

City of Kingston, NY

Community Development Block Grant Consolidated Strategy and Plan

Five Year Plan / Annual Plan
July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2023



Steven T. Noble, Mayor

**Prepared by:
Office of Economic & Community Development
Brenna L. Robinson, Director**

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This Five-Year Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Kingston by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG).

The purpose of developing a Consolidated Plan involves three primary goals which are defined by HUD: to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low and moderate income persons. The primary means to this end is to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations, in the production and operation of affordable housing.

This Plan covers the period beginning July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2023, including five CDBG program years. Programs and activities described in this Plan are intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents within the boundaries of the City of Kingston, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents, families, racial minorities, and individuals with special needs. The City will also use this Plan to coordinate with other federal, state grant and loan programs and County of Ulster initiatives.

A completed draft of this Plan was made available for public review, and the final public meeting was held on May 1, 2019. The final Draft Plan is available on the City's website www.kingston-ny.gov and in print form at the Community Development Office.

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

The Priority Needs outlined in this plan include: Decent Housing, Neighborhood Stabilization, Expanding Economic Opportunity, and addressing Homeless Needs in the Community.

The following objectives are contained in the elements of each of the coordinated planning documents and were used in developing the priorities of the 2019 to 2023 Consolidated Plan:

- Provide additional supply of safe, sanitary housing at price and rent levels appropriate to the varied financial capabilities of City of Kingston residents, and provide for diversity in type, density and location of housing with special emphasis on maintaining and improving neighborhood stability.
- Facilitate the retention of existing housing for low and moderate income households throughout the community.
- Facilitate the development of multi-family housing for various income levels and populations especially low-and moderate income and persons with disabilities and special needs.
- Develop eviction prevention programs within the City of Kingston.
- Develop and maintain adequate public services, and facilities to preserve, protect and enhance the overall quality of life in the City of Kingston.

- Foster a diverse economy that will minimize the impacts of cyclical economic downturns on the City and its residents.
- Create living wage jobs in the City.
- Promote and support job training and education programs designed to offer enhanced access to employment by low and moderate income or unskilled persons.
- Foster a positive business climate in Kingston and promote the City as a desirable place to live, work and visit.

Funding determinations will be allocated for programs in the following areas:

1. Affordable Housing Assistance;
2. Housing Rehabilitation and Accessibility Improvements to Housing Units;
3. Reduction of Slum/Blight conditions in targeted neighborhoods;
3. Youth and Community Public Service Programs;
4. Business Facade and Sidewalk Improvements;
5. Economic Development Programs;
6. Public Facilities and Infrastructure;
7. Community Policing and Public Safety Initiatives;
8. Parks and Recreation Improvements;
9. Lead Hazard Prevention and Improvements

The objectives and desired outcomes outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the programs. In all cases, the City used the presumption of level funding of the CDBG program. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

As we address Kingston's priority community development needs, the City strives to meet the Community Development Block Grant Program's statutory goals and regulatory requirements. These include increasing the number of housing units, providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities, principally for extremely low, low and moderate income City residents.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Kingston prepares an annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) which identified several areas that call for improvements to oversight over regulatory compliance, the need to better assess the capacity of sub-recipients to undertake CDBG sponsored projects, and meeting projected housing goals established by the 5 Year Consolidated Plan. Greater efforts are and will continue to be made to properly administer the CDBG program by maintaining the timeliness of program expenditures, appropriately planning for project completion, sufficiently monitoring sub-recipients' use of CDBG funds and effectively targeting program dollars where they are most needed.

During the past five years of the 2014-2018 Consolidated Plan the City managed approximately \$3,486,025 in funds that were utilized to develop and improve affordable housing, address vital infrastructure needs, provided approximately 15% of each annual allocation for public service programs targeted to youth and at-risk individuals, and supported economic development programs working with our partner agencies.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

This Plan is the product of public outreach, community meetings, public hearings, and consultations with housing, community and economic development providers providing housing and delivering services in the City of Kingston.

Consultations began in the fall of 2018 with a public meeting being held in October for the City's upcoming 2019 CDBG program. Direct planning for the consolidated plan included phone and in person meetings, and surveys with service providers, business and civic leaders, and other governmental agencies charged with addressing the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals by programs and service, employment opportunities, and housing needs. In particular, the leadership of the Ulster County Continuum of Care and RUPCO Inc. were essential to providing statistical data to back up discussions with many agencies and service providers.

5. Summary of public comments

[Will be inserted once received]

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

During the planning process all comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan is a working document that expresses the needs and priorities of the residents and leadership of the City of Kingston. This "snapshot" is intended to be comprehensive and shall serve as a roadmap for activities to be strategically undertaken to address the needs of low and moderate income families and neighborhoods. The plan however cannot forecast the availability of funding to undertake each project and activity in an environment of precarious budgets, wellbeings of partner agencies that will be responsible for undertaking many of the programs identified in this document, and the changing nature of public priorities and needs over time.

The key activities of the Consolidated Plan, informed by the data and analysis contained herein, includes the retention and creation of decent housing, neighborhood stabilization and fostering a suitable living environment, expanding economic opportunities, and addressing the needs of the homeless, at-risk, and special needs populations.

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 Economic & Community Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

When the City of Kingston was designated an Entitlement Community in 2005, the City chose the Office of Economic and Community Development (OECD) as the City Department responsible for the administration of the Community Development Block Grant program. The City of Kingston does not receive Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for People with Aids (HOPWA) funding. The City of Kingston, working in collaboration with RUPCO, is administering a NYS Promoting Homeownership HOME grant. The funding recently ended and the City is working to apply for another round of funding to continue this work.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Consultations began in the fall of 2018 with a public meeting being held in October for its upcoming 2019 CDBG program. Direct planning for the consolidated plan included phone and in-person meetings, and surveys with service providers, business and civic leaders, and other governmental agencies charged with addressing the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals by programs and service, employment opportunities, and housing needs. In particular, the leadership of the Ulster County Consortium of Care Committee and RUPCO Inc. were essential to providing statistical data to back up discussions with many agencies and service providers.

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

The nature of supports for homeless and special needs persons offered in the City is comprehensive, from sheltered industries and employment assistance, case management for substance abuse and mental illness, residential rehabilitation group homes, and supportive living arrangements. The City of Kingston is a small city of less than 25,000 persons and does not have the current capacity to lead the coordination of services, however the city does play a role within the coordination structure by serving on the Ulster County Consortium of Care and thus exchanges information regularly.

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

The city plays host to the majority of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals in Ulster County as the proximity to transportation, housing, and services are concentrated in our community. As indicated, the city holds a seat on the Consortium of Care and coordinates services and resource allocations with partners of the committee.

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

The Consortium of Care and Family of Woodstock, the main provider of homeless services in the County of Ulster, and RUPCO were instrumental in providing data and feedback to define goals and objectives as they relate to homeless services and housing needs more generally.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	RURAL ULSTER PRESERVATION CO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	RUPCO is a key partner with the City of Kingston on housing related issues by working together to provide housing rehabilitation, housing choice vouchers, and homebuyer assistance. Several meetings were conducted to discuss the development and collaboration on a Midtown revitalization strategy area to target the most distressed neighborhoods of the City. RUPCO also provided resources and assisted in the development of data collection.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Family of Woodstock, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth 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?	Outreach to the organization was made to assess and evaluate needs and priorities for the consolidated plan. The City will continue to work closely with Family of Woodstock to address the needs of homeless and low income persons in our community.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingston Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	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 Kingston Public Housing Authority manages Housing Choice Vouchers for the City of Kingston and all public housing properties. Outreach was conducted to assess needs of public housing residents and the organization. Future coordination is needed to address City of Kingston infrastructure issues adjacent to public housing and public safety concerns.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Ulster County Department of Health provides lead testing and lead safe practices training. They also work to remediate hazardous conditions after lead poisonings have been identified. The City of Kingston will continue coordination with the Department of Health through participation with Block-by-Block inspections with our Building and Safety Department, technical assistance and referral, and future collaboration on a lead based paint hazard control and prevention grant.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Business Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Ulster County Business Services was included in a survey sent to businesses and business organizations. They responded to the survey and provided input on business needs in Kingston.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Department of Social Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Child Welfare Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs 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 Commissioner was consulted to discuss available services and programs for low and moderate income persons in the County. The City will continue to coordinate and collaborate to improve service delivery and outcomes.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Office of Human Rights
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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 City's Office of Human Rights is the first referral source for Fair Housing complaints. Through restructuring they now have a designated board position on the Community Development Advisory Board/Fair Housing Committee. Continued coordination will occur to address Fair Housing issues in the City.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	City Of Kingston, Building and Safety Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Building and Safety Division of the City of Kingston conducts residential safety inspections, organizes "block-by-block" targeted neighborhood inspections, and maintains the landlord registration program for the City. Continued coordination will occur with this department to address lead-based paint hazards, evaluate housing units, and Fair Housing complaints.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Office of Employment & Training
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis 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 director was consulted to discuss current programs and initiatives to address employment and training needs in the City. Continued collaboration will occur to ensure employment and training opportunities are being disseminated to the long-term unemployed.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Resource Center for Independent Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	RCAL provides services to persons with disabilities and in particular struggles to find appropriate housing options. The City will work to improve coordination between our agencies and need to better address resources for special needs persons in rental units. In addition, the City could modify our building codes to address accessibility issues.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster County Office for Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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 for the Aging discussed the needs of elderly citizens in the community as they relate to health, housing and general well-being. 20.94% of residents of the city are sixty or more years of age and issues such as housing accessibility, access to home health services, recreational opportunities geared towards older residents, and infrastructure improvements, such as sidewalk accessibility were all discussed.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Planning Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - Local Planning organization Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Kingston Planning Department is currently undertaking a revision of the City's zoning regulations to expand multi-family and affordable housing development within the City.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Arts Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization Business Leaders Major Employer

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Kingston Arts Advisory Board is comprised of major employers, entrepreneurs, non-profits, financial institution representatives, and independent artists. There is a growing segment of the local economy dependent on the arts and creative economy. Their input was valuable in examining goals and objectives and economic analysis of that segment of the Kingston economy.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Gateway Community Industries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Gateway Community Industries provides comprehensive services for special needs individuals in the City of Kingston, working closely with agencies of the CoC. Funding cutbacks from the state may mean a significant reduction in the very vital sheltered industry component of the program. Future coordination to better communicate gaps in access to transportation and infrastructure improvements will continue.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Office of Engineering
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Infrastructure Improvements
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Kingston Office of Engineering was consulted to discuss needed infrastructure improvements, especially as they relate needed improvements located in low/moderate neighborhoods. Areas of need include improvements to sewer lines and sidewalks. The office will continue to lead all City infrastructure projects.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	Bailey Pottery
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Bailey Pottery is a national company with a manufacturing center in Midtown Kingston. The City will continue to coordinate with this employer to help improve the economic climate and create new jobs.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingston Local Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Civic Leaders Economic Dev. Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The KLDC, a non-profit economic development organization, was consulted through the President and staff to examine programs and initiatives that could better serve redevelopment targets. Future coordination will include collaboration on small business programs.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	R&F Paints
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	R&F Paints is a national company with a manufacturing center in Midtown Kingston that draws an international clientele to the area for this specialty product. The City will continue to coordinate with this employer to help improve the economic climate and create new jobs.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	O Positive Festival
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The O+ Festival is an annual event that highlights the need for health care among artists by providing free and low cost health care services to entertainers in exchange for performance.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	SUNY Ulster
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	SUNY Ulster was consulted to identify educational needs and opportunities in the city. SUNY Ulster will be a major factor in the delivery of educational services as they begin programs through the STRIVE Plan.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Ulster BOCES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Ulster BOCES provides career and technical education and was consulted to identify needs and opportunities for collaboration to better meet the needs of Kingston residents.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	SUNY New Paltz
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	SUNY New Paltz, located 14 miles from the City of Kingston, is the County's only public four year educational facility. The City consulted with SUNY New Paltz to identify areas of collaboration to better meet the educational needs of local residents.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Kingston Parks & Recreation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Department was interviewed regarding their departmental needs. They provided their five-year capital plan.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingston Land Trust, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Kingston Land Trust was interviewed and provided information and data.

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

The City of Kingston as the County Seat of Ulster County is home to many large and small non-profits. It would be beyond the capacity of the Office of Community Development to arrange consultations with every service provider in the community, so instead the main objective was to reach the key leaders in each area of service delivery, while opening the process in a number of ways such as social networking through Facebook and direct e-mails to allow for feedback from as many organizations and individuals as possible.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	RUPCO	The shared goals of providing safe quality housing choices for low income individuals and families.
Kingston 2025	City of Kingston Planning Department	The Kingston 2025 is a planning document outlining goals and strategies for community growth and sustainability for the City.
Local Waterfront Revitalization and Implementation	City of Kingston	The waterfront is a significant economic and cultural asset for the City. Continued strategic investments in the waterfront will assist in job creation and provide economic opportunity for the low and moderate income residents that reside in that section of the City.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Heritage Area Plan	City of Kingston	The Heritage Area Plan includes areas for revitalization as well as regulatory requirements for parcels located within the Heritage Area Zone, additionally providing a rich catalog of historic city assets.
Ulster County Transportation Council Plans	Ulster County	The Transportation Council has prepared numerous studies that directly impact transportation in the City including Inter-model Facility Site Location, I-587 Intersection Study, and Route 32 at Fair Street Intersection study. These plans help to inform targeted investments as accessible transportation was identified as a major concern.
STRIVE	Ulster County	STRIVE is a collaboration between Suny Ulster, the City of Kingston School District, the City of Kingston, and Ulster County aimed at improving access to educational opportunity in the city. The first main project is to convert the former Sophie Finn Elementary building into a satellite Kingston campus for SUNY Ulster.
Parks and Recreation Master Plan	City of Kingston	The Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies many areas of capital need and effectively catalogs each of the major park spaces in the city. Free and low cost recreational opportunity was identified as a significant need during consultations.
Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI)	City of Kingston / New York State	The DRI Strategic Investment Plan identifies key projects to help improve economic development within the City.

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(I))

The primary area of consultation included various departments of Ulster County. As the seat of government, the City enjoys a close working relationship to the County of Ulster and collaborates on numerous projects within the City. The City received input from a variety of public and private sources spanning the areas of service delivery, economic development, and housing advocates in preparation of this plan.

New York State

The Division of Housing and Community Renewal provides grants and loans for the construction, rehabilitation and improvement of affordable housing; interprets the State's Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Construction Code and administers the Housing Trust Fund Program, Low Income Tax Credit Program and Housing Development Trust Fund.

The Department of Social Services, together with non-profit sponsors, develops permanent, supportive, transitional and emergency housing and supportive programs targeted specifically to the lowest income households. Many non-profits use State DSS programs to develop homeless facilities.

A number of State human services agencies are also part of the institutional structure by which the supportive housing strategy for those with special needs in Kingston will be carried out including: the Division of Substance Abuse Services, the Office of Mental Health, the State Office for the Aging, the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

Federal Government

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding for all grants that are contained in this document.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York provides subsidies for the development of housing for first-time homebuyers or low income renters.

The U.S. Department of Commerce makes grants available through its Economic Development Administration for job creation activities.

Other

The City of Kingston Conservation Advisory Council and recent emergency management planning resources were consulted to assess the resiliency efforts and natural disaster effects on affordable housing. Broadband providers Verizon Wireless and Crown Castle Fiber were consulted to assess availability of broadband access.

Narrative (optional):

The City received input from a variety of public and private sources spanning the areas of service delivery, economic development, and housing advocates in preparation of this report.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

In preparation of this plan, the City of Kingston conducted numerous public outreach efforts including newspaper advertisements, website and Facebook communication, phone calls, in person interviews, surveys, and public meetings at City Hall. Both traditional and grassroots outreach strategies were employed to foster a comprehensive citizen participation process generating a greater awareness of the process and programs funded by CDBG dollars.

Public comment was actively solicited at all public meetings and hearings. In general, public participation included comments to favor specific projects that they would like to see supported rather than particular goals for the program more generally. More than \$731,000 dollars of requests were solicited during the planning for the 2019 Action Plan representing dozens of non-profit organizations and service providers.

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	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-targeted/broad community	Public meeting notices were placed in the Daily Freeman, the City's only daily paper, to promote the process, solicit comments and encourage attendance at public meetings on 11/09/18, 11/19/18, 11/28/18, 11/30/18, 12/4/18, 12/12/18, 12/18/18, 2/12/19, 2/28/19, 3/6/19, 3/11/19, 4/8/19, 4/29/19, and 5/1/19. In general, attendance at resulting public meetings did not increase from previous years.	No comments were received due to newspaper advertisements but comments were received at the public meetings concerning housing expenses, high rental rates and the need for more housing.	Not applicable.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Posting to the City's Facebook pages in both English and Spanish, posting of notices and documents to the City's Office of Economic and Community Development web page.	No comments were received due to newspaper advertisements but comments were received at the public meetings concerning housing expenses, high rental rates and the need for more housing.	Not applicable.	
3	In person meeting/Emails	Homelessness	Phone interviews and e-mail surveys were conducted with the Ulster County Continuum of Care, Ulster County Department of Social Services, Gateway Community Industries, and Family of Woodstock.	Responses concerned the need for additional funding and services to address homelessness.	Not applicable.	http://www.kingston-ny.gov/content/76/78/1003/default.aspx

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)
4	In person meeting/Emails	Persons with disabilities	Phone interviews were conducted with The Human Rights Commission, City of Kingston Office of Human Rights, Family of Woodstock, Resource Center for Independent Living, Gateway Community Industries, Ulster County Department of Aging, and Resource Center for Accessible Living.	Responses concerned the need for additional funding and services for persons with disabilities.	Not applicable.	
5	In person meeting/Emails	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	An emailed survey was developed to target public and assisted housing programs and residents. Surveys were sent to RUPCO, Habitat for Humanity, Family of Woodstock, Kingston Housing Authority, Ulster County Department of Health, Ulster County Department of Social Services, Ulster County Community Action, and Kingston Land Trust.	Responses concerned the need for additional funding and services to house more people of low to moderate income including the need for additional low and moderate income housing units.	Not applicable.	

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)
6	In person meeting/Emails	Area Churches	Online survey was developed to target businesses. Online surveys were sent to Bailey Pottery, Kingston Local Development Corporation, Health Alliance of the Hudson Valley, R&F Paints, O Positive Festival, SUNY Ulster, Ulster BOCES, SUNY New Paltz, Workers Justice Center, Don Tallerman, Arts Advisory Council, and Nobody Leaves Kingston.	Responses concerned the need for additional funding and programs for job training and affordable housing for employees.	Not applicable.	
7	In person meeting/Emails	Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Commercial/Industrial business owners	In person interviews were conducted with the City of Kingston Office of Economic and Community Development, City of Kingston Planning Department, and City of Kingston Parks and Recreation.	Information was provided on current activities and needs for capital improvements.	Not applicable.	

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)
8	In person meeting/Emails	Education Interests in the City	Emails were sent to the Ulster County Office for Aging.	Responses concerned the need for additional funding and services to address seniors, especially low income seniors.	Not applicable.	
9	In person meeting/Emails	Civic and Business Leaders making a unique contribution.	Board meetings were conducted in February, March and April 2019.		Not applicable.	
10	In person meeting/Emails	Latino Business Interests	Presentation at a meeting and feedback from the Council was obtained on April 23, 2019.		Not applicable.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment was compiled by evaluating data provided from studies and reports, a field canvas that included door-to-door interviews and block and parcel data collection through a windshield survey, an on-line survey, consultations and focus groups with service providers, civic and business leaders, and a series of public meetings to gather community input.

The City of Kingston recognizes the priority goals of the Community Development Program as assigned by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Throughout the development of this Five-Year Plan, these priority goals were used as models to help define local priority needs and strategies for meeting those needs. The goals as stated by HUD are:

1. Decent housing includes assisting homeless persons to obtain appropriate housing; assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless; retention of affordable housing stock; increasing the availability of permanent housing in standard condition and at an affordable cost to low- and moderate-income families and individuals, particularly to members of disadvantaged minority groups without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, family status, or disability. Decent housing also includes increasing the supply of supportive housing, which combines structural features and services needed to enable persons with special needs, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, to live with dignity and independence; and providing housing affordable to low- and moderate-income persons that is accessible to job opportunities.
2. A suitable living environment includes improving the safety and the overall Livability of the City's neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within a community or geographical area through the special de-concentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural or aesthetic value; and conservation of energy resources.
3. Expand economic opportunities includes job creation and retention; establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses); the provision of public services concerned with employment; the provision of jobs involved in carrying out activities under programs covered by this Plan to low- and moderate-income persons living in the areas affected by those programs and activities; availability of mortgage financing for low- and moderate-income persons at reasonable rates using nondiscriminatory lending practices; access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and empower self-sufficiency opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally

assisted and public housing.

The City has relied upon three primary discovery processes for the purpose of assigning priority to recognized community needs for the next five (5) year period. That process being, the analysis of relevant data, and input from active community development stakeholders and general community input.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The primary housing need for the City of Kingston is access to affordable housing units. The majority of both homeowners and renters are considered "rent burdened," meaning they allocate more than 30% of household income on housing expenses.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	23,456	23,823	2%
Households	9,871	9,883	0%
Median Income	\$31,594.00	\$43,680.00	38%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,030	1,785	1,730	975	3,200
Small Family Households	475	705	575	450	1,345
Large Family Households	180	75	95	55	280
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	374	490	270	175	870
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	320	240	230	100	225
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	430	389	240	204	465

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2009-2013 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	10	30	0	0	40	0	4	0	0	4
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	80	45	10	165	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	30	4	60	20	114	10	0	10	10	30
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,025	465	75	0	1,565	325	150	170	15	660

	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)	240	430	530	80	1,280	60	115	185	205	565
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	120	0	0	0	120	40	0	0	0	40

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 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	1,100	585	180	35	1,900	335	160	175	25	695
Having none of four housing problems	375	790	925	385	2,475	60	255	450	530	1,295
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	120	0	0	0	120	40	0	0	0	40

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 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	450	410	195	1,055	0	95	115	210
Large Related	100	70	29	199	54	4	25	83
Elderly	360	255	80	695	265	105	150	520
Other	410	265	305	980	70	70	60	200
Total need by income	1,320	1,000	609	2,929	389	274	350	1,013

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 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	390	140	50	580	0	60	75	135
Large Related	85	50	4	139	50	0	10	60
Elderly	230	150	10	390	210	25	50	285
Other	365	200	10	575	70	70	30	170
Total need by income	1,070	540	74	1,684	330	155	165	650

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 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	60	84	34	10	188	10	0	10	0	20
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	30	20	50	0	0	0	10	10

	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
Other, non-family households	0	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	60	84	104	30	278	10	0	10	10	30

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Single person households in need of housing assistance in Kingston are typically seniors. However, the number of single person households in need of housing assistance is not estimated by 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.

The City does not have data regarding the number and types of families who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and are in need of housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

As indicated in the tables above, the most common housing problem for Kingston residents is housing cost burden. According to Tables 9 and 10, 30% of renters and 10% of homeowners making less than the AMI spend between 30% and 50% of their incomes on housing costs, and another 17% of renters and 7% of homeowners making less than the AMI spend more than 50% of their incomes on housing costs (what is considered extremely cost burdened).

According to 2009-2013 CHAS data contained in Table 6 above, 5,545, or approximately 57%, of Kingston’s 9,720 households (2009-2013 CHAS) have reported incomes not exceeding greater than 80% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). 2,030, or 21%, have reported incomes of 30% or less of the HAMFI.

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

The need to address housing cost burden is greater for renters than homeowners, especially extremely low-income renters who are spending 50% or more of their income on housing costs.

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

Low income individuals and families are characterized by housing instability, higher than average incidences of substance abuse, higher levels of single parent households, mental illness or developmental disabilities, lower educational attainment, and higher levels of unemployment. These individuals and families are often working but do not have sufficient income to pay high rents and afford other basic necessities.

The needs for these individuals and families include supports such as subsidized housing and case management, but also life skills, transportation and employment training. High quality housing and general housing stability is important to providing a safe living space from which to address other obstacles.

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 does not provide estimates of the at-risk population, but strategically targets assistance to programs and projects that address the needs of low- and moderate-income individuals.

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

One of the primary housing characteristics that have been linked with instability is lack of affordability; median monthly rents are higher than many low-income families can afford. According to service providers, quality housing is a requirement of stabilization. However, given the age of the housing stock, many units are substandard and in need of repair. In addition, emergency supports, such as housing vouchers, are so low they can push individuals towards housing that is not appropriate, such as mixed housing lacking appropriate supports where recovering substance abusers are cohabiting with active substance users, families are mixed with single individuals, and individuals with diagnosed mental health problems do not receive adequate medical attention.

Discussion

The City has experienced slightly negative population growth over the past several years. So the need for affordable housing to meet the needs of an expanding population is not the policy factor that will influence the production of units in the City over the next five years. Instead, the need for new affordable units in Kingston derives from the three following primary factors: (i) the population is aging in place and becoming poorer; (ii) more individuals and families are receiving public assistance as a greater share of their income; and (iii) the arts and creative economy community, a growing and influential sector of the economy, has pushed for the need to create more affordable live-work housing units.

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

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

Introduction

The tables below provide the number of households, broken down by race/ethnicity, experiencing one or more of four identified housing problems (lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, cost burden greater than 30%). This data is further dissected into subcategories of income. In 2013 (the date of the CHAS data), 73% of the population was White, approximately 15% was Black, and approximately 15% was Hispanic.

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	1,730	139	160
White	1,130	129	120
Black / African American	345	10	35
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,285	500	0
White	830	350	0
Black / African American	185	140	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	29	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	214	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,075	655	0
White	745	485	0
Black / African American	155	70	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	45	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	340	635	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	230	440	0
Black / African American	29	75	0
Asian	10	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	40	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

For households at or below 30% of the AMI, White households represent a lower percentage (65%) of households with one or more housing problems than the White percentage of the total population (73%). Black households compose approximately the same percentage of households with one or more housing problems and of the total population (15%). Hispanic residents represent approximately 14% of the City's population but account for 10% of the households with housing problems within this income range.

Within the income range of 30% – 50% of AMI, White households compose approximately 65% of households with one or more housing problems, lower than the White percentage of the total population. The percentage of households with housing problems that are Black (14%) is comparable to the Black percentage of the City's population. 17% of households with one or more housing problems are Hispanic, slightly higher than the Hispanic proportion of the City's population.

Within the income range of 50% – 80% of AMI, White households account for 69% of households with one or more housing problems, below their percentage of the population. The percentage of households with housing problems that are Black (14%) is comparable to the Black percentage of the City's population. 15% of households with one or more housing problems are Hispanic, also comparable to the Hispanic percentage of the City's population.

Finally, 68% of the households within the income range of 80% to 100% of AMI reporting one or more identified housing problems are White, a percentage lower than their proportion of the City's population. Black households accounted for 9% of this income bracket, a figure below their percentage of the City's population. 21% of households with one or more identified housing problems are Hispanic, higher than the Hispanic percentage of the total population.

Overall, the City of Kingston is home to a diverse population. In 2013 (the date of the CHAS data), 73% of the population was White, approximately 15% was Black, and another approximately 15% was Hispanic. CHAS data shows that the Hispanic population experiences a disproportionately greater housing need. As income levels rise to a greater percent of the AMI, the relative percent of White households with one or more of the identified housing problems also increases.

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

Disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole.

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	1,435	435	160
White	900	355	120
Black / African American	305	50	35
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	30	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	745	1,045	0
White	500	680	0
Black / African American	40	289	0
Asian	4	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

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
Hispanic	174	40	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	355	1,375	0
White	145	1,075	0
Black / African American	95	129	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	100	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	60	915	0
White	15	655	0
Black / African American	0	105	0
Asian	10	30	0

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	80	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

In 2013 (the date of the CHAS data), approximately 73% of the population was White, 15% was Black, 15% was Hispanic and 1.5% was Asian.

Of the households with incomes of 30% or below AMI, White residents represent 73% of the City’s population but only account for 63% of the households experiencing severe housing problems. Black households represent 15% of the total population and 21% of those experience severe housing problems. Hispanic households compose 15% of the total population and 10% of households with severe housing problems.

Within the higher income range of 30% to 50% of AMI, White residents represent 67% of the households experiencing severe housing problems, lower than the percentage of the total City population, while Black residents compose only 5% of the households with severe housing problems. However, Hispanic residents experience a disproportionate need; Hispanic households compose 23% of the households with severe housing problems.

The CHAS data indicates roughly 40% of the households with incomes of between 50% to 80% of AMI reporting severe housing problems are White, 27% are Black, and 30% are Hispanic. Therefore, within this income bracket, Black and Hispanic residents experience a disproportionate housing need.

Finally, while there are considerably fewer households in the 80% to 100% of AMI range with severe housing problems, Asian and Hispanic racial/ethnic groups are overrepresented relative to the City’s demographics while White and Black households are underrepresented.

Overall, disproportionate need is greatest amongst Black and Hispanic households in the City, particularly at the lower income brackets.

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:

This section assesses whether any specific racial or ethnic populations are disproportionately affected by housing cost burden. Housing cost burden refers to the burden of households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Housing cost burden is a significant problem for the City of Kingston. According to 2013 ACS data (the date of the CHAS data presented in the table below), 61% of renters and 37% of homeowners spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. This problem affects households at all income levels but disproportionately affects lower income households, as discussed in Section NA-10. In 2013, approximately 73% of the population was White, 15% was Black, 15% was Hispanic and 1.5% was Asian.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,010	2,180	2,365	160
White	3,705	1,615	1,530	120
Black / African American	525	335	370	35
Asian	120	25	8	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	505	200	355	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Discussion:

White households represent 74% of households with housing cost burdens ranging from 30% to 50%, and Black households compose 15% of households in this category, in line with these populations' share of the City's population. Hispanic households compose only 9% compared to their 15% of the population.

Among households that experience extreme cost burden (costs greater than 50% of a household's income), 65% are White households, 16% are Black households, and 15% are Hispanic households, meaning that none of the racial/ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater extreme housing cost burden.

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

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

Overall, in the category of housing needs and severe housing needs, there is a disproportionate need among Black and Hispanic households in the City, particularly at the lower income brackets.

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

None have been identified in this plan.

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

The highest concentration of households with a Black householder are located in Block Groups 361119517.004, 361119517.002, 361119518.001, and 361119521.002, while the highest concentration of households with a Hispanic householder are located in Block Groups 361119520.002 and 361119521.003, within the Midtown North and South neighborhoods of the City.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing is an important safety net for low income families and individuals to secure housing and avoid homelessness and instability. In 2008, the Kingston Community Development Agency merged with the Kingston Housing Authority to administer the entire City’s Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The combined Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers is 359, though 186 are being used. There is presently a waiting list of 106. The Kingston Housing Authority is the City of Kingston’s Public Housing Authority which is run by an Executive Director and a Board of Directors, independent of the City of Kingston Municipal Government. The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) is an organization with a proud history and enviable reputation. In 1948 its dream of quality, affordable housing for area citizens was formalized. In 1953, it was put into action with the opening of Colonial Gardens. Over the years, hundreds of apartments were constructed and have provided the foundations for family and elderly communities around Kingston. The KHA presently has 6 Housing Projects with a total number of units of 481.

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	481	359	0	359	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Kingston Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

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
# 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
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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:

The need for public housing in Kingston is increasing, as is the amount and type of assistance needed. KHA enjoys 100% occupancy, indicating a high demand for managed affordable housing in the city. Demand for these managed units exceeds the available supply. Turnover among residents of public housing is also relatively low.

There are 37 accessible housing units managed by the Kingston Public Housing Authority. Modifications to units average approximately \$25,000 to \$30,000 per unit at a time when public dollars for such capital investment is in decline. Though there is an increasing need for accessible unit, in many of the units, significant structural barriers exist to allow for accessibility retrofitting. Table 24 above identifies 156 families in Public Housing requesting accessibility features, suggesting demand far exceeds available units.

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

The needs of families and individuals on the waiting list for Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders is difficult to assess because the organization of the selection process does not allow for a complete needs assessment. After completing an application, a basic financial eligibility review is conducted. Only when an opening is available is a more thorough screening conducted where a full background check is performed. At this time, applicants can be removed from the eligibility list based upon criminal records which is the case in as many as 80% of cases for the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list.

The Department of Social Services or Family of Woodstock is offered to individuals needing immediate assistance because KHA does not provide services to individuals or families until they are fully vetted into the program. There is no tracking of individuals who are waiting to become residents of the authority or receive a Housing Choice Voucher.

Identified concerns of residents fall into several categories and vary based upon the neighborhood in which each complex is located. Capital improvements to each facility to maintain the quality of life for residents and structural integrity of the property are essential because of the age of the complexes. Ongoing capital improvements will require a significant infusion of resources.

There is presently a waiting list of 106 for Housing Choice Vouchers. The needs of Housing Choice Voucher holders, a program administered through the KHA, vary, but a chronic issue is the shortage of adequate and safe housing that will accept recipients or meet the housing standards acceptable for placement.

In addition, residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders are in need of managed care and training. The greatest identified problem by the recipients of the program once attaining a

voucher is a lack of family sustaining employment opportunities in the city. Jobs and employment training are among the most immediate needs of these residents. Residents are also in need of mental health managed care and behavioral training to assist with community integration.

Though 359 Housing Choice Vouchers were awarded to the program this year, the program only uses 186 due to lack of resources. According to the Program Administrator, the program has some difficulty finding landlords legally registered with the City of Kingston Landlord Registration and who will participate with the program. Landlord Registration is a local law that requires annual Building and Safety inspections. The program also struggles with identifying suitable families for the program because many meet income eligibility but fail eligibility standards due to sex offender status or prior drug convictions. Special needs voucher holders have an especially difficult time finding accessible units that meet all of the standards.

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

Based on the Housing Affordability statistics discussed earlier in this plan, there is a clear unmet demand for affordable housing evidenced by the high number of families and individuals spending more than 30% of their income on housing. However, the solution is much more complex than simply providing more affordable housing units in the city, presuming sufficient space could be identified and funding could be secured. Economic opportunities that provide for family sustaining wages must be provided so that residents of the city can afford to live. In addition, a sustained period of disinvestment, particularly in Midtown has allowed for the concentration of distressed residential units. Coupled with the age of most residential units citywide, improving the quality of available housing units is another significant need that must be attended to in the coming years. Generally, the housing needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders is generally the same, but more pronounced, compared with the needs of the population at large.

Discussion

There is no denying the important role Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers have had in assisting prevention of homelessness and stabilization in the lives of low-income individuals. Public Housing Residents and Housing Choice Voucher recipients are disproportionately persons of color and persons with special needs. However, the improvement needs of these facilities are profound given the age of the structures and the need for accessibility enhancements. These resources are simply not available at this time. The City of Kingston can support the mission to provide decent quality housing opportunities through continued support of public infrastructure at or near the public facilities, an aggressive code enforcement and landlord registration program to facilitate decent private housing units, and cooperation among city departments that serve the areas such as public works.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homeless needs in the County are largely met through several public and non-profit agencies, including Family of Woodstock, the Consortium of Care agency members, and the Ulster County Department of Social Services. Owing to the success of Housing Choice Vouchers and the extremely effective coordinated efforts of Family of Woodstock, who have provided services in the County since 1970, the homeless population is largely sheltered and provided numerous rehabilitation and developmental services.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	298	6	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	10	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	124	26	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	23	9	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	5	1	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data provided from the PIT report conducted 1/29/2018. It is estimated that had the study been conducted 6 months later, the unsheltered homeless numbers would be higher taking into account weather conditions.

Facility	Location	Number Served	Total Nights	Ave Stay	Target	Service Provider
Darmstadt	Kingston	188	5931	31.2	Individuals	FOW
Family Inn	Kingston	61	8496	46.0	Families	FOW
Family House	Rosendale	126	2537	13.2	Youth	FOW
Washbourne House	Kingston	90	4348	51.0	DV Individuals	FOW
Midway I & II	Kingston, Ellenville	24	4421	184	22 Adolescents/2 babies	FOW
Motels*	Kingston Area	53	unknown	unknown	Emergency Placement	DSS
* Just number of placements from Kingston						
FOW:	Family of Woodstock					
DSS:	Ulster County Department of Social Services					

Table 27 - Homeless Housing Services 2012

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The City has seen an increase in homeless families since 2016. Service providers believe this is due to increased outreach efforts, including involvement from law enforcement during cold days to find homeless individuals and targeted outreach to the warming center and drop in center where homeless individuals and families can find temporary services.

The average length of time homeless is 106 days according to the latest CoC System performance measures. Contributing factors to this are the number of homeless that are sheltered in motel rooms without case management services and the lack of affordable housing for homeless families to transition into. The recidivism rate within 24 months is 25 percent.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	251	24
Black or African American	113	8
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	2	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	249	6
Not Hispanic	183	26

Data Source

Comments:

Data provided from the PIT report conducted 1/29/2018.

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

The most recent PIT count identified 40% of all homeless households are households with children. This data must be contextualized to the time when the study was conducted, which was in the Northeast in last January. Service providers estimate the actual homeless figures to be as much as four times higher during the warmer months.

According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, approximately 20 to 30 homeless veterans live in Ulster County (as of 2017). To address this, the Patriot House was created by acquiring and renovating a home located in a residential section of the Rondout neighborhood. The property was a former assisted living center that was in a state of disrepair. The Patriot House provides eight beds as a transitional facility for eligible single, male homeless Veterans, and was opened in 2014. There are no services targeting female veterans.

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

Based on figures provided of the City's sheltered and unsheltered homeless population, the racial and ethnic composition of the homeless is approximately 60 percent White, 26 percent Black or African American, and 14 percent other or multiple races. This population is also approximately 55 percent Hispanic or Latino. Homelessness disproportionately impacts the Black or African American population and the Hispanic or Latino population in Kingston.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

An estimated 464 persons experience homelessness on a given night, and all except 32 of these persons are sheltered. All but 6 persons in households with both adults and children are sheltered, while all children in households with only children are sheltered. 26 out of 103 persons in adult only households are unsheltered.

Discussion:

Homeless services are primarily provided through the Department of Social Services and Family of Woodstock. Additional agencies provide supports to targeted groups, such as housing assistance for individuals with HIV/AIDS, developmental disabilities, homeless veterans, and mental illness. Owing to the comprehensive case management and service structure coordinated by Family of Woodstock, in collaboration with the CoC and DSS, unsheltered homelessness is not a profound problem in the city. However, cutback to housing programs such as public housing programs, housing choice vouchers, and preventative services will grow the ranks of the homeless in our community.

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

Introduction:

In the City of Kingston several agencies and nonprofit organizations coordinate services for special needs populations including the Resource Center for Accessible Living (RCAL), Aids-Related Community Services (ARCS), the Ulster County Office for the Aging, Ulster-Greene ARC, Ulster County Department of Health (includes Mental Health), Family of Woodstock, Gateway Industries, and the Mental Health Association in Ulster County. As the county seat of Ulster County, many services and programs are provided in the city, providing a high degree of convenience for special need residents. This convenience also draws residents from more rural areas of the county as regular visitors and some choose to relocate. Most special needs persons are characterized as very low income and require extensive supportive services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

As the county seat and only city within Ulster County, most services are concentrated in the City of Kingston. Affordable housing units for placement, access to transportation through City and County para-transit, vocational training and sheltered workshops, and case management services offered through private and public organizations means that the city hosts disproportionate number of special needs individuals. According to 2013-2017 ACS data, 18.8% of Kingston residents have an identified disability. The type of disability varies by age, however reported disabilities are typically concentrated among the senior population, age 65 years and above, within which 15.2% have a hearing difficulty, 23.2% have an ambulatory difficulty, and 11.8% have an independent living difficulty.

Services are offered through a number of programs including the City Parks & Recreation Senior Programs, Office for the Aging, and nutrition programs and there are also several senior housing complexes both publicly and privately organized with varying degrees of support services.

The Ulster County Department of Mental Health is the Local Government Unit responsible for planning, funding, and monitoring of community mental health, developmental disability, and alcohol and substance abuse services in Ulster County. Ulster County's mental health service provider system offers a broad range of services for children, adolescents and adults. School-based services include outpatient assessment and treatment, case management, prevention and education services (participating school districts only). Wellness programs are also available.

Services for individuals with developmental and physical disabilities are primarily served by Ulster-Greene ARC and Gateway Community Industries, providing housing, sheltered workshops, and case management. Hundreds of individuals are served by these services on an annual basis.

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

As the demographic profile of the City is transformed, many supportive service needs are becoming more important. Over 21% of the City population is 60 years or older, making mobility and accessibility enhancements, such as zero grade entries, elevators, and handicapped accessible sidewalks vitally important infrastructure improvements. Physically accessible housing is also needed, including accessibility features like ramps, wider doors, and bathrooms with roll in showers).

Several needs were identified based on consultation with service providers, including sidewalks/accessible ramps, case management and counseling, and a senior center to centralize services and programs for the growing elderly population. Several service providers identified transportation as a critical need for these populations, including transportation that reaches critical medical services.

Kingston is also in need of more respite/emergency beds for person with disabilities, especially an SRO type housing for persons with mental illness and developmental disability. An SRO would allow the individual freedom and independence while also providing them with a 24 hour staff that can assist with case management, medications, shopping, benefits, and provide counsel. This kind of housing has proved to work with these populations, providing the support that people need to stay stable in the community.

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

According to the 2017 New York State HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Report, there are 510 persons living with diagnosed HIV/AIDS in Ulster County. The local Kingston office of Hudson Valley Community Services (HVCS) provides case management to ensure all medical and social service benefits are received, a transportation program, and short-term and emergency housing, among other services. Ulster County and Kingston have a good supply of infectious disease physicians relative to the region, which draws clients into the area. Reliable transportation to appointments and affordable housing are significant needs for this population which is largely met in the City of Kingston as compared to rural areas of the region. Echoing the sentiments of numerous service providers, documentation requirements for clients to access program resources can be onerous and can turn away eligible individuals lacking the administrative skills.

Discussion:

The City of Kingston plays host to a large population of special needs individuals but does not administer any programs or services as they are centralized through Ulster County DSS, Ulster County Department of Health and a number of non-profits. Areas where the city can and should take a proactive role include developing an effective communications system between the various agencies that provide services and city departments, addressing infrastructure needs on city owned and non-profit public facilities, including the addition of accessibility enhancements, and modifying existing programs such as recreational offerings to address the growing population of elderly.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The need for public facility improvements stem from age, utilization, and declining non-profit and municipal budgets to address on-going maintenance and replacement needs. Public facilities can include facilities such as neighborhood centers, shelters for the homeless and educational facilities. Infrastructure improvements include such projects as maintenance or construction of sidewalks, drainage facilities and sewers, and the construction of roads. In the City of Kingston, public facilities, like neighborhood centers, serve a vital role in community life as low cost and free community gathering points for educational programming, service delivery and recreation. The global transformation to a service-based economy has meant more families are working to sustain themselves with low wage jobs, and both parents are working, many at more than one job. In the process, "community," the feeling of fellowship and sharing of collective interests and goals, has slowly eroded. Community based public facilities are essential to a thriving civil society and lay the foundation for collective solutions to community problems. The Rondout, Midtown, and Everette Hodge Community Centers, all of which are open to the public at large, but primarily serve low moderate income individuals, seniors, and youth, run community-based programs almost every day of the year. These publicly owned facilities also serve as satellite locations for community and non-profit outreach to special needs individuals and youth. The extensive public utilization brings wear and tear which municipal budgets cannot sustain in the context of tax caps and overburdened taxpayers.

Capital improvements to public facilities have been in decline not only for municipally owned facilities, but also for non-profits that serve low and moderate income individuals. For example, the YMCA offers youth and family recreation, nutrition and wellness programs in a dated facility that is overburdened with infrastructure needs. It is a conundrum for the YMCA leadership to choose between required improvements to the facility or providing low cost after-school supervised youth programs. This resource drain on needed public facility improvements to continue to serve low income clientele is exactly where CDBG funds are best served: to fill that resource gap.

The City of Kingston dates back to 1652 and was the first Capitol of New York State. Insufficient and aged sewer and waste-water lines cannot support community or economic development goals. Sidewalks, where they exist, were not installed with handicapped access ramps and it is not uncommon to see parents with strollers, or individuals in wheelchairs traveling in the street. Historic and cultural tourism, and proximity to New York City, drives a healthy summer and fall tourist trade throughout the Hudson Valley and the on-going maintenance of public facilities and historic preservation efforts are important to the local economy, while serving to enhance the quality of life for residents of the city.

How were these needs determined?

Consultations with service providers, input from community surveys, public hearings, and focus groups have directed the city to invest in low cost or free neighborhood centers and community/cultural assets, sidewalk improvements (especially in those areas adjacent to schools and large numbers of low income

individuals, such as Flatbush Avenue), sewer and water improvements to sustain economic growth, neighborhood stabilization projects such as façade improvements and increased code enforcement. These projects were cited again and again as highly desired improvements by residents and civic leaders during the public participation process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public Improvements are those improvements that do not qualify under a more specific category of improvement such as "neighborhood center," but is used for general improvements to public spaces. In the City of Kingston, there are many cultural institutions that serve to foster an improved economic development climate and stabilize neighborhoods, such as TransArt, an African American Cultural Center and Historic Preservation Project under development on Henry Street in Midtown, the library at the A.J. Williams-Myers African Roots Center, the Kingston Greenline currently under development, Barmann Park, or the Ulster Performing Arts Center (UPAC) on the Broadway Corridor. These public improvements support far reaching goals.

How were these needs determined?

As detailed above, these needs were determined through consultations with service providers, input from community surveys, public hearings, and focus groups.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services such as programs targeted to youth, public safety and services for special needs populations are the most sought after Community Development Funding, but the program caps these expenditures at 15% of the total entitlement grant. Many area non profits, particularly those that serve youth and families, depend on these funds to continue valuable service programs in the city. Service coordination at the Everette Hodge Community Center provides for GED/ESL programs, youth services and case management. Programs at the Boys & Girls Club teach high risk kids about effective choices for their lives. Public service programs are very important to the city because they enhance the social and cultural capital of low income individuals, prevent poor lifestyle choices such as gang participation and drug use, and fill an important void for the many youth struggling with broken and dysfunctional home lives.

The City has also identified the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area as a neighborhood with particular need for public services. Several of the service centers listed above serve the residents of the Midtown neighborhood.

How were these needs determined?

Because the HUD CDBG entitlement grant to the City of Kingston has been cut from historic highs of almost \$1 million dollars to a projected \$670,000 for program year 2019, many longtime service programs have sustained cuts to annual grant allocations. This has also resulted in new partnerships to

coordinate scarce resources, such as the Parks & Recreation Program and Kingston Cares collaboration at the Everett Hodge Center. Growing incidents of criminal activity including gang affiliation and illegal substance abuse, high rates of poverty, and low rates of educational attainment among minority and special needs populations all point to the need for public services for youth. Public feedback, surveys, monitoring of existing public service projects, and consultations with service providers all direct the city to spend limited public service dollars targeted towards youth and public safety programs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

There are 11,024 units of housing in the City of Kingston, split almost equally between rental units and single-family homes. Kingston composes approximately 13% of Ulster County housing units but contains a greater percentage of multi-family or high-density units in the County, including 34% of the 2 to 4 unit structures, 32% of the 5 to 19 unit structures, and 23% of the County's housing structures with 20 or more housing units. Overall, the City represents 24% of rental units for the entire county. The number of housing units developed has remained relatively flat and no significant increases in housing are projected.

The majority of housing units in the city were built before 1940 (53%), presenting a significant maintenance and rehabilitation challenge for Kingston residents. ESRI forecasts show a projected 14% increase in housing values over the next five years and incomes are not expected to keep pace with this inflation, exacerbating the already significant housing cost burden.

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

Introduction

This section describes the number, type, and tenure of housing in Kingston and whether these housing units meet the needs of city residents.

As shown in the tables below, there are 11,025 housing units in Kingston. Of these, approximately 44% are single-family detached homes, 3% are single-family attached homes, and 31% are multifamily buildings between 2 and 4 units, and 22% are multifamily buildings with greater than 4 units. Approximately 47% of housing units are owner occupied and 53% are renter-occupied. Owned units largely contain three or more bedrooms while rental units contain a mix of one, two, and three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	4,810	44%
1-unit, attached structure	380	3%
2-4 units	3,380	31%
5-19 units	1,890	17%
20 or more units	560	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	4	0%
Total	11,024	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	30	1%	450	8%
1 bedroom	120	3%	1,885	35%
2 bedrooms	1,120	26%	1,775	33%
3 or more bedrooms	3,030	70%	1,305	24%
Total	4,300	100%	5,415	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

The City of Kingston administers the CDBG program in which all recipients must be at or below 80% of AMI, rehabilitating six to eight units of owner-occupied housing per year. The program uses a priority

scoring system that provides points based upon several factors including relative degree of poverty, the degree of code violations and/or health and safety hazards present in the home, especially where children are present, and the impact of this rehabilitation on neighborhood stabilization.

RUPCO manages 117 units, with funding support from a variety of programs including HHAP, NYS HTF, LIHTC, and HFA.

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

At this time, the City does not forecast any foreseeable loss of units from the housing inventory.

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

In June 2009 the Planning Departments of Ulster, Orange and Dutchess Counties published the Three – County Housing Needs Assessment 2006-2020 which included a “gap” analysis on a regional, county, and municipal level. Housing supply (inventory) was compared to demand by income and tenure status (owner and renter) which revealed if demand exceeds supply, and if so, at what extent by household income level. Gaps are an indication that the number of units available, at an affordable price, are not sufficient and households will likely pay more than the 30% cost burden threshold of household income toward housing costs.

The City of Kingston has and is projected to continue to have the most pronounced affordability gaps, for both owners and renters, of the twenty-one municipalities in the county.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing is needed at all income levels to further the objectives of the City's Fair Housing plan. The City is interested in supporting owner occupied housing units to stabilize neighborhoods as 53% of units are currently renter occupied. The City also supports additional affordable, workforce housing, to begin to address the housing affordability gap. In addition, the need to add accessibility enhancements to existing housing units, both rental and single family owner-occupied, and providing rehabilitation services to address the aging housing stock are also priorities. Generally, new development in Kingston has been limited, and therefore needed housing types are not increasing in supply, even as the need grows.

Discussion

The affordability gap documented in the Three-County Housing Needs Assessment 2006-2020 indicates that there is a need for more units and more affordable units to meet the housing demand in Kingston.

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

Introduction

A significant number of homeowners with mortgages and renters are considered cost burdened.

According to 2009-2013 American Community Survey data, the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$171,500, a 98% increase from year 2000, and the median contract rent was \$854, a 64% increase over the year 2000.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	86,700	171,500	98%
Median Contract Rent	520	854	64%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 ACS
Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	880	16.3%
\$500-999	3,135	57.9%
\$1,000-1,499	1,290	23.8%
\$1,500-1,999	90	1.7%
\$2,000 or more	25	0.5%
Total	5,420	100.1%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	365	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,260	230
80% HAMFI	4,035	1,395
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,045
Total	5,660	3,670

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	737	918	1,155	1,479	1,573
High HOME Rent	737	918	1,155	1,400	1,543
Low HOME Rent	693	743	891	1,030	1,148

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:

HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Data Source Comments: HUD FMR and HOME Rents for 2018.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Based on anecdotal evidence and the Needs Assessment section of this Consolidated Plan, a large proportion of households at all income levels are struggling with housing cost burden. There is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels. According to the Housing Affordability table above, for example, there are only 365 units that are affordable to the 2,030 households earning 30% or less of AMI.

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

Previous and anticipated future increases in home values are going to make it more difficult for households to pay for housing expenses. This coupled with the fact that wages are not keeping pace with increased housing costs suggests that housing affordability will grow as a problem in the City of Kingston.

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey data, the median gross rent for the City of Kingston is \$1,034, a 79% increase from the year 2000. Table 33 shows an increase of home values of 98% and median contract rent increasing by 64%. Median gross rent for the City is significantly higher than Fair Market Rent and HOME Rent, indicating that production and preservation of affordable housing is of high priority.

Discussion

Housing costs are a major problem for residents in the City of Kingston, in particular low- and moderate-income households.

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

Introduction

Approximately 35% of owner-occupied housing and 57% of renter-occupied housing have at least one identified housing problem. In most instances, this problem stems from households spending more than 30% of household incomes on housing costs.

Definitions

According to the City's Division of Building and Safety, the jurisdiction does not maintain a formal definition of "substandard condition" or define what parcels are suitable for rehabilitation. Factors that distinguish a property that is unsuitable for rehabilitation are structural deficiencies, cost analysis where rehabilitation would be cost prohibitive, and the impact of rehabilitation on the block conditions.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,505	35%	3,075	57%
With two selected Conditions	15	0%	180	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	2,780	65%	2,160	40%
Total	4,300	100%	5,415	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	55	1%	285	5%
1980-1999	365	8%	275	5%
1950-1979	1,065	25%	1,870	35%
Before 1950	2,810	65%	2,990	55%
Total	4,295	99%	5,420	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	3,875	90%	4,860	90%

Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	175	4%	60	1%
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Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Note on Vacant Properties

There is no official list of vacant properties. It is exceedingly difficult to track REO properties as there is no reporting requirement and no list exists for the jurisdiction. Some REO properties are in excellent condition and others need significant rehabilitation.

The Kingston City Land Bank does retain ownership of 37 vacant properties in the City. The Land Bank was formed to acquire title to city-owned properties and other distressed properties to remove barriers to redevelopment and return vacant properties to the City's tax rolls.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

A more detailed look at the 2013-2017 ACS data shows 53% of units in Kingston were constructed before 1940, indicating that the housing stock in the City is very old. The age of the majority of Kingston's housing units suggests significant investment is needed to maintain and rehabilitate the properties. Owner and rental housing rehabilitation are needed, especially to address lead based paint hazards in units occupied with children under the age of six.

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

Owner-occupied housing units built before 1980 where lead-based paint may be present totals 3,875 units; 90% of all owner-occupied housing units. The number of rental units built before 1980 is 4,860 or 90% of all rental units. Lead-based paint in homes occupied by households with children presents the greatest hazard. According to the information above there are 235 units of housing built before 1980 where children are present. According to 2009-2013 CHAS data contained in Table 6 above, 5,545, or approximately 57%, of Kingston's 9,720 households (2009-2013 CHAS) have reported incomes not exceeding greater than 80% of the HUD Area Median Family Income.

Discussion

The presence of Lead-based paint is a major health concern in households with young children. Lead-based paint is a significant concern given the age of Kingston's housing units discussed above. 2009-2013 CHAS data indicates there are 1,059 households with incomes 0-80% of HUD AMI with children under the age of 6 present.

Resiliency

In 2013, Kingston convened a Waterfront Flooding Task Force to study sea level rise and flood projections, analyze local vulnerability, and recommend strategies for increasing the resilience of waterfront areas. The Task Force published its findings in the 2013 report "Planning for Rising Waters: Final Report of the City of Kingston Tidal Waterfront Flooding Task Force." One of the recommendations set forth in the final report was to encourage safe and resilient structures in the waterfront area through zoning, permitting and building codes in existing and new structures. A specific assessment of the vulnerability of affordable housing to sea level rise and other hazards was considered a longer-term action item.

The City also published a Climate Action Plan in September 2012, outlining the City's goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to minimize future risk to the health and well-being of the Kingston community. The report estimated total greenhouse gas emissions from all Kingston Housing Authority facilities and proposed energy audits at these facilities to identify opportunities to reduce electricity and natural gas usage. Generally, the report recognized the need to provide public services and infrastructure that helps meet the demand for affordable housing in Kingston. The City is undergoing an update to the Climate Action Plan in the next few years.

The City is also engaging with local stakeholders and partners to implement a series of plans for shoreline improvements, mitigate hazards of extreme flooding, and promote better access to the waterfront, including the Rondout Riverport Shoreline Stabilization and Public Access project, the Hudson Landing Promenade project, and implementation following a series of studies in coordination of Cornell University to provide near-construction level design for three sections of Kingston's waterfront. These projects will increase resiliency of the City's shoreline.

Implementation of these proposed action items would be an initial step toward increasing resilience of the low- and moderate-income areas most impacted by natural hazards. The City is also taking steps to implement regulatory changes, including undergoing a zoning code revision that would incorporate waterfront zoning.

Finally, in 2017, Ulster County published an update to its Multi-Jurisdictional National Hazard Mitigation Plan, providing risk assessment profiles and outlining a series of mitigation goals and strategies for the County. According to the assessment, the newest large housing projects in the County have largely avoided hazard areas, although there is still some rural housing development in wooded areas that increases the risk of wildfires and access associated with flooded roads.

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

Introduction

The Kingston Public Housing Authority (KHA) manages 481 units of housing located in three neighborhoods of the city. There are 359 tenant-based Housing Choice Vouchers in use managed by KHA and approximately 500 more within the City managed by RUPCO.

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			481	359		359	0	0	0
# of accessible units			37						

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Kingston Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The KHA presently has six Housing Projects with a total number of units of 481. They include: Rondout Gardens with 131 units; Colonial Gardens with 98 units; the Colonial Gardens Addition with 32 units; Stuyvesant Charter with 120 units; Wiltwyck Gardens with 60 units; and Brigham Housing with 40 units of housing. The most recent housing development, Brigham was built in 2001, but all other units were constructed between 1953 and 1974. They range in physical condition from poor/fair to good condition.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Rondout Gardens	61c
Stuyvesant Chart	64c
Colonial Gardens, Colonial Gardens Addition, Wiltwyck Gardens	n/a
Brigham Senior Housing	n/a

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

As noted above, 441 of 481 units of housing managed by the KHA were built prior to 1975. The most recent complex, Brigham Housing, was built in 2001. Significant capital improvements are needed to address infrastructure needs in the complexes, especially the strong demand for accessibility retrofits. The KHA specifically cited the need for restoration and revitalization of complex roofs, apartment painting, sidewalk improvements, upgrades to heat and hot water systems, new windows, and individual thermostats. The KHA also described the need for an engineering study for new underground and under building gas and water pipes.

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

KHA is currently undergoing the following projects and planning to implement improvements: undergoing a modernization project at Colonial Gardens; installing new doors, roofs and gutters at Colonial Gardens Addition and Wiltwyck Gardens; and compiling capital needs plans for Stuyvesant Charter and Rondout Gardens.

Discussion:

There is a strong demand for quality housing choices in the City of Kingston and the Kingston Housing Authority fulfills an important need. Given the average age of the housing units, significant investment will be needed in the coming years to maintain the housing and provide needed accessibility enhancements.

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

Introduction

The homeless facilities and services available in the City of Kingston are numerous and include emergency shelter and permanent housing with case management and other supportive services such as mental health programs and drug and alcohol treatment. Unlike other Hudson Valley cities, the City of Kingston does not actively administrate or coordinate program services for the homeless, but instead these programs and services are organized through a complex network of county, state, and non-profit providers.

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)	192	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	119	330	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	14	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data provided by Family of Woodstock and RUPCO. Some numbers represent Ulster County and others are strictly beds available in Kingston. Vouchers/Overflow beds, provided by the Dept. of Social Services are provided at area motels and fluctuate.

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

The City of Kingston has numerous programs and services to complement services targeted for the homeless. The Mental Health Association (MHA), which administers the SPOA program (Single Point of Access), provides three levels of housing services for the seriously mentally ill that includes 24-hour monitored care training apartment program, Supportive, and Supported housing programs. MHA also administers the Assertive Community Treatment, or ACT, program, providing highly individualized mental health treatments for adults with serious psychiatric disorders.

Ulster County's alcohol and substance abuse service provider system offers a broad range of services for children, adolescents and adults. Services offered include outpatient clinic treatment, inpatient detoxification, outpatient detoxification, inpatient rehabilitation, methadone maintenance and residential programs. Prevention programs include in-school assessment, intervention and education services, and community coalition building.

Ulster County's mental health service provider system offers a broad range of services for children, adolescents and adults. Ulster County has ceased providing direct service and subcontracts mental health services to outside agencies. In addition, Westchester Medical has taken over the local hospital, providing access to a greater number of mental health professionals. These actions have changed the landscape of access to mental health services in recent years. The County has also established a mobile mental health unit in an effort to increase access to mental health services.

The mission of the Ulster County Office of Employment and Training (UCOET) is to provide job seekers and employers the needed assistance to create a highly skilled and qualified workforce for Ulster County. By providing job training for eligible and suitable dislocated workers, low income and otherwise disadvantaged adults and youth, UCOET answers the needs of employers seeking a welltrained and capable workforce.

Ulster County is coordinating a sequential intercept mapping initiative to organize targeted strategies to keep justice involved individuals with behavioral health, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities out of jail and in treatment.

In recent years, the local social security office in Kingston closed, meaning Poughkeepsie provides the closest access to a social security office, a major impediment to those without access to a car. The Continuum of Care has identified as a goal of its Strategic Plan to engage the Social Security Administration to provide easier access to benefits, facilitated through local case managers.

The Institute for Family Health also administers a Health Homes program, providing care management and coordination of primary and acute health services, behavioral health care and long term services and supports for adults and children with chronic health 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.

The Family of Woodstock, Inc.'s Domestic Violence Services includes shelter, court advocacy, support groups, counseling, and case management. The Family House is a 14-bed runaway and homeless youth shelter which provides shelter, counseling, advocacy, case management, substance abuse evaluation and treatment, educational services, recreational activities in conjunction with area agencies.

Darmstadt Shelter/Family Inn provides emergency shelter, crisis intervention, case management, advocacy, assistance with vocational/education opportunities and training, employment and immigration needs and translation.

The Family of Woodstock, Inc.'s Adult Case management program provides counseling, case management and care coordination through walk-in centers in Kingston, Ellenville, and New Paltz. Additional program activities include crisis intervention, advocacy, vocational/educational assistance, and translation.

The Ulster County Domestic Violence Continuum of Care provides a variety of preventive and programmatic services for victims of domestic violence. Shelter is provided in conjunction with the Family of Woodstock, Inc. Additional services include: crisis counseling, parenting, housing assistance, education on domestic violence issues, safety planning, referrals and advocacy, vocational and work readiness training and employment assistance, along with a food pantry and clothing exchange.

Assistance is also provided to families unable to afford or secure adequate permanent or transitional housing. The Family of Woodstock controls permanent apartments with support for individuals and families along with seven transitional apartments. These efforts include rental assistance and case management.

RUPCO was awarded a \$90,000 Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance grant to serve 15 homeless families with short term rental assistance and case management.

The County's Continuum of Care efforts to decrease the number of homeless individuals and families also include leasing and then sub leasing rental units to clients with poor rental histories, rental assistance, case management, and support of tenant advocacy efforts. The Continuum of Care has also instituted three rapid rehousing programs, with support for coordinated entry and referrals to move homeless families and individuals to self sufficiency.

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

Introduction

Special needs facilities and services are those that serve the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with substance addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families and public housing residents. According to 2009-2013 ACS data, 18.8% of Kingston residents have an identified disability.

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

Supportive housing needs for the population of special needs persons includes case management, accessibility enhancements, assisted living supports, access to health care services and decent public transportation. As described above, Kingston is also in need of more respite/emergency beds for persons with disabilities, especially an SRO type housing for persons with mental illness and developmental disability. An SRO would allow the individual freedom and independence while also providing them with a 24 hour staff that can assist with case management, medications, shopping, benefits, and provide counsel. This kind of housing has proved to work with these populations, providing the support that people need to stay stable in the community.

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

Numerous programs such as SPOA, Shelter Plus Care, Family of Woodstock case management, and the Mental Health Association provides supportive housing assistance, directing individuals to appropriate housing facilities. Recent discharge from mental and physical health institutions is one characteristic of the sheltered homeless population, therefore case management and effective service delivery is essential to preventing homelessness.

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

The City will undertake activities outlined in the Accessibility Plan and will improve communications with public and private agencies that provide services to special needs individuals.

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))

During Program Year 2019, the City will invest in sidewalk improvements to advance the supply of accessible infrastructure, invest in public facility improvements to make them accessible, including bathrooms at the boys and girls club, and fund ADA transitions at public facilities.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Local, state and regional governments regulate residential development through rules and regulations designed to protect current residents, the environment and the safety and health of home buyers and renters. Regulatory barriers are public statutes, ordinances, regulations, fees, and procedures that can significantly restrict the development of affordable housing. Ulster County is hampered by a lack of local municipal planning capacity. Municipalities charge development fees to fund most planning activities, which tends to pay for plan review rather than comprehensive planning or code development.

As stated in the previous Consolidated Plan, “the largest obstacle to meeting all of the community’s underserved needs is the limited funding available to address these important issues. Part of this problem could be ameliorated through better coordination [with] public service providers which would reduce duplication and target scarce resources at the most critical program areas. However, no matter how efficient and collaborative we make the system, the fact of the matter remains that there is too much need and not enough money to deal with the problem.”

Additional public sector barriers include:

- Rising taxes, school crowding, and costs which increase pressure to restrict the number of housing projects.
- Regulatory requirements beyond the scope of County and Municipal officials such as the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) which is viewed as a costly regulatory barrier to the creation of affordable housing in New York State.
- A shortage, throughout the City, of new housing and new affordable housing
- Land is also expensive and it is difficult to develop affordable housing without some subsidies or program to help offset these costs.

The City of Kingston Planning Department has removed many local barriers to producing affordable housing. A streamlined review process has made the approval process easier and has eliminated significant costs. The City has also formed a new Zoning task force to promote zoning changes that are consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan, including rezoning to encourage development of affordable and multifamily housing. The City of Kingston is the only municipality within the County with inclusive zoning. The City’s Residential/Mixed Use zone requires developers seeking adaptive reuse of commercial buildings to reserve 10% of the residential units as “affordable” if they develop more than five units. The City also stands out as an exception on density allowances and incentives.

Additional obstacles to meeting underserved needs include the following:

- Lack of adequate facilities that support services to low-income individuals and families, including those that are homeless or at risk of being homeless.

- Lack of funding for programs that provide services to low-income individuals and families.
- Lack of funding to address the need for public infrastructure replacement and improvement.
- Need for local business development capital that will help businesses create jobs for low-income individuals.
- Lack of capital to fund direct loans to developers.
- Credit Market and Equity Market problems.
- High Construction Costs.
- Lack of Suitable Building Sites.
- High Land Costs.

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

Introduction

This section describes the economic and workforce needs and assets of the City of Kingston. The unemployment rate for young workers is exceedingly high at 27.56%, making it difficult for the City to be considered a desirable place to live and raise a family for young people. Business leaders have identified workforce training as a critical need of the business community.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	71	0	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,042	771	12	8	-4
Construction	362	325	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	2,670	4,334	31	44	13
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	529	1,036	6	10	4
Information	260	376	3	4	1
Manufacturing	602	593	7	6	-1
Other Services	458	622	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	610	722	7	7	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,488	836	17	8	-9
Transportation and Warehousing	314	172	4	2	-2
Wholesale Trade	338	105	4	1	-3
Total	8,744	9,892	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	12,095
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	10,905
Unemployment Rate	9.86
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	27.56
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.50

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,280
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	434
Service	1,310
Sales and office	2,735
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	585
Production, transportation and material moving	540

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	7,460	74%
30-59 Minutes	1,810	18%
60 or More Minutes	800	8%
Total	10,070	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 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	1,045	215	580

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,375	225	1,305
Some college or Associate's degree	3,260	300	765
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,430	100	320

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	35	110	160	295	295
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	340	440	210	630	430
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	665	1,060	700	2,140	1,375
Some college, no degree	440	910	720	1,375	530
Associate's degree	95	295	370	650	235
Bachelor's degree	150	595	340	840	375
Graduate or professional degree	60	240	285	550	440

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,043
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,655
Some college or Associate's degree	29,677
Bachelor's degree	41,418
Graduate or professional degree	65,952

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

According to the Business Activity table, which is based upon the 2009-2013 ACS (Workers) and the 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs) data, the highest percentage of the City of Kingston's civilian labor force is employed within the Education and Health Care Services category followed by Retail Trade and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Business leaders consulted during the consolidated planning process identified several workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community, including affordable housing for Kingston's workforce, better public transportation to get workers to and from business centers, and needed incentives or supportive services for small businesses to stay or relocate to the City. Improved training of the workforce was identified as essential to future business growth. Technology companies will not relocate to Kingston without improved training of the workforce in Computer Science and coding. With unemployment at historic lows, businesses are having a hard time find workers to fill open positions. There is also some difficulty connecting unemployed or under-employed residents with City and County job training and services. Business leaders also identified a need to attract educational institutions such as a college satellite that offers an opportunity for residents who wish to pursue a bachelor's degree.

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.

With the recent expansion of the Upstate Film Tax Credit program, Kingston enjoys an increasing advantage as a premier location for film production and post-production, as evidenced by a significant uptick in film projects in the first half of 2017. In addition, rapid growth also continues at many tech businesses located in the City, most of which expect to continue adding jobs. In this sector, Kingston's quality of life is also attracting tech-workers who are less attached to physical offices in New York City, and who, over time, often choose to start their own companies here. Workforce development and increased business support of these industries may help to grow these sectors further.

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

42% of employment opportunities are currently in education and health care services. The skills related to this occupational sector demand technical education and college degrees for higher paying opportunities. The tables above show that 10% of individuals aged 18 and over have not attained a high school diploma, the basic requirement for all but the lowest level service position. Slightly more than 20% of the adult population has a bachelor's degree or higher.

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

The Ulster County Office of Employment & Training offers training programs to youth and adults. Programs include intensive job training for the long-term unemployed, youth job placement, and

payments for training and books and other supportive services. The County partners with BOCES; SUNY Ulster; ACCESS-VR; Ulster Literacy and other training providers to expand services.

The County also provides Business Services, including talent development and acquisition, employee reimbursement programs which reimburses a business up to 75% of the cost of a new hire, assistance with tax credits for those hiring special needs populations, as well as job fairs for veterans and young adults.

Generally, while highly-skilled workers will play an important role in the City's continued job-growth, local efforts will contribute to a more inclusive labor market. The City's recent and impending investments in transportation projects will make it even easier for residents throughout the City and beyond to access employment. The City is also in the process of developing a workforce training program. In addition, the proximity of key workforce development partners, such as the Kingston Center of SUNY Ulster, the Ulster County Office of Employment and Training, YouthBuild, the Center for Creative Education, and the Kingston High School will continue to help residents acquire the skills they need to access jobs and to increase their earnings.

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

Yes

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

The City has developed the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area, within which several programs supported by CDBG funding will operate or serve. Residential sections of the strategy area would be targeted for rehabilitation and targeted home ownership incentives. The City of Kingston was also the recipient of a New York State Downtown Revitalization Initiative capital investment grant to fund infrastructure improvements, redevelopment, and public improvements within its Uptown Stockade district. Funded improvement projects will be undertaken over the next several years.

Discussion

There are numerous strategic opportunities available in the City of Kingston. The City of Kingston is uniquely poised to harness the economic and cultural potential of the New York City Metro area and what we would argue are the finest natural environmental assets in the Country. Kingston is steeped in rich historical traditions. Uptown Kingston was the first capital of New York State with notable assets like the Old Dutch Church, the Senate House, original stone houses, and Victorian era, Colonial revival styles of architecture that drive historical/cultural tourism. The Uptown portion of the City is in full renaissance with a thriving arts community and gourmet restaurants. Kingston is also a Hudson River city with a

newly installed waterfront walkway in the Rondout District, small shops, cafes, restaurants, and several museums that complement the maritime and transportation traditions of the city. The relatively affordable commercial and residential space has spurred a growing arts, technology, and professional services workforce. Proximity to rural agricultural markets has also fostered several farm to table commercial endeavors.

Like many Upstate New York cities, Midtown Kingston, the City's center, has experienced a sustained period of decline characterized by a significantly higher level of poverty for the residents of that neighborhood. High commercial vacancy, residential/commercial disinvestment, and the real and perceived concentration of crime are among the issues which has put a damper on economic development activity. However, public facilities and community centers located in Midtown serve as the basis of a coordinated community redevelopment strategy. Existing programs and training programs to be developed in the coming years will target this population to connect the Kingston workforce with growing job sectors.

Broadband

The City evaluated broadband access and found that it is has room for improvement when it comes to broadband availability. According to New York State data (<https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/StatewideBroadbandAvailabilitybyCounty.pdf>), 88% of the Ulster County population is unserved at 100 megabits per second (Mbps) of bandwidth, a rate that is higher than most of the other counties in the Mid-Hudson region. According to the Federal Communications Commission Fixed Broadband Deployment Map, all of Kingston has at least three broadband providers.

Letters were sent to two broadband providers in the City, Verizon Wireless and Crown Castle Fiber, for consultation and to encourage participation in the Consolidated Plan. The City is not aware of any local organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

One of the City's most pressing housing problems is the issue of "zombie" properties, a property that has been abandoned by the owner and in some cases foreclosed upon, but not yet transferred to a new owner. These properties are remnants of the effects of the foreclosure crisis in Kingston, and it is extremely difficult to determine who is the responsible party for maintenance or acquisition of the property. As a result, there are many homes that are left vacant and deteriorated. There are over 100 mortgage-foreclosed properties within Kingston.

Another concern is the quality of apartments and the landlord-tenant relationship. Partially due to gentrification in the City, landlords are able to charge higher rents and as a result, tenants are being illegally evicted and, in some cases, deprived of security deposits.

These issues are of particular concern in the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. According to the Midtown Kingston Cultural Arts Mapping Project and the Next Steps Memorandum for Kingston, both of which are 2017 studies, there are numerous vacancies found within census tracts 9520, and 9521. Approximately 5.5% of all land parcels within these census tracts are vacant. According to the Midtown Kingston Cultural Arts Mapping Project study within Midtown's three census tracts (9519, 9520, and 9521), 14.3% of all housing units and 6% of all parcels are classified as vacant.

The age of housing stock in the lowest income neighborhoods also calls for significant investment in housing rehabilitation, both to improve the esthetic appeal of neighborhoods, but also to resolve structural damage due to age and eliminate hazards such as lead. 65% of the housing stock within this target area was built before 1940.

However, the greatest housing problem in the target area is Housing Cost Burden. The sections of the city with the lowest relative income will struggle the most with housing costs. Median household income has actually decreased in CT 9520 since 2010, and over 40 percent of residents in that area make less than \$25,000. 40 percent of owners and 66 percent of renters are housing cost burdened within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.

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

The census tracts within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area are among the poorest and highest percentage minority populations within the City of Kingston. Within census tract 9520, 46% of the population is minority, and within tract 9521, 50% of the population is minority.

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

The number of individuals renting exceeds the number of owner-occupied housing units. A significant percentage of the employment in Kingston is based in the Service sector. Of that sector, health and social service related employment is the greatest category. Education and Government (Public Administration) are also key employment areas for Kingston residents.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are numerous community service providers and other assets located within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area, including the Andy Murphy neighborhood center, George Washington Elementary School, the Kingston Midtown Arts District, and Radio Kingston.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In reviewing current studies, and input received from public meetings and hearings, online surveys, public demand for significant revitalization of this neighborhood was identified. The long-term scope of work includes streetscaping of Franklin and Henry Streets. The City is working to implement a walkable and accessible neighborhood strategy through numerous projects. The Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy area is also targeted for open space improvements and increased access to healthy food for its residents. In addition, there is a significant need for additional housing units and improved housing conditions. These improvements were also identified in the survey responses during previous studies of the area.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Priority Needs outlined in this plan include: Decent Housing, Neighborhood Stabilization, Expanding Economic Opportunity, and addressing Homeless Needs in the Community.

The following goals and objectives are contained in the elements of each of the coordinated planning documents and were used in developing the priorities of the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan:

- Provide additional supply of safe, sanitary housing at price and rent levels appropriate to the varied financial capabilities of City of Kingston residents, and provide for diversity in type, density and location of housing with special emphasis on maintaining and improving neighborhood stability.
- Facilitate the retention of existing housing for low and moderate income households throughout the community.
- Facilitate the development of multi-family housing for various income levels and populations especially low and moderate income and persons with disabilities and special needs.
- Develop eviction prevention programs within the City of Kingston.
- Develop and maintain adequate public services, and facilities to preserve, protect and enhance the overall quality of life in the City of Kingston.
- Foster a diverse economy that will minimize the impacts of cyclical economic downturns on the City and its residents.
- Create living wage jobs in the City.
- Promote and support job training and education programs designed to offer enhanced access to employment by low and moderate income or unskilled persons.
- Foster a positive business climate in Kingston and promote the City as a desirable place to live, work and visit.

Funding determinations will be allocated for programs in the following areas:

1. Affordable Housing Assistance;
2. Housing Rehabilitation and Accessibility Improvements to Housing Units;
3. Reduction of Slum/Blight conditions in targeted neighborhoods;
4. Youth and Community Service Programs;
5. Business Facade and Sidewalk Improvements;
6. Economic Development Programs;
7. Public Facilities and Infrastructure;
8. Community Policing and Public Safety Initiatives;
9. Parks and Recreation Improvements;
10. Lead Hazard Prevention and Improvements

The objectives and desired outcomes outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the programs. In all cases, the City used the presumption of level funding of the CDBG program. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

As we address Kingston's priority community development needs, the City strives to meet the Community Development Block Grant Program's statutory goals and regulatory requirements. These include increasing the number of housing units, providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities, principally for extremely low, low and moderate income City residents.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	MIDTOWN
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Midtown Kingston is largely comprised of two Census Tracts (9520 & 9521) with a small portion located in Census Tract 9519. Within those boundaries is a neighborhood revitalization area that includes the length of the Broadway Corridor from Thomas Street to St. James and includes the surrounding residential neighborhood to Smith Street on one side and to Clinton Avenue on the other. The Broadway commercial district is primarily mixed-use commercial and residential.

<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>According to the Midtown Kingston Cultural Arts Mapping Project and the Next Steps Memorandum for Kingston, both of which are 2017 studies, there are numerous vacancies found within its three census tracts (9519, 9520, and 9521). Approximately 5.5% of all land parcels within these census tracts are vacant and 14.3% of all housing units and 6% of all parcels are classified as vacant.</p> <p>Within each of the three census tracts (9519, 9520, and 9521), 19%, 41 %, and 26% of the households make less than \$25,000 per year. The average median income dropped for census tract 9520 from \$52,870 in 2010 to \$34,281 in 2017. Census tract 9521’s median income rose from \$36,563 in 2010 to \$43,676 in 2017. They are still the among the poorest census tracts and highest minority populations within the City of Kingston.</p> <p>Housing market conditions in Kingston and Ulster County continue to improve, increasing the impediment for low and moderate income residents of Midtown and elsewhere. The following indicates the trend in housing values.</p> <p>The median sale price for single-family homes in 2012 was \$150,000 in 2012. The median sale price for single-family homes in Kingston for 2018 rose to was \$184,000 according to Trulia. The median rent for 2018 is \$1650 per month.</p> <p>Clearly, the gap in affordability is growing, increasing the difficulty for low and median income individuals.</p>
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>A total of 15 public meetings were held in the City of Kingston that focused on the CDBG program, Consolidated Plan, Analysis of Impediments, fair housing, and housing needs. Surveys were sent to key stakeholders that focus on business development, housing, and special needs populations.</p>

<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>Within each of the three census tracts (9519, 9520, and 9521), 19%, 41 %, and 26% of the households make less than \$25,000 per year. Census tracts 9520 and 9521 are within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. The average median income dropped for census tract 9520 from \$52,870 in 2010 to \$34,281 in 2017. Census tract 9521’s median income rose from \$36,563 in 2010 to \$43,676 in 2017. They are still the among the poorest census tracts and highest minority populations within the City of Kingston. Within census tract 9520, 46% are minority populations and within tract 9521 50% are minority populations.</p> <p>Needs in this target area include affordable housing and programs, particularly for youth, that help to alleviate the cycle of poverty. There is also a need for improvements to the City’s recreational facilities. Affordable housing needs include new affordable units, maintenance of the existing housing stock through the residential rehabilitation program, and assistance for first time homebuyers.</p> <p>Most grocery shopping today is made at supermarkets or “box” operations. Neither of these types of establishments is found in the Midtown area at this time. For health and other reasons, fresh produce and locally grown products are playing an increasing role in changing lifestyles in this country.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>In reviewing current studies, as well as input received from public meetings and hearings and online surveys, the demand for significant revitalization of this neighborhood was identified.</p> <p>The long term scope of work includes streetscaping of Franklin and Henry Streets. The City is working to implement a walkable and accessible neighborhood strategy through numerous projects. The Midtown area is also targeted for open space improvements, and the need to increase healthy food access to its residents. In addition, there is a great need for additional housing units and improved housing conditions. These improvements were also identified in the survey responses and previous studies of the area.</p>

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The housing market data indicate a substantial and growing gap between affordability and incomes, particularly at the moderate end of the income spectrum within the Midtown target area.
2	Area Name:	Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	8/13/2014
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Midtown NRSA is composed of Census Tracts 9520 & 9521 within the Midtown neighborhood of Kingston. Within those boundaries is a neighborhood revitalization area that includes the length of the Broadway Corridor from Thomas Street to St. James and includes the surrounding residential neighborhood to Smith Street on one side and to Clinton Avenue on the other. The Broadway commercial district is primarily mixed use commercial and residential.

<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>According to the Midtown Kingston Cultural Arts Mapping Project and the Next Steps Memorandum for Kingston, both of which are 2017 studies, there are numerous vacancies found within the Midtown NRSA, particularly along the Broadway and Cornell Street corridors. Within Census Tracts 9520 and 9521, 19% and 41% of the households, respectively, make less than \$25,000 per year. The median income dropped within Census Tract 9520 from \$52,870 in 2010 to \$34,281 in 2017. The median income in Census Tract 9521 rose from \$36,563 in 2010 to \$43,676 in 2017. They are still among the poorest census tracts and highest minority areas within the City of Kingston.</p> <p>Housing market conditions in Kingston and Ulster County are improving overall. However, rising prices create a significant obstacle for low and moderate income residents in the Midtown NRSA. The median sales price for single family homes in 2012 was \$150,000 . The median sales price for single family homes in Kingston rose to \$184,000 in 2018, according to Trulia. The median rent for 2018 was \$1,650 per month. Residents of Midtown are increasingly unable to find affordable housing within the neighborhood as these prices rise.</p> <p>The Midtown neighborhood offer a range of housing stock and amenities that are increasingly attractive to a younger generation of residents who prefer to live in diverse, amenity-rich urbanized areas. However, the gap in affordability is growing, increasing the difficulty for low and moderate income individuals in the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.</p>
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<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>A total of 15 public meetings were held in the City of Kingston that focused on the CDBG program, Consolidated Plan, Analysis of Impediments, fair housing, and housing needs. Surveys were sent to key stakeholders that focus on business development, housing, and special needs populations. Based on the feedback received through this citizen participation process, and through consultations with key service providers, the Midtown NRSA was identified as a key target area for community need and potential for revitalization.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>As described above, Census Tracts 9520 and 9521 are still among the poorest census tracts and highest minority populations within the City of Kingston. Within census tract 9520, 46% are minority populations and within census tract 9521, 50% are minority populations. The poverty rate is approximately 24% for the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.</p> <p>Needs in this target area include affordable housing and public services, particularly for youth, that help to alleviate the cycle of poverty. There is also a need to upgrade public facilities, including the City’s recreational facilities. Affordable housing needs include new affordable units, maintenance of the existing housing stock through the residential rehabilitation program, and assistance for first time homebuyers. There is also a need for general property maintenance and upkeep, particularly as a measure to foster neighborhood pride and ownership, and reduce crime.</p> <p>There is also a need for accessible healthy foods within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. Most grocery shopping today is made at supermarkets or “box” operations. Neither of these types of establishments is found in the Midtown area at this time. For health and other reasons, fresh produce and locally grown products are playing an increasing role in changing lifestyles in this country, and are greatly needed in this area.</p>

	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The demand for significant revitalization of this neighborhood was pronounced in the existing studies and input received from public meetings, hearings and online surveys, .</p> <p>The long term scope of work within the Midtown NRSA includes streetscaping of Franklin and Henry Streets. The City is working to implement a walkable and accessible neighborhood strategy through numerous projects, to help increase foot traffic and safety, and begin to reduce the retail and residential vacancy rates. The Midtown NRSA is also targeted for open space improvements, and has been identified as an area in need of increased access to healthy food. As mentioned, there is also a great need for additional housing units and improved housing conditions. These needs were highlighted in the survey responses and previous studies of the area. Large vacant properties within the Midtown NRSA, many of them remnants of the area's industrial history, provide opportunities for improvement in this target area. The many cultural institutions as well as the established Kingston Arts District within the Midtown neighborhood are significant assets to support future improvements in this target area.</p>
	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The housing market data indicate a substantial and growing gap between affordability and incomes, particularly at the moderate end of the income spectrum, within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. Based on consultations with local service providers, significant gentrification is making it more and more difficult for existing residents to remain in their homes.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Area Name:</p> <p>Area Type:</p> <p>Other Target Area Description:</p> <p>HUD Approval Date:</p> <p>% of Low/ Mod:</p> <p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Citywide</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Other</p>

	Other Revital Description:	Citywide
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This geographic target area includes the entire City of Kingston, particularly the low to moderate income census tracts that are not located in specifically targeted areas.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing market conditions in Kingston and Ulster County are improving overall. However, rising prices create a significant obstacle for low and moderate income residents citywide. The median sales price for single family homes in 2012 was \$150,000 . The median sales price for single family homes in Kingston rose to \$184,000 in 2018, according to Trulia. The median rent for 2018 was \$1,650 per month. Residents are increasingly unable to find affordable housing.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Ongoing consultation with service providers and citizens in need has identified the need for citywide activities.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	As with the identified target areas, needs in the City of Kingston include affordable housing and public services, including programs for youth. There is also a need to upgrade public facilities, including the City's recreational facilities.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Significant stock of city-owned and other distressed properties provide opportunities for future reinvestment and housing development. Also, there is a need for increased coordination with local service providers to streamline supportive services for homeless and special needs populations.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Substantial growth in the income gap and trends of gentrification make it difficult for existing residents to find affordable housing.
4	Area Name:	Downtown/Waterfront
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	

Revital Type:	Comprehensive
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Downtown neighborhood comprises Census Tract 9517. This neighborhood is located along the Hudson River and Rondout Creek waterfronts.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	New development has been proposed in the Rondout Creek Hudson River area of the city. These proposed developments are of mixed use and density. This area also provides some light industrial and commercial opportunities in industrial buildings that have been abandoned but are beginning to be revitalized. Downtown is likely to be an area of significant development in Kingston.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Ongoing consultation with service providers and citizens in need has identified this neighborhood as a target area.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Affordable housing and increased public services and programming.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Former industrial properties have been cleared and are ready for reuse for both future economic growth opportunities and new housing. The Rondout Neighborhood Center is located in the Downtown neighborhood and serves the area's youth with essential after school and summer programming.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Downtown is subject to flooding and will be impacted by future sea level rise.

General Allocation Priorities

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

- Enhance level of services
- Increase resident safety
- Enhance quality of life
- Enhance existing housing stock
- Expand opportunities for affordable workforce oriented housing
- Expand local employment and economic opportunities
- Invest in the area's human capital
- Access to healthy foods.

Some of these goals and related programs are associated with a continuation of activity initiated under the previous Consolidated Plan for targeted sections of Midtown.

There is also a need for affordable housing and public services in the Downtown neighborhood and in low/moderate income census tracts citywide.

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Supply of Decent Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Assistance Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements Lead Hazard and Prevention in Housing

	Description	Decent housing includes assisting homeless persons to obtain appropriate housing; assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless; maintaining and increasing affordable housing stock; increasing the availability of permanent housing in standard condition and at an affordable cost to low- and moderate-income families and individuals, particularly to members of disadvantaged minority groups without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, family status, or disability. Decent housing also includes increasing the supply of supportive housing, which combines structural features and services needed to enable persons with special needs, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, to live with dignity and independence; and providing housing affordable to low- and moderate-income persons that is accessible to job opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs assessment and consultation process have identified decent housing as a significant priority, however the capacity to undertake large scale housing development and rehabilitation by the City is limited by resource deficiencies. The city anticipates community stakeholders such as private developers, nonprofits, and member agencies of the CoC to address the primary housing needs within the City.
2	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Affordable Housing Assistance Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure Lead Hazard and Prevention in Housing Midtown Broadway Facade Improvements Parks Master Plan Improvements Reduction of Slum and Blight Conditions Sidewalk Improvements Youth & Community Services</p>

	Description	Neighborhood stabilization includes improving the safety and the overall Livability of the City’s neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within a community or geographical area through the special de-concentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural or atheistic value; and conservation of energy resources.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City has relied upon three primary discovery processes for the purpose of assigning priority to recognized community needs for the next five (5) year period. That process being, the analysis of relevant data, and input from active community development stakeholders and general community input.
3	Priority Need Name	Expand Economic Opportunity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Assistance Support for Business Youth & Community Services

	Description	Expand economic opportunities includes job creation and retention; establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses); the provision of public services concerned with employment; the provision of jobs involved in carrying out activities under programs covered by this Plan to low- and moderate-income persons living in the areas affected by those programs and activities; availability of mortgage financing for low- and moderate-income persons at reasonable rates using nondiscriminatory lending practices; access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; empower self-sufficiency opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted and public housing; and public and private infrastructure improvements that support business expansion or retention.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The opportunity for good family sustaining employment opportunities is essential for addressing the needs of low and moderate income persons in the city. Addressing public infrastructure and the provision of economic incentives to create new employment opportunities are classified as a high priority because, but for CDBG assistance, some of these activities would not occur.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area

Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Assistance
Description	Addressing homeless needs in the community includes outreach, the provision and maintenance of emergency shelters and transitional housing, rapid re housing assistance to provide short-term or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including such activities as mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management, and prevention services.
Basis for Relative Priority	Sheltered and unsheltered homelessness persons is priority that has been identified as a low because the City expects other funding streams through the CoC and community stakeholders to address. Owing to limited resources, the City will focus on economic development and public and private facility improvements to assist the needs of homeless individuals.

Narrative (Optional)

The City of Kingston recognizes the priority goals of the Community Development Program as assigned by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Throughout the development of this Five-Year Plan, these priority goals were used as models to help define local priority needs and strategies for meeting those needs.

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)	59.1% of renters are considered cost burdened and almost 75% of rental households qualify for assistance because they are at or below 80% of AMI. Many rental units require the first and last months rent and security. TBRA has been provided by Family of Woodstock and RUPCO, however the demand for this assistance far exceeds the available funds.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	17.0% of Kingston residents have an identified disability. The majority of these individuals are the elderly. At this time the City does not anticipate utilizing CDBG funds for TBRA assistance for this population and instead will focus on rehabilitation efforts to address accessibility needs.
New Unit Production	While there is a need for new affordable units, both rental and homeownership, due to limited funding the City will target funds on other needed housing programs.
Rehabilitation	Housing rehabilitation is needed because of the age of most housing units within the city and high percentage of cost burdened homeowners. This provides little expendable income to address code violations and needed health and safety improvements, such as lead remediation. Rehabilitation dollars will be prioritized to assist with neighborhood stabilization efforts and the addition of accessibility enhancements. Renters comprise 53.3% of the households but there is currently no program to address the rehabilitation needs of rental units which must be developed in this planning period.
Acquisition, including preservation	Two affordable and accessible housing adaptive reuse projects, Energy Square and Landmark Place, are in the planning phase. Support for acquisition, design/engineering, and construction may be offered to assist in the addition of low income, special needs, and assisted living housing. The need for affordable and accessible units are substantiated by the proportion of the population classified as cost burdened and the percentage of persons classified as special needs with ambulatory disabilities.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The CDBG annual allocation has been in decline for several years from highs of almost \$1 million to now approximately \$670,000. The City of Kingston has developed an ambitious plan to redevelop the Midtown Corridor which will require millions of dollars in public and private investment.

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	670,000	0	0	670,000	2,680,000	The City of Kingston can expect to average \$670,000 per year for the next 5 years.
Section 108	public - federal	Public Improvements	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	The City has a line of credit for Section 108 Loan Guarantee that is available for use. Discussions for the use of these funds include rehabilitation of the vacant Bank of America Building which was donated to the KLDC of \$1 in early 2013 and rehabilitation of City Parks.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	The Lead Based Paint Hazard and Control Program grant is a competitive program grant to address lead hazards in the home.
Other	public - state	Economic Development	0	0	0	0	150,000	Funds will develop a small business loans and grants program.
Other	public - local	Economic Development	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	The Kingston Local Development Corporation will make available resources to assist businesses meeting eligibility requirements.

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City will continue to apply for resources from the Lead Based Paint Hazard and Control grant and New York State Lead Service Line Replacement Program. These funds will be matched by the existing CDBG Housing Rehabilitation funds as well as other grant programs for energy efficiency to provide for a comprehensive approach to housing rehabilitation addressing code violations, lead hazards, and promoting long-term energy efficiency improvements. Community partners, including Family of Woodstock, Ulster County Community Action, and the Department of Health have offered in-kind resources with staff time and technical support. Home ownership assistance is matched by local lending institutions first time home buyer club funds and state resources to leverage all possible streams of income. Public Facilities and Improvements activities are typically matched by contributions from the City's capital budget for City projects or through fundraising efforts for activities sponsored by non-profit organizations.

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

One parcel identified for redevelopment is located in the Midtown Revitalization Strategy Area. This is the former Kings Inn site, which is now vacant, cleared through the first phase environmental assessment, and is currently looking for a Brownfields Opportunity Area nomination. In addition, the Kingston Land Bank has identified parcels to be acquired and redeveloped within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. These parcels advance the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan by addressing the quality of life for Kingston residents by addressing public safety concerns, creating opportunities for educational and skill advancement, and lead to the creation of new employment opportunities.

Discussion

The City was issued \$ [redacted] for the 2019 Annual Plan. For the purposes of this report, an average of \$ [redacted] is estimated to be available each year of the plan. There is considerable uncertainty about the future of funding and the direction of annual funding does not suggest a high degree of confidence that all resources will be available. Additionally, \$1.5 million is projected to be received from the LBPHCP grant, but these funds are highly competitive and there is no certainty that funds will be received. Section 108 Loan Guarantee funds are also listed for information purposes, as no authorization from the City's Common Council has been received to fund the parks improvements or community policing facility improvement.

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	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental public services	Region
RURAL ULSTER PRESERVATION CO	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
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 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

According to the New York State Department of Mental Health, there were 230 children considered homeless within the City of Kingston School District in the 2017/2018 school year. Of the nine school districts within Ulster County, the City of Kingston had the highest number children that are considered homeless. The institutional delivery structure for homeless and special needs persons in Kingston, NY is comprehensive and because it is so effective there is a very small unsheltered homeless population. Although all public and non-profit agencies are struggling with resource deficiencies, there is currently a complex network of services such as single bed housing for the mentally ill, shelters that accommodate, victims of domestic violence, single individuals, families, and youth. The City of Kingston, as county seat and only urban city in the area provides the lion's share of services and temporary housing accommodations. However, the municipal government of the City of Kingston is largely disconnected from most programs and services as they have been outsourced in the case of Section 8, or have always been organized under the auspices of County Government. As a small city, Kingston does not have the capacity or resources to play a larger role in the institutional delivery framework, but must better educate staff and departments so that an effective coordinated community response can be realized. The most effective role for the city is to ensure adequate and up-to-date public facilities, support effective public service programs, particularly aimed at prevention, address infrastructure needs in low income neighborhoods, and foster a positive climate for economic development so that new jobs are created. Besides mental health and substance abuse, the lack of living wage jobs was cited as a significant factor in homelessness and instability.

In addition to the large non profits and county agencies that formally administrate programs and services, there is a patchwork quilt of support programs such as soup kitchens, soap closets to provide household items food stamps will not cover, faith-based recovery programs, and service organizations such as the Kiwanis and Junior League that provide resources to persons in need.

Many service providers admit, the service offerings and overall safety net of Ulster County is significantly more effective than adjacent counties that lack the comprehensive case management of Family of Woodstock that works in collaboration with the Department of Social Services. In other communities, it is not uncommon to strictly deal with the county DSS.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
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			

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

According to service providers during consultations, the shelters and boarding houses are all at or near capacity. An additional number of persons are temporarily housed in area hotels. There are waiting lists for both Public Housing and Section 8.

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 service delivery system is very comprehensive, however the sheer volume of providers presents varying degrees of effectiveness. For example, if an identified homeless individual receives a voucher for temporary housing from DSS they generally will be provided an immediate accommodation at an area hotel but then must independently secure housing. The rental voucher far below the area fair market rent which leads many of these persons to one of several boarding houses or (mostly illegally let) private rooms in single family residences where there have been reported instances of

overcrowding. The boarding houses within the city have proven to provide adequate housing with mixed results. In some positive cases there are on-site meal programs and case management in a substance free environment, but in others there are no supports offered and active drug users mix with individuals struggling with mental health and substance abuse issues. Another significant problem are the onerous reporting and administrative requirements that are required to participate with many programs. It goes without saying that individuals struggling with mental illness, unstable housing arrangements, and who are illiterate do not keep adequate financial records, have ready access to birth certificates etc. The added administrative requirements have also drained staff resources away from direct support and case management to paperwork requirements.

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

The strategy for the City of Kingston to assist in overcoming barriers is to improve communications with service providers operating in the City, advocate for additional resources to address these problems from our state and national elected officials, and target resources in areas where the capacity of the organization and efficient outcomes warrant continued support. From a policy standpoint, the City must hold these service providers accountable to the highest standards, even in the context of declining resources, so that the health and safety of individuals receiving services and the quality of life for the neighborhood is not sacrificed for the goal of low cost housing.

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	Affordable Housing Assistance	2019	2023	Affordable Housing Homeless	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$250,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
2	Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
3	Reduction of Slum and Blight Conditions	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$0	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Youth & Community Services	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Expand Economic Opportunity Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$502,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7600 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 75 Persons Assisted
5	Midtown Broadway Facade Improvements	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$0	
6	Sidewalk Improvements	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$0	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Support for Business	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Expand Economic Opportunity	CDBG: \$0	
8	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	2019	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$927,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
10	Parks Master Plan Improvements	2019	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ		

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Lead Hazard and Prevention in Housing	2019	2023	Affordable Housing	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ		

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Working in collaboration with community partners, the City will provide closing cost and down payment assistance to 10 first time homebuyers. The City will seek to work with Family of Woodstock to assist with rental down payment assistance. The City will also seek to assist with the development of low income accessible housing.
2	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements
	Goal Description	The City will assist up to eight units of owner-occupied housing per year with contracted rehabilitation services to provide for accessibility enhancements and address code violations and safety hazards.
3	Goal Name	Reduction of Slum and Blight Conditions
	Goal Description	The City will designate stepped up code enforcement activities in the target Midtown area.
4	Goal Name	Youth & Community Services
	Goal Description	The city will continue to provide supports for public service programs aimed to reduce substance abuse, prevent crime, improve life skills, provide educational supports for low and moderate income individuals, and recreational opportunities.
5	Goal Name	Midtown Broadway Facade Improvements
	Goal Description	The City will seek to develop a matching program for facade improvements in the target Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Area.
6	Goal Name	Sidewalk Improvements
	Goal Description	The city will improve or add sidewalks in distressed neighborhoods of the city. Target improvements include the addition of sidewalks in downtown and midtown.

7	Goal Name	Support for Business
	Goal Description	The City will support low interest loans, technical assistance, and matching grants to encourage business expansion and job creation in targeted industries.
8	Goal Name	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improvements to public facilities will include funding for community facility improvements in low/moderate income neighborhoods, particularly aimed at accessibility enhancements, infrastructure improvements to water and sewer lines, historic preservation projects in low/moderate income Census Tracts, and recreational facilities.
10	Goal Name	Parks Master Plan Improvements
	Goal Description	The City of Kingston has an exceptional parks and recreation system that draws a city-wide clientele and provides low cost and free recreational opportunities. Capital improvements call for enhancements to bathrooms to retrofit for accessibility and energy efficiency, update outdated equipment, and to improve the recreational offerings.
11	Goal Name	Lead Hazard and Prevention in Housing
	Goal Description	The City will again apply for the Lead Based Paint Hazard and Prevention Program funds and Lead Service Line Replacement Program for New York State. This goal is contingent upon receipt of these grants.

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)

Ten low to moderate income households will receive first-time homebuyer assistance and 40 households will receive housing rehabilitation through the five-year Consolidated Plan. An additional 28 households facing eviction will receive legal services to prevent homelessness in the 2019 Annual Plan. The City anticipates funding additional affordable housing projects and will seek opportunities to do so over the next five years.

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. There is not a requirement under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Kingston Housing Authority conducts open meetings and encourages resident attendance.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Local, state and regional governments regulate residential development through rules and regulations designed to protect current residents, the environment and the safety and health of home buyers and renters. Regulatory barriers are public statutes, ordinances, regulations, fees, and procedures that can significantly restrict the development of affordable housing. Ulster County is hampered by a lack of local municipal planning capacity. Municipalities charge development fees to fund most planning activities, which tends to pay for plan review rather than comprehensive planning or code development.

As stated in the previous Consolidated Plan, “the largest obstacle to meeting all of the community’s underserved needs is the limited funding available to address these important issues. Part of this problem could be ameliorated through better coordination [with] public service providers which would reduce duplication and target scarce resources at the most critical program areas. However, no matter how efficient and collaborative we make the system, the fact of the matter remains that there is too much need and not enough money to deal with the problem.”

Additional public sector barriers include:

- Rising taxes, school crowding, and costs which increase pressure to restrict the number of housing projects.
- Regulatory requirements beyond the scope of County and Municipal officials such as the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) which is viewed as a costly regulatory barrier to the creation of affordable housing in New York State.
- A shortage, throughout the City, of new housing and new affordable housing
- Land is also expensive and it is difficult to develop affordable housing without some subsidies or program to help offset these costs.

The City of Kingston Planning Department has removed many local barriers to producing affordable housing. A streamlined review process has made the approval process easier and has eliminated significant costs. The City has also formed a new Zoning task force to promote zoning changes that are consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan, including rezoning to encourage development of affordable and multifamily housing. The City of Kingston is the only municipality within the County with inclusive zoning. The City’s Residential/Mixed Use zone requires developers seeking adaptive reuse of commercial buildings to reserve 10% of the residential units as “affordable” if they develop more than five units. The City also stands out as an exception on density allowances and incentives.

Additional obstacles to meeting underserved needs include the following:

- Lack of adequate facilities that support services to low-income individuals and families, including those that are homeless or at risk of being homeless.
- Lack of funding for programs that provide services to low-income individuals and families.

- Lack of funding to address the need for public infrastructure replacement and improvement.
- Need for local business development capital that will help businesses create jobs for low-income individuals.
- Lack of capital to fund direct loans to developers.
- Credit Market and Equity Market problems.
- High Construction Costs.
- Lack of Suitable Building Sites.
- High Land Costs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City and its affordable housing producers have primarily depended on federal entitlements under CDBG and HOME (DHCR provided) programs to produce affordable housing. The Section 42 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program also assists projects in Kingston. Low Income Housing Tax Credits are allocated by the state (DHCR), so Kingston projects compete for credits against other projects located across New York State. Like most small cities, the City of Kingston has limited funds, other than CDBG, that can be used to produce affordable housing. This lack of public funding combined with the long term rising cost of producing units represents an additional barrier to creating affordable housing units in the City of Kingston.

The City will to the greatest extent possible, fund down payment and rehabilitation assistance with CDBG dollars in an effort to address the impediments outlined above. The City will also continue to foster a supportive environment for the creation of affordable housing with its creation of a zoning task force to develop new zoning regulations that will provide for additional opportunities for multi-family and affordable housing developments.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City will maintain a working relationship with the Ulster County CoC Board partners, especially Family of Woodstock and RUPCO, and work to improve communications between partners providing services in the city. This may include the City helping to fund a position to help with the coordination of these programs. In preparing the Consolidated Plan, service providers to the homeless or at-risk/special needs populations called for improved communications between the City and their agencies and that will be an important goal to achieve in this planning cycle.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to support efforts by service providers such as Family of Woodstock by providing CDBG funds for improvements to the shelters and funds for rental down payment assistance.

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 has been proactive in addressing barriers to affordable housing in recent years through our planning department. Many of the public services that are supported with CDBG funds serve at-risk families and individuals, particularly youth and the commitment to provide the statutory maximum allocation of funds for these public service activities has not wavered.

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 will invest in public infrastructure, housing improvements and public services to address the needs of low income families and individuals. The greatest concentration of low income individuals is found in Midtown Kingston. Both the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area and Kingston 2025 are focused on improvements in that section of the city showing a genuine commitment towards long-term improvement of this neighborhood.

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

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

Through increased coordination with the Department of Health Lead Prevention Program, the City of Kingston will taking affirmative steps to address lead hazards. They have recently applied for funding to the Lead Service Line Replacement Program for New York State. The City will pursue additional funds for a comprehensive lead based paint hazard control program. The City has also worked to improve coordination and regular communications with the Ulster County Department of Health so that more training of Kingston employees and collaborative community outreach about lead remediation is offered. The Building and Safety Division also works with the DOH to address lead hazards through collaboration on block-by-block, a neighborhood code enforcement program. Finally, the City will continue housing rehabilitation and lead remediation as a central focus of their CDBG housing program.

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

Of the 10,713 residential units built in the City of Kingston, the American Community Survey indicates that 9,709 or 90.6 percent were built prior to 1980 when lead based paint could still have been in use. Of these units 6,370 or 59.4 percent were built prior to 1950 when lead based paint was definitely in use throughout America. The majority of these older units are located in the poorest census tracts so the City estimates that a large percentage of these units containing lead based paint are occupied by the City's lowest income residents.

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

The City of Kingston as part of its continuing cooperation with the Ulster County Department of Health (UCDOH) and the New York State Department of Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program agrees as part of its housing rehabilitation program to require all units constructed prior to 1978 to be tested. Priority is given to housing rehabilitation applications where children under the age of 6 are subject to potential lead hazards.

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

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 18.0 percent of Kingston's general population and 23.6 percent of families with related children under the age of 18 currently live in poverty. The primary goal of the Consolidated Plan programs and other initiatives within the City is to reduce the number of persons living in poverty. The emphasis of funded activities is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than merely easing their situation temporarily. Although essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter is provided, the thrust of the City's policy is to address poverty's root causes and assist people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self sufficiency are employment and housing.

Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education, small business lending, enrichment, development and job placement services as well as housing advocacy, homeless services, rental and homeownership assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that upgrade the community, and provide transportation and child care services that help people access employment and services. CDBG funds are often used as matching funds for grants that also contribute to reducing the number of poverty level families. Thus, the power of these federal dollars is leveraged to the fullest extent possible.

Recognizing that limited funds should be focused where the need is greatest, Kingston gives preference to projects that directly benefit low and moderate income residents or serve low and moderate income neighborhoods over those that will benefit the City as a whole. This strategy will ensure that scarce resources are dedicated to best serve those who have the greatest need, including those areas with the greatest concentration of poverty.

In addition to the Consolidated Plan programs, a number of other public/private partnership initiatives have been designed to assist in the reduction of poverty rates within the community. These programs include Family Self-Sufficiency, Head Start, Welfare Employment Initiatives, and the Ulster County Continuum of Care. In the 2019 Action Plan the City is awarding funds to the Family of Woodstock, center for Creative Education, City of Kingston Parks and Recreation Department, the Boys & Girls Club, and Kingston City Schools to develop youth and technical training programs. In addition, the City of Kingston plans to invest in capital projects at the Andy Murphy Neighborhood Center, Barmann Park, and the Everette Hodge Community Center to improve opportunities for the youth. Also, in past years the CDBG Program has funded youth mentoring and gang intervention programs as well as self esteem programs like Kings Kids. The City intends to continue funding important programs like these.

The lending partnerships between the private sector, federal, state and local governments and community based non-profits continue to be important in providing economic development funding that allows companies to create jobs that in turn can be filled by low income individuals. These jobs enable many persons a path to escape the cycle of poverty. Similarly, those same partnerships are able to create permanent affordable housing that otherwise would not be available to the low-income population in the City.

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

The City works closely with the CoC and numerous service agencies to ensure comprehensive needs are being addressed. Many of the Public service programs assist at-risk youth and direct limited program dollars towards prevention.

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

As specified in 24 CFR Part 85.40, the City of Kingston (as an Entitlement Grantee), is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day operations of its program funding and sub-recipients activities to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local program requirements.

The monitoring responsibilities associated with the use of CDBG program funded activities will be carried out by the City's Office of Economic and Community Development staff using a variety of methods to review compliance. Monitoring techniques will include phone conversations, written correspondence, desk monitoring and on-site monitoring visits. Upon grant award, individual risk assessments will be conducted to help determine each program funded recipient and sub-recipient's activity will meet financial, production and overall management requirements. A subrecipient agreement will be executed at this time.

The Office of Economic and Community Development will complete one monitoring visit per year per funded activity, (some activities may warrant additional visits as identified under the project's risk assessment). Projects which are determined by this process to be at "higher Risk" would then be monitored more frequently than "lower risk" projects.

Regardless of the frequency with which a project is monitored by staff, the purpose and intent of any monitoring visit is to identify potential areas of noncompliance and assist the program recipient or sub-recipient in making the necessary changes to allow for the successful completion of the activity. By identifying and correcting any compliance issue, the likelihood of efficient and effective services being delivered to the intended beneficiaries increases dramatically and ensures the continued success of both the program recipient, sub-recipient and the entitlement program.

In addition, the City's CDBG program will be monitored for compliance by an independent third party auditing firm. All expenditures for the program will be verified for compliance by three individuals, currently the CD Community Development Director, Office administrator, and City Comptroller.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The CDBG annual allocation has been in decline for several years from highs of almost \$1 million to now approximately \$670,000. The City of Kingston has developed an ambitious plan to redevelop the Midtown Corridor which will require millions of dollars in public and private investment.

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	670,000	0	0	670,000	2,680,000	The City of Kingston can expect to average \$670,000 per year for the next 5 years.

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: \$		
Section 108	public - federal	Public Improvements	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	The City has a line of credit for Section 108 Loan Guarantee that is available for use. Discussions for the use of these funds include rehabilitation of the vacant Bank of America Building which was donated to the KLDC of \$1 in early 2013 and rehabilitation of City Parks.
Other	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	The Lead Based Paint Hazard and Control Program grant is a competitive program grant to address lead hazards in the home.
Other	public - state	Economic Development	0	0	0	0	150,000	Funds will develop a small business loans and grants program.
Other	public - local	Economic Development	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	The Kingston Local Development Corporation will make available resources to assist businesses meeting eligibility requirements.

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City will continue to apply for resources from the Lead Based Paint Hazard and Control grant and New York State Lead Service Line Replacement Program. These funds will be matched by the existing CDBG Housing Rehabilitation funds as well as other grant programs for energy efficiency to provide for a comprehensive approach to housing rehabilitation addressing code violations, lead hazards, and promoting long-term energy efficiency improvements. Community partners, including Family of Woodstock, Ulster County Community Action, and the

Department of Health have offered in-kind resources with staff time and technical support. Home ownership assistance is matched by local lending institutions first time home buyer club funds and state resources to leverage all possible streams of income. Public Facilities and Improvements activities are typically matched by contributions from the City's capital budget for City projects or through fundraising efforts for activities sponsored by non-profit organizations.

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

One parcel identified for redevelopment is located in the Midtown Revitalization Strategy Area. This is the former Kings Inn site, which is now vacant, cleared through the first phase environmental assessment, and is currently looking for a Brownfields Opportunity Area nomination. In addition, the Kingston Land Bank has identified parcels to be acquired and redeveloped within the Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area. These parcels advance the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan by addressing the quality of life for Kingston residents by addressing public safety concerns, creating opportunities for educational and skill advancement, and lead to the creation of new employment opportunities.

Discussion

The City was issued \$ [REDACTED] for the 2019 Annual Plan. For the purposes of this report, an average of \$ [REDACTED] is estimated to be available each year of the plan. There is considerable uncertainty about the future of funding and the direction of annual funding does not suggest a high degree of confidence that all resources will be available. Additionally, \$1.5 million is projected to be received from the LBPHCP grant, but these funds are highly competitive and there is no certainty that funds will be received. Section 108 Loan Guarantee funds are also listed for information purposes, as no authorization from the City's Common Council has been received to fund the parks improvements or community policing facility improvement.

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	Youth & Community Services	2014	2018	Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$100,500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7600 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 75 Persons Assisted
2	Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements	2014	2018	Affordable Housing	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Affordable Housing Assistance	2014	2018	Affordable Housing Homeless	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$50,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 2 Households Assisted
4	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure	2014	2018	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Downtown/Waterfront MIDTOWN Citywide Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Expand Economic Opportunity Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ	CDBG: \$185,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Youth & Community Services
	Goal Description	Youth and community services activities focus on providing safe outlets and opportunities for the City's youth including afterschool and summer programming at the City's community centers, high school, and other institutions that provide essential services for youth. When feasible, other community services, especially as they relate to housing, will be sought out and funded. Year 2019 funding includes legal services for residents facing eviction, a critical program that helps reduce homelessness and provides housing stability. Another program run by the City, CPTED, will work to reduce crime and alleviate the fear of crime which has played a part in reduced downtown commercial activity.
2	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements
	Goal Description	The housing rehabilitation program provides grants and loans for single family and multifamily home repair for income eligible homeowners. Repairs may include weatherization activities such as replacement of windows or siding, and handicap accessibility features such as installation of ramps or bathroom conversions. The program may also include emergency repairs.
3	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Affordable housing assistance include assistance for first time homebuyers.
4	Goal Name	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure activities include upgrades to several of the City's recreational and community facilities.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Office of Economic and Community Development prepares its annual list of funding priorities based upon factors including previously documented need, funding requests from the community, the need to create employment opportunities, public facility needs, ongoing assessment of the overall needs of both the community and its residents, input from public service providers, and input from governmental agencies engaged with Community Development activities. During Program Years 2017 and 2018, the additional input received during preparation of the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan and Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area helped shape funding priorities as the needs identified reflected more current conditions. A strong focus on youth services, supporting community-based public facilities, and an emphasis on housing rehabilitation to improve the quality of neighborhoods and youth program assistance was the primary focus of funding allocations in the 2019 allocations process.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Boys & Girls Club - Music Makers
2	Boys & Girls Club - Teen Supreme/Career Launch Program
3	Center for Creative Education - Arts & Education Scholarships
4	Parks and Recreation - Creating Opportunities for Youth
5	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
6	Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares - Hodge Center Programs & Operations
7	Go Beyond Greatness - Build Your Brand Project
8	Kingston City Schools - KHS Internship Program
9	Legal Services of the Hudson Valley - Eviction Prevention Project
10	Read & Write Program @ Hodge Center
11	Sunrays, Inc. Equine Program
12	Community Development - Housing Rehab, FTHB, Emergency Repairs
13	Boys & Girls Club - Doorway to Safety
14	The Children's Home of Kingston - Whitehurst Room Divider
15	Andy Murphy Midtown Neighborhood Center Improvements
16	Barmann Park Improvements
17	Everette Hodge Community Center Improvements
18	Friends of Kingston Library - Outdoor Amphitheatre
19	YWCA - Kitchen Renovation
20	Administration

Table 57 – Project Information

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

Funding priorities were shaped during the extensive public participation process and in consultations with service providers, business and civic leaders. The capacity to undertake projects in full compliance with CDBG requirements and bring the project to fruition were important criteria, as well as performance during past program years. The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is dwindling resources.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information1	Project Name	Boys & Girls Club - Music Makers
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,500
	Description	For beginner, intermediate and proficient levels, 30-50 minute drum, piano, guitar and singing lessons to 100 youth, eight to eighteen years of age.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program serves an estimated 104 youth from low to moderate income families.
	Location Description	The program takes place during the after school programming at the Boys & Girls Club of Ulster County located at 139 Greenkill Avenue in Kingston.
	Planned Activities	Funding will be used for salaries and supplies.
2	Project Name	Boys & Girls Club - Teen Supreme/Career Launch Program
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500
	Description	This program addresses character development, ethical leadership skills, peer influence, youth empowerment, personal growth and positive adult guidance through mentoring and providing opportunities to develop skills needed to become productive adults and positive citizens.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve 110 teenagers.
	Location Description	Boys and Girls Club of Ulster County, Inc., located at 139 Greenkill Avenue in Kingston.

	Planned Activities	<p>The Teen Supreme Program consists of many program areas. <i>The Torch Club</i> is a chartered small-group leadership and service club whose members work together to plan and implement activities in four areas: service to Club and community, education, health and fitness, and social recreation. <i>Keystone Club</i> is a service and leadership group that provides real world experiences in academic success, career preparation, and community service. <i>Youth of the Year</i> selects one promising youth demonstrating exceptional character each month and are eligible to participate in regional and national competitions. <i>Career Launch</i> was developed to introduce young people to the "working world" by providing a range of services to help them develop skills needed for workforce success and allows them the opportunity to explore various careers and determine the corresponding educational path to pursue them. The <i>Junior Staff</i> program trains participants to be a qualified, competent and committed workforce needed to fulfill the mission of the Boys & Girls Club movement, promoting leadership development and career preparation. <i>Project Learn</i> engages participants in learning, encouraging them to succeed in school and helping them to become lifelong learners. <i>Be Great: Graduate</i> re-engages youth who are at risk of dropping out of school and educates them on the importance of education and their ability to be successful in a school environment. The <i>Smart Girls</i> program, through informational and experiential learning, offers age-specific activities that enhance girls' physical and emotional health. <i>Passport to Manhood</i> is a curriculum for adolescent boys that will address several areas of development while stressing and promoting positive values and behaviors. <i>Money Matters</i> teaches financial literacy, including managing a checking account, budgeting, saving, avoiding debt, investing and paying for college. And <i>Smart Moves</i> uses a team approach involving peer leaders to teach skills necessary to avoid drug and alcohol use, and early sexual involvement.</p>
3	Project Name	Center for Creative Education - Arts & Education Scholarships
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services

	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,700
	Description	Academic assistance and training in computer design, art, dance, and music are provided at the Center for Creative Education's site in midtown Kingston. Income-eligible participants will be provided scholarships to offset the costs of providing this programming. Some will receive full scholarships and most will be able to participate in unlimited classes for as little as five dollars per month.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 60 youth will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Center for Creative Education located at 15 Railroad Avenue, Kingston, NY 12401.
	Planned Activities	Academic assistance and training in computer design, art, dance, and music are provided at the Center.
4	Project Name	Parks and Recreation - Creating Opportunities for Youth
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$19,065
	Description	The Kingston Department of Parks and Recreation will continue its after school youth programming at the Rondout Center. The program includes academic assistance, supervised recreation, nutritious meals, and specialized club activities. During the summer, the Department operates youth programs at Hasbrouck Park and Hutton Park.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 475 youth will be served through the after school and summer programs.
	Location Description	The programs take place at Rondout Center, Hasbrouck Park, and Hutton Park.
	Planned Activities	Funding will be used for salaries, transportation and supplies.
5	Project Name	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,000
	Description	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a comprehensive approach to neighborhood crime reduction that relies on community participation and inter-agency cooperation. CPTED's goal is to prevent crime through designing a physical environment that positively influences human behavior providing an increased sense of security and improving residents quality of life through reduced fear of crime. The four main principles for this program are natural surveillance, natural access control, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The entire populations of census tracts 9520 and 9521 would benefit, therefore, approximately 6,250 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Funding will be used for a training class and supplies.
6	Project Name	Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares - Hodge Center Programs & Operations
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area

	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$23,435
	Description	Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares will continue to operate the Everette Hodge Center After-School Program. Family/Kingston Cares will also continue to run the free Summer Drop-in Program, implement the Child and Adult Care Food Program, assist in the supervision of seasonal staff, and provide counseling, crisis intervention, emergency food and shelter services, life skills, educational advocacy, and service referrals, as well as coordinate family, parent, and teen events at the Hodge Center. Family will also continue its food service program to serve at-risk youth.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will benefit an estimated 283 youth.
	Location Description	Activities take place at the Everette Hodge Community Center.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used to support operations of the after school program; activities include salaries, materials and supplies, equipment, and operating costs.
	7	Project Name
	Target Area	MIDTOWN
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500

	Description	The Build Your Brand Project will provide a series of college and career preparation workshops that teach students how to get ready for their future. Students will undergo the two-month Build Your Brand intensive along with company site visits, college tours, professional networking events and a field trip to New York City. Areas of training include build your brand, speak like a pro, body talk, meet new people, build your professional network.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The program will serve 30 youth who attend Kingston High School. Selection criteria will be based on the socio-economic guidelines that align with CDBG requirements and will serve youth from low to moderate income backgrounds.
	Location Description	Courses will be held after school at the Go Beyond Greatness office in Midtown, located at Seven 21 Media Center, 721 Broadway in Kingston.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include salaries, supplies, and transportation.
8	Project Name	Kingston City Schools - KHS Internship Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	The Kingston City School District operates a Kingston High School Internship Program that provides valuable work-based learning opportunities at local businesses for students 14 years and older. The School District will enhance the program by providing small stipends to incentivize participation and help students with extra expenses that may be incurred by participating in an internship. Such expenses often include the need for appropriate clothing, travel and meals. Most student interns do not receive any stipend or salary for the their work.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 70 student interns, more than 51% of whom are from low and moderate income families, will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include stipends for students participating in the Kingston High School Internship Program.
9	Project Name	Legal Services of the Hudson Valley - Eviction Prevention Project
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Assistance Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Through the Eviction Prevention Project, a Legal Services of the Hudson Valley (LSHV) housing attorney will be present in Kingston City Eviction Court once a week to offer on-site legal assistance to Kingston residents facing imminent eviction and homelessness. LSHV staff members will conduct intake and assessment for Kingston residents requesting assistance to determine eligibility, provide legal information, assist in completing forms and offer advice. After assessment, LSHV may provide advocacy in the form of negotiating settlements within the litigation or direct representation at court, all at no cost to the client.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	LSHV anticipates handling 28 legal cases, which will benefit 77 household members and prevent approximately 28 residents from becoming homeless.
	Location Description	Services will occur at Kingston City Eviction Court.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used for staff salaries.

10	Project Name	Read & Write Program @ Hodge Center
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000
	Description	Children attending the after-school programming at the Hodge Center and Rondout Neighborhood Center will have the opportunity to attend the Read & Write Program as part of a comprehensive academic enrichment program.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 185 youth will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Program sites are the Everette Hodge Community Center and the Rondout Neighborhood Center.
	Planned Activities	Tutorial activities, with workbooks and materials provided, for teaching or improving participants' reading, writing, and comprehension skills.
11	Project Name	Sunrays, Inc. Equine Program
	Target Area	Downtown/Waterfront
	Goals Supported	Youth & Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,800

	Description	Sunrays, Inc. proposes to run an Equine Program at Rondout Neighborhood Center for 9 weeks during the afterschool program. The Equine Program combines horsemanship, arts and education. A soft educational approach is taken through experiential learning activities that include use of video, virtual reality, arts projects and games to encourage interest and respect for horses that will be transferred to safe and inspired interaction with actual horses during the second phase of the program. Students will learn safe interaction with the horses, communication, grooming, mounting and horseback riding.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 40 youth will benefit from the program.
	Location Description	The program will take place at Rondout Neighborhood Center in Kingston.
	Planned Activities	The grant will fund salaries, materials and supplies, and insurance for the Equine Program.
12	Project Name	Community Development - Housing Rehab, FT HB, Emergency Repairs
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Assistance Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements
	Needs Addressed	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	Funding will be provided to low/moderate income households for housing rehabilitation services, emergency repairs and first time home-buyer financial assistance.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Proposed activities will serve up to 8 households for housing rehabilitation and up to 2 first time homebuyers.
	Location Description	Locations to be determined.
	Planned Activities	This activity will provide financial assistance to help income-eligible homeowners and homebuyers.
13	Project Name	Boys & Girls Club - Doorway to Safety
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,349
	Description	The Boys & Girls Club will replace the front doors and the doors to the gymnasium to their facility with new safety panic doors. The new doors will allow the Club to monitor who comes in and out of the building. A panic button with a direct line to the police department will also be installed in the event of an emergency.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will benefit approximately 400 youth.
	Location Description	Boys & Girls Club of Ulster County, located at 139 Greenkill Avenue in Kingston.
Planned Activities	Planned activities include purchase and installation of new doors, video intercom, locks, and panic button.	
14	Project Name	The Children's Home of Kingston - Whitehurst Room Divider
	Target Area	Downtown/Waterfront
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity

	Funding	CDBG: \$12,500
	Description	The Children’s Home of Kingston will implement the second phase of renovating and portioning the Whitehurst Cottage campus recreation room. The recreation room is used as on-campus activity area for residential and day students of the Children’s Home of Kingston. The room, which runs the length of the entire cottage, currently contains a silkscreen process room, a bicycle repair shop and a large open space with exercise equipment, table games, and video games. Phase one of the project was done in 2018 and included separation of the large space into two spaces. Phase two includes portioning the theater/game room and the gym room, creating a small office space, and updating or installing new HVAC units.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will benefit approximately 370 persons. The Children’s Home of Kingston serves young men ages 8-21 with emotional challenges, developmental disabilities, psychiatric histories and past involvement in the juvenile justice system.
	Location Description	The Children’s Home of Kingston, 26 Grove Street, Kingston, NY, 12401.
	Planned Activities	Funding will be used for salaries, labor and purchase of materials and supplies.
15	Project Name	Andy Murphy Midtown Neighborhood Center Improvements
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$59,429
	Description	The Kingston Parks and Recreation Department will improve the Andy Murphy Neighborhood Center with repairs to the kitchen, senior lounge, and staff facilities. Staff offices will be made handicap accessible. The Center serves youth and seniors and is the designated shelter for the City in case of emergency.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will benefit the population of the City of Kingston, approximately 20,000 people.
	Location Description	Andy Murphy Midtown Neighborhood Center, 467 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include purchase and installation of a stove and hood, garbage disposal, and flooring for the kitchen, flooring for the senior lounge, and flooring for the office. The additional of ADA accessible push button door and stairlift will allow those with mobility issues to reach the Parks and Recreation staff and office.
16	Project Name	Barmann Park Improvements
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	The Department of Parks and Recreation was awarded \$50,000 in 2018 to address deficiencies in the playground equipment and upgrade amenities connected to the baseball field, including the bleachers and interior facilities, and enhance the landscaping and overall access to the park. The Department requests an additional \$20,000 to build a larger playground with more amenities for the neighborhood.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities will benefit approximately 6,500 people.
	Location Description	Barmann Park in the City of Kingston.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include purchase and installation of playground equipment and park amenities.
	Project Name	Everette Hodge Community Center Improvements

17	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$43,302
	Description	The Everette Hodge Community Center serves at risk youth through afterschool and summer programming. The facility is owned by the Kingston Department of Parks and Recreation. The Department will repair and waterproof the building basement through a variety of drainage improvements, including regrading around the foundation, roof drain improvements, and parking lot drainage improvements. Also, the Department will create additional cold storage space to allow for continued food production at the Center's kitchen facility.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The proposed activities are estimated to benefit approximately 6,500 people.
	Location Description	Everette Hodge Community Center located on Franklin Street in the City of Kingston.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include purchase and installation of equipment and necessary drainage improvements.
18	Project Name	Friends of Kingston Library - Outdoor Amphitheatre
	Target Area	MIDTOWN Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000

	Description	The Kingston Library will expand program and meeting space by rehabilitating and repurposing outdoor space with built elements in areas of the library previously dedicated exclusively to landscaping. The primary element of the project will be a multipurpose amphitheater which will be used for seating, free play, community meeting space, and formal library program space. Other hardscape elements included in the project will be additional tables and seating, accessible planting beds, passive educational elements such as signage, patios, and pathways.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Kingston Library serves the population of Kingston, therefore, approximately 20,000 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Kingston Library, 55 Franklin Street, Kingston., NY 12401
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include purchase and installation of outdoor equipment and facilities to expand outdoor program and meeting space.
19	Project Name	YWCA - Kitchen Renovation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,920
	Description	The YWCA of Ulster County provides critical infant and child care, family services and young adult programming. The YWCA has a kitchen that is used daily to prepare hot meals and snacks for infant and child care programs. The YWCA will upgrade their kitchen facilities to accommodate program expansion, specifically, install a new freezer and commercial grade stove hood exhaust and fan system.
	Target Date	6/30/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 1,437 people will benefit from the proposed activities, mostly youth.
	Location Description	The YWCA located at 209 Clinton Avenue, Kingston, NY 12401
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include purpose of equipment and labor.
20	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Assistance Housing Rehabilitation/Accessibility Enhancements Youth & Community Services Improvements to Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Increase Supply of Decent Housing Neighborhood Stabilization/Suitable Living Environ Expand Economic Opportunity Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$134,000
	Description	Program Administration
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	None.
	Location Description	Not applicable.
	Planned Activities	Program administration.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City has prepared a Midtown Revitalization Strategy Area in conjunction with the submission of the 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan and the 2019 Annual Action Plan. The core of this area is the mixed-use, commercial Broadway Corridor from Thomas Street to Albany Avenue and the bordering residential blocks from Clinton Avenue on one side to Smith Avenue on the other. Included in this area are several community facilities that cater to low- to moderate-income clientele, two homeless shelters, and several not-for-profit and private businesses identified as economic targets for growth in the Business, Education, Arts and Technology Sectors.

Assistance will also be directed to the low to moderate income areas citywide and within the Downtown neighborhood.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
MIDTOWN	22
Midtown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	20

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Midtown NRSA is a neighborhood marked by poverty, unemployment, and aging infrastructure. This section of the city has the highest concentration of low/moderate income persons and a high percentage of the City's racial and ethnic minorities. Slum and blight conditions and an overall trend of neighborhood disinvestment are coupled with a high incidence of crime, relative to the rest of the city, as well as a perceived concentration of crime. There are also high rates of commercial vacancies and substandard housing conditions. The concentration of commercial and residential properties in the hands of a few investor owners has made improvements to the neighborhoods more challenging, and there are a high number of renters relative to the rest of the city. All of these factors contribute to an environment that hinders commercial activity and future redevelopment opportunities.

However, Midtown has several key assets that would ensure that investments in the area would be successful and fully leveraged. Midtown has a growing arts and creative economy sector, including several manufacturers, a media and performing arts center, and two vacant parcels under the control of the City. Property values are low, relative to the rest of the city. There is also a concentration of services, i.e. Kingston Cares, Boys & Girls Club, and easy access to public transportation and walkability for retail services for local residents. These assets, along with the range of housing stock and amenities, allow for

opportunities for existing residents to remain and new residents to come.

Past investment in the Downtown area has been successful at driving private investment and the creation of a successful business district. Kingston believes that a strategic investment in the Midtown NRSA would be equally successful and would complement the Uptown and Downtown districts of the city.

There is also a need for affordable housing and public services in the Downtown neighborhood and citywide.

Discussion

In Kingston, there is growing consensus that the continued health of the more economically robust Uptown and Rondout/Downtown Business Districts depends on the health of Midtown. As the main thoroughfare of the City and the entry-point from the Interstate for visitors, the Midtown Section of the City is a vital neighborhood in the city. Residents have also identified the concept of encroachment of the more profound Midtown public safety problems into more stable neighborhoods. As reported in this study, relative to the rest of the city, residents of Midtown have the most indicators of distress with high unemployment, low incomes, a low percentage of owner occupied housing units, a high percentage of housing units in need of rehabilitation, and low levels of educational attainment.

Based on the needs identified and opportunities that exist, a plan for the Midtown area was developed. The goals for the plan include the following:

- Enhance the level of services
- Increase resident safety
- Enhance the quality of life of residents
- Enhance the existing housing stock
- Expand the opportunities for affordable workforce oriented housing
- Expand local employment and economic opportunities
- Invest in the area's human capital
- Increase access to healthy foods.

With a concentrated level of investment in this area, and with the support and knowledge of the established and committed services and organizations based in the Midtown NRSA, Kingston believes implementation of these goals within the Midtown NRSA would launch the neighborhood into a period of robust and sustained growth.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Housing supported projects during AP 2019 include the rehabilitation of eight units of existing owner-occupied housing to maintain the availability of decent housing opportunities in the City. Additional funding is included in the Annual Plan to provide first-time homebuyer assistance to up to two households. A portion of the public services funding will support legal assistance for households facing eviction. This program, run by Legal Services of the Hudson Valley, will assist approximately 28 households who may otherwise be evicted from their current housing and risk homelessness.

RUPCO has two multifamily projects, Energy Square and Landmark Place, in the approval/development stage within the City of Kingston. The first is a 57 affordable and middle income rental apartments, and the second is 66 units of senior affordable housing. While not seeking funding this year, the City has supported projects like these in past years of CDBG funding and plans to do so in the future.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	38
Special-Needs	0
Total	38

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	8
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	8

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

Discussion

The City of Kingston does not have the capacity to undertake large-scale housing rehabilitation or production of affordable housing but works closely with long-time community partners including Youthbuild, RUPCO, and Family of Woodstock and private developers to address the need for more affordable housing.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Kingston Housing Authority (KHA) is organized independently of the City government. Kingston Housing Authority was created by an Act of the New York State Legislature as an authority of the State of New York that was created to own and operate public housing for the benefit of the residents of the City of Kingston. Its Board is comprised of five (5) members appointed by the Mayor of the City of Kingston. The daily operations are supervised by an Executive Director selected by the Board. The Kingston Housing Authority's Annual Operating Expenses were \$5,029,949 in 2016.

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

The 2019 Action Plan expects to fund the Family of Woodstock, Center for Creative Education, City of Kingston Parks and Recreation Department, the Boys & Girls Club, and Kingston City Schools to develop youth and technical training programs. In addition, the City of Kingston plans to invest in capital projects at the Andy Murphy Neighborhood Center, Barmann Park, and the Everette Hodge Community Center to improve opportunities for youth. Further, the City looks to provide funding for Eviction Prevention programs that will be developed by the Legal Services of the Hudson Valley.

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

The City of Kingston, working in collaboration with RUPCO, is administrating a NYS Promoting Homeownership HOME grant. The funding recently ended, and the City is working to apply for another round of funding to continue this work. The program calls for outreach to public housing residents to participate with the program. The City will partner with RUPCO once again to apply for a second round of funding. If awarded, another three years of the HOME grant assistance will be available to eligible City residents. Targeted outreach will be held at the KHA, among other locations in Midtown and the downtown area.

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

KHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

KHA residents have been active in discussing both infrastructure and public service needs during the citizen participation process. In response, the City has in past years invested in security cameras, recreational infrastructure, and in public service programs, including youth tutoring, supervised basketball clinics, and a summer drop-in program modeled after the successful Everette Hodge Community Center program offerings.

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

Introduction

The City of Kingston continues its participation in the CoC and has once again set aside funds to provide for sidewalk improvements and access to homelessness prevention and other services provided by Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares at the Everette Hodge Community Center. The primary mechanism for assisting homeless and individuals with special needs is through the provision of public service funds aimed at prevention.

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

In the 2019 funding period, the City will continue its support for the homelessness prevention and homeless support services offered by Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares and seek additional opportunities to partner with organizations that address the obstacles faced by the homeless and special needs residents of its communities.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As stated above, the City will continue coordination with the CoC and Family of Woodstock. The City depends on these partnerships to sustain the capacity to address the needs of its residents.

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

As in the prior year, in 2019 the City is not directly funding homeless public service programs, other than that received by Family of Woodstock/Kingston Cares, but instead has focused on a series of at-risk youth service programs that concentrate on prevention. In addition, the City will be funding eviction prevention programs from the Legal Services of the Hudson Valley.

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 is investing in several public service programs in the Midtown area including those at the Boys & Girls Club, the Everette Hodge Community Center, and the Center for Creative Education that will assist at-risk youth, including those experiencing homelessness.

Discussion

The City of Kingston has a small role in direct services and support for the homeless population as these are provided by several County agencies and the CoC members. In the coming years the city hopes to strengthen their membership within the CoC, but lacks the resources and capacity to undertake the primary responsibility for homeless services in the community.

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

Introduction:

Local, state and regional governments regulate residential development and home building through rules and regulations designed to protect current residents, the environment and the safety and health of home buyers and renters. Regulatory barriers are public statutes, ordinances, regulations, fees, processes and procedures that can significantly restrict the development of affordable housing. Ulster County, like many other jurisdictions, is hampered by a lack of sufficient capacity for comprehensive local municipal planning. Only a very limited number of the County's municipalities have a paid planner on staff. Municipalities charge and utilize development fees to fund most planning activities at the municipal level. This system tends to pay for plan review rather than comprehensive planning or code development.

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

In previous years the City has amended its zoning code to provide for two Family of Woodstock Homeless shelters, added inclusionary zoning code provisions that call for a 20% affordable and workforce housing set aside on certain developments, In addition, the City has created a zoning task force to develop new zoning regulations to increase the amount of multi-family and affordable housing within the City.

The City has successfully lobbied for the amendment of a County Safety Net funding provision. The Safety Net Assistance Program is a State-mandated program that provides assistance to single adults, childless couples and other individuals and families who do not qualify for Family Assistance or other Federally-funded Temporary Assistance programs. New York State Law requires that Safety Net Assistance be funded through a State and a local share. Traditionally, the State and local share has been 50% each. Since 1946, New York State required towns and cities to fund the local share of the Safety Net Assistance Program, unless the county legislature adopted a resolution directing that all or a part of the cost be charged to the county. Ulster County was the only county in New York State that had not taken over the Safety Net Program. Beginning January 1, 2011, the State of New York increased the local share of the Safety Net Program from the traditional 50% share to 71% of total program expense. This increase in State-mandated Safety Net costs has caused significant fiscal stress on the towns and the City of Kingston in Ulster County, and fostered an environment that was not favorable towards low income housing development because local taxpayers feared an increase in local property taxes. But now, effective beginning in the 2014 Executive Budget for Ulster County, a three-year County takeover of the safety net expenses will save the City of Kingston over \$4.4 million dollars.

The City will also continue to support the development of both RUPCO's multi-family projects, Energy Square and Landmark Place, that are in the approval/development stage within the City of Kingston. The first is a 57 affordable and middle-income rental apartments, and the second is 66 units of senior

affordable housing.

Discussion:

The City takes seriously its commitment to providing affordable housing opportunities, and fostering an environment of Fair Housing. Many proactive steps have been taken to reduce the barriers to the development of affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Kingston largely plays a supporting role in the delivery of service and housing programs for the homeless and special needs populations as much of this work is coordinated through county agencies and not-for-profits. Key priorities of the City are to foster a sustainable living environment, create economic opportunity, and to continue stakeholder collaboration to produce and maintain decent and affordable housing.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City believes that through the Midtown Revitalization Strategy Area Plan, a compelling roadmap for development and growth will be, and is, comprehensively detailed, making the process of seeking new resources and partners more effective.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Kingston assigned a Code Enforcement Officer to Midtown, whose work area is strictly bound by Census Tracts 9520 and 9521 to address this area with the most code violations in the City. In addition, the City uses a portion of its CDBG funding to provide closing cost and down-payment assistance to low income first-time homebuyers, as well as partners with RUPCO to provide similar assistance through its HOME program funding.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Kingston will continue to work closely with the Ulster County Department of Health's Lead Prevention and Awareness program. The City will again collaborate with housing and service providers to submit a Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Program grant application.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The key activities to reduce the number of poverty-level families will be to seek funding for the Midtown Revitalization Strategy Area and to support economic development projects. Further, several of the public service projects in the Annual Plan assist youth and help to break the cycle of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Blank

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

The City will continue coordination with the CoC to identify areas where it can be of assistance in meeting the identified needs of under-served persons. One value of serving in a supporting role in the arena of service delivery is that the City is perceived to be a "fair broker" in a highly competitive funding environment. To the extent that the City can continue to support 2019 initiatives that bring multiple agencies and partners together, services will be better coordinated because lines of communication and understanding are improved.

Discussion:

Three primary goals of the CDBG Program: to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing; foster a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities principally to low- and moderate-income persons are represented in the spending priorities of the 2019 Action Plan.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

CDBG funds acquired through program income must be reported to HUD. For the program year 2014, there are no program income dollars to be reported or reprogrammed.

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
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	92.90%

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Alternate NA-10
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Chesapeake Group
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Updated figures
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Provide more accurate picture of current conditions.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2013
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Research of existing data sources.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. N/A
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. N/A
	Data Source Name Community and Economic Dev. Survey
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The survey was a collaboration between Kingston Cares, RUPCO, and the Office of Community Development.	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Individuals in two Midtown CT's were surveyed door-to-door. In addition, the survey was available on-line and through facebook. The town's share of respondents (239) were from the door-to-door canvass effort.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? The survey was intended to complement public participation efforts because the survey provided a better reflection of priorities and needs in targeted areas of the city. Most participants at public hearings are recruited to support a specific project or activity and public participation efforts targeted to low income and minority residents have not been successful.	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. April/May, 2013	

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The surveys were conducted door to door within the designated Midtown neighborhoods. Surveys were read aloud to participants.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Every household could participate in the survey if they agreed.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The door-to-door portion of survey was primarily conducted in CT 9520 and CT 9521 (Midtown) which is composed of a very diverse population.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2009-2013 ACS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Citywide demographic data including data related to population, households, income, housing cost and housing stock.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>This data set was used to reflect more current community trends.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data is citywide.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Estimates for years 2009-2013.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The data set is complete.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Kingston Housing Authority</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Kingston Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Public housing units and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To accurately record the number of public housing units and Housing Choice Vouchers.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data covers all properties owned and maintained, and vouchers administered by, the Kingston Housing Authority.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Years 2018 and 2019.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Data is complete.</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD FMR and HOME Rents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Fair Market Rent (FMR) and HOME Rents for Kingston, NY MSA.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To establish rent allowances for Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and to set maximum HOME rent limits.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data is comprehensive and includes Kingston MSA.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2018</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Data is complete.</p>