population of homeless persons in the City of Kingston. Specifically, since the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a rise in the number of homeless families and chronic homeless persons. The children of families experiencing homelessness stay in unsafe housing for longer periods of time, which has a negative impact on their development. The growing homeless population within the City was attributed to a lack of affordable housing, funding for social services, and jobs opportunities. Based on data collected from 2023 PIT Count by UCCoC, there are about 50 families with children that experienced sheltered homelessness. Among veterans, 12 people in total experienced homelessness, of which 3 experienced unsheltered homelessness.

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

Based on data collected from 2023 PIT and HIC Count by UCCoC, about 279 people experiencing homelessness in the City of Kingston were White, and 122 people were Black or African American.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Based on data collected from 2023 PIT and HIC Count by UCCoC, most people experiencing homelessness in the City of Kingston were sheltered. The largest ethnic and racial group experiencing unsheltered homelessness were white people. Among unsheltered homeless populations in the City, 50 homeless persons were severely mentally ill and 49 experienced chronic substance abuse.

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

Introduction:

Individuals with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, individuals with severe mental illness, developmental disabilities, physical disabilities, and/or alcohol/other drug addictions. Additionally, the majority of these individuals with special needs have very low incomes which negatively impacts their quality of life in the City of Kingston.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly residents are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers. According to 2022 ACS estimates, about 26.1% of households in the City of Kingston consist of at least one person aged 65 or over. In addition, the Census reported that 32.7% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2022. Within this population, 6.5% experienced independent living difficulty and 2.7% experienced a self-care disability.

Persons with Disabilities

In 2022, 15.7% of the population had a disability. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Data from the 2022 ACS indicates that 8.1% indicated an ambulatory difficulty; 7.8% reported a cognitive difficulty. In the City of Kingston, 18.8% of adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. Of the 12,943 people without a disability between ages 18-64, 13.6% live below the poverty line. Of the 2186 people with a disability between ages 18-64, 49.6% live below the poverty line.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

The Ulster County Department of Mental Health is part of Single Point of Access (SPOA), a New York State Office of Mental Health initiative. It provides access to care management, coordinates amongst healthcare providers and additional supportive services for adults, youth, and families. SPOA services aim to foster recovery and are customized to be personally responsive to individual needs and preferences. Specialized coordinators are tasked with supervising Adult, Child & Family, and Residential Services. Each coordinator manages a respective SPOA committee, ensuring that residents can access any service within Ulster County's care system.

Individuals with special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

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

Summarizing the above estimates and input received during stakeholder interviews held in preparing the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the most significant needs for these populations are:

- Safe, affordable housing, including rental vouchers.
- Public transit that is employment supportive and would allow individuals to easily access job opportunities and food services.
- Designated Supportive Housing units for elderly residents, people with severe mental illness and people discharging from substance abuse treatments.
- Permanent supportive housing.

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

Based on information from AidsVu, in 2021, 350 of every 100,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Ulster County. The City of Kingston does not receive funding from HOPWA. However, the Rural Ulster Preservation Company (RUPCO), a non-profit based in Kingston NY, provides long-term rental assistance and short-term back rent, back mortgage payments, and back utility payments for individuals with HIV/AIDS using HOPWA funding for residents living in Ulster and Dutchess Counties.

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

N/A

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Kingston can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, parks, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for people with disabilities).

Public Facilities needs include:

- Transitional Housing services
- Homeless Shelters
- Food banks
- Community centers for arts programming and education
- Community spaces for children and young adults
- Maker spaces for creative workers

How were these needs determined?

The City of Kingston facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews and public meetings and received feedback regarding the needs across the community. In addition, the City issues a request for applications from developers, nonprofits, municipalities and other community entities to determine needs and requests for the program year.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Kingston can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation.

Public Improvement needs include:

- Street and sidewalk improvements in low-moderate income areas.
- Sewer and waterline installation and/or replacement
- Access to broadband in areas that lack broadband services.
- ADA compliant construction and rehabilitation benefitting low-moderate income persons.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Kingston facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews and public meetings and received feedback regarding the needs across the community. In addition, the City issues a

Request for Applications from developers, nonprofits, municipalities and other community entities to determine needs and requests for the program year.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Kingston can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services for low- moderate-income households.

Public Services needs include:

- Access and development of affordable housing
- Rental Assistance for low- and moderate-income earning residents
- Services supporting individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
- Workforce development programs
- Affordable and accessible childcare programs
- Supportive services for persons recently released from a correctional facility.
- Mental health and substance abuse services
- Health services for the disabled
- Assisted living facilities for elderly residents.
- Access to public transportation in the evening
- Transportation services to and from employment centers
- Access to food banks and other affordable food providers
- Increased access to public broadband services for low- and moderate-income residents

How were these needs determined?

The City of Kingston facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews and public meetings and received feedback regarding the needs across the community. In addition, the City issues a Request for Applications from developers, nonprofits, municipalities and other community entities to determine needs and requests for the program year.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This Market Analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ideally, the City of Kingston will have a mix of housing types to accommodate households of all types and income levels. The City of Kingston's housing strategies will be especially guided by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that certain populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

General conclusions about the market, as described in the following pages, include:

- There are slightly more renters than homeowners in the City of Kingston.
- The vacancy rate decreased from 11.6% in 2017 to 9.9% in 2022.
- The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in the City of Kingston is \$1,498 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$4,993 per month.

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

Introduction

The housing stock in the City of Kingston is primarily multi-family and rental. Among renter-occupied units, 35% have one bedroom and 33% consist of 2 bedrooms (based on 2013-2017 ACS data below). Of the nearly 4,415 owner-occupied units in the City of Kingston, 73% consist of three or more bedrooms. Single family units – which tend to be larger than multi-family units – comprise over 48% of the housing stock. There is a need for more multi-family housing units which tend to be more affordable, particularly for small families with children and single person households, demographic groups particularly prone to cost burden and severe cost burden. The vacancy rate decreased from 11.6% in 2017 to 9.9% in 2022, according to ACS data.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	5,125	48%
1-unit, attached structure	430	4%
2-4 units	3,120	29%
5-19 units	1,520	14%
20 or more units	505	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	0	0%
Total	10,700	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	40	1%	535	11%
1 bedroom	125	3%	1,765	35%
2 bedrooms	1,005	23%	1,665	33%
3 or more bedrooms	3,245	73%	1,080	21%
Total	4,415	100%	5,045	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

According to the 2022 HUD Picture of Subsidized Housing for the City of Kingston there are 1344 subsidized housing units in the City. Within the City there are two HUD Multifamily properties which utilize Section 8 and Section 202 funding respectively. Stuyvesant Charter Property consists

of 24 units. Community Residence for the Handicapped of Ulster consists of 10 Assisted Units. Seven Greens and Landmark Apartments provides subsidized housing for residents living in the City of Kingston. However, they are not HUD financed.

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

Stuyvesant Charter Property consists of 24 units that have an overall affordability expiration date of 03/31/2039. Community Residence for the Handicapped of Ulster consists of 10 Assisted Units which reached their affordability expiration date on 10/31/2023. With the loss of 10 units from the affordable inventory, the City realizes this adds to the housing gap, and further supports the need for additional affordable units within the City.

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

Based on a housing survey conducted by the City of Kingston, the City has not declared a housing emergency. However, there is still a lack of affordable housing in the City. About 23.7% of households spend between 30% and 50% of their income on housing (cost-burdened). 21.4% of households spend more than 50% of their income on housing (severely cost-burdened). Most of the rental properties, about 3500 units, are affordable for renters earning 80% AMI. Renters earning 0-30% and 30-50% AMI have fewer rental opportunities than renters earning 80% AMI. There is a 1,060 rental unit gap between the 1,455 renters earning 0-30% HAMFI and 395 units available to rent. Similarly, there is a 145 rental unit gap and a 240 housing-unit gap, respectively, for the 1,145 renters and 505 homeowners earning 30-50% AMI.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing is needed at all income levels to further the goals of the City's Fair Housing Plan. According to the ACS 2022 5-year Survey 10% of housing in the City is vacant, and 45.2% of housing is single unit, detached. More than half of the housing units in the city were built before 1939. 52.3% of individuals living in the City of Kingston are renters. Stakeholders reported that there is huge demand for affordable housing in the City. Based on the 2019-2023 5-year Consolidated Plan, the City was interested in supporting owner occupied housing units to stabilize neighborhoods. Specifically, there is more demand for multifamily housing, and supportive housing for elderly individuals and residents with special needs. The City's Form Based Code has legalized the development of Accessory Dwelling Units in the City. Stakeholders and the City believe that development of these types of units can be useful in addressing the demand for affordable housing in the City.

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

Introduction

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels.

The housing stock in the City of Kingston is primarily multi-family and rental. Data from the 2022 ACS indicates that 18.8 % of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. Among the entire population, 18.4% live below the poverty line. Among children under the age of 18 and seniors over the age of 65, approximately 23.4% and 9.4%, respectively, live below the poverty line. Of adults aged 18-64 with disabilities, 49.6% earn income below the poverty level. The high incidence of poverty among households with children and persons with disabilities points to the need for more affordable housing, and homeownership opportunities.

In Kingston in 2023, the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment was \$1,498. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$59,940 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$28.81—the hourly rate required to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at the HUD FMR of \$1,498

In Ulster County, a minimum-wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$15.00. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum-wage earner must work 76.8 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or a household must include 1.9 minimum-wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual are \$1,030 in Ulster County and across New York. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, \$309 in monthly rent is affordable, while the FMR for a one-bedroom is \$1,155.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	195,200	165,400	(15%)
Median Contract Rent	766	858	12%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	823	16.3%

Rent Paid	Number	%
\$500-999	2,760	54.7%
\$1,000-1,499	1,320	26.2%
\$1,500-1,999	135	2.7%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	5,038	99.9%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	395	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,100	265
80% HAMFI	3,500	1,475
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,945
Total	4,995	3,685

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,089	1,155	1,498	1,961	2,185
High HOME Rent	1,089	1,155	1,464	1,684	1,859
Low HOME Rent	890	953	1,143	1,321	1,473

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: 2023 HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is insufficient housing for households earning 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI in the City of Kingston. According to the CHAS data below, there is a 1,060 rental unit gap between the 1,455 renters earning 0-30% HAMFI and 395 units considered affordable to this population in the City. Similarly, there is a 145 rental unit gap and a 240 housing-unit gap for the 1,145 renters and 505 homeowners earning 30-50% AMI. There is a surplus of housing for renters and owners earning 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI. The City has 1,520 housing units available for homeowners earning 80-100% AMI.

Income Distribution Overview	Renter	Owner
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<= 30% HAMFI	1,455	400
>30% to <=50% HAMFI	1,145	505
>50% to <=80% HAMFI	1,085	650
>80% to <=100% HAMFI	520	425
>100% HAMFI	835	2,445
Total	5,045	4,420

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

As depicted in Table 33, the cost of rent has increased 12% from 2009 to 2017. According to 2022 ACS, median contract rent in Kingston was \$1,232. Adjusting for inflation, rent increased by 20% from 2017 to 2022. It is likely that rents will remain high or continue to rise given the steadily increasing mortgage rates. With fewer homeowners selling and more renters remaining renters, demand will continue to outpace the supply meaning that housing affordability in the City of Kingston will remain a challenge and likely worsen.

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

The HOME rents and Fair Market Rents for the City of Kingston are slightly higher than the Area Median Rent. The maximum HOME rents are the lesser of a) The fair market rent for existing housing for comparable units in the area; or b) A rent that does not exceed 30 percent of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals 65 percent of the median income for the area. However, during stakeholder sessions, representatives from nonprofits reported that Fair Market Rent is still unaffordable for renters in the City. Additionally, there are certain residents who pay more for rent than homeowners pay for their monthly mortgage payments. This points to a need to develop more affordable housing options that offer Fair Market Rent to the City’s residents.

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

Introduction

Housing conditions in the City of Kingston differ based on their location. Most homes surveyed had one selected housing condition. However, the aging housing stock might develop more than one select housing condition in the future.

Definitions

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,445	33%	2,770	55%
With two selected Conditions	20	0%	190	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	2,955	67%	2,085	41%
Total	4,420	100%	5,045	100%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	155	4%	314	6%
1980-1999	280	6%	175	3%
1950-1979	1,195	27%	1,860	37%
Before 1950	2,780	63%	2,695	53%
Total	4,410	100%	5,044	99%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,975	90%	4,555	90%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	190	4%	55	1%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

In 2020, there were 1,133 vacant housing units in Kingston. Of those 1,133 units, 188 were for rent and 125 were rented, but not occupied. Also, 19 units were for sale, 60 were sold, but not occupied. There were 91 units that were categorized as being for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Lastly, 605 vacant units were categorized as “other”.

The City of Kingston conducted a Vacant Property Study in 2020 to better develop strategies for addressing the housing needs of the City. One of the most significant findings of the survey is that the majority of vacant buildings appear to be in generally good condition in Kingston. It is important to note that the condition of the interior of these buildings is unknown. However vacant buildings with an exterior in good condition are not generally considered sources of visible neighborhood blight.

The vacant properties are relatively evenly distributed throughout Kingston. However, there is one significant cluster located in census tract 9521 just south of Broadway. There are 60 vacant properties in this census tract including four properties with 4-6 visible issues, and seven properties with 2-3 visible issues. As of 2018, this census tract had the second highest individual poverty rate (23%) in the City of Kingston, and the second highest unemployment rate (9.9%).

In 2022, The City of Kingston performed a housing vacancy analysis during April and May 2022. The analysis is intended to help the City determine whether it may declare a housing emergency regarding available apartments, as defined in the New York State Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA) of 1974. An emergency is defined as a vacancy rate of less than 5 percent for all or any class or classes of rental housing accommodations within a locality’s jurisdiction.

The survey evaluated 59 property owners representing a total of 1270 housing units. The survey determined a net vacancy rate of 1.57% in Kingston. This vacancy rate was below the threshold to declare a housing emergency.

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

The table above populated null in the IDIS eCON Planning Suite and cannot be changed manually. 2022 ACS data indicates there are 1,088 vacant units in the City of Kingston, or roughly 10%.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City of Kingston’s housing stock is very old, with most of the properties being built before the 1980s. Stakeholders reported that the aging housing stock presents issues regarding accessibility and safety for residents of the City, elderly residents in particular. Additionally, according to information from planning documents and stakeholder sessions, the City is in need of more affordable housing development. The Department of Housing Initiatives has established a goal to add 1,000 new housing units to the City’s housing stock by 2029. Alongside developing new housing units, the City is committed to rehabilitating older housing units to address issues with accessibility and safety.

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

According to the Ulster County government, the City of Kingston has the highest annual incidence of Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) in Ulster County. This can be attributed to the City’s old housing stock. Based on 2022 ACS Data there are about 1,987 housing units that were built between 1940 and 1959, and 4,946 housing units were built during or before 1939. Most of the housing units in the City of Kingston were built before the 1950s, when lead paint was still being used in the development of housing. Most of these older homes are located in neighborhoods where low- and moderate-income residents live.

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

Introduction

The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) is the primary Public Housing Authority in the City of Kingston. KHA is responsible for administering the City’s Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, after having converted all public housing under Section 22 Voluntary Conversion. The information generated by the eCon tool in IDIS is insufficient to adequately describe the City’s Public Housing; therefore, the supplemental tables in the following sections were populated using data gathered from KHA.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	180	0		180	0	180	0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

KHA’s portfolio includes:

Rondout Gardens: 131 units of studio, one, two, three, four and five-bedrooms of families, seniors, veterans, individuals with disabilities.

Colonial Gardens: 98 units of families, senior, handicapped, and disabled housing.

Colonial Gardens Addition: 32 units of senior and disabled housing

Wiltwyck Gardens: 60 units of senior and disabled housing.

Leonard & Vera Van Dyke Apartments: 120 units of families, seniors, veterans, and individuals with disabilities.

Brigham Senior Housing: 40 units for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

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

The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) is the primary public housing provider in the City of Kingston. KHA completed a Streamlined Voluntary Conversion (Section 22), converting 161 public housing units (131 units Rondout Gardens, 25 units Leonard & Vera Van Dyke Apartments, and 6 units from Brigham Senior Housing). Residents of these units were given Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV) to use for rental payments, and could stay at these units or take the vouchers elsewhere. Additionally, KHA is responsible for administering the City’s Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. KHA has provided 180 HCVs to residents. KHA has established HCV preference for residents who live within the 12401 Zip Code, followed by Ulster County residents. Preferences for the KHA owned/managed physical units include those for elderly, people with disabilities, and/or Veterans. VanDyke Apartments has a preference for ELI residents, as there are project-based vouchers attached to those units. KHA also established a displacement preference for households that are displaced by natural disaster or other national emergency declaration.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Rondout Gardens Rondout Dr Kingston, NY 12401	37c*
Stuyvesant Charter Apartments 132 Rondout Dr, Kingston, NY 12401	89b*

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

KHA plans to engage in multiple phases of renovations to its properties. Currently, 80 of the 120 Leonard & Vera Van Dyke Apartments have been renovated and are being converted into a LIHTC property. During Phase 2 renovations, 107 units at Rondout Gardens, 98 units at Colonial Gardens, and 60 units at Wiltwyck Gardens will be rehabilitated. KHA has requested 103 Project Based Vouchers from the State of New York to provide additional assistance to residents who are searching for housing in the City. 24 units from Rondout Gardens have been set aside for Phase 3 renovations that will be supported by the State of New York. According to stakeholders, the State of New York has displayed interest in creating more providing resources to expand the number of units in the Colonial Gardens Addition from 32 units to 80 units.

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

Tenants with disabilities require additional assistance when engaging with other tenants and landlords. For this reason, KHA is planning on developing a position within the organization which deals with conflict resolution among tenants. With the rising number of homeless persons in the City, KHA has been exploring the possibility of providing some type of housing service for people experiencing homelessness in the City. KHA is active in developing new methods of determining the housing needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

According to their previous five-year plan, KHA has made an amendment to its accommodation policy to align with the Violence Against Women Act. This allows KHA to deal with incidents of domestic violence and any form of threatening behavior directed against female residents of KHA public housing. This highlights the importance of safe living conditions within public housing to address supportive housing needs.

Other organizations in the City, such as RUPCO, provide HCVs to residents in need. KHA works with these organizations to ensure that residents have access to affordable and safe housing. Additionally, KHA works with landlords who provide housing to HCV holders to ensure that their properties meet basic housing quality standards based on HUD 24 CFR Part 982. Even with payment standards set at 110% Fair Market Rent, voucher holders struggle to find housing opportunities due to the short supply of affordable housing in the City.

Stakeholders reported that most of the units provided for voucher holders meet basic housing quality standards. Most landlords who provide housing for voucher holders are willing to update their units to meet basic housing standards.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210©

Introduction

Data in the chart below was collected from the 2023 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) data collected from the Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) website. Data is limited to what is collected for the annual Point in Time Count submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The data in the below chart includes all jurisdictions served within the UCCoC. Based on the 2023 HIC, there were 265 Overflow/Voucher beds and 35 Seasonal beds in the City of Kingston. However, there is insufficient information to determine the allocation Overflow and Seasonal beds for the homeless subpopulations below.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	39	0	5	133	
Households with Only Adults	23	1	7	102	
Chronically Homeless Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	59	
Veterans	0	1	0	20	
Unaccompanied Youth	14	0	0	5	

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

The City of Kingston offers various programs and services to complement those targeted for the homeless population. the Ulster County Department of Mental Health administers the Single Point of Access (SPOA) program, providing residential services for the seriously mentally ill, including a 24-hour Community Residence Program, Apartment Treatment Program, and long-term/permanent housing. Ulster County's alcohol and substance misuse service provider system caters to children, adolescents, and adults with services such as outpatient clinic treatment, inpatient detoxification, outpatient detoxification, inpatient rehabilitation, methadone maintenance, and residential programs.

The mental health service provider system in Ulster County covers a broad range of services for all age groups, with services subcontracted to outside agencies. The Ulster County Office of Employment and Training (UCOET) focuses on creating a skilled workforce by providing job training for various groups. The county coordinates initiatives, including a sequential intercept mapping initiative, to keep justice-involved individuals with behavioral health issues out of jail and in treatment. Recent closures of local social security offices in Kingston have posed challenges, with efforts underway to engage the Social Security Administration for easier access to benefits. Additionally, the Institute for Family Health administers a Health Homes program, offering care management and coordination of health services for individuals with chronic conditions in Ulster County.

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

Within the City of Kingston there are homeless shelters that address the needs of homeless people residing in Kingston. The Family of Kingston is an emergency shelter that offers case management services, housing services, and mental health counseling. Family of Woodstock also works with the Family Inn to provide services to individuals experiencing homelessness. The Family Inn provides emergency shelter for families (up to 90 days), and services for single female residents with special needs. Family of Woodstock also provides shelter for unaccompanied youth. Their residential children program offers services and advocacy for children experiencing homelessness and their parents. The Darmstadt Shelter provides emergency shelter (up to 90 days) for about 46 individuals experiencing homelessness. Additionally, they provide supervision and services to individuals experiencing homelessness with substance abuse and/or mental health issues. The Veterans Administration for Albany provides services to Veterans experiencing

homelessness. They provide information and resources to stakeholders who wish to provide or refer housing, healthcare, mental health, and employment services to veterans experiencing homelessness.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations include, but are not limited to, persons who are mentally ill, mentally disabled, physically disabled, are substance abusers/addicts, have AIDS, are homeless, and are elderly and in need of supportive housing. The City of Kingston has a system of service providers which address the needs of these populations. However, they lack sufficient resources to provide housing or shelter to the residents in need. Most supportive services in Ulster County are located in the City of Kingston.

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

Elderly

According to the 2022 ACS 5-Year Survey for the City of Kingston, about 26.1% of households in the City of Kingston consist of at least one person aged 65 or over. 9.4% of residents who at 65 years or older are below the poverty level. 32.7% of persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2022. Within this population, 6.5% experienced independent living difficulty and 2.7% experienced a self-care disability. Stakeholders reported that this portion of the population has difficulties finding safe and affordable housing within the City of Kingston.

Persons with Disabilities

In 2022, 15.7% of the population in the City of Kingston had a disability. Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living disabilities may require assisted living facilities. Data from the 2022 ACS 5-Year Survey indicates that 8.1% indicated an ambulatory difficulty; 7.8% reported a cognitive difficulty. In the City of Kingston, 18.8% of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. For those with a disability between ages 18-64, around 2186 people, 49.6% live below the poverty line. Having a disability impacts the quality of life of individuals who require safe and affordable housing. These impacts are compounded by living below the poverty level. According to stakeholders, there is a lack of accessible units for people with disabilities in the City. Older housing needs to be rehabilitated to accommodate residents who require supportive living arrangements or improve the overall accessibility of these housing units.

Substance Abuse

Based on a 2022-2024 Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Assessment 63.2% of individuals surveyed in Ulster County were "highly impacted" by challenges related to mental health and substance use. The survey also found that Drug and/or Alcohol use was considered the greatest barrier to people achieving better health in Ulster County. New York State has recognized the opioid burden both at the state and county levels, encompassing outpatient Emergency Department visits, hospital discharges related to non-fatal opioid overdose, abuse, dependence, and unspecified use, as well as opioid overdose deaths. According to the assessment, Ulster County exhibited the highest opioid burden among the seven counties in the Mid-Hudson Region. It was reported that 62.5% of people surveyed believe finding access to affordable, decent, and safe housing affects health outcomes for individuals living in Ulster County.

HIV/AIDS

According to a 2022-2024 Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Assessment, 39.5% of people surveyed in Ulster County are impacted by preventable communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Individuals without stable living conditions have worse health outcomes than individuals with stable living conditions. Individuals with HIV/AIDS who lack safe and affordable housing are less likely to seek care or adhere to the treatment prescribed by doctors.

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

Ulster County Department of Mental Health offers a variety of services and programs for individuals recovering from mental health issues. The Department of Mental Health has established a Single Point of Access (SPOA) that provides access to care management, coordinates amongst healthcare providers and additional supportive services for adults, youth, and families. The following programs are offered by different healthcare providers and are coordinated through SPOA. The Department of Mental Health provides Community Residences, Apartment Treatment Programs, and Supportive Scatter Sites all offer housing and support services for individuals impacted by mental health issues. For Adults, the Department of Mental Health provides Assertive Community Treatment, State Intensive Care Management, Home Care Management, Non-Medicaid Care Coordination, Peer Services, and support from a High-Risk Mitigation Team. Child and Family Services provided by the Department of Mental Health include Health Home Care Management, Non-Medicaid Care Management, Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED) Getting Ahead & Transitions Programs, Family Peer Support, and Home & Community Based Services.

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

The City of Kingston administers CDBG grant funds for agencies throughout the City to modify, rehabilitate, and develop housing opportunities and supportive services for the residents of the City who are not homeless.

The City of Kingston partnered with RUPCO to offer a first-time homebuyer program. The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) offers services to residents who need financial aid and a housing voucher program for low-income residents who are seeking affordable housing.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City of Kingston continues to update its pedestrian infrastructure by improving the conditions of sidewalks and roadways. The City has already completed the Citywide “ADA Ramps Project” and installed 136 ADA-compliant curb ramps at intersections and crosswalks throughout the City.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Kingston has completed the 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which documents the various impediments to fair housing choice. The preparation of this Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) serves as a component of the City of Kingston's efforts to satisfy the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, which requires that any community receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds affirmatively further fair housing. While fair housing and affordable housing are different from each other, there is an inextricable link between the two as the majority of affordable housing is located in neighborhoods with lower access to opportunities such as education, public transportation, job centers, etc.

According to the City of Kingston's 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments (AI), the following impediments were identified:

1. A general lack of affordable housing has a greater negative impact on lower income families with children, minorities, people with disabilities and potentially other members of the protected classes.
2. Overall low incomes and high poverty rates across various racial/ethnic groups and household types in the City, thus limiting their housing choice.
3. The age and size of housing units in the City. Over half of the units in the City were built prior to 1939 and are deteriorating and unsafe. Due to age many of the units cannot accommodate larger families, thus limiting their fair housing choice.

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

Introduction

The largest number of workers who live in the City of Kingston, according to the Business Activity table below, are employed in the Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations sectors.

According to the data by occupation, the Sales and Office sector is the largest, with 33% of the City’s residents working in this sector. This is followed by occupations in the Management, Business and Financial sector, with 31% of the City’s residents.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The following HUD-generated tables contain data pertinent to economic development in the City of Kingston. Discussion and analysis of the data follows the Educational Attainment table.

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	53	0	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,231	899	12	8	-4
Construction	457	366	5	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	3,054	5,002	30	44	14
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	586	1,063	6	9	4
Information	280	315	3	3	0
Manufacturing	601	628	6	6	0
Other Services	518	646	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	625	730	6	6	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,406	808	14	7	-7
Transportation and Warehousing	339	229	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	337	186	3	2	-2

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	9,487	10,872	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	12,680
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	11,700
Unemployment Rate	7.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.23
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.41

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,680
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	425
Service	1,345
Sales and office	2,820
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	815
Production, transportation and material moving	545

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	7,815	73%
30-59 Minutes	2,045	19%
60 or More Minutes	915	8%
Total	10,775	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,030	195	530

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,700	230	1,120
Some college or Associate's degree	2,930	225	625
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,130	65	350

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	30	205	80	185	220
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	260	320	255	705	375
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	520	1,095	840	2,115	1,420
Some college, no degree	515	820	650	1,005	465
Associate's degree	215	485	250	565	225
Bachelor's degree	165	650	390	985	335
Graduate or professional degree	50	380	410	730	470

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,690
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,880
Some college or Associate's degree	31,365
Bachelor's degree	41,265
Graduate or professional degree	64,875

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Based on the Business Activity table above the major employment sectors within the City of Kingston are Education and Health Care Services, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment,

Accommodations.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

During stakeholder sessions, representatives of local businesses and nonprofits based in the City of Kingston reported that there is need for more affordable workforce housing and workforce training programs in the City. Affordable workforce housing provides opportunities for low- and moderate-income earners to live in the City and participate in the local economy. Low- and moderate-income residents lack certain skills that new industries require. This hurts their chances of finding employment and prevents new industries from setting up facilities and job opportunities in the City. More workforce training would provide this demographic with more job opportunities. Representative of nonprofits which provide services to the City's homeless population reported that there are not enough job opportunities for persons experiencing homelessness. Creative workers struggle to navigate the job market due to lack of sufficient workforce training and access to broadband services. Stakeholders reported that the City lacks sufficient and accessible public transportation services for workers who work evening shifts. This causes additional problems for residents who live further away from job opportunities and lack their own private means of transportation.

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

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, residents from New York's large metropolitan areas have been moving into the City of Kingston. This population consists of remote workers who are not employed by local businesses within the City. The lack of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents, coupled with the influx of high-income remote workers has priced-out these residents, exacerbating the current issues with affordability in the City. The City needs workforce development programs to develop the skills of low- and moderate-income residents. This will incentivize new business development and provide resources to residents to stay competitive in the growing local economy.

In 2023, the City of Kingston adopted a Form Based Code (FBC) which legalized a variety of different land-uses which were previously difficult to support in the City. The FBC offers an opportunity for the City to expand the location of businesses within the City as well as develop more affordable housing for new and current residents.

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

Stakeholders reported that the City of Kingston has a lack of necessary workforce education programs. Additionally, creative workers struggle in the City of Kingston due to lack of workforce education and broadband services. These public services can help creative workers start and maintain their own business as well as learn other skills which help them transition into other industries. People experiencing homelessness require workforce development programs to have steady employment and income to afford housing and other necessities, such as food and transportation.

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

Ulster County's educational institutions work closely with the business community to develop a skilled and well-trained workforce. SUNY New Paltz, a public university, and SUNY Ulster, a local community college, provide educational opportunities for individuals living in the City of Kingston. Additionally, Vassar, Bard College, Marist, and Culinary Institute of America offer degrees and educational opportunities for individuals living in Ulster County. Ulster BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services) offer technical educational programs to adults hoping to gain additional work-related skills. Ulster County Office of Employment and Training assists individuals living in Ulster County with finding work and providing job training.

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

Ulster County, in which the City of Kingston resides, is part of the Hudson Valley Regional Council (HVRC). As a recipient of grant funding from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration, HVRC has developed a CEDS for Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester counties. The priorities for recipients of EDA funding are infrastructure construction and improved economic assets that allow regional economies to prosper.

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

Through the CEDS, Ulster County is undertaking multiple projects that aim at revitalizing urban areas, redevelop public facilities, increase tourism, and address infrastructure issues. According to the 2019-2023 Hudson Valley Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy there

are no new priority projects occurring within the City of Kingston. However, projects that occur at the county level can potentially impact the City of Kingston's economy. The City of Kingston published the Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan (SCED Plan) in 2020 to provide an overview of what the City accomplished since adopting its 2025 Comprehensive Plan. The following planning efforts related to economic development have been undertaken by the City of Kingston.

- Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI) – Using funds to from the Regional Economic Development Council DRI investments are directed at projects that will preserve the historic and cultural identity of the Stockade Business District, while improving the local economy.
- Brownfield Opportunity Area Program – According to the SCED “a 20-year vision for the redevelopment of Kingston’s waterfront including part of the Roundout and sections of Ponckhockie and Roundout neighborhoods.”
- Uptown Stockade Area Transportation Plan – The proposed plan involved modifying parking arrangements, signal timing, traffic flow design, accommodations for bicycles and pedestrians, and safety enhancements. The overall goal was to have improved economic activity in the area.
- City of Kingston Five-Year Consolidated Plan, Fair Housing Plan and Annual Action Plan – Using HUD funding the City of Kingston will address different priority needs including expanding economic opportunity.
- The Establishment of the Kingston City Landbank – According to the SCED, “returns vacant buildings to the tax rolls and helps with neighborhood improvements. The HUD Consolidated Plan also supports the goals of the Kingston City Land Bank.”

Beyond following through with the goals and initiatives articulated in their 5-year comprehensive plan, the City of Kingston also participates in regional partnership with other municipalities in Ulster County to develop a "people-centered local economy". This approach to economic development aims to utilize the City of Kingston's business development to address social and economic issues which were exacerbated by the aftermath of COVID-19 pandemic and rising cost of living. The proposed economic development strategy aims to address social and economic issues by supporting these four “industrial clusters”: Health, Wellness and Care industries, Agriculture, Food, and Beverage industries, Clean Energy and Environmental industries, and Maker and Creator industries.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

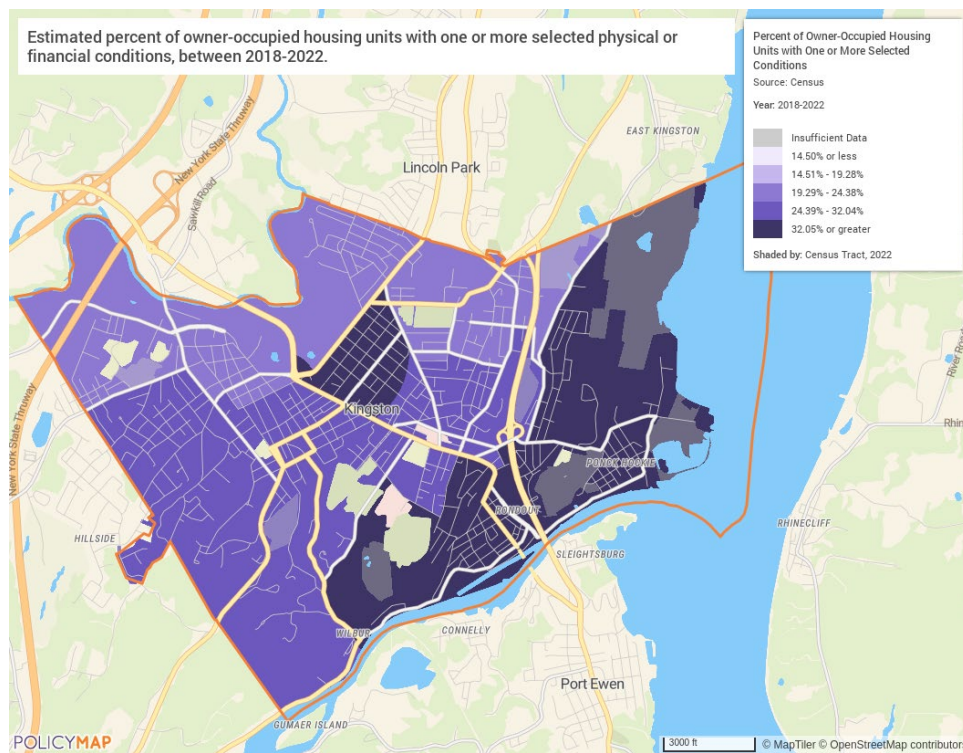
Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

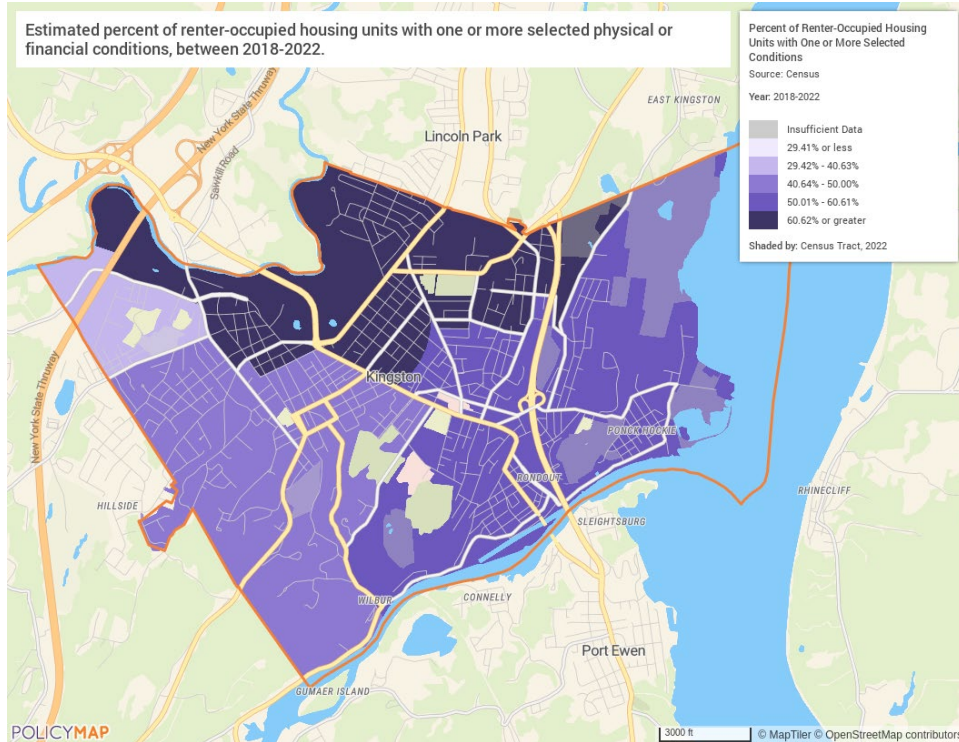
The City of Kingston's 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan defines areas of concentration as areas where 25% or more of the units in a census tract are in substandard condition.

Showcased by the maps below, renters and homeowners that face one or more housing problems are concentrated in certain areas in the City. Areas with concentrations of housing problems, for renters and owners, are in areas with high populations (51% or higher) of Low Moderate Income (LMI) residents. The data mapped below by census tract is based on housing quality indicators (selected conditions).

Selected conditions are similar to housing problems in the Needs Assessment Section of this Consolidated Plan and include the following:

- Lacks complete kitchen facilities.
- Lacks complete plumbing facilities.
- Is overcrowded with more than one person per room in the unit.
- Experiences cost burden between 30-50%





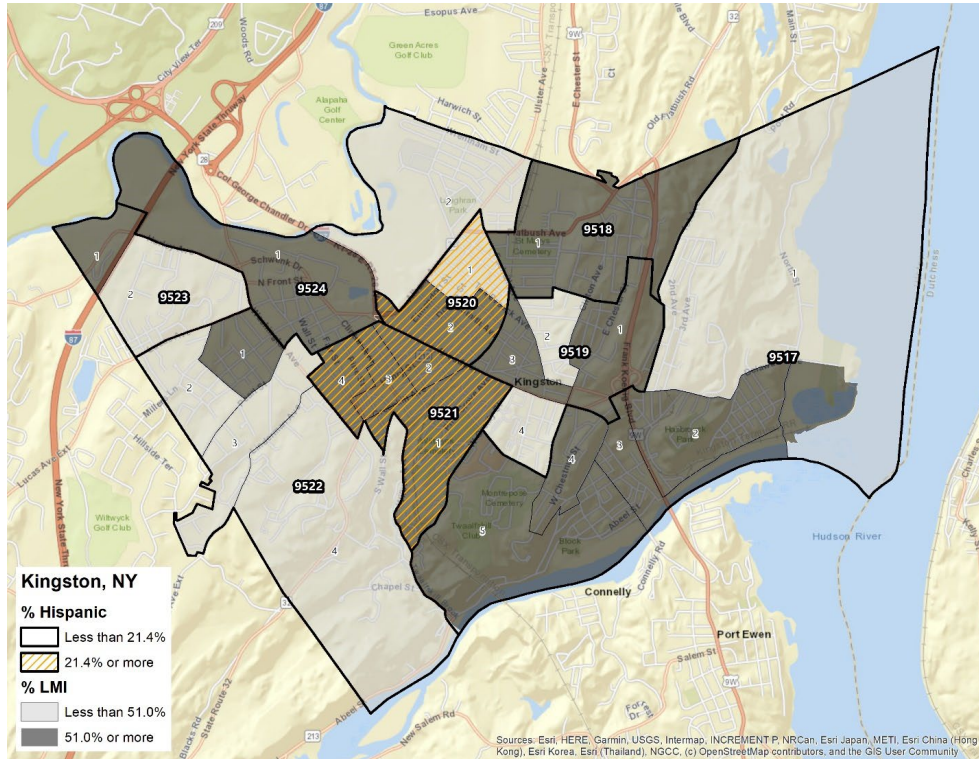
Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Kingston’s 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan defines areas of racial or minority concentration as those where the percentage of minority residents is ten percentage points or more than the Citywide rate.

In 2020, Black residents comprise 12.3% of the total population in Kingston. An area of concentration of Black residents would include any Census Tract where the percentage of Black residents is 22.37% or higher. Of the 8 Census Tracts within the City, none meet this criterion. Additionally, there are no areas of concentration for Asian residents, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander residents, or “Some other race” residents. In fact, Hispanic residents are the only racial/ethnic group that have areas of concentration. An area of concentration for the City’s Hispanic population would be where the percentage of Hispanic residents is 21.4% or higher. Two areas in the City meet that criteria, census tracts 9520 and 9521. These two census tracts make up the City’s Midtown area.

Areas in Kingston where LMI block groups and areas of minority concentrations coincide are identified for the purposes of this report as areas of concentration of minority and LMI residents. The map below illustrates the locations of both areas of concentration on Hispanic residents and areas where the percentage of LMI persons is 51% or higher. The areas of ethnic concentration of Hispanic residents coincide with census block groups that are at least 51% LMI areas. This

demonstrates that Hispanic residents in the City are more likely than any other racial/ethnic group in the City to be experiencing low-to-moderate incomes. Additionally, this data shows how Hispanic residents could be facing issues regarding fair housing choice. The fact that there are two census tracts of Hispanic ethnic concentration that align with LMI block groups suggests that this ethnic group is most likely unable to afford housing in any other areas of the City and is being limited to housing only in the LMI neighborhoods.



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

Midtown has a variety of amenities, drawing younger demographics who appreciate the diversity and convenience of living near the urban center. However, Midtown has experienced population decline over the last decade due to a lack of affordable housing. Key institutions like hospitals, City Hall, schools, and recreational facilities are situated in the Midtown area. Additionally, Midtown has a variety of businesses including theaters, creative spaces, multicultural eateries, and local shops, making it a vibrant hub for residents and visitors alike.

Geographic areas of concentrations of minorities or low-income families are primarily located in the City’s Midtown and Downtown/Waterfront areas. In 2010, Black and Hispanic residents had low to moderate levels of segregation in the City of Kingston. However, by 2020 those levels of

segregation decreased greatly and now there are very low levels of segregation in the City for the Black and Hispanic population.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the City of Kingston’s Comprehensive Plan, *Kingston 2025*, there are important community assets within Midtown and Downtown/Waterfront area. These assets include the Ulster Performing Arts Center, Andy Murphy Midtown Neighborhood Center, the Kingston Midtown Arts District, the Sixteen-mile National Register District, Estates District Area, and the Mid-Hudson Historic Shorelands Scenic District. The Midtown area has a large concentration of racial and ethnic minorities and LMI families.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Midtown area has received various types of investments and is a geographic priority of the City of Kingston. In 2023 the City won a Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grant for \$238,559 to redevelop a parcel located in the Midtown Area. The work will focus on vacant and abandoned properties within a 270-acre area that runs along the Broadway corridor. In addition, the Kingston Land Bank is in the process of acquiring 7 new properties from the City of Kingston. The Kingston Housing Authority is in the process of renovating all their properties.

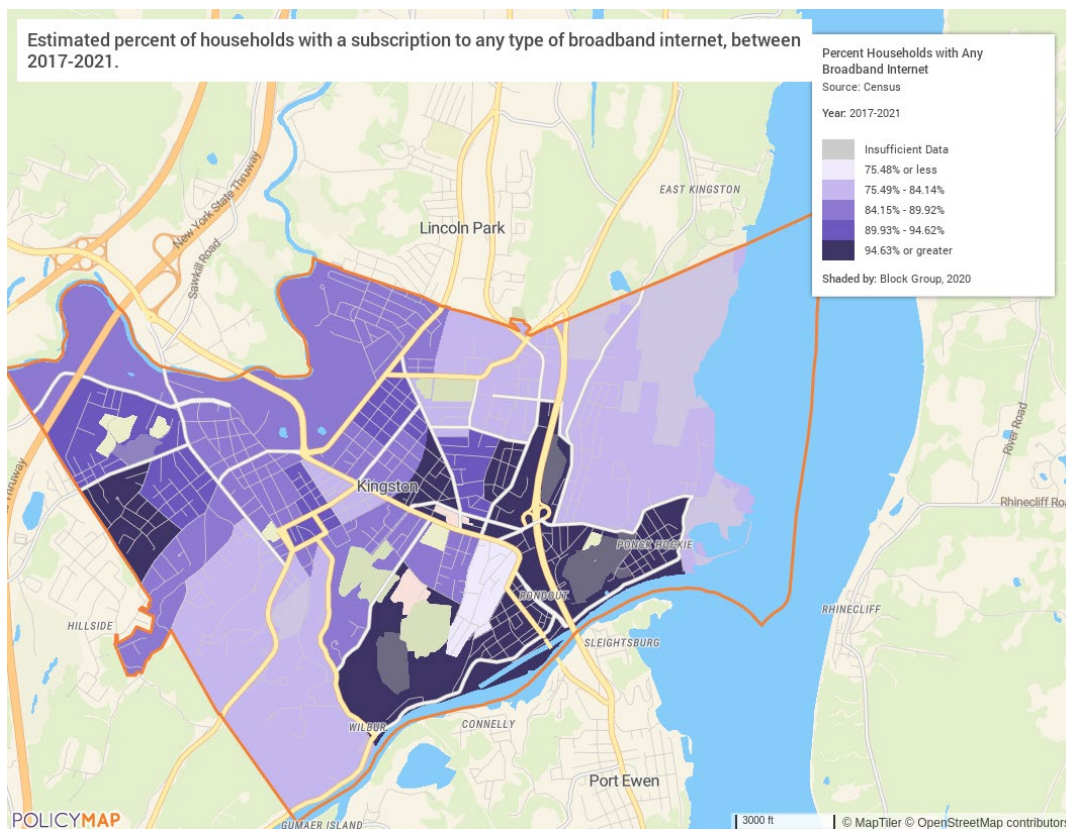
The adoption Form Based Code in 2023 addresses issues regarding exclusionary land-use policies of the previous zoning regulations and provides more opportunities for more affordable housing development in the City. Specifically, the FBC legalizes the development of Assisted Dwelling Units (ADU), which can potentially alleviate the cost-burden associated with housing in the City. FBC has the potential to help revitalize the housing stock within LMI areas such as Midtown and Downtown/Waterfront.

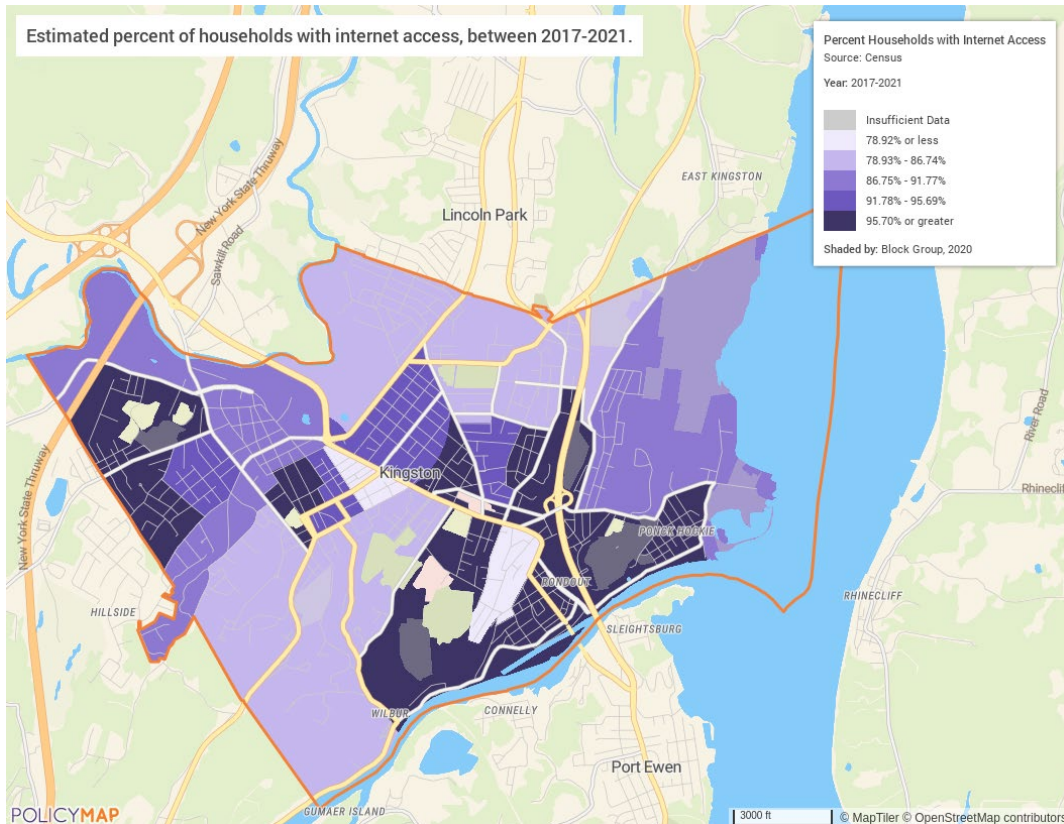
Recently, the City of Kingston was designated as a “Pro-Housing Community” by the New York State. The Pro-Housing Communities program rewards local governments that have developed policies and programs to address the affordable housing shortage in New York State. Pro-Housing Communities receive priority in their applications for key discretionary funding programs, including the Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI), the NY Forward program, the Regional Council Capital Fund, capital projects from the Market New York program, the New York Main Street program, the Long Island Investment Fund (LIIF), the Mid-Hudson Momentum Fund, and the Public Transportation Modernization Enhancement Program (MEP).

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

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

As shown on the following map generated by PolicyMap, broadband access is concentrated in certain parts of the City. The Northern and southern regions of Kingston have less access to Broadband services. Based on the second map, the distribution of broadband services impact internet access for resident of Kingston. During stakeholder consultations, representatives from nonprofit organization and city government reported that certain parts of the City have inadequate access to broadband services. This hurts small businesses, creative workers, young adults, and children within the City. Without adequate access to broadband services these demographics struggle to work and live in the City.





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

Within the City of Kingston there are 10 major broadband providers. These include Verizon, Spectrum, HughsNet, Viasat, Optimum, Fronteir, Starlink, AlwaysOn, DIRECTV, and EarthLink. According to the Ulster County Citizens Commission for Digital Inclusion, there are 1070 properties in Ulster County that do not have access to broadband. This number is down from 1300 properties in 2022. The City participates in The Affordable Connectivity Program, administered by the FCC, which provides a \$30/month discount for broadband service, \$75/month discount for households on qualifying Tribal lands; and discount of \$100 for a laptop, desktop computer, or tablet purchased through a participating provider. To qualify for this program a household must have an income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, or have a single family member that participates in a government subsidized assistance program.

On November 21st, 2023, the City of Kingston, in partnership with Archtop Fiber, announced a new, 100% fiber, multi-gig Internet service that will provide faster connections for residents. The first phase of installation began with the utilization of 74 existing Central Hudson utility poles for aerial fiber deployment. The second phase of installation included microtrenching, a minimally

intrusive process that enabled fiber lines to run through very narrow underground trenches. This phase commenced in the following weeks. Microtrenching was performed with special equipment and did not require street closings. Up to 1,500 feet of fiber optics could be laid in one day in trenches measuring approximately 1 inch wide.

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

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

Climate change has the potential to exacerbate the impacts of climate hazards in the City of Kingston. The 2017 Ulster County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan contains information pertaining to the potential hazard risks associated with climate change for Ulster County. This plan found that due to climate change communities within Ulster County, such as the City of Kingston, have higher probability of being impacted by hurricanes, winter storms, extreme temperatures, large-scale extratropical cyclones ("Nor'easters"), intense precipitation, flooding, and wildfires. Climate change poses a challenge to the City's aging public infrastructure. Increased precipitation and flooding can overburden stormwater systems, and winter storms coupled with extreme cold temperatures can negatively impact public transportation in the City. Due to the City's location on the Hudson River, there is a higher probability of land loss due to submergence and erosion. The negative impact of climate change on the City's environment and public infrastructure can hurt the local economy by disrupting tourism and the operations of local businesses.

The Common Council of the City of Kingston adopted the *Kingston Climate Action Plan* on October 2, 2012. The plan offered a summary of local energy assessments and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. Additionally, a GHG emissions forecast and GHG reduction goals are proposed by the plan. The overarching objective was to achieve "20 by 20", a 20% reduction in both energy usage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the year 2020. The Government Operations Committee of the Council collaborated with the City's Conservation Advisory Council and the Energy and Sustainability Task Force to determine cost-effective measures for implementing the plan. Additionally, they outlined a strategic plan to enact the recommendations of the plan as resources become accessible.

The plan recommends that these reduction goals can be achieved if the City focuses on the following:

- a. Energy and Renewables: Buildings and Facilities
- b. Land Use and Transportation
- c. Materials Management: Waste Reduction & Recycling
- d. Sustainable Resource Management
- e. Outreach, Education & Training, and
- f. Climate Adaptation.

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

The Kingston Climate Action Plan offers recommendation for the City on how they can develop climate and energy policies that help low- and moderate-income households. This plan recommends offering “Energy Assistance for Low- and Moderate-Income Households” to reduce the energy burden on households that are impacted by high and fluctuating energy costs. Additionally, the plan recommends the City invest in local food production to provide healthy, affordable, and accessible food sources for low- and moderate-income households. As temperatures fluctuate residents utilize more energy consuming products like air conditioning and portable heaters. Additionally changes in weather conditions require improvements in physical infrastructure which consume more energy to implement. Higher usage means higher energy costs that can be attributed to climate change at the local level, disproportionately impacting low-income populations.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Kingston anticipates receiving \$650,000 per year in CDBG funding over the next five years. The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to guide the use of these funds over the next five years. The plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to the City of Kingston's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock in both the rental and homeowner markets, increasing the availability of affordable housing by reducing barriers, and increasing the number of accessible units.
- To improve the quality of life and living conditions for low- and moderate-income persons through improvements in public facilities and infrastructure and the removal of slum/blighting influences.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The City of Kingston developed this plan using citizen participation and stakeholder input generated by several stakeholder consultations and public meetings.

Based on these items the City of Kingston established the following list of priorities:

- Access to Affordable Housing
- Improve Public Facilities
- Improve, Maintain and Expand Public Infrastructure
- Provide Public Services
- Increase Economic Development

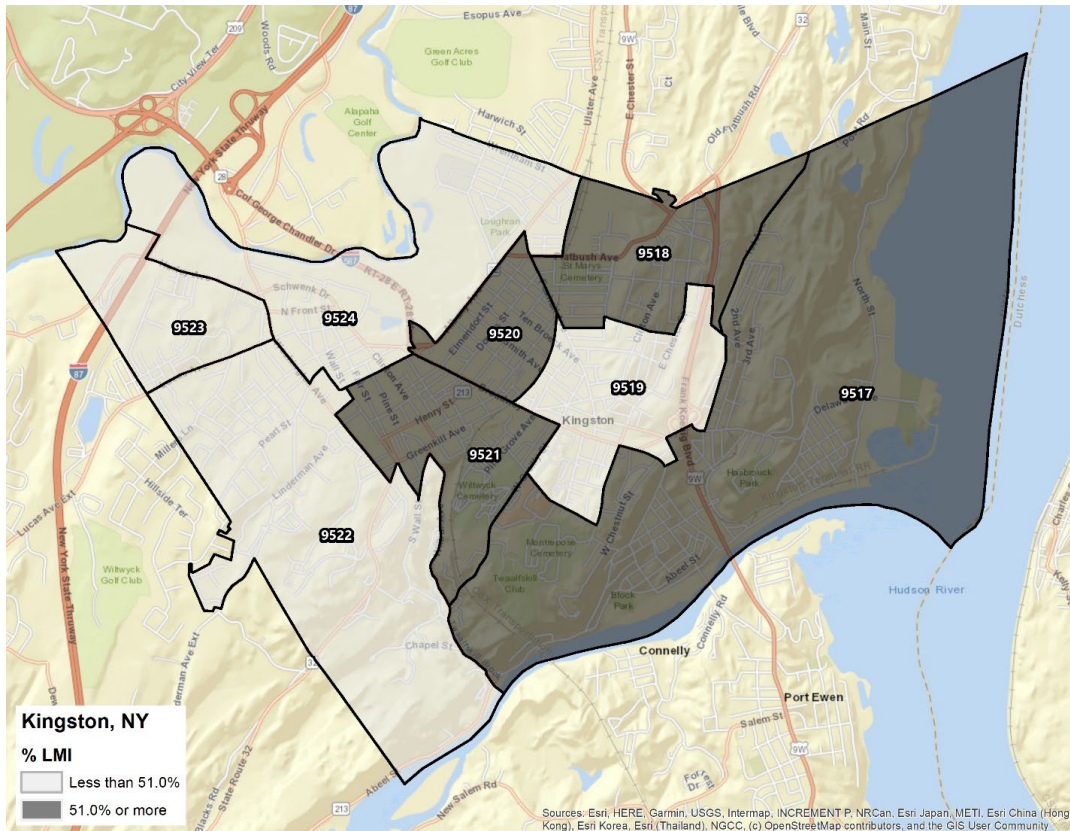
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	Midtown Area
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Midtown area in the City of Kingston is comprised of Census Tracts 9520 and 9521, with a small portion located in Census Tract 9519.
2	Area Name:	Downtown/Waterfront Area
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Downtown neighborhood is located along the Hudson River and Rondout Creek waterfronts.
3	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Comprehensive
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This geographic target area encompasses the entirety of Kingston city, with a specific focus on census tracts characterized by low to moderate income, excluding those already designated for targeted interventions.

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

The City of Kingston plans to use its CDBG funds and other resources to develop and rehabilitate various areas throughout the City. The City of Kingston has identified the “Midtown” area as a geographic priority. Based on research collected from past planning efforts, it was reported that the Midtown area contains the poorest neighborhoods in the City. Block groups within this area had the highest poverty and unemployment rates in the City. Additionally, the largest concentration of non-white racial and ethnic groups, live in the Midtown area. Recently, the City was awarded a Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grant by the State of New York to redevelop vacant properties within the Midtown Neighborhood of Kingston. The City will also support affordable housing development in the Downtown/Waterfront area as this area has relatively high concentration of low- and moderate- income residents. Additionally, the City will provide funds to any Low Moderate Income (LMI) area in the City which requires immediate assistance or is later identified as an area in need. The map below illustrates the LMI areas within the City of Kingston.



General Allocation Priorities

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

Federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low and moderate income (LMI) households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects in the City of Kingston

is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program
- Meeting the needs of LMI residents
- Focusing on LMI areas or neighborhoods
- Coordinating and leveraging of resources
- Responding to expressed needs-
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

Priority CDBG funding areas include areas where the percentage of LMI persons is 51% or higher.

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

Priority Needs

The following is a framework for priorities, needs and goals to address the City of Kingston's identified needs during the next five years. The final determination on funded activities will occur during the annual review process for the prioritization of projects.

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and sub-groups
- Analyzing current social, housing, and economic conditions
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next five years, and
- Evaluating input from focus group sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City department staff and public hearings.

Priorities were established using the following definitions:

- **High** priorities are those activities that will be considered first for funding with CDBG resources.
- **Low** priorities are those activities that will be considered after high-priority projects if CDBG resources are available, or priorities for which the City does not intend to provide CDBG funding.

Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as being unnecessary in the City. The City has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next five years. If additional funding becomes available, low priority activities will be considered.

For projects that address a high priority need, the City will base funding decisions on the capacity and past performance of the sub-recipient, the type of project, the potential to leverage federal funds with other resources, the anticipated impact of the project and the reasonableness of the proposed budget and timeline for completion. Once projects that address high priorities are acted upon, the City will then review projects and activities to meet low priorities.

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence. Homeless Individuals Homeless Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	There is a high demand for the development of new affordable within the City of Kingston. The City is encouraging the development of ADUs and multi-family housing units. Further, affordable rental units are in short supply in the City; coupled with the aged housing stock, improvements can be made to existing units or new units be developed to relieve cost burden faced by so many individuals and families in the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on ACS Census data, 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan, Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan, and Stakeholder Consultations.
2	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-Housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Infrastructure Lead Hazard and Prevention Improve Environment

	Description	Public infrastructure and facilities in various income-eligible areas of the City are inadequate for current demands. Priority projects in the infrastructure category include street improvements, accessible and safe sidewalks, sewer and waterline installation and/or replacement, more green spaces, and improvements to public parks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on ACS Census data, 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan, Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan, Parks & Recreation Master Plan and Stakeholder Consultations.
3	Priority Need Name	Provide Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addiction Victims of Domestic Violence Non-Housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Services Economic Development Transportation Services Food Services
	Description	Ensure quality public services for low-income individuals and families. Activities include providing healthcare, childcare, support for the elderly, childhood literacy and other educational programs, civic education, youth and community services, and access to broadband.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on ACS Census data, 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan, Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan, and Stakeholder Consultations.
4	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	The City needs to develop local business and attract new industries. To accomplish this the city wishes to invest in workforce and skill development programs, provide affordable workforce housing, provide public transportation for night shift workers, develop “maker spaces” for creative workers, and increase access to broadband.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on ACS Census data, 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan, Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan, and Stakeholder Consultations.
5	Priority Need Name	Planning/ Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Planning/ Administration
	Description	Administrative and planning costs to operate the CDBG, and other funding programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on Consolidated Plan, Strategic Community and Economic Development Plan, and Stakeholder Consultations. Effective and efficient implementation of CDBG funding in accordance with federal regulations requires adequate resources for program planning and administration.
6	Priority Need Name	Provide Homeless Housing and Services
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Homeless Individuals Homeless Families with Children Unaccompanied Youth Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Homeless Prevention and Care

	Description	The City of Kingston an active and coordinated Continuum of Care system to address the needs of the City’s homeless and “at risk” populations. The City strives to meet the needs of various homeless sub-populations, continued integration of resources and programming and the development of additional housing accommodations are needed to meet the demands.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs were identified based on ACS Census data, HUD PIT and HIC data, data collected by the Ulster County Continuum of Care, and Stakeholder Consultations.

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As shown in the Needs Assessment and Market Assessment, there is a need for rental housing assistance throughout the City. The housing market does not provide a sufficient amount of affordable housing to meet the needs of all the households that require it. Organizations within the City, such as Family of Woodstock, Catholic Charities, and RUPCO inc. have provided TBRA in the past.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As shown in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, as well as feedback from stakeholder interviews, there is a need for non-homeless special needs rental housing assistance throughout the City. There is high demand for housing assistance for the City’s elderly population. The majority of this population has disabilities and require affordable and accessible living spaces. The City’s housing market does not provide sufficient affordable, accessible rental housing to elderly and non-elderly persons with disabilities or supportive housing for persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with substance abuse and mental health diagnoses, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
New Unit Production	There is a substantial need for affordable housing in the city of Kingston. The City’s housing stock is very old and there are few new developments in general and specifically that can meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households and households with a person with a disability. The City will continue to support efforts to increase the supply of single family and multi-family affordable housing units by both private sector and public sector entities. An example of this support is the City’s adoption of a Form Based Code (FBC) in 2023. This change in zoning laws will allow the City to advance the development of multi-family affordable housing units and accessory dwelling units (ADUs).
Rehabilitation	Owner-occupied rehabilitation assistance is an effective way to preserve the City’s affordable housing inventory, particularly if the market value of the home is such that the cost and extent of rehabilitation does not exceed the value that can be achieved. The housing stock in the City is old and deteriorating/deteriorated. The City of Kingston has a high number of properties that were built with lead paint. Rehabilitation efforts should also include the ability to make upgrades to the home to allow for aging in place as well as provide for lead/asbestos abatement.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition, including preservation, can be influenced by the market value of the structure. With home purchases by private individuals, low interest rates off-set increases in the market value of the housing stock. Monthly housing costs of higher priced homes at lower interest rates approximate the monthly housing costs of lower priced homes at higher interest rates. In the case of a non-profit organization buying housing stock for rehabilitation and resale or for preservation, the costs of purchasing a home outright at higher prices can reduce the number of homes that can be purchased or reduce the funds available for rehabilitation activities. Further, limiting the costs of homeownership, including financing, production, and transaction costs and fees, makes homeownership more affordable, makes financing more available and simplifies the home buying process. Streamlining transaction costs, expanding creative financing and public gap financing, and making technological improvements in loan underwriting will reduce the costs of homeownership.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Kingston receives Federal CDBG funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development on an annual basis. For the purpose of this Strategic Plan, the City assumes its allocations each year over the five-year period will remain approximately the same and in line with the 2024 program year allocation. The Annual Action Plans submitted in each of the subsequent years will reflect actual allocation amounts received. CDBG funding will be expended during the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan period, however, is not reflected in the Priority Table below.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$650,000			\$650,000	\$2,600,000	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City receives and utilizes a variety of resources including general and capital funds to meet its housing and community development needs either directly or indirectly. In some instances, federal CDBG funds are used to leverage private resources, state funding and other resources for specific projects and help the City provide much needed services and program assistance to some of its lowest income residents. Further, the nonprofit organizations receiving CDBG funding have additional financial capacity through foundations and fundraising campaigns. Federal funds provide these organizations with the opportunity to expand their services to benefit more low- and moderate-income persons.

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

In 2023 the City won a Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grant for \$238,559 to redevelop a parcel located in the Midtown Area. The work will focus on vacant and abandoned properties within a 270-acre area that runs along the Broadway corridor. In addition, the Kingston Land Bank is in the process of acquiring 7 new properties and the Kingston Housing Authority is renovating all their properties.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Family of Woodstock, Inc.	Subrecipient	Family of Woodstock, Inc. Subrecipient Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental public services Region	Region
Rural Ulster Preservation Co. (RUPCO)	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
Catholic Charities	Non-Profit	Homelessness Public Services	Jurisdiction
Kingston Local Development Corporation	Subrecipient	Economic Development neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
Ulster County Business Services	Government	Economic Development Planning	Region
Health Alliance of the Hudson Valley	Private Industry	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs public facilities	Region
Parks and Recreation	Subrecipient	public services	Jurisdiction
YMCA of Kingston & Ulster County	Subrecipient	Ownership public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City of Kingston Office of Engineering	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
Kingston Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Kingston Land Trust, Inc.	Subrecipient	Ownership	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Kingston has a comprehensive delivery structure for providing services to homeless and special needs populations within the City. Nonprofit organization such as Family of Woodstock, RUPCO, and Catholic Charities play an important role in the provision of services for these populations. However, the City lacks resources to adequately fund and support this delivery structure. The City of Kingston partners with Ulster County Government and Ulster County Community Action to provide additional services to homeless and special needs populations, however this presents some logistical challenges as the providers of these services are not part of City's government. Better coordination between local and county services must be achieved to address the various issues within the City. The City aims to develop more affordable housing, improve public infrastructure and facilities, and deliver better public services, such as transportation. Additionally, the city aims to foster economic development within the City to attract new industries, address the needs of local businesses, and provide more job opportunities for residents.

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

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

Other			
Other			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Multiple service delivery points have improved the overall effectiveness of providing public services to specific need groups. The City of Kingston’s Office of Community Development collaborates with the other Departments including the Departments of Health and Wellness, Housing Initiatives, and Planning. The City also partners with Ulster County government which offers homelessness, substance abuse, public health and related services. The City of Kingston also participates in the Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) network. UCCoC collects Point-in-Time (PIT) and Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) data from the City to provide non-profits and City government officials with the information necessary to deal with homelessness in the City. Homeless prevention and support services are provided by the Family of Woodstock, RUPCO, and Catholic Charities. The City also participates with the Ulster County Department of Mental Health Single Point of Access (SPOA) to provide mental health services to their residents.

Interagency collaboration related to the availability and use of CDBG funds, as well as providing incentives for private sector and nonprofit partners, has improved the ability of the Department of Community Development to account for results and outcomes.

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

The City of Kingston lacks sufficient resources to provide services to special needs populations and people experiencing homelessness. Despite this, service providers have showcased resilience and creativity in providing services to special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness. They are committed to working with the City to provide better services to these populations. During stakeholder sessions, the biggest gap in services was the lack of safe and affordable housing. This exacerbates other issues faced by special needs populations and people experiencing homelessness. Beyond this need for more affordable housing, the following gaps of the service delivery system were identified:

- Lack of Family Housing for victims of domestic abuse.
- Lack of affordable and accessible food options for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
- Lack of childcare programs.
- Lack of job opportunities for people experiencing homelessness.

- Need for flexible rules concerning the use of public funds.
- Lack of access to transportation services for persons experiencing homelessness.

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

Due to these gaps related to provision of services, the City will continue to support homeless agencies and service providers to leverage federal and non-federal funding sources to expand services. The City will also continue to support and encourage the development of new affordable housing units.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG \$100,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: Household Housing Unit Rehabilitated: 10
2	Economic Development	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG \$100,000	Businesses Assisted: 5
3	Improve Public Services	2024	2028	Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Transportation Environment	Citywide	Provide Homeless Housing and Services Provide Public Services	CDBG \$487,500	Public services activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit Persons Assisted: 15,000
4	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development Transportation Environment	Citywide	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG \$1,912,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit Persons Assisted: 25,000
5	Planning/ Administration	2024	2028	Other-Admin	Citywide	Planning/ Administration	CDBG \$650,000	Other: 5

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing	The City of Kingston will engage in the rehabilitation of existing rental or homeownership units of which some may be for special needs populations, including but not limited to, the homeless/at-risk of homelessness, elderly resident, and individuals with disabilities.
2	Economic Development	Support small business development in the City and provide opportunities for new and current industries to thrive in the City. Additionally, provide workforce and skills development programs for residents, and support services for creative workers in the City.
3	Improve Public Services	Ensure quality public services that support low-income individuals, including support for facilities that provide services for adults. Services include, but are not limited to, healthcare, childcare, education, civic education, youth and community services, and access to broadband, improve access to public transportation, administrative and financial support for food banks, address changes in climate, and wildlife and plant life protection. Additionally, support for the City of Kingston’s emergency shelters will be provided. Activities include transitional housing, healthcare, affordable food services, tenant-rights counselling, and coordination among different service providers to assist the City’s homeless population.
4	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	Support public infrastructure and facility improvements, including water, sewer, streets, stormwater drainage, sidewalk and curb cut improvements for ADA accessibility, parks improvements, adding trees and other greenspace along sidewalks, and use of sustainable materials in public works projects.
5	Planning/ Administration	Funds to administer and implement the CDBG and other programs in accordance with federal regulations.

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

The City of Kingston’s Department of Housing Initiatives set a goal of adding 1,000 new units to the City’s housing stock by 2029. This housing is being developed to provide more accessible and affordable options for low-to moderate income households in the City. Many of these units will not be developed using CDBG funds.

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

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

The Kingston Housing Authority operates independently from the City of Kingston. The KHA is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

KHA is governed by a Finance Committee which reports to a board of commissioners. The board consists of seven members, five of which are appointed by the Mayor of Kingston, and the other two are required to be current tenants. KHA conducts regular tenant meetings to ask for feedback on services provided and to inform tenants about changes in administration and maintenance issues. Resident involvement is typically associated with specific changes to a building, project or initiative.

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

No, the PHA is not troubled.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable; the PHA is not troubled.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Kingston has completed the 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which documents the various impediments to fair housing choice. The preparation of this Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) serves as a component of the City of Kingston’s efforts to satisfy the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, which requires that any community receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds affirmatively further fair housing. While fair housing and affordable housing are different from each other, there is an inextricable link between the two as the majority of affordable housing is located in neighborhoods with lower access to opportunities such as education, public transportation, job centers, etc.

According to the City of Kingston’s 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments (AI), the following impediments were identified:

1. A general lack of affordable housing has a greater negative impact on lower income families with children, minorities, people with disabilities and potentially other members of the protected classes.
2. Overall low incomes and high poverty rates across various racial/ethnic groups and household types in the City, thus limiting their housing choice.
3. The age and size of housing units in the City. Over half of the units in the City were built prior to 1939 and are deteriorating and unsafe. Due to age many of the units cannot accommodate larger families, thus limiting their fair housing choice.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following table lists of actions the City of Kingston will take to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing:

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
Impediment A: A general lack of affordable housing has a greater negative impact on lower income families with children, minorities, people with disabilities and potentially other members of the protected classes			
Facilitate the development of new affordable and preservation of existing affordable housing for members of the protected classes (race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, creed, sexual orientation, military status, age, marital status)	Kingston Office of Community Development Kingston Department of Housing Initiatives Affordable housing developers and builders including those building new units under the inclusionary zoning ordinance, local and regional supportive service	Number of affordable units built by income level; number of affordable units preserved through rehabilitation and weatherization; number of households assisted by race, ethnicity, disability status, familial status; number of households provided	2024-2028

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
<p>Conduct paired testing in order to reveal possible housing discrimination based on race, disability, familial status, lawful source of income, and other grounds.</p> <p>Preparation of an Anti-Displacement Plan to protect long-term residents from displacement due to rising rents and home prices</p>	<p>agencies, Kingston Housing Authority</p>	<p>supportive services to maintain housing by race, ethnicity, disability status, familial status</p> <p>Work towards reaching the City-wide goal of approving 1,000 new housing units by 2029</p>	
<p>Impediment B: Overall low incomes and high poverty rates across various racial/ethnic groups and household types, thus limiting their housing choice</p>			
<p>Provide targeted financial education to members of the protected classes including the Hispanic and female-headed households subpopulations who both experience high levels of poverty</p> <p>Provide resources to single parent with children households (Single mother homes make up 83.1% of all people living in poverty in the City)</p> <p>Provide job training opportunities to help lower income residents increase their skills and employment opportunities</p> <p>Draft a language access plan to assist racial/ethnic minorities</p>	<p>Office of Community Development</p> <p>Nonprofit organizations that provide job training and related services to lower income residents, Local and regional HUD-certified housing counselors</p>	<p>Number of people participated in financial education programs; number of homebuyers assisted by race, ethnicity, income, disability</p> <p>Number of persons who participated in job training programs</p> <p>Language Access Plan for LEP populations approved by Common Council</p>	<p>2024-2028</p>
<p>Impediment C: The age and size of housing units in the City. Over half of the units in the City were built prior to 1939 and are deteriorating and unsafe. Due to age many of the units cannot accommodate larger families or individuals with disabilities, thus limiting their fair housing choice.</p>			
<p>Use new form-based code to support higher density housing, infill housing, multifamily housing.</p> <p>Fund housing rehabilitation programs to bring available units up to safe standards.</p>	<p>Office of Community Development</p> <p>Department of Housing Initiatives</p> <p>Zoning Advisory Board</p> <p>Affordable housing developers and builders including those building new units under the inclusionary zoning ordinance, local and</p>	<p>Number of large (3+ bedroom) housing types approved and developed</p> <p>Number of high density, multi-family, and infill housing units developed</p> <p>Number of housing units rehabilitated and preserved.</p>	<p>2024-2028</p>

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
Invest in the development of 3+ bedroom housing types in the City.	regional supportive service agencies, Kingston Housing Authority		

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

The City of Kingston is part of the Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) system which engages and reaches out to the City's homeless and "at risk" populations. The UCCoC leads the effort in implementing the Coordinated Entry System (CE) to provide a single point of access to determine the housing and social service needs of homeless persons. Additionally, the City participates with the Ulster County Department of Mental Health Single Point of Access (SPOA) to provide mental health services to their residents. Although a variety of housing resources and programs are offered to meet the needs of various homeless sub-populations, continued integration of resources and programming and the development of additional housing accommodations are needed.

The CoC has found several areas of need regarding homelessness. Shelters and other organizations that provide services to various homeless populations require more resources to provide for homeless families. Examples of services needed for this population include better childcare, job skills training, and access to affordable food sources. Transportation is also an area of need because individuals experiencing homelessness living within the city often must choose between work and housing as job opportunities exist away from affordable housing and supportive services.

Each year, the UCCoC conducts a Point-in-Time count of the persons residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities and places not meant for human habitation. This information is used to understand the emergency needs of homeless persons so that they can be addressed adequately and efficiently. The City will use the information generated by the PIT and other studies conducted by the UCCoC to inform its budget and planning process.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The UCCoC captures Point in Time data, Systems Performance Measures and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of persons in the City experiencing homelessness. Kingston does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant funding from HUD to directly support emergency shelter and transitional housing needs in the City.

While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in the City, in addition to robust case management services.

The City of Kingston partners with nonprofit and regional bodies to address the emergency and transitional housing needs of individuals experiencing homelessness. Recently the City has received a \$15 million Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP) grant from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). HHAP grant funding is provided to projects that provide emergency, transitional, or permanent supportive housing for homeless households in New York State. This funding will be used to help develop affordable housing opportunities in the City. The UCCoC leads the effort in implementing the Coordinated Entry System (CE) to provide a single point of access to determine the housing and social service needs of homeless persons. Further, the City will utilize its CDBG dollars to support emergency shelter, rapid rehousing and homeless prevention activities to meet the needs of the homeless in the City.

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

The City's homeless services providers aim to shorten a household's time experiencing homelessness and/or in an emergency shelter by providing access to rapid rehousing and developing more affordable housing opportunities.

Increasing the inventory of permanent housing with supportive services is a priority for the City of Kingston. Most people experiencing chronically homeless have severe mental illness and/or substance abuse issues. They require long-term, affordable housing options with supportive services to make the transition to residential stability. The City's strategy for ending chronic homelessness addresses the high prevalence of substance abuse and mental illness among chronically homeless individuals, inadequate education and/or job skills among many homeless persons, and the shortage of affordable housing in the City.

The City will continue to use CDBG funds for support services for the homeless through various programs. These services will range from direct counseling at homeless facilities to employment and educational counseling. The Ulster County Department of Social Services will provide a variety of support services to homeless families and individuals who receive housing assistance.

The primary needs identified have been the need to address the root causes of homelessness such as lack of affordable housing, job skills, substance abuse, mental illness and domestic violence. By dealing with these issues, the number of people returning to homeless facilities can

be reduced thereby increasing the capacity of existing facilities to accommodate additional homeless families and individuals.

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

The City of Kingston will consider using its CDBG dollars for homelessness prevention activities such as rental assistance and utility arrearage payments, as well as support the existing agencies that provide such resources like RUPCO, Family of Woodstock, and Catholic Charities.

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

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

The City of Kingston coordinates with New York States Department of Health’s Lead Prevention Program and the Ulster County Department of Health to address the issues that rise from lead poisoning. The Ulster County Department of Health (UCDOH) was awarded the Childhood Lead Poisoning Primary Prevention Program Grant (CLPPPP) by New York State to deal with the high rates of lead poisoning in Ulster County. The City provides Lead Abatement Training and certification to contractors and/or site supervisors. The training and certification provide instruction on the various techniques of abatement, site preparation, project management, proper disposal, and record management. Additionally, Lead Worker Training is also provided to lead-based paint abatement workers. This training covers the different types of contamination, health effects, personal protection, abatement techniques, clean up, disposal and record keeping ensuring compliance with EPA guidelines. The City utilizes code enforcement to facilitate housing rehabilitation and lead remediation of their CDBG program. The City’s housing rehabilitation program, when active, requires appropriate evaluation of lead hazards in the home to be rehabilitated, up to and including full abatement.

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

According to the Ulster County government, the City of Kingston has the highest annual incidence of Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) in Ulster County. This can be attributed to the City’s old housing stock. Most of the housing in Kingston was built before 1950, so the potential for lead exposure is high. Additionally, the City of Kingston Water Department estimates that 59% of the City’s water service lines may contain lead pipes. Kingston does have high quality drinking water, but the presence of lead pipes in their water system poses a threat to residents, especially young children.

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

UCDOH provides free home lead inspections to anyone in Kingston. Appointments can be scheduled by landlords, tenants, or private homeowners. Tenants are eligible for free cleaning supplies valued up to \$75 during home inspections; if lead hazards are identified, wet cleaning will temporarily mitigate the risks until remediation is completed. UCDOH provides free training sessions tailored for building owners, homeowners, and contractors seeking certification in safe lead removal practices. Additionally, the City administers a Lead Service Line Replacement Program to replace supply-side lead water pipes in the homes of residents. Residents are placed

on a waitlist of homeowners who require their pipes to be replaced.

As of April 22, 2010, all contractors in the nation who work in homes constructed prior to 1978 must have an EPA Certification and have at least one person on each job site that has taken the EPA Certification 8-hour class on lead-based paint safety. The City will make available through the Building Code office the EPA Paint, Renovate, Repair, and Painting booklet available for interested residents.

The City's housing rehabilitation guidelines provide for the administration of the housing program in a manner consistent with the regulations. The City incorporated the EPA Paint and Renovation guidelines into its program as well. While the program is currently not active, if reinstated, Lead-Based paint will be part of it.

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

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

The Ulster County Department of Social Services offers a variety of programs to assist the residents of the City of Kingston who live below the poverty line. However, there is still a great need for more programs and services to assist this population. According to 2022 ACS data, 18.4% of the population of the City lives in poverty and an unemployment rate of 6%. New York state 14.3% of the population of New York State lives in poverty and has an unemployment rate 5.1%. Unemployment is related to Poverty. Residents who are unemployed struggle to find affordable housing, transportation, and food within the City. Additionally, even with jobs, low and moderate-income residents lack the ability to afford the necessary resources to thrive and participate in the City of Kingston. For these reasons, the City's plans for economic development contribute to their Anti-Poverty Strategy.

During stakeholder sessions, representatives from the City government and nonprofit organizations reported that the lack of affordable housing and job opportunities within the City negatively impacted low- and moderate-income residents. The migration of wealthier remote workers into the City has raised the cost of living for residents. Local businesses, such as restaurants, find it difficult to cater to the needs of residents when tourists are better able to afford their services. Additionally, stakeholders reported that there was a lack of job training programs for residents. This contributes to local businesses struggling to find qualified staff and for residents to find suitable and stable employment.

The City recognizes the best way to assist people in improving their economic positions is to provide employment opportunities and stable housing. Therefore, through its policies and planning, the City will continue to encourage business growth and the availability of workforce training and educational opportunities in the community. Specifically, the City will provide assistance to low- and moderate-income residents through the following goals:

- Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing
- Homeless Prevention and Care
- Economic Development
- Improve Public Services
- Improve Public Infrastructure
- Lead Hazard and Prevention
- Planning/ Administration

Through the initiatives described above, and in cooperation with the agencies and non-profit organizations noted, the City aims to reduce poverty by assisting low- and moderate-income residents over the next five years.

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

Reducing poverty enables families to move towards self-sufficiency and increases their ability to afford housing. The City's anti-poverty strategy and this Consolidated Plan both work towards a shared goal of enabling every family to afford decent housing in suitable living environments. As noted in the Needs Assessment of this Consolidated Plan, cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing) is the most common housing problem for low- and moderate-income residents and is especially common among extremely low-income residents.

To the extent possible given its limited resources, the City will continue to support organizations that provide supportive services to encourage local economic development, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty.

The provision of affordable housing through the creation of new units, development of Accessory Dwelling Units, and the provision of rental assistance or project-based assistance is intended to provide a decent living environment while the household is striving to achieve a generally higher standard of living. While the City's CDBG funds cannot support the entire need for additional affordable housing units, this plan will leverage other resources in the City to increase the inventory of safe, affordable housing in the City. The provision of these services will also include homeless and special needs housing programs where persons are also assisted with supportive services to enable them to transition to permanent housing and a more stable environment. Housing programs for the fixed income elderly and disabled are intended to control housing costs to maximize the impact of a limited income on the household's standard of living.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City of Kingston’s Office of Community Development is responsible for monitoring community development projects, and the use of CDBG funding. The Department’s performance monitoring activities include on-site monitoring, desk review, and technical assistance for sub-recipients. Risk assessments are conducted for program funding requests to ensure that these projects comply with federal CDBG and state regulations.

The Office of Community Development also monitors all housing efforts to assure compliance with applicable rules and regulations. The Office conducts a single monitoring visit for each funded project. Additional monitoring is conducted for projects they deem “a higher risk” to the safety and wellbeing of residents. The aim of these monitoring visits is to determine areas of non-compliance and offer assistance to program recipients or sub-recipients on how to better comply with rules and regulations.

If the need arises, the City will hire an independent third-party auditing firm to monitor a program for compliance. All expenditures made by a particular program will be assessed by the Community Development Director, an office administrator, and the City Comptroller.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$650,000.00			\$650,000.00	\$2,600,000	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Kingston receives and utilizes a variety of other funds to either directly or indirectly meet its housing and community development needs. The City will use resources provided by New York State’s Lead Based Paint Hazard and Control grants to fund Lead Abatement activities. Public Facilities and Improvements initiatives are usually supported either by allocations from the City’s capital budget for municipal projects or by fundraising endeavors for events facilitated by non-profit such as Family of Woodstock,

RUPCO, and Catholic Charities. Additionally, Ulster County Community Action and Ulster County Department of Health provide staff expertise, administrative support, and funding to support programs and projects within the City.

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

Certain properties within the Midtown area are partially owned by the City. These properties have been or are in process of being assessed for the purposes of redevelopment. Recently, the City of Kingston received a Brownfield Opportunity Area grant from the New York Department of State which will be used to fund redevelopment of mixed-use housing and business areas in the Midtown area. Additionally, within the Midtown area, there are vacant areas between Greenkill Avenue and Pine Grove, south of Broadway, which can potentially be used to provide open spaces and recreational opportunities to residents. Areas between Cornell and Grand, north of Broadway, contain more than 50 acres of low-density industrial and transportation-commercial uses. These areas can be redeveloped to provide transportation and business development opportunities for the residents of the Midtown area.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$20,000.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated-Household Housing Unit: 2
2	Improve Public Services	2024	2028	Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Transportation Environment	Citywide	Provide Homeless Housing and Services Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$97,500	Public services activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit Persons Assisted: 3,108
3	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development Transportation Environment	Citywide	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$402,500.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit-Persons Assisted: 6,095
4	Planning/ Administration	2024	2028	Other-Admin	Citywide	Planning/ Administration	CDBG: \$130,000.00	Other: 1

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing	The City of Kingston will engage in the rehabilitation of existing rental or homeownership units of which some may be for special needs populations, including but not limited to, the homeless/at-risk of homelessness, elderly resident, and individuals with disabilities.
2	Improve Public Services	Ensure quality public services that support low-income individuals, including support for facilities that provide services for adults. Services include, but are not limited to, healthcare, childcare, education, civic education, youth and community services, and access to broadband, improve access to public transportation, administrative and financial support for food banks, address changes in climate, and wildlife and plant life protection. Additionally, support for the City of Kingston’s emergency shelters will be provided. Activities include transitional housing, healthcare, affordable food services, tenant-rights counselling, and coordination among different service providers to assist the City’s homeless population.
3	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	Support public infrastructure and facility improvements, including water, sewer, streets, stormwater drainage, sidewalk and curb cut improvements for ADA accessibility, parks improvements, adding trees and other greenspace along sidewalks, and use of sustainable materials in public works projects.
4	Planning/ Administration	Funds to administer and implement the CDBG and other programs in accordance with federal regulations.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Boys and Girls Club of Ulster County - Weekend Warriors
2	Sunrays, Inc. - Midtown Summer Equine Program
3	Center for Holographic Arts (HoloCenter) – Summer Camp for Holograms & Holographic Art
4	Rebuilding Together Dutchess County - Housing Rehabilitation Program
5	Ulster Immigrant Defense Network, Inc. - Food Assistance
6	The Center for Photography at Woodstock – English as a New Language Stories
7	City of Kingston Midtown Sewers Phase 3 – Capital Infrastructure Project
8	Point God Academy Inc. – 2024 Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Season
9	YMCA - Walk With Ease
10	Read and Write Program
11	Planning and Administration

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The allocations were selected based on eligibility of the activity, its ability to meet a national objective and the evidence of need in the community. Further consideration was given to the past expenditures of CDBG funds by the community. The ability of the community to complete projects in a timely manner was given a high priority.

The City of Kingston allocated its entitlement funds to provide assistance with activities that meet the underserved needs of the communities participating in the program.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of Ulster County - Weekend Warriors
	Target Area	Midtown Area
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,280.00
	Description	Project involves extending hours of operation and programming opportunities for high school students.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	75 persons will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	139 Greenkill Ave Kingston NY 12401
	Planned Activities	The Boys & Girls Club will use CDBG fund to extend its hours of operation and availability of programming. will be open on Saturdays for high school students during the school year. Workforce development programs will be offered to these students. Additionally, during the week design studio, cooking, road code, community service, outdoor activities, and other programs will be offered to participants of The Boys & Girls Club. Matrix Code 05D
2	Project Name	Sunrays, Inc. - Midtown Summer Equine Program
	Target Area	Midtown Area
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,618.00

	Description	Project involves youth enrichment services for Midtown youth.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	180 persons will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	6 Spruce Street, Kingston, NY 12401
	Planned Activities	Sunrays Inc will offer an Equine Summer Camp 2 days a week, for nine consecutive weeks, at the Community Urban Equine Center. The program will offer youth enrichment activities for Midtown youth. Matrix Code 05D
3	Project Name	Center for Holographic Arts (HoloCenter) – Summer Camp for Holograms & Holographic Art
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$16,050.00
	Description	Project involves providing summer art camps for students in the City of Kingston.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	60 individuals will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	51B Broadway, Kingston, NY 12440
	Planned Activities	Center for Holographic Arts will offer 6 summer art camp sessions to students from 5th grade upwards. Each camp session lasts 1 week. Sessions will be held in the HoloCenter gallery space. Training and tools are provided to camp participants. Matrix Code 05D
	Project Name	Rebuilding Together Dutchess County - Housing Rehabilitation Program

4	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Access to & Quality of Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to and Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000.00
	Description	Project involves the rehabilitation of two homes.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 low-income older adult homeowners will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Rebuilding Together Dutchess County will use CDBG funds to complete essential housing rehabilitation for two elderly homeowners with limited income residing in the City of Kingston. All households benefiting from this funding request will have an annual household income equal to or below 80% AMI. Matrix Code 14A
5	Project Name	Ulster Immigrant Defense Network, Inc. - Food Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000.00
	Description	Project involves food assistance for underserved populations in the City of Kingston.
	Target Date	06/30/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2500 persons will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	30 Pine Grove Ave. Kingston, NY 12401
	Planned Activities	Ulster Immigrant Defense Network, Inc will provide food assistance for underserved populations in the City of Kingston. Matrix Code 05W
6	Project Name	The Center for Photography at Woodstock – English as a New Language Stories
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000.00
	Description	Project involves public art project that support immigrant youth enrolled in the English as a New Language program
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	36 persons will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	474 Broadway Kingston NY 12401
	Planned Activities	The Center for Photography at Woodstock (CPW) will use CDBG funds to support an educational public art project with immigrant youth enrolled in the English as a New Language program at the Kingston High School. The project will foster a wider civic discussion about immigration, belonging and language. Matrix Code 05D
7	Project Name	City of Kingston Midtown Sewers Phase 3 – Capital Infrastructure Project
	Target Area	Midtown Area

	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$402,500.00
	Description	Project involves sewer rehabilitation.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6095 persons will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	Prospect Street from Greenkill Ave. to Henry St. and from Liberty St. to St. James St, Kingston NY
	Planned Activities	The project aims to address deteriorating and aging sewers in the City of Kingston, which are causing operational challenges, maintenance issues, and damage to streets. These sewers pose risks to any investments made in road and sidewalk infrastructure. Phase 3 targets sewers in Midtown along Prospect Street from Greenkill Ave. to Henry St. and from Liberty St. to St. James St. The City will hire engineering consultants to design new sewer systems, oversee construction, and procure contractors for implementation. Matrix Code 03J
8	Project Name	Point God Academy Inc. – 2024 Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Season
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000.00
	Description	Project involves youth sports training and programming.
	Target Date	06/30/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	60 persons are expected to benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Point God Academy Inc. will used CDBG funds to provide individual and group basketball training sessions, manage 4 AAU Basketball teams, and college preparation program. Matrix Code 05D
9	Project Name	YMCA - Walk With Ease
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,552.00
	Description	Project involves wellness and fitness classes for elderly residents.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 persons will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	507 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401
	Planned Activities	YMCA of Kingston will used CDBG funds to provide programs that teach residents age 62 and over about successful arthritis self-management, physical activity for people with arthritis, and how to walk safely and comfortably. Matrix Code 05A
10	Project Name	Read and Write Program
	Target Area	Citywide

	Goals Supported	Improve Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000.00
	Description	Project involves providing literacy skills to children of LMI families living in the City of Kingston.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	147 persons will benefit from the activity.
	Location Description	285 East Strand Kingston NY 12401
	Planned Activities	The Read and Write Program will provide literacy skills instruction, educational resources, and support services to children of LMI families living in the City of Kingston. Matrix Code 05D
11	Project Name	Planning and Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning/ Administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning/ Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$130,000.00
	Description	The administration of CDBG funds in accordance with all federal regulations.
	Target Date	06/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The administration of CDBG funds in accordance with all federal regulations. Matrix Code 21A

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Midtown Area	66%
Downtown/Riverfront Area	0
Citywide	34%

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

CDBG funds are intended to provide low and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities to be funded with CDBG funds include public improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program.
- Meeting the needs of very-low, low-, and moderate-income residents.
- Focusing on low- and moderate-income persons, areas, or neighborhoods.
- Coordinating and leveraging of resources.
- Responding to expressed needs.
- Achieving sustainability and/or long-term impact.
- Having the ability to measure or demonstrate progress and success.

Most of the proposed projects are located in areas of the City with concentrations of low- and extremely low-income households. In past planning documents and during current stakeholder sessions, the Midtown and Downtown/Waterfront areas were identified by the City as areas in need of services.

Discussion

The State of New York, through Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, has identified Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) within the City of Kingston. DACs are census tracts that have been determined to have relatively higher health vulnerabilities, have been disproportionately

impacted by Climate Change, and contain households with annual income at or below 60% of State Median Income. The following census tracts within in the City are DACs:

- 36111951700
- 36111951800
- 36111952000
- 36111952100
- 36111952400

Stakeholders reported that DACs identified by the State of New York do not correspond exactly to low-income areas within the City of Kingston. Due to issues with the 2020 Census, certain low-income block groups within the Midtown area were merged with higher income block groups. As a result, certain areas which would be considered as economically disadvantaged have not been properly identified. The City continues to work with State officials to obtain resources and funding to aid low-income residents within the City's Midtown area.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	2
Special-Needs	0
Total	2

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	2
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	2

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

KHA plans to engage in multiple phases of renovations to its properties. The Leonard & Vera Van Dyke Apartments are in the process of being converted into LIHTC properties. KHA plans to begin renovations of 107 units at Rondout Gardens, 98 units at Colonial Gardens, and 60 units at Wiltwyck Gardens. KHA has requested 103 Project Based Vouchers from the State of New York to provide additional assistance to tenants who are searching for housing in the City of Kingston.

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

KHA is governed by a Finance Committee which reports to a board of commissioners. The board consists of seven members, five of which are appointed by the Mayor of Kingston, and the other two are required to be current tenants. KHA conducts regular tenant meetings to ask for feedback on services provided and to inform tenants about changes in administration and maintenance issues.

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

No, the PHA is not troubled.

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

Introduction

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

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

The City of Kingston is part of the Ulster County Continuum of Care (UCCoC) system which addresses the needs of the City's homeless and "at risk" populations. Although a variety of housing resources and programs are offered to meet the needs of various homeless sub-populations, continued integration of resources and programming and the development of additional housing accommodations are needed.

The UCCoC has identified several areas of need regarding homelessness. Shelters and other organizations that provide services to various homeless populations require more resources to provide for homeless families. Examples of services needed for this population include better childcare and access to affordable food sources. Additionally, there is a need to develop more workforce development programs for individuals who have experienced homelessness. Transportation is also an area of need because individuals experiencing homelessness living within the city often must choose between work and housing as job opportunities exist away from affordable housing and supportive services.

Each year, the UCCoC conducts a Point-in-Time count of the persons residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities and places not meant for human habitation. This information is used to understand the emergency needs of homeless persons so that they can be addressed adequately and efficiently. The City will use the information generated by the PIT and other studies conducted by the UCCoC to inform its budget and planning process.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Kingston partners with nonprofit and regional bodies to address the emergency and transitional housing needs of individuals experiencing homelessness. Recently the city has received a \$15 million Homeless Housing Assistance Program (HHAP) grant from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). HHAP grant funding is provided to projects that offer emergency, transitional, or permanent supportive housing for homeless households in New York State. This funding will be used to help develop affordable housing opportunities in the City. The UCCoC leads the effort in implementing the Coordinated Entry System (CE) to provide a single point of access to determine the housing and social service needs of homeless persons. Further, the City will utilize its CDBG dollars to support emergency shelter,

rapid rehousing and homeless prevention activities to meet the needs of the homeless in the City.

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

The City's homeless services providers continue to move toward rapid rehousing and developing more affordable housing opportunities as an effective means of shortening a household's time experiencing homelessness and/or in an emergency shelter. A critical component is the wraparound services households need to be stable in housing.

Increasing the inventory of permanent housing with supportive services is a priority for the City. Most people experiencing chronically homeless have severe mental illness and/or substance abuse issues. They require long-term, affordable housing options with supportive services to make the transition to residential stability. In addition to permanent affordable housing, the City's strategy for ending chronic homelessness addresses each of the issues that most often cause this problem:

- The high prevalence of substance abuse and mental illness among chronically homeless individuals
- Inadequate education and/or job skills among many homeless persons
- The shortage of affordable rental housing in the City of Kingston

The City will continue to use CDBG funds for support services for the homeless through various programs. These services will range from direct counseling at homeless facilities to employment and educational counseling. The Ulster County Department of Social Services will provide a variety of support services to homeless families and individuals who receive housing assistance. Non-profit organizations such as the Family of Woodstock, RUPCO, and Catholic Charities serving the homeless individuals and families in the City.

The primary needs identified have been the need to address the root causes of homelessness such as lack of employment skills, substance abuse, mental illness and domestic violence. By dealing with these issues, the number of people returning to homeless facilities can be reduced thereby increasing the capacity of existing facilities to accommodate additional homeless families and individuals.

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

The City of Kingston will consider using its CDBG dollars for homelessness prevention activities such as rental assistance and utility arrearage payments, as well as support the existing agencies that provide such resources like RUPCO, Family of Woodstock, and Catholic Charities. Further, the creation of new affordable units, Accessory Dwelling Units, and supportive housing will aid in preventing instances of homelessness for those exiting institutions or the criminal justice system by providing available units upon discharge.

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

Introduction:

The City of Kingston has completed the 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which documents the various impediments to fair housing choice. The preparation of this Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) serves as a component of the City of Kingston’s efforts to satisfy the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, which requires that any community receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds affirmatively further fair housing. While fair housing and affordable housing are different from each other, there is an inextricable link between the two as the majority of affordable housing is located in neighborhoods with lower access to opportunities such as education, public transportation, job centers, etc.

According to the City of Kingston’s 2024-2028 Analysis of Impediments (AI), the following impediments were identified:

1. A general lack of affordable housing has a greater negative impact on lower income families with children, minorities, people with disabilities and potentially other members of the protected classes.
2. Overall low incomes and high poverty rates across various racial/ethnic groups and household types in the City, thus limiting their housing choice.
3. The age and size of housing units in the City. Over half of the units in the City were built prior to 1939 and are deteriorating and unsafe. Due to age many of the units cannot accommodate larger families, thus limiting their fair housing choice.

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

The following table lists of actions the City of Kingston will take to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing:

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
Impediment A: A general lack of affordable housing has a greater negative impact on lower income families with children, minorities, people with disabilities and potentially other members of the protected classes			
Facilitate the development of new affordable and preservation of existing affordable housing for members of the protected	Kingston Office of Community Development Kingston Department of Housing Initiatives	Number of affordable units built by income level; number of affordable units preserved through rehabilitation and	2024-2028

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
<p>classes (race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, creed, sexual orientation, military status, age, marital status)</p> <p>Conduct paired testing in order to reveal possible housing discrimination based on race, disability, familial status, lawful source of income, and other grounds.</p> <p>Preparation of an Anti-Displacement Plan to protect long-term residents from displacement due to rising rents and home prices</p>	<p>Affordable housing developers and builders including those building new units under the inclusionary zoning ordinance, local and regional supportive service agencies, Kingston Housing Authority</p>	<p>weatherization; number of households assisted by race, ethnicity, disability status, familial status; number of households provided supportive services to maintain housing by race, ethnicity, disability status, familial status</p> <p>Work towards reaching the City-wide goal of approving 1,000 new housing units by 2029</p>	
<p>Impediment B: Overall low incomes and high poverty rates across various racial/ethnic groups and household types, thus limiting their housing choice</p>			
<p>Provide targeted financial education to members of the protected classes including the Hispanic and female-headed households subpopulations who both experience high levels of poverty</p> <p>Provide resources to single parent with children households (Single mother homes make up 83.1% of all people living in poverty in the City)</p> <p>Provide job training opportunities to help lower income residents increase their skills and employment opportunities</p> <p>Draft a language access plan to assist racial/ethnic minorities</p>	<p>Office of Community Development Nonprofit organizations that provide job training and related services to lower income residents, Local and regional HUD-certified housing counselors</p>	<p>Number of people participated in financial education programs; number of homebuyers assisted by race, ethnicity, income, disability</p> <p>Number of persons who participated in job training programs</p> <p>Language Access Plan for LEP populations approved by Common Council</p>	<p>2024-2028</p>
<p>Impediment C: The age and size of housing units in the City. Over half of the units in the City were built prior to 1939 and are deteriorating and unsafe. Due to age many of the units cannot accommodate larger families or individuals with disabilities, thus limiting their fair housing choice.</p>			
<p>Use new form-based code to support higher density housing, infill housing, multifamily housing.</p>	<p>Office of Community Development Department of Housing Initiatives Zoning Advisory Board</p>	<p>Number of large (3+ bedroom) housing types approved and developed</p>	<p>2024-2028</p>

Actions	Entities Responsible	Benchmark	Time to Complete
<p>Fund housing rehabilitation programs to bring available units up to safe standards.</p> <p>Invest in the development of 3+ bedroom housing types in the City.</p>	<p>Affordable housing developers and builders including those building new units under the inclusionary zoning ordinance, local and regional supportive service agencies, Kingston Housing Authority</p>	<p>Number of high density, multi-family, and infill housing units developed</p> <p>Number of housing units rehabilitated and preserved.</p>	

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

A major impediment to the City of Kingston's ability to meet underserved needs is the limited amount of funding to address identified priorities. The City will continue to seek public and private resources to leverage its entitlement funds in assisting with implementation of policies and programs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Kingston will continue to support its goals of maintaining and expanding affordable housing opportunities for residents. The City will allocate CDBG funds to support homebuyer programs and rental assistance provided by non-profit organizations.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

There is a continued need to provide education and outreach to prevent incidence of lead-poisoning. In cases where lead-poisoning has occurred there is a need to test for and abate lead hazards to create lead safe housing units. Additionally, due to the City of Kingston's old housing stock, rehabilitation efforts funded by the City will include removing lead-based paint from these homes.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Kingston will continue to administer CDBG fund to projects which address areas which have been determined to be a geographic priority, such as the Midtown Area and the Downtown/Waterfront Area. These areas have high concentrations of poverty and require further investment. For this reason, the City will continue to provide funds and services to the Midtown and Downtown/Riverfront areas.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Kingston relies on a network of public sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations to deliver needed housing and community development services to City residents, particularly the homeless and special needs populations. The Office of Community Development (OCD) administers CDBG funds to this network and provides guidance on the appropriate uses of CDBG funds. The City will continue to strengthen its working relationships with local and regional social service agencies. Public and non-profit agencies that are critical to the institutional structure must work cooperatively, and OCD staff have the ability and expertise to deliver

services efficiently and effectively, often with years of expertise in their respective fields.

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

The Office of Community Development (OCD) will continue to work with the Kingston Housing Authority and private housing developers to provide housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents in the City. Additionally, the City will work with UCCoC to identify homeless populations and subpopulations that are in need of housing and social services. The OCD will administer CDBG funds to address the shortage of affordable housing and the need for more comprehensive and adaptable social service programs within the City.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
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Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

Sort order	Type	Data Source Name	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month and day) is covered by this data set?	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
<TYPE=[pivot_table] VERSION=[2] REPORT_GUID=[884DC1E44796F035A521FE96F1A3ABF2]>												