



COUNTY OF DUTCHESS



CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE

2013-2017

**Dutchess County and
City of Poughkeepsie
Consolidated Plan**

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**DUTCHESS COUNTY and CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE
2013 – 2017 DRAFT CONSOLIDATED PLAN
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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The 2013-2017 Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document promoting a coordinated approach to housing and community needs, and fostering the coordination of all programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It provides guidance on the investment of HUD dollars, as well as other federal, State and local funding dollars.

This Plan outlines the priorities by which the County and the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds will be invested over the next five years. Every year the County and City will each produce an Annual Action Plan to detail specific activities to carry out the Plan's priorities and goals.

Dutchess County is an Urban County Consortium with HUD. This status provides the County with funding under the CDBG Program. The Consortium exists through voluntary cooperation agreements between the County and local towns, villages and the City of Beacon. The current Consortium covers 2013-2015 and includes all Dutchess County municipalities, except the City of Poughkeepsie which receives its own CDBG allocation as discussed below. CDBG funds are provided to Consortium members through a competitive annual application where communities develop projects which address local and Consolidated Plan priorities. County CDBG funds are administered through the County's Department of Planning and Development.

Due to its Urban County status, the County is eligible to receive funds under HUD's HOME Investment Partnership Program. In 1995, the County entered into a consortium with the City of Poughkeepsie, which increased its HOME allocation. The current consortium covers 2013-2015. HOME funds are provided to private and non-profit developers through a competitive annual application. HOME funds are administered through the County's Department of Planning and Development, in consultation with the City of Poughkeepsie.

The City of Poughkeepsie is its own entitlement community under the CDBG Program. It also administers the HOPWA funds for Dutchess and Orange counties (Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA). The City's public service funds are awarded through an annual application, while the balance of their funds are allocated to critical infrastructure/facility improvements and other City priorities. City CDBG and HOPWA funds are administered by the City's Office of Social Development.

The lead agency for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan is Dutchess County through its Department of Planning and Development, but the development of the Plan is joint effort with the City of Poughkeepsie. The Plan has been developed through a process whereby the County and City have established a unified vision for community development actions.

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

The Strategic Plan outlines five major priority needs based on the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. These include:

Economic Development – Improve coordination and use of economic development programs and activities available through the Community Development Block Grant Program to meet the economic challenges facing Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie, including the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program and other economic development loan and façade improvement programs.

Affordable Housing - Increase and improve housing affordability through the creation of new affordable rental housing, strategic investment in first time homebuyers, and reduction of housing costs for existing homeowners, particularly cost burdened senior citizens.

Public Facilities and Improvements - Use Community Development Block Grant funding for public facilities and improvements that promote the Greenway-inspired Centers and Greenspaces approach. Public facilities and improvements include sidewalks and crosswalks, parks and recreation areas including handicapped accessibility improvements, transportation, and water and wastewater improvements.

Non-homeless Public Services - Support the use of CDBG public service funds for activities that specifically benefit and address youth and job mentoring, substance abuse, educational/after-school programs, and services to senior citizens. Support for daily meal programs is a funding priority in the City of Poughkeepsie.

Homeless Public Services - Support the use of CDBG public service funds for activities that specifically benefit and address the issues of housing, homelessness, and homeless prevention. Support for daily meal programs which are used by the homeless are a funding priority in the City of Poughkeepsie. Priority will be given to programs which support the identified needs and goals of the Dutchess County Continuum of Care and the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, and are provided by agencies who actively participate in the Dutchess County Housing Consortium.

The following chart shows the specific goals for each priority, identifies the HUD objectives and outcomes, and summarizes 5-year proposed funding and goals indicators.

There are three HUD objectives:

- DH – Decent, Affordable Housing
- SL – Suitable Living Environment
- EO – Economic Opportunity

There are three HUD outcomes:

- 1 - Availability/Accessibility
- 2 – Affordability
- 3 - Sustainability

Figure 1 – Summary of Objectives and Outcomes

Goal Name	Objective	Outcome	Funding	Goal Indicator
Business Assistance - Dutchess County	EO	1	100,000	6 Businesses Assisted
Business Assistance - City of Poughkeepsie	EO	1	375,000	12 Businesses Assisted
Commercial Facade Improvement -City of Poughkeepsie	EO	3	90,000	Facade treatment/ business building rehabilitation: 12 Businesses
Public Facilities & Improvements - Dutchess County	SL	1, 3	3,081,611	103,000 people assisted
Public Facilities & Improvements - City of Poughkeepsie	SL	3	1,025,000	32,000 people assisted
Water and Wastewater - Dutchess County	SL	1, 3	750,000	3,000 people assisted
Water and Wastewater - City of Poughkeepsie	SL	3	1,000,000	32,000 people assisted
Substance Abuse Public Services - Dutchess County	SL	1	100,000	3,000 people assisted
Affordable Rental Housing	DH	1	2,018,000	130 units assisted
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	DH	3	662,000	100 units assisted
Homeownership	DH	2	200,000	20 units assisted
Homeless Housing	DH	1	300,000	15 units assisted
Substance Abuse Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie	SL	1	37,500	1250 people assisted
Senior Citizen Public Services - Dutchess County	SL	1	100,000	1250 people assisted
Senior Citizen Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie	SL	1	37,500	750 people assisted
Homeless Public Services - Dutchess County	SL	1	300,000	9350 people assisted
Homeless Public Services - City of Poughkeepsie	SL	1	203,309	27,500 people assisted
Youth Public Services - Dutchess County	SL	1	200,000	500 people assisted
Youth Public Services - City of Poughkeepsie	SL	1	251,507	49850 people assisted
Housing for People with HIV/AIDs	SL	1	3,150,000	340 households assisted
Administration - Dutchess County	N/A	N/A	1,490,000	N/A
Administration - City of Poughkeepsie	N/A	N/A	1,050,000	CDBG and HOPWA

3. Evaluation of past performance

Both the County and City are currently completing their 2012 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) which will cover the final year and overall performance as outlined in the 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan. These reports are due to HUD on May 30, 2013.

Both the County and City appear to be on target to meet their 2008-2012 goals based on a review of the 2011 CAPERs and a preliminary assessment of 2012 results. There were significant and unanticipated funding cuts implemented during the past Consolidated Plan period which may affect the ability to reach some goals. A full assessment will be included in both 2012 CAPERs and the final 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan.

The economic crisis, precipitated by the housing crisis, has had a significant impact on the County and City during 2008-2012 Consolidated Plan period. These impacts are shown in this Plan's Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections, and the new Plan priorities.

The housing crisis resulted in a historic number of foreclosures in both the County and City. While there has been a significant decline in housing prices throughout the County and few neighborhoods were not impacted to some extent, low and moderate income neighborhoods were disproportionately affected with higher rates of foreclosure and property abandonment. These impacts have informed this Plan's focus on quality rental housing and strategic investment in homeownership.

The housing crisis also ushered in an employment crisis. Although lower than the national level, the County's unemployment rate is higher than historic levels. This has informed the Plan's economic development priority, and the development of essential employment skills by low and moderate income youth.

The economic crisis has also resulted in significant funding cuts to the CDBG, HOME and HOPWA programs. Since 2008 CDBG has been cut by 24%, HOME by 43%, and HOPWA by 29%. Obviously, the County and City can complete fewer projects with reduced funding. As an example, the County now funds an average of 8 municipal projects annually, as compared to 12 projects at the 2008 funding levels. These cuts have increased the importance of establishing clear and specific priorities and goals. More limited funding has focused the County and City on directing resources to the most critical programs with measurable outcomes.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The County and City conducted significant consultation with citizens, municipal officials, non-profit agencies, public housing agencies, private developers, economic development officials, governmental agencies and the Continuum of Care in preparing this Plan. The County and City held three public meetings prior the development of the Plan, and an additional three public meetings to review the draft findings and priorities. These meetings are summarized in the Citizen Participation Section. The County and City also reviewed numerous community and regional plans, as well as annual reports issued by various agencies which are outlined in the Consultation section. The findings of a survey conducted for the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice were also used to determine needs and priorities.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments received during the public meetings prior and during the preparation of the Plan informed the Plan priorities and are summarized in the Citizen Participation Section. A summary of all significant comments during the official public comment period will be inserted here after the close of the comment period.

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

All comments are taken into consideration in preparing the Consolidated Plan. The County and City looked reviewed all comments for common and recurring themes to help establish priorities and goals.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

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	Dutchess County	Department of Planning and Development
Responsible Agency	City of Poughkeepsie	Office of Social Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan is Dutchess County through its Department of Planning and Development but the development of the Plan is joint effort with the City of Poughkeepsie. The Plan has been developed through a process whereby the County and City have established a unified vision for community development actions.

The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document promoting a coordinated approach to housing and community needs and fostering the coordination of all programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It provides guidance on the investment of federal dollars, as well as other federal, State and local funding dollars.

Most specifically, this Plan outlines the priorities by which the County and the City’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds will be administered over the next five years. Each year the County and City will produce an Annual Action Plan to detail specific proposed activities to carry out the Plan's priorities and goals.

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The City of Poughkeepsie is its own entitlement community under the CDBG Program. It also administers the HOPWA funds for Dutchess and Orange counties (Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown MSA). The City's public service funds are awarded through an annual application cycle, while the balance of their funds are allocated to critical infrastructure/facility improvements and other City priorities. City CDBG and HOPWA funds are administered by the City's Office of Social Development.

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PR-10 Consultation

1. Introduction

The County and City conducted significant consultation with citizens, municipal officials, non-profit agencies, public housing agencies, private developers, economic development officials, governmental agencies and the Continuum of Care in preparing this Plan. The County and City held three public meetings prior the development of the Plan, and an additional three public meetings to review the draft findings and priorities. These meetings are summarized in the Citizen Participation Section. The County and City also reviewed numerous community and regional plans (detailed below), as well as annual reports issued by various agencies. The findings of a survey conducted for the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice were also used to determine needs and priorities.

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

There are two public housing agencies in Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie Housing Authority and Beacon Housing Authority. Both housing agencies were consulted in the preparation of this Plan. Their strategic plans were submitted and reviewed, and their goals incorporated as appropriate. They also provided data on tenant characteristics, waiting lists and future improvements.

There are five agencies in Dutchess County which provide Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly known as Section 8). They all provided tenant characteristic and waiting list information which informed the Plan priorities.

Input from private and governmental health, mental health and services agencies was instrumental the preparing the Plan. Many of these agencies participate in the Continuum of Care (CoC). Coordination with the CoC is described in more detail below. These agencies also provided input at public meetings.

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

In Dutchess County the Continuum of Care is known as the Dutchess County Housing Consortium (DCHC). DCHC’s mission is to prevent and end homelessness by facilitating collaboration, planning, education, and advocacy efforts and by promoting the development and preservation of needed resources.

The Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development (DCDPD), author of the Consolidated Plan, is a member of the DCHC/CoC leadership team, and the coordinator of the CoC's annual CoC Program funding application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), known as the NOFA. As such, they have an intimate knowledge of the goals and objectives of the CoC, and access to all the CoC data. This includes data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Point-in-Time Count (PIT), Housing Inventory Count (HIC), Homeless Data Exchange (HDX) and the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). The City of Poughkeepsie is also a member of the DCHC. Through this relationship the County and City insure that CoC goals were integrated into the Plan, and the CoC is informed of all funding opportunities under the programs covered by the Plan.

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

There are no Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) entitlement jurisdictions within the CoC. Agencies interested in ESG funds must apply for balance-of-state funds provided by HUD to the NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). OTDA requires a CoC support letter for any application. The CoC has developed a clear policy for the issuance of support letters for ESG and other funds, which requires active CoC participation and consistency with CoC goals. The CoC reviews OTDA's requirements annually and provides feedback based on local needs. In 2013 the CoC's Program Review Committee will begin monitoring ESG programs based on performance standards and outcomes established for all CoC-funded programs.

The DCDPD serves on the Principals Committee for the Mid-Hudson Valley Homeless Management Information System (MHVHMIS), a computerized database designed to capture unduplicated client-level information over time on the characteristics and service needs of homeless individuals and families. The long term goal of the system is to provide communities with data, as opposed to anecdotal information, to examine how homeless services are provided, and to make informed decisions about future funding and programs. DCDPD's involvement on the Principals Committee means it has input into the funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS, and had access to the wealth of information provided by HMIS in the preparation of this Plan and its priorities.

2. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and consultations

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
HUDSON RIVER HOUSING	Housing Services-homeless Non-profit	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 Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy	Participated in public meetings.
VILLAGE OF MILLERTON	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development Needs	Participated in public meetings.
VILLAGE OF MILLBROOK	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
VILLAGE OF RED HOOK	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF RED HOOK	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF STANFORD	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment	Participated in public

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	meetings.
VILLAGE OF RHINEBECK	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF HYDE PARK	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
VILLAGE OF FISHKILL	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF LAGRANGE	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
Town of Unionvale	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF DOVER	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Non-Housing Community Development	
TOWN OF PINE PLAINS	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
NORTHEAST COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC.	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Non-profit	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.
REBUILDING TOGETHER	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Non-profit	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.
DUTCHESS OUTREACH	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence	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	Participated in public meetings.

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
	Services-homeless Services-Health Non-profit		
Family Services	Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Non-profit	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy	Participated in public meetings.
Town of East Fishkill	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
Town of Fishkill	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
City of Poughkeepsie	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Non-Housing Community Development	Participated in public meetings.
American Red Cross	Non-Profit	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Participated in public

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Emergency Services-Shelter Supplies	meetings.
Mid Hudson Children's Museum	Services-Children Non-Profit	Economic Development Art and Education	Participated in public meetings.
Pathstone	Housing Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy	Participated in public meetings.
NUBIAN DIRECTIONS	Services-Education Services-Employment Non-Profit	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Education and Training for Workforce Readiness	Participated in public meetings.
Catherine Street Community Center	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Non-Profit	Anti-poverty Strategy Education, Health Practices & Skill Development for Life Enrichment	Participated in public meetings.
The Bardavon 1869 Opera House, Inc.	Arts & Cultural Performance & education	Arts& Culture Preservation/Education, Urban Revitalization	Participated in public meetings.
GRACE SMITH HOUSE, INC.	Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Non-Profit	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Shelters Domestic Violence Victims	Participated in public meetings.
Project Thunder	Services-Children Services-Education Non-Profit	Anti-poverty Strategy Youth Advocacy through Academic Enrichment/Mentoring/Life Skills Training	Participated in public meetings.

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Crystal House Manor	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Senior Assisted Living	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.
MID HUDSON ADDICTION RECOVERY CENTER	Housing Services-homeless Non-Profit	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Residential & Recovery Services for Chemically Dependent	Participated in public meetings.
LITERACY CONNECTIONS OF DC	Services-Education Non-Profit	Economic Development Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
Friends of Seniors of DC	Services-Elderly Persons Non-Profit	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
DUTCHESS COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Services-Employment Economic Development Agency	Economic Development Market Analysis	Participated in public meetings.
Mid-Hudson Civic Center	Art, Cultural and Economic Development Event Center	Economic Development	Participated in public meetings.
Gateway Community Industries	Housing Non-Profit	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Anti-poverty Strategy	Participated in public meetings.

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
		Successful living skills for varying abilities	
Dutchess County Division of Veterans Services	Other government - County	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans Benefits Coordination - Veterans	Participated in public meetings.
Dutchess County Division of Youth Services	Services-Children Other government - County	Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
Gateway to Entrepreneurial Tomorrows, Inc.	Services-Employment Non-Profit	Economic Development New Business Support-Minorities/Low Income	Participated in public meetings.
Community Family Development	Services-Children Non-Profit	Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
Dutchess County Arts Council	Non-Profit	Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
Maranatha Human services, Inc	Services-Persons with Disabilities Non-Profit	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Participated in public meetings.
Mental Health America of Dutchess County, Inc.	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Non-Profit	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	Participated in public meetings.
CHILDREN'S MEDIA PROJECT	Services-Children Services-Education Non-Profit	Economic Development Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Taconic Resources for Independence	Services-Persons with Disabilities	Housing Need Assessment Non-housing community development	Participated in public meetings.
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Needs	Provided copies of strategic plan and data for the completion of the public housing sections of the Plan. PHA goals were incorporated and considered in development of Plan priorities.
Beacon Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing Needs	Provided copies of strategic plan and data for the completion of the public housing sections of the Plan. PHA goals were incorporated and considered in development of Plan priorities.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The County and City compiled an extensive outreach list and conducted outreach via six public meeting throughout the County. All parties were also invited to submit information and data directly to the County for inclusion in the Plan. No organizations or individuals were deliberately omitted from the process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Dutchess County Housing Consortium (DCHC)	DCHC’s mission is to prevent and end homelessness by facilitating collaboration, planning, education, and advocacy efforts and by promoting the development and preservation of needed resources. DCHC/CoC goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in Plan’s housing and homelessness priorities.
10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness	Dutchess County Housing Consortium (DCHC)	Plan outlines goals and activities to end chronic homeless. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s housing and homelessness priorities.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	Dutchess County Housing Consortium	Reviews fair housing issues, barriers to fair housing choice, and outlines activities to address barriers in both the County and City. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s housing priorities.
Centers and Greenspaces Plan	Dutchess County Housing Consortium	Integrates regional land use, transportation, and ecological planning to help implement Greenway principles and prevent an expansion of commercial strip and residential sprawl patterns. Its recommendations were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s housing, infrastructure and transportation priorities.
Moving Dutchess (Metropolitan Transportation Plan)	Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County Transportation Council (PDCTC)	Long range plan which provides a framework for addressing transportation needs and priorities. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s infrastructure and transportation priorities.
Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP)	Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County Transportation Council	Capital program assigns federal funds to highway, bridge, bikeway, pedestrian, transit, and demand management projects over five federal fiscal years. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s infrastructure and transportation priorities.
Unified Planning Work Program (WPWP)	Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County Transportation Council	Identifies federally funded transportation planning activities. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s infrastructure and transportation priorities.
Mid-Hudson Region Economic Development Council	Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council	Identified 15 regional economic development goals and related strategies. Its goals and activities were incorporated and prioritized in the Plan’s economic development priorities.
Comprehensive Economic Development	Hudson Valley Regional Council	See Market Analysis MA-45 Non-Housing Community Assets for details on this plan.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Strategy (CEDDS)		
Many Voices, One Valley 2012	Dyson Foundation	An in-depth survey of Mid-Hudson Valley residents covering a range of issues such health care, affordability, quality of life, and the regional economy. Information was available for Dutchess County and was used to inform a variety of Plan priorities.
MHV Community Profiles Community Impact Project	Dyson Foundation, Community Foundations of the Hudson Valley, and United Way of the Dutchess-Orange	A website to provide the public with continuously updated comparative information on 50 community development indicators. Information is available on regional, county and municipal levels and was used to identify and prioritize a variety of Plan priorities.

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 County and City are involved in several regional initiatives and organizations which provided information for the Plan and helped establish the priorities. These regional initiatives include groups that focus on Dutchess County as a region, and others that focus on the larger Hudson Valley region.

Cooperation and coordination efforts at the County level include: Dutchess County Economic Development Corporation, Dutchess County Regional Chamber of Commerce, Dutchess County Supervisors’ and Mayors’ Association, Dutchess County Planning Board and the Dutchess County Coalition of Nonprofits. The Planning Department reviewed the reports and goals of all applicable County Department’s including: Aging, Community and Family Services (formerly Social Services), Health, Jail, Mental Hygiene, Probation, Public Defender, Public Works, Veterans Services, Water and Wastewater Authority, and Youth Services.

Larger Hudson Valley initiatives include: Patterns for Progress, Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Regional Council, Hudson Valley Regional Council, Hudson River Greenway Conservancy Board, Hudson River Greenway Communities Council, Mid-Hudson Planning Consortium and the Lower New York CDBG Roundtable.

The County and City reviewed the NYS Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan and other priorities of the NYS Division of Homes and Community Renewal to identify common areas of need, and opportunities for cooperation and coordination. Reports and data from various other NYS agencies were also reviewed including but not limited to: Aging, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Education, Health, Human Rights, Labor, Mental Health, Temporary and Disability Assistance, Transportation and Veterans’ Affairs.

Reports, data, goals and activities of all these organizations was reviewed and incorporated into the Plan as appropriate. The County and City will look for opportunities to cooperate and collaborate with these organizations as they implement this Plan.

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

The County and City conducted extensive outreach and multiple public meetings during the development of the Plan. Three public meetings were conducted around the County in January 2012 to gather input prior to the development of the Plan. Three additional public meetings were held around the County in July 2012 to get feedback on the preliminary findings, and the draft Executive Summary and Strategic Plan. The full draft Consolidated Plan is currently available for a 30-day public comment period and public hearings will be held on April 25, 2013.

Outreach is conducted via the internet, newspaper legal advertisements, and public meetings. The prime method for public comments was the public meetings, but organizations and the public were able to submit oral or written comments to the County or City outside of the public meetings.

Outreach for public meetings was conducted via the internet, newspaper legal advertisements, and posting in public locations. The County and City maintains an extensive Consolidated Plan e-mail list containing municipal officials, public service agencies, government agencies, economic development officials, advocacy groups and concerned citizens. A special effort is made to reach out to minorities with individualized outreach to minority advocacy groups, and advertising the Hudson Valley Press, a local newspaper serving the African-American and Latino communities. All outreach and meeting notices are posted on both the County and City websites.

Meetings were held at different times and locations throughout the County to provide a variety of opportunities for participating in the public meetings. The exact times and locations are noted in the outreach listing below.

The January 2012 public meetings were helpful with initial issue identification and provided important context for the data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The second set of public meetings in July 2012 provided a "gut check" for the initial findings and priorities, and helped focus the priorities even further.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish	A legal notice announcing the January 26, 2012 public meetings was published in the Hudson Valley Press the week of January 11, 2012. The purpose of the legal advertisement was to encourage attendance at the January 2012 public meetings completed at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan preparation. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	
Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A legal notice announcing the July 31, 2012 public meetings was published in the Hudson Valley Press the week of on July 24, 2012. The purpose of the legal advertisement was to encourage attendance at the July, 2012 public meetings for comments on the working draft of the Executive Summary and the Strategic Plan of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A legal notice announcing the January 26, 2012 public meetings was published in the Poughkeepsie Journal on January 12, 2012. The purpose of the legal advertisement was to encourage attendance at the January, 2012 public meetings completed at the beginning of the Consolidated Plan preparation. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	
Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A legal notice announcing the July 31, 2012 public meetings was published in the Poughkeepsie Journal on July 24, 2012. The purpose of the legal advertisement was to encourage attendance at the July, 2012 public meetings for comments on the working draft of the Executive Summary and the Strategic Plan of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	
Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking -	Meeting held on July 31, 2012, 6:00 pm in Poughkeepsie, NY. 2 municipal representatives and 1 economic development	- Single rooming housing occupancy beneficial. - Connect with businesses for	All comments were considered of draft plan. The County and City	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
	Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	representative attended.	Section 108 loan program.	reviewed all comments for revision of the draft plan.	
Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Meeting held on January 26, 2012 at 6:00 pm in Poughkeepsie, NY. 15 attended representing 6 public service agencies, 2 municipalities and 3 concerned citizens.	- Sidewalk and infrastructure improvement on north side of city. - Improve parks, recreation equipment and lighting for safety. - Affordable housing in more desirable areas of city adds to mix in housing.	All comments were considered in preparation of draft plan. The County and City reviewed all comments for common and recurring themes to help establish priorities and goals.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Meeting held on January 26, 2012 at 9:00 am in Poughkeepsie. 33 people attended representing 16 public service agencies, 8	- Support new and existing infrastructure, specifically, water, sewer, sidewalks and accessibility. - Incentives for multi-community	All comments were considered in preparation of draft plan. The	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		municipalities, 2 government agencies and 1 concerned citizen.	collaborations. - Affordable housing, transportation and aging-in-place options for seniors. - Need services for homeless(shelter/housing), financial counseling, life skills, youth job training & employment and substance abuse support services. - Ages 18-24 high demand group for all services. - ADA compliant rentals for disabled. - Expand transportation, including link between waterfront and main streets. - Support new businesses and help retain existing businesses, including incentives for business that provide youth employment and internship opportunities.	County and City reviewed all comments for common and recurring themes to help establish priorities and goals.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Meeting held on January 26, 2012 at 2:00 pm in Millbrook, NY. 9 people attended representing 5 public service agencies, 3 municipalities and 1 concerned citizen.	- Support New and old infrastructure, specifically water & sewer. -Sidewalk and recreation ADA compliance. - Shelters for homeless youth ages 17-25. Food/fitness/obesity education. - Support early childhood programs. - Invest in business internships for	All comments were considered in preparation of draft plan. The County and City reviewed all comments for common and recurring themes to help establish	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
			youth, employers mentor. - Assist rural seniors with affordable housing, accessibility and transportation.	priorities and goals.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Meeting held on July 31, 2012, 9:00 am in Poughkeepsie, NY. 11 attended representing 5 public service agencies, 4 municipalities and 1 concerned citizen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualify rural areas for infrastructure support. - Create water/wastewater database plan. - State private senior transportation provides more than public in plan. - Youth not as invested in addiction recovery than older population. - Mental health patients need medication management. - Single room occupancy housing needs support services. - Literacy develops self-sufficiency reducing need for services. - Encourage tourism. - Job creation initiative to keep residents working locally/not exporting to large city. 	All comments were considered of draft plan. The County and City reviewed all comments for revision of the draft plan.	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Meeting on July 31, 2012, 2:00 pm in Poughkeepsie, NY. 3 municipal representatives attended.	- Support for rural roads w/out walkability and handicapped access.	All comments were considered of draft plan. The County and City reviewed all comments for revision of the draft plan.	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	An e-mail sent on January 20, 2012 to the Con Plan e-mail list. The purpose was to encourage attendance at the January,2012 public meetings completed at the beginning of the Con Plan preparation. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	
Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	An e-mail was sent on July 13, 2012 to the Con Plan e-mail list. The purpose of the e-mail notice was to encourage attendance at the July 31,2012 public meetings for comments on the working draft of the Executive Summary and the Strategic Plan of the next Consolidated Plan. Summary of response/attendance and comments is under each public meeting listing.	N/A	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The County and City are required to complete a detailed needs assessment which covers housing needs, homeless needs, non-homeless special needs and non-housing community development needs. Much of the data in this section and market analysis was completed using a special tabulation of 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data, called CHAS data, created by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and generated through HUD's eCon Planning Suite, a new online tool to help communities create market-driven, leveraged housing and community development plan. The tool uses a template which: includes all the required Plan elements, generates the latest housing and economic data, integrates the CPD mapping tool, allows integration of planning and reporting, and permits electronic submission of documents. It also creates a single national format so stakeholders have access to the common data sets and information.

Please Note: Where applicable and where the data is available, tables have been provided for both the County and City. City data is included in County tables. There are cases where City data is provided in two charts, while the same County data is provided in a single chart. Table numbers and names are at the bottom of each table. These issues are functions of the HUD's eCon Planning template.

There are various HUD terms or categories used in this section. The following are definitions of the most common terms or categories.

HUD Income Levels

The term HAMFI means HUD Area Median Family Income. Appendix A shows what the various HUD income terms represent as a percentage of the County median, and what these various income categories translate to in 2013 dollars in Dutchess County. These incomes are updated annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Housing Conditions

Standard Condition means a housing unit that meets the standards set forth in the Section 8 Program for Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (24 CFR 982.401) and all state and local codes and zoning ordinances.

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

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

Cost-burden

30% cost-burden or "cost-burden": Household spends more than 30% of their gross household income on housing costs.

50% cost-burden or "severe cost-burden": Household spends more than 50% of their gross household income on housing costs.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Summary of Housing Needs

The following tables provide an overview and breakdown of the County and City's population by size, income, age and housing needs.

Demographics	2000 Census (Base Year)	2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)	% Change
Population	231,109	292,187	26%
Households	89,460	102,856	15%
Median Income	\$63,254	\$82,730.00	31%

Table 5 – Dutchess County - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

	Based Year:	Most Recent Year:	
	2000	2009	% Change
Population	29,871	29,813	-.2%
Households	12,014	12,000	-.1%
Median Income	35,779	46,547	30.1%

Table 5a - Demographics - City of Poughkeepsie

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	11,430	11,110	16,625	11,335	
Small Family Households *	3,105	3,445	6,465	35,320	
Large Family Households *	630	765	1,600	6,345	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,160	2,320	3,255	2,180	7,950
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,555	2,505	2,635	1,260	3,410
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,590	1,550	2,680	9,960	
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Dutchess County - Household Types by Income

Income	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,530	1,910	2,200	980	
Small Family Households*	1,220	560	895	1,870	
Large Family Households*	165	235	200	355	
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	600	255	370	130	550
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	570	340	175	140	370
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger*	725	380	410	419	
*the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6a - City of Poughkeepsie - Household Types by Income

Housing Needs Summary Tables for several types of Housing Problems

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
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	135	70	60	15	280	15	30	10	100	155
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	115	105	185	55	460	0	30	190	15	235
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	305	180	235	105	825	35	105	100	35	275
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,640	1,610	335	50	6,635	2,815	2,125	2,410	685	8,035
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	800	2,130	2,220	270	5,420	570	1,920	3,170	3,030	8,690
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	295	0	0	0	295	260	0	0	0	260

Table 7 – Dutchess County - Housing Problems

Households with one of the listed needs (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	65	30	0	0	110
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	55	175	55	300
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	95	80	65	50	310
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,080	355	30	0	2,465
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	395	450	405	4	1,275
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	145	0	0	0	145
2005-09 CHAS					

Table 7a - City of Poughkeepsie – Housing Problems (renter)

Households with one of the listed needs (owner)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	4	0	0	30
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	40	0	55
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10	30	25	10	95
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	340	300	195	55	890
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	40	90	265	180	865
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7b - City of Poughkeepsie – Housing Problems (owner)

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
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	5,195	1,965	815	225	8,200	2,870	2,290	2,710	835	8,705
Having none of four housing problems	1,910	3,195	5,235	2,735	13,075	900	3,660	7,865	7,560	19,985
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	295	0	0	0	295	260	0	0	0	260

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2 – Dutchess County

Households with one or more severe housing problem: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,240	525	270	105	3,180
Having none of four housing problems	735	785	1,150	330	3,860
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	145	0	0	0	145

Table 8a - City of Poughkeepsie – Housing Problems 2 (renter)

Households with one or more severe housing problem: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden (owner)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	350	335	260	65	1,075
Having none of four housing problems	60	265	520	480	3,740
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8b - City of Poughkeepsie – Housing Problems 2 (owner)

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
Small Related	1,900	1,510	955	4,365	795	1,325	2,680	4,800
Large Related	400	285	65	750	150	280	910	1,340
Elderly	1,580	885	500	2,965	1,910	1,965	1,305	5,180
Other	2,040	1,335	1,105	4,480	585	615	795	1,995
Total need by income	5,920	4,015	2,625	12,560	3,440	4,185	5,690	13,315

Table 9 – Dutchess County - Cost Burden > 30%

Cost Burden > 30% (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	All Households
Small Related	1,015	280	175	1,490
Large Related	155	115	20	294
Elderly	680	130	50	860
Other	780	380	210	1,370
Total Households by Income	3,120	1,310	N/A	7,185

Table 9a - City of Poughkeepsie - Cost Burden > 30% (renter)

Cost Burden > 30% (owner)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	All Households
Small Related	100	120	185	685
Large Related	10	50	85	180
Elderly	219	165	85	524
Other	60	90	155	465
Total Households by Income	410	600	780	4,815

Table 9b - City of Poughkeepsie - Cost Burden > 30% (owner)

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
Small Related	1,705	680	115	2,500	710	980	1,260	2,950
Large Related	280	90	0	370	150	265	405	820
Elderly	1,260	365	30	1,655	1,485	645	685	2,815
Other	1,825	525	190	2,540	525	320	425	1,270
Total need by income	5,070	1,660	335	7,065	2,870	2,210	2,775	7,855

Table 10 – Dutchess County - Cost Burden > 50%

Cost Burden > 50% (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	All Households
Small Related	950	115	10	1,075
Large Related	85	85	0	170
Elderly	505	35	0	540
Other	670	160	20	850
Total Households by Income	3,120	1,310	N/A	7,185

Table 10a - City of Poughkeepsie - Cost Burden > 50% (renter)

Cost Burden > 50% (owner)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	All Households
Small Related	100	120	85	305
Large Related	10	50	50	110
Elderly	175	75	30	290
Other	60	90	55	250
Total Households by Income	410	600	780	4,815

Table 10b - City of Poughkeepsie - Cost Burden > 50% (owner)

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
Single family households	410	280	385	155	1,230	35	135	170	30	370
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	4	30	4	38	0	0	115	25	140
Other, non-family households	10	0	10	0	20	0	0	4	0	4
Total need by income	420	284	425	159	1,288	35	135	289	55	514

Table 11 – Dutchess County - Crowding Information

Crowding - More than one person per room (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Single family households	95	130	230	100	580
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	4	0	4	8
Other, non-family households	0	0	10	0	10
Total Households by Income	3,120	1,310	N/A	435	7,185

Table 11a - City of Poughkeepsie - Crowding Information (renter)

Crowding - More than one person per room (owner)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	All Households
Single family households	10	30	65	0	130
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	10	20
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0
Total Households by Income	410	600	780	545	4,815

Table 11b - City of Poughkeepsie - Crowding Information (owner)

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden is by far the most serious housing issue facing residents of Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie, with renters experiencing more significant burdens than owners.

Substandard housing and overcrowding, as defined by the Census and HUD, are not significant issues when compared to cost burden in either the County or City. That said, there are higher percentage of substandard housing and overcrowding in the City vs. the County. Renters are also more likely to experience these issues than owners.

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

For owners it is most notable is that more than half of the City's owner households that report a 30% cost-burden also have a 50% burden. This is much higher than the County rate, where only 36% of the households with a 30% burden have a 50% burden. Looking at the total low-income category, small-related families and the elderly have the highest levels of cost-burden.

The renter cost-burden data follows a similar pattern to the owner data but to a greater extent. In the City, 65% of total households who report a 30% burden also have a 50% burden. The County also has high numbers with 55% of renter households with a 30% burden also reporting a 50% burden. The distribution of need among household types is different for renters. The highest levels of need among renters, in both the County and City, are in small-related families and "others," which is predominately single people. The elderly generally rank third in terms of rental cost-burden across all categories.

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

This Plan is supposed to identify the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but threatened with homelessness. It is likely their demographics and needs will be similar to the existing homeless population. These households are the severely cost-burdened, extremely, and very-low income households noted in the tables above. In a time of limited resources, it is important to match up the homeless demographics with the characteristics of households presenting for assistance and target assistance to those most likely to enter the homeless system. This data should also be considered when designing new programs, particularly homeless prevention and rapid re-housing programs.

The County and City currently have no formerly homeless individuals and families receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are near termination. The County's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) operated from October 2009 to mid-2011 using funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). This program was structured in a way that only provided short term assistance.

In 2012 Hudson River Housing (HRH) secured funding for a more focused version of the HPRP Program using new Emergency Solutions Grant funds secured through the NYS Department of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). HRH was able to secure \$321,889 to provide rapid re-housing funds and related case management to the chronically homeless in their overnight shelters, and young adults in their emergency and transitional housing.

Beginning April 1, 2013 Dutchess County will fund a Housing Navigator position at Hudson River Housing through its new county-funded Agency Partner Grant Program. The Housing Navigator will assist with finding appropriate housing opportunities, helping homeless people make a successful transition to stable housing, and help at-risk households avoid homelessness. The value of a dedicated housing expert to help households negotiate with landlords, locate appropriate housing, and develop relationships with landlords was an outcome of the original ARRA funded HPRP Program.

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 County and City have no methodology to create estimates of at-risk populations.

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

According to CoC data, households whose incomes are at or below 30% of the area median income, and have severe cost-burden are at the highest risk for homelessness. Contrary to popular beliefs, CoC data does not suggest that large household size is not one of the major risk factors for homelessness as large families are not over-represented in the homeless population. CoC data on prior living situation shows that both individuals and families who enter the emergency shelter system rarely come from their own housing or the street. Most come from staying the friends and family.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

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 following tables show the number of households with disproportionately greater needs for all housing problems, severe housing problems, and cost burden. For the purpose of the Plan, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of households 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 households in the category as a whole. Disproportionately greater need data was not available for the City via eCon or CPD maps.

Throughout the analysis it will be noted that many of the groups with disproportionately greater need were very small. To help focus the discussion on the significant needs, the significant groups under each need type were bolded.

In the first two sections (NA-15 and NA-20) housing problems are defined as:

- Lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Lacking complete plumbing facilities
- More than one person per room
- Housing costs more than 30% of household income

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	12,470	1,790	700
White	7,680	1,220	385
Black / African American	2,805	285	195
Asian	140	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,435	190	100

Table 12 – Dutchess County - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	9,700	3,315	0
White	6,655	2,565	0
Black / African American	1,435	370	0
Asian	270	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,190	255	0

Table 13 – Dutchess County - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	10,115	8,715	0
White	7,330	6,960	0
Black / African American	1,060	880	0
Asian	210	129	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,335	650	0

Table 14 – Dutchess County - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	4,715	7,625	0
White	3,664	6,285	0
Black / African American	320	775	0
Asian	159	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	525	355	0

Table 15 – Dutchess County - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Discussion

The disparate impact analysis for housing problems showed the following groups with percentages at least 10% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole:

- 0-30% of median income –American Indians/Alaskan natives
- 30-50% of median income –Asians and American Indians/Alaskan natives
- 50-80% of median income –American Indians/Alaskan natives and **Hispanics**
- 80-100% of median income –Asians and **Hispanics**

Of these seven groups only the Hispanics represent a significant sized population. A total of 450 households had housing problems in the four non-Hispanic categories noted above. The two Hispanic categories covered 1,860 households.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

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.

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	10,655	3,605	700
White	6,670	2,230	385
Black / African American	2,380	710	195
Asian	110	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,145	480	100

Table 16 – Dutchess County - Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	5,115	7,905	0
White	3,110	6,110	0
Black / African American	915	885	0
Asian	200	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	830	620	0

Table 17 – Dutchess County Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	4,055	14,770	0
White	2,735	11,555	0
Black / African American	325	1,610	0
Asian	135	215	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	810	1,180	0

Table 18 – Dutchess County - Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	1,230	11,105	0
White	880	9,080	0
Black / African American	45	1,055	0
Asian	80	200	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	240	630	0

Table 19 – Dutchess County - Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Discussion

The disparate impact analysis for severe housing problems showed the following groups with percentages at least 10% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole:

- 30-50% of median income –**Black/African American**, Asians, and **Hispanic**
- 50-80% of median income –AsianAmerican Indian/Alaskan Natives and **Hispanic**
- 80-100% of median income –Asians and **Hispanics**

Surprisingly, there was no disparate impact in the 0-30% income category. The most significant community showing a disparate impact was Hispanics whose percentage was 18-19% over the County percentage in all income categories. Black/African Americans at the 30-50% income level were the second largest group. The other categories represented very small populations.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

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.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	70,000	24,269	19,815	770
White	57,890	18,565	13,500	385
Black / African American	5,100	2,495	3,335	235
Asian	1,960	725	430	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	24	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0	0
Hispanic	4,355	2,080	2,105	105

Table 20 – Dutchess County - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Discussion

The disparate impact analysis for housing cost burden showed the following groups with percentages at least 10% higher than the jurisdiction as a whole:

- 30-50% of median income –American Indian/Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander
- Over 50% of median income –**Black/African American**

Once again, there were no disparate impacts in the 0-30% income category. The largest community showing a disparate impact was Blacks/African Americans with incomes over 50% of the median income. Thirty-one (31%) percent of these households experienced housing cost burden as compared to 17% of the jurisdiction as a whole. The two other categories noted above represented very small populations with a total of 28 households affected.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need

It is important for readers to remember that this disproportionately greater need analysis is not an analysis of the number of households in need. It analyzes whether any particular racial or ethnic group has a need which is disproportionately greater than all the households in that particular income group.

As noted earlier, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of households 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 households in the category as a whole.

Surprisingly, the lowest income category, 0-30% of median, showed the least disproportionate need. Only 15 American Indian/Alaskan Native households showed impact at this income level. The largest group showing disparate impact was the 1,335 Hispanic households at the 50-80% income level. For Black/African Americans the only disparate need was cost burden for households with incomes over 50% of the median.

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

According to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the highest concentrations of Hispanics are in the City of Beacon and the Village of Wappingers Falls. In terms of population size, the largest number of Hispanics live in the City of Poughkeepsie. Within the City of Poughkeepsie the Hispanic population tends to be concentrated around the “Middle Main” area.

The highest concentrations and number of Blacks/African Americans are in the City of Poughkeepsie where they make up 33.4% of the City’s population. The City of Beacon has the second highest concentration at 19.1%.

NA-35 Public Housing

Introduction

Public housing is concentrated in the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon. There are a total of 605 public housing units in these communities with the City of Poughkeepsie having the largest number (360). No public housing units exist outside of these two communities. The following tables provide more detail on public housing units and the characteristics of the tenants as well as information on housing choice vouchers administered by the public housing authorities (PHAs). There are an additional 1,767 Housing Choice vouchers which are administered by non-PHA agencies which are shown in the table below.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	28	587	318	0	310	8	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Agency Name	Number of Vouchers
Pathstone (covers all of Dutchess County)	1,081
City of Poughkeepsie	604
Town of Poughkeepsie	82
Total	1,767

Table 21a - Non-PHA Administered Housing Choice Vouchers

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Average Annual Income	0	13,329	34,571	30,606	0	30,610	14,126	0	0
Average length of stay	0	5	14	10	0	11	0	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	3	3	0	3	1	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	4	176	103	0	100	3	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	3	145	63	0	60	3	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	28	587	318	0	310	8	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	24	204	154	0	151	3	0	0
Black/African American	0	4	381	157	0	152	5	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	22	75	70	0	70	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	6	512	248	0	240	8	0	0

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

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment

Needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units

Both the Poughkeepsie Housing Authority (PHA) and the Beacon Housing Authority (BHA) meet the statutory requirements to maintain at least five percent of their units as accessible. It is also their stated policy to make reasonable accommodations to address the needs of persons with disabilities.

Tenant characteristic data shows that 9% of the PHA residents and 41% of BHA are disabled. The higher rate in Beacon may be attributable to their larger number of senior units. A review of waiting lists shows only 5% of the households as disabled. This is likely undercounted and we expect the percentage of disabled persons on the waiting lists is closer to the percentage of existing tenants.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

There are a total of 5,163 households on the waiting lists for public housing and Housing Choice vouchers. This includes 1,048 on public housing waiting lists and 591 on PHA Housing Choice voucher waiting lists. There are an additional 3,534 households on non-PHA Housing Choice voucher waiting lists. There is some duplication between these lists because households often apply to multiple programs to improve their chances of getting housing. The County and City are unable to de-duplicate these numbers. That said, the size of the waiting lists suggests significant demand for truly affordable rental housing.

Wait list data confirms the need for smaller units with 78% of the households wanting either a one or two bedroom unit. Families with children represent 64% of the waiting list.

The most immediate need for public housing tenants as well as Housing Choice voucher holders is the maintenance of funding for the existing units and vouchers. Public housing and housing occupied by Housing Choice voucher tenants is the most important source of truly affordable housing where tenants pay a set percentage of their income towards rent (usually 30%). Newer types of subsidized housing, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credit units, create below market rate units but that rent is generally a fixed amount and not a percentage of the household's income. It is essential that the federal government continue to support both these programs as it looks to prioritize its resources.

The maintenance of existing PHA units is also an important need and both PHAs have capital plans to address these needs over the next few years. Maintaining the quality of units occupied by Housing Choice Voucher holders is also important and program administrators accomplish this through annual housing quality standard inspections.

The most critical non-housing needs include workforce development, day care, employment, and transportation to help support housing stability and foster self-sufficiency.

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

The needs of public housing residents and housing choice vouchers holders are fairly consistent with the needs of the population at large. All tenants are concerned about the quality and affordability of their existing housing. Cost burden is actually more of an issue for low income households who don't live in public housing or have a voucher. There are waiting lists at other types of subsidized housing which confirms the need for additional affordable units throughout the County and City. Input from developers and housing advocates as well as analysis of the homeless population confirms the need for smaller units to address the demand from individuals and small families.

The most critical non-housing needs are comparable to those of other low income renters throughout the County and City.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Introduction

The following section provides a general assessment of the County and City's homeless population and its needs. This data is derived from the 2011-2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) and the Dutchess County Housing Consortium's 2012 Point-in-Time Count. AHAR data is generated by the Mid-Hudson Valley Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Blank fields indicated the data is unavailable. In most cases these are newly required data fields and the HMIS software provider is still reprogramming the software to be able to generate this data.

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)	767	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	2	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,060	41	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	53	31	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	55	2	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	122	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	3	0	0	0	0

Table 25 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Population includes Rural Homeless: Some

Jurisdiction's Rural Homeless Population

Dutchess County has two towns which meet HUD's "rural" definition which is a place with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. Based on 2010 U.S. Census data these are the town of Pine Plain and Milan. We have not included incorporated villages of less than 2,500 people under this discussion because they generally function as part of the larger town around them and as such are not really rural by the HUD definition. Anecdotal information and outreach conducted at part of the CoC's PIT count suggests there is very little homelessness in our two rural communities. Struggling families tend to double-up with families and friends, or move the more urban parts of the County to take advantage of available housing and services.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction

See description in section above.

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 Mid-Hudson Valley HMIS system is not currently programmed to provide information on the "number of persons becoming or exiting homelessness each year," and the "number of days that persons experience homelessness." These are new categories outlined in the HEARTH regulations and the MHV HMIS is working with the HMIS software provider to program the system to provide this information.

A closer look at AHAR data shows individuals make up the largest part of the homeless population, followed by families with children. Individual men use emergency shelter more than women, but homeless families are much more likely to be headed by women. The system is currently unable to provide information on chronically homeless families as it is a new HUD definition which agencies have just begun collecting data on. The system identified 53 chronically homeless individuals who are concentrated in the emergency shelter system. The CoC is working hard to identify veterans as numerous new services such as VASH vouchers and SSVF are available to address their needs. Fifty-five (55) veterans were identified in the 2011-2012 AHAR. No unsheltered unaccompanied youth were identified during the last PIT count. Unaccompanied youth are often accommodated by the shelter system, or concerned family and friends.

Figure 2 - Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Race:	Sheltered
White	520
Black or African American	506
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0
Asian	0
Pacific Islander	9
Ethnicity:	
Hispanic	138
Non-Hispanic	1003

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

The Dutchess County Housing Consortium/CoC's unmet need data estimates family housing needs as follows:

- 46 - Emergency shelter beds
- 100 - Transitional housing beds
- 62 - Permanent supportive housing beds

Anecdotal data and recent best practices suggest these needs may be changing. In the past year family shelters have been operating under capacity questioning the need for additional units. Recent research on the value of transitional housing suggests the CoC should adjust some of the transitional housing need to permanent supportive housing. The CoC will be looking at these issues as part of its 2013 Unmet Need calculation. The CoC has no unmet need calculation for families of veterans but will be looking into this issue in 2013.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

A review of racial and ethnic data shows that ethnic data tracks closely with the general population. They represent 11.6% of the homeless population as compared to 10.3% of the general population. Racial data shows a very different story. Blacks or African American make up 43% of the homeless population but they make up only 9% of the overall population. This shows that Blacks/African Americans are disproportionately represented in the homeless population.

Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness, including Rural Homelessness

Most of Dutchess County's homeless population is sheltered in emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing. During the 2012 Point-in-Time (PIT) count only 9% of the County's homeless population was unsheltered. Between 2011 and 2012 the County's shelter population was fairly stable with a modest 2.9% decrease. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in the number of persons with households with at least one adult and one child (families). A CoC review attributes this drop to a variety of factors including the availability of HPRP/ESG funds and a softening of the rental market at the very low end.

The CoC saw a significant increase in the number of unsheltered homeless in the 2012 PIT. This increase was almost exclusively in the persons in households without children. A variety of factors are in play. A poor economy has increased income instability for many households. The most significant factor was that the CoC had several Spanish speaking interviewers at each outreach event and as such was able to capture more of the Hispanic community than in previous years.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Introduction

Estimating the needs of special populations can be challenging as specific data for each need group is not readily available. Even when data is available on the number of persons with a special need, it can be difficult to determine how many of them are underserved through existing housing and services, and how many of them will need services in the future. HUD required that this Plan describe the needs of the following populations: elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or substance abuse and victims of domestic violence.

Characteristics of Special Needs Populations

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The County's elderly population has increased significantly in the past 10 years. During that time there was a 20% increase in the number persons over 65. As of the 2010 Census is population was 40,298 or 13.1% of the County's population. The data shows across the board increases, although men had a higher percentage increase than women. A breakdown by age and sex is unavailable for the City but it appears that the City's elderly population when broken down by age tracks closely to the County's so it can be assumed the City's age and sex breakdown would be comparable to the County's. This data also shows that the most significant increases were in persons 85 years of age and over who are most likely to be frail.

Persons with Disabilities

At the County level, the number of persons reporting a disability has actually decreased in each age category since 2000. Some of this may be due to a change in the definition used by the Census. Census data shows that 12% of the County's overall population aged five and over reported a disability as defined by the Census. Within the age categories, 10.2% of the population between 5-64 years of age reported a disability. As would be expected, the percentage of disability in the 65 and older age group was significantly higher at 32.1%. Data on disabilities is not available for the City of Poughkeepsie since it was not collected as part of the 2010 Census and is only available for municipalities over 65,000 people under the ACS.

Substance Abusers

The NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) Service Needs Profile for Dutchess County estimates that 14.2% of the County's population over the age of 12 has a problem with chemical dependence. For adults (18 years of age and older) alcohol is the most used substance with 11.5% of the population dependent on alcohol. Another 2.5% of the adult population is dependent on alcohol and drugs. OASAS estimates that 10,299 people in Dutchess County over the age of 12 need some type of substance abuse treatment.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence statistics are not as readily available as census data or homeless data due to the privacy needs of victims of domestic violence. Agencies providing support to victims of domestic violence are prohibited from entering data into the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). As such, it can be more difficult to get a full picture of the nature and extent of domestic violence.

Data from Grace Smith House (GSH), the largest provider of domestic violence services in the County, shows that 112 women were in their shelters in 2011.

Housing and Supportive Service Needs and Determination

Dutchess County is a fairly service rich community. While there are certainly some services, the most often sighted needs for all special needs populations are affordable housing, followed by transportation. The need for transportation can be limited by locating affordable housing in areas that are located on existing transportation routes.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The data on the increasing elderly population, combined with the data in the housing needs assessment, shows significant and growing demand for housing and services by the elderly. Local surveys of seniors have noted the following assistance needs: transportation, housing maintenance, utility costs, and socialization. While many elderly need some type of assistance, problems often become particularly acute after age 85 when people have even more difficulty maintaining their independence.

Persons with Disabilities

As with most special needs population housing is one of the most often stated needs. Under NYS building code 10% of housing must be either handicapped adaptable or accessible. This has helped increase the supply of accessible housing but both housing managers and advocates for the disabled say it isn't always easy to match available units with households in need of such housing. Property managers often market housing to the disabled but it's sometimes difficult to locate a household with the right characteristics (income, size, location...) for the available unit. As such, accessible units often end up being occupied by non-disabled households.

Substance Abusers

OASAS also provides estimates of the need for residential and outpatient services for this population. The most significant need appears to be in outpatient services for adolescents, where OASAS estimates current capacity only meets 23.6% of the need. The current adult outpatient services address 46.2% of the need. OASAS estimates much better coverage for residential services estimating that current capacity meets approximately 80% of the need.

According to Mid-Hudson Addiction Recovery Center (MARC), 56.9% of their clients are homeless when entering their programs, while the 2012 Point-in-Time identified 76 chronic substance abusers out of 324 households. This data suggests substance abuse is a significant factor, along with mental illness, in

homelessness. Neither OASAS nor MARC have estimates for the number of permanent, supportive housing units needed for substance abusers. MARC staff identifies the need for permanent, supportive housing for persons completing residential programs. Recovering substance abusers often have limited income and poor finances as a result of their previous substance abuse which make it difficult to obtain and maintain housing. They often lack the financial resources to have a car and/or have suspended licenses so housing needs to be accessible to public transportation.

Victims of Domestic Violence

GSH staff, as well as other domestic violence service providers, note that the lack of permanent affordable housing is one of the most significant challenges women face when trying to leave their abuser and start a new life. The GSH Brookhaven, a 15-unit transitional housing development, is continually full with families often staying the 24-month maximum. Data on 2011 departures shows only 44% of women left shelters for a housing opportunity, and most often that opportunity was with a friend or relative. Only 17% of the departures with known destinations moved into their own address. This suggests strong demand for permanent housing for victims of domestic violence.

Public Size and Characteristics of Population with HIV / AIDS

As of December 2009 (the most recent data available) Dutchess County had 625 persons, excluding prisoners, living with HIV/AIDS. This included 237 with HIV and 388 with AIDS. A detailed breakdown of the 2009 data is unavailable but an analysis of 2007 data by the Dutchess County Department of Health showed that HIV/AIDS has a disproportionate impact on minority communities. Blacks were 20 times more likely to have AIDS than Whites. Hispanics were almost 12 times more likely to have AIDS than non-Hispanics. HIV infections were centered in the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon. The County's Health Department confirmed that these trends have remained consistent over time.

As noted in the housing market analysis, a 2008 survey of persons living with HIV/AIDS showed that lack of appropriate and affordable housing was a common concern. Twenty-nine (29%) percent of respondents said they had a need for subsidized housing. Another 23% responded they had been able to obtain the subsidized housing they needed. These numbers suggest a need for housing among this population, but not a need that is out of line with the needs of other individuals and families with comparable incomes.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Public Facilities

According to HUD guidance, neither the CDBG statute nor the regulations define the terms “public facilities” or “public improvements.” The needs of each category will be discussed separately in this section, as required by HUD, but throughout much of this document, particularly the Strategic Plan these activities are grouped together. In the CDBG program, these terms are broadly interpreted to include all improvements and facilities that are either publicly owned, or owned by a nonprofit, and operated so as to be open to the general public.

For the purposes of this Plan the County and City will use the term “public facility” to include: neighborhood facilities, senior centers, municipal buildings, homeless shelters and libraries.

The focus of the County and City’s public facilities and improvement projects is more focused on improvement as defined in the section below and less on public facilities as described above. The County and City will prioritize handicapped accessible public facility improvements to help improve access for the disabled.

Need Determination

The priority in this section was developed with extensive input from the public, municipal officials, and economic development officials at the public hearings. Input was also elicited from the Dutchess County Planning Board and the Dutchess County Community Development Advisory Committee. Existing data on the condition and availability of various facilities and improvements was also reviewed and incorporated. While there are certainly facility needs in the County and City, there was consensus that “public improvements” as outlined below were more numerous and had a higher need.

Public Improvements

PRIORITY NEED: Use Community Development Block Grant funding for public facilities and improvements that promote the Greenway-inspired Centers and Greenspaces approach. Public facilities and improvements include; facility improvements, sidewalks and crosswalks, water and waste water, and parks and recreation areas including handicapped accessibility improvements.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS STRATEGIC GOALS FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY:

- Fund the repair of existing or construction of new sidewalks and crosswalk infrastructure to meet future needs within centers.
- Fund sidewalk improvements and handicapped accessible crosswalks and curb cuts that reinforce pedestrian connections for people with disabilities, including older adults, persons with vision impairments, and children.
- Support improvements to existing facilities, municipal parks and recreation areas, particularly handicapped accessible improvements. New recreation facilities will be considered based on clearly demonstrated need.

- Prioritize projects that:
- Support Transit-Oriented Developments (TODs) that are pedestrian friendly and contain a mixture of uses, incomes, building types and public places.
- Reinforce traditional centers, supporting main streets, and building on existing infrastructure.
- Were developed through an asset inventory or capital planning process.
- Contain pedestrian and environmentally-friendly features.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS STRATEGIC GOALS FOR THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE:

- Support road and sidewalk repairs and improvements.
- Support improvements to municipal parks and recreation areas, including playground equipment and handicapped accessible improvements.
- Support the construction of a walkway at Kaal Rock Park, creating a nearly two mile promenade along the Hudson River.
- Support projects and activities that connect the waterfront to the Central Business District.
- Support the construction of the elevator for The Walkway Over the Hudson and a pedestrian bridge over the Fall Kill Creek connecting Waryas Park and the elevator.

WATER & WASTEWATER STRATEGIC GOALS FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY:

- Support development of central water and wastewater systems so municipalities can expand economically, for both business and housing.
- Support maintenance of central water and wastewater systems in municipalities that have properly set user charges (i.e., water and sewer rates).
- Support the use of alternative wastewater systems in existing and emerging centers, cluster subdivisions, small or substandard lots or lots in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Encourage new techniques to contain drainage such as green streets, pervious parking lots, and rain gardens in areas where runoff and infiltration of storm water into sewer systems is a severe problem.

WATER & WASTEWATER STRATEGIC GOAL FOR THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE:

- Fund the maintenance and improvement to public water and wastewater lines and related infrastructure to ensure the continued availability of safe and reliable systems.

Need Determination

See Public Facilities Needs Determination Narrative above.

Public Services

PRIORITY NEED: Support the use of CDBG public service funds for activities that specifically benefit and address the issues of housing, homelessness, and homelessness prevention; youth and job mentoring; substance abuse; educational/after-school programs; and services to senior citizens.

Priority will be given to programs which support the identified needs and goals of the Dutchess County Continuum of Care and the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, and are provided by agencies who actively participate in the Dutchess County Housing Consortium.

STRATEGIC GOALS FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY AND THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE:

HOMELESSNESS – EMERGENCY HOUSING AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The priorities surrounding homelessness are covered in two sections of this strategic plan. This section will focus on emergency housing and support services. The housing needs are outlined in the housing section of the strategic plan.

- Support existing shelters and programs for the homeless, including homeless and runaway youth, especially those with street-based outreach programs.
- Support programs that provide counseling and assistance in addressing immediate needs and in locating suitable housing, employment, educational/vocational training, therapy, medical assistance, financial support, and other services.
- Assist homeless individuals, especially homeless youth, in developing independent-living skills.

YOUTH

- Support programs that provide general counseling, juvenile delinquent diversion, education, services to youth and youth outreach.
- Support programs that develop high quality workforce skills for youth between 16-24. Program may include job mentoring, paid or unpaid internships, partnership between schools and business, training for emerging employment sectors, work readiness skills and educational support services.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Support residential services that facilitate the recovery of chemical dependent individuals and families.
- Support emergency housing for individuals with active chemical dependency problems and for individuals who may not be intoxicated, but are at risk of relapse and homelessness.
- Support follow-up chemical dependency treatment programs to prevent further homelessness.
- Support programs that address accidental fatal drug overdoses.
- Support programs to address the unmet need for services for individuals age 12-17 and the high incidence of alcohol and other drug abuse in the schools.

SENIOR CITIZENS

- Encourage programs that address the needs of seniors including transportation, loneliness and isolation, and insufficient money for food, shelter or clothes. In particular, support alternative options for transportation for seniors to fill the gap from recent cutbacks in transportation services by Dial-A-Ride.

- Support programs that address the concerns of seniors, including understanding health insurance/Medicare, keeping up with medical costs, and knowing where to obtain information about services and benefits.

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC GOAL FOR THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE:

Support daily meal programs within the City.

Need Determination

The priority in this section was developed with extensive input from the public, public service agencies, municipal officials, and economic development officials at the public hearings. Input was also elicited from the Dutchess County Planning Board and the Dutchess County Community Development Advisory Committee. Existing reports and data on a variety of public services needs were reviewed and incorporated.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The most common housing type throughout Dutchess County is the owner-occupied, single-family detached home. Countywide, 64% of units are single-family detached, while in the City only 27% are single-family detached. The dominant housing type in the City is buildings with 2-4 units.

The County has high rate of owner occupancy at 72%. The City's housing stock is dominated by rentals which make up 60% of their housing stock.

Like the rest of the country, the County and City have been impacted by the recent housing crisis. Median sale prices have declined approximately 27% from their peak in 2007. The good news amongst the foreclosures and abandoned properties is that homes are at historically affordable levels for those wishing to purchase a home, although high down payment and credit standards are barriers to purchasing.

Rents, on the other hand, have continued to increase. As people are less interested in purchasing a home, less able to purchase, or want or are forced to downsize, this puts increased pressure on the rental market. Demographics and national research suggests this trend will continue and the demand for rental housing will increase.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Introduction

The following section describes the number, type, tenure and size of housing in both the County and City.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	71,809	64%
1-unit, attached structure	4,871	4%
2-4 units	14,961	13%
5-19 units	10,708	10%
20 or more units	5,242	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	4,613	4%
Total	112,204	100%

Table 28 – Dutchess County - Residential Properties by Unit Number

Number and percentage of occupied housing units by structure type	Number	Pct
1-unit Detached	3,623	26.80
1-unit Attached	668	4.94
2 to 4 Units	4,983	36.86
5 to 19 Units	2,404	17.78
20 or More Units	1,811	13.39
Other (mobile home, RV, etc.)	31	0.23
Total	13,520	

Table 28a - City of Poughkeepsie - Residential Properties by Unit Number

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	158	0%	1,328	5%
1 bedroom	2,068	3%	10,191	35%
2 bedrooms	13,509	18%	10,729	37%
3 or more bedrooms	57,874	79%	6,999	24%
Total	73,609	100%	29,247	101%

Table 29 – Dutchess County - Unit Size by Tenure

Number and percentage of owner-occupied housing units by bedrooms	Number	Percentage
No bedroom	49	1.02
1 bedroom	191	3.97
2 bedrooms	1,491	30.97
3+ bedrooms	3,084	64.05
Total	4,815	

Table 29a - City of Poughkeepsie – Unit Size by Tenure (owner)

Number and percentage of renter-occupied housing units by bedrooms	Number	Percentage
No bedroom	587	8.17
1 bedroom	2,410	33.54
2 bedrooms	2,450	34.10
3+ bedrooms	1,738	24.19
Total	7,185	

Table 29b - City of Poughkeepsie – Unit Size by Tenure (renter)

Number and Targeting of Units

In addition to 605 public housing units in the County there are 3,336 units of other types of subsidized housing. These include 1,959 units of state subsidized public housing and federally funded housing through programs such as Section 515 and 202. These units tend to be more affordable than the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit development discussed below and often only charge households 30% of their income for rent. These units are targeted to households at or below 50% of the median income but can be affordable to very low incomes since households are often only charged 30% of their income.

Most new subsidized housing in both the County and City has been created through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. In tax credit developments, the developer receives a subsidy to assist with the construction costs. The subsidy allows the developer to charge a rent that is below market rate, but that rent cost is a fixed amount and not a percentage of the household's income. These units are targeted to households at or below 60% of the median income. Some developments have additional subsidies which allow them to target a portion of the units to lower incomes but they are generally not as affordable as public housing or the subsidized units described in the paragraph above.

Units Expected to be lost from Inventory

The County and City do not expect to lose any affordable housing units from the inventory.

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

The previous tables in this section provided data on the existing housing supply. Assessing the existing and future housing demand are more complicated than outlining the existing supply. Demand is a function of the unmet demand of the existing population, the changing needs of the existing population, and the needs of future residents. In 2008 the County, with funding provided by the Dyson Foundation, worked with neighboring counties to complete *A Three-County Regional Housing Needs Assessment: Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties From 2006-2020* - <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/Planning/tcrhassessment.pdf>.

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) showed that the existing housing stock does not fully meet the needs of the existing population. The RHNA estimates the existing demand as well as the need for new housing to accommodate anticipated growth in the three counties. Estimates are provided at the regional, county, and municipal levels. The RHNA also includes an assessment of the need for affordable housing. The affordability needs estimate takes into account the current downturn in the housing market and the overall economy, and its impact on the region. The RHNA shows the need for affordable housing is expected to continue to grow out to at least 2020, the end year addressed by the study. The number and type of housing outlined in the RHNA are discussed below.

Need for Specific Types of Housing

The RHNA calculated housing demand through 2020 by combining the current unmet need with future need. It recommended that 5,108 owner units and 4,264 rental units be built by 2020. As the County's housing stock is currently 70% owner-occupied and 30% rental, the projected demand in the RHNA shows a clear shift toward the need for rental housing. For the City of Poughkeepsie, the study recommended 339 owner units and 1,174 rental units.

The RHNA noted that the current and future unmet need for rental housing would be for households with incomes below 50% of the County median income. The unmet demand for owner-occupied housing was focused on households below 80% of the median income. There was no separate breakdown of units by income for the City but the focus should be comparable.

Data from affordable housing waiting lists and the HMIS data on the homeless population, as well as census data showing declining household size and an increase in one and two person households, point towards the need for smaller housing units.

MA-15 Cost of Housing

Introduction

The following tables show the cost of both owner and renter housing in both the County and City. These tables use 2005-2009 ACS data from HUD's eCon software. There have been significant changes in housing prices in recent years which are not fully captured in this data and will be discussed at the end of this section.

Cost of Housing

	2000 Census (Base Year)	2005-2009 ACS (Most Recent Year)	% Change
<i>Dutchess County</i>			
Median Home Value	154,200	324,400	110%
Median Contract Rent	630	885	40%
<i>City of Poughkeepsie</i>			
Median Home Value	115,550	264,400	129%
Median Contract Rent	543	797	47%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,018	18.1%
\$500-999	15,071	52.7%
\$1,000-1,499	7,245	24.0%
\$1,500-1,999	1,611	4.6%
\$2,000 or more	302	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,247</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Table 31 – Dutchess County - Rent Paid

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,185	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,800	2,135
80% HAMFI	15,535	4,690
100% HAMFI	No Data	7,490
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,520</i>	<i>14,315</i>

Table 32 – Dutchess County - Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	853	984	1,211	1,517	1,618
High HOME Rent	803	944	1,156	1,417	1,510
Low HOME Rent	753	807	968	1,119	1,248

Table 33 – Dutchess County - Monthly Rent

Availability of Sufficient Housing

The previous section, page 66, provided a detailed discussion of the current housing stock and its ability to meet current and future demand.

Expected Change of Housing Affordability

Owner occupied housing is at historically affordable levels. Table 30 shows the change in median house values from 2000 to 2009 using the most recent data available in HUD’s eCon system. More recent Census data (2007-2011 ACS) shows a 3% decline in home values in the County and a 4% decline in the City. More recent data from Mid-Hudson Multiple list shows a Dutchess County median sale price of \$230,000 in March 2013. For the first time in 25 years, due to declines in house prices and historically low interest rates, the median income household can afford the median priced house in the County. While the median income household in the City can technically afford the median priced house in the City, this affordability is a bit more precarious due to the age of the City’s housing stock which often incurs higher maintenance and heating expenses making the units less affordable in the long term.

There are of course barriers to homeownership such as high downpayment requirements and high credit standards. It is expected that owner-occupied housing will remain affordable during the period covered by this Plan but increases in interest rates could affect affordability.

While homes value/sale prices have decreased significantly since the height of the market in 2007, rents have continued to increase. Table 30 shows rents have increased by 40% in the County and 47% in the City from 2000-2009. More recent Census data shows this trend has continued.

Rent Comparison

Each year the County conducts its own Rental Housing Survey so it is able to assess the reasonableness of the federal fair market rents. Fair market rents are comparable to the average rents in the community. Households with rental assistance vouchers based on the fair market rents should be able to locate housing throughout the County.

HOME rents are by their nature more affordable but are still at a level that HOME units are attractive developers and affordable to tenants with a moderate level of HOME subsidy.

MA-20 Condition of Housing

Introduction

The following section outlines “selected” housing conditions as defined by the Census. These conditions are generally considered identifiers of substandard housing, although the last two conditions on the list relate to the household, not the housing unit. The Census defines a “selected” condition as:

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

An analysis of each of these items was completed in the Needs Assessment which showed that cost burden was by far the most common condition in the County and the City.

Definitions

Standard Condition means a housing unit that meets or exceeds HUD’s Housing Quality Standards (HQS) (24 CFR 982.401) and all state and local codes and zoning ordinances.

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

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

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	25,297	34%	13,141	45%
With two selected Conditions	414	1%	811	3%
With three selected Conditions	49	0%	98	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	47,849	65%	15,197	52%
Total	73,609	100%	29,247	100%

Table 34 – Dutchess County - Condition of Units

Number of occupied housing units by tenure and presence of selected housing conditions*	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
None of the selected housing conditions	2,877	59.75	2,726	37.94	5,603	46.69
1 selected conditions	1,828	37.96	4,147	57.72	5,975	49.79
2 selected conditions	110	2.28	248	3.45	358	2.98
3 selected conditions	0	0	64	0.89	64	0.53
4 selected conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,815	40.13	7,185	59.88	12,000	

Table 34a - City of Poughkeepsie – Condition of Units

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,508	7%	1,865	6%
1980-1999	18,939	26%	5,456	19%
1950-1979	33,242	45%	11,960	41%
Before 1950	15,920	22%	9,966	34%
Total	73,609	100%	29,247	100%

Table 35 – Dutchess County - Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
Built 2000 or later	145	3.01	272	3.79	417	3.48
Built 1980-1999	481	9.99	521	7.25	1,002	8.35
Built 1950-1979	1,560	32.40	2,611	36.34	4,171	34.76
Built 1949 or earlier	2,629	54.60	3,781	52.62	6,410	53.42
Total	4,815	40.13	7,185	59.88	12,000	

Table 35a - City of Poughkeepsie – Year Unit Built

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	49,162	67%	21,926	75%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	8,592	12%	5,193	

Table 36 – Dutchess County - Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	1,843	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	1,913	339	2,252
REO Properties*	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties*	0	0	0
*Information on REO Properties was not available			

Table 37 – Dutchess County - Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	855	0	855
Abandoned Vacant Units	573	39	608

Table 37a - City of Poughkeepsie – Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Age is an important determinant of the condition of a community’s housing stock and it rehabilitation needs. The City’s housing stock is significantly older than the County’s. Twenty-five (25%) percent of the County’s housing stock was built before 1950 as compared to 53% of the City’s. There is not a significant difference between the age of rental and owner-occupied housing in the City which suggest need for rehabilitation in both owner and rental housing.

The County’s rental housing is slightly older than the owner-occupied housing with 66% of the rental units built since 1950 as compared to 78% of owner units. This might suggest the need for rental rehabilitation but anecdotal information suggests most of the County’s rental units are well maintained. The Needs Assessment showed that the most significant rehabilitation needs in the County are likely to be in homes occupied by low-income seniors who were already cost-burdened and thus less likely to be able to afford future repairs. Many of these households are long time residents who also live in the some of the County’s older housing.

Table 37 provides rough estimates of the characteristics of vacant units. The County and City were able to determine the number of vacant units vs. abandoned vacant units. The County also reviewed the property condition of every residential unit to identify units that may be beyond rehabilitation. It was able to determine that 339 units in the County, including 39 properties in the City, were classified as poor by the local assessor suggesting they may exceed the threshold for rehabilitation. These numbers represent a baseline as assessment records are not always up to date. The actual number is probably higher.

The County and City were unable to determine the number of lender owned (REO) properties from their databases. In April 2013 RealtyTrac listed 109 bank-owned properties in Dutchess County, with 22 in the City of Poughkeepsie (12601 zip code). This is likely a low number since many properties remain in limbo – vacated by their owners but not yet foreclosed by the lender. This problem is particularly acute in the City of Poughkeepsie which has identified over 600 abandoned properties using water usage

data. The City's Distressed Property Initiative is working on a strategy to address these properties which may include accessing CDBG and HOME funds in future years.

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

Although lead-based paint was banned for use in residential structures after 1978, many older homes still contain lead hazards. Lead is most dangerous to young children (age 6 and younger) as exposure in early years causes long term health and developmental difficulties. Table 36 shows there are 13,785 households with children who live in housing built before 1980. National statistics suggest that 83% of pre-1980 housing may include lead-based paint, while 25% of these homes are a danger to children due to the condition of the paint. Using this national data we estimate that 2,860 pre-1980 housing unit with children present have a lead hazard.

The County and City have no method or data to determine how many of the units with lead paint hazards are occupied by low or moderate income households. The significant number of these units will be located in the City of Poughkeepsie due to the age of its housing stock, and occupied by low and moderate income households who tend to live in older housing.

The Dutchess County Health Department has been collecting data on children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), and has determined that children living in the City of Poughkeepsie are at a greater risk for lead poisoning. In particular, the 12601 zip code in the City of Poughkeepsie was identified by the New York State Department of Health as the zip code with the highest annual incidence of EBLL in Dutchess County. Of the 156 cases throughout the County from 2006-2010, 101 (65%) were located in the City of Poughkeepsie.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

Introduction

This section provides a summary of the public and assisted housing available throughout the County. While the HUD required portion of this section focuses on Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers, other types of subsidized/assisted housing, particularly Low-Income Housing Tax Credit developments, are an important component of the County's affordable housing stock.

Generally, in public housing and subsidized housing (such as HUD Section 202 developments) tenants pay only 30% of their income towards rent and the development receives an operating subsidy to cover the balance of the operating costs. In these developments there is generally no fixed rent because people pay a percentage of their income. In tax credit developments, the developer receives a capital subsidy to assist with construction costs but no operating subsidy. The capital subsidy allows the developer to charge a rent that is below market rate, but that rent cost is a fixed amount and not a percentage of the household's income.

The County has two housing authorities. The Poughkeepsie Housing Authority in the City of Poughkeepsie with 360 units and the Beacon Housing Authority in the City of Beacon with 245 units.

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	0	28	605	435	0	309	193	0	0
# of accessible units			46						
# of FSS participants									
# of FSS completions									
*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:

Local Public Housing Data

Supply of Public Housing Development

Public housing is concentrated in the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon. There are a total of 605 public housing units in these communities with the City of Poughkeepsie having the largest number (360). No public housing units exist outside of these two communities.

The condition of public housing in the County is fairly good. Both housing authorities have undertaken significant capital improvements in recent years and expect such improvements to continue over the next five years. The Poughkeepsie Housing Authority plans to focus on new windows and siding and energy efficiency improvements to the heating and hot water systems. The Beacon Housing Authority has focused on general improvements as well, and has a significant initiative to improve the energy efficiency of its public housing units. It intends to continue these efforts over the next five years.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Beacon Housing Authority - Forrestal Heights	79
Beacon Housing Authority - Hamilton Fish Plaza	79
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority - Martin Luther King Jr. Gardens	95
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority - Hudson Gardens	60
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority - Dr. Joseph Brady Gardens	60
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority - Phillip Allen Swartz	60
Poughkeepsie Housing Authority - Thurgood Marshall Terrace	95

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Restoration and Revitalization Needs

Poughkeepsie Housing Authority has a multi-year capital plan which includes the following annual capital improvements:

- 2013 - New windows, roof replacement
- 2014 - New kitchens and bathrooms
- 2015 - New kitchens and bathrooms, sprinkler repair/replacement
- 2016 - Repair/replace boilers, furnaces and sewer lines

Beacon Housing Authority has a similar plan which includes:

- 2013 - Replacing sprinkler heads, 600 shutters and 170 windows
- 2014 - Upgrade elevator and resurface parking lot
- 2015 and 2016- New exterior siding on four buildings

Strategy of Improving the Living Environment of low- and moderate Income Families

In addition to physical improvements, both PHAs have outlined broad goals designed to promote adequate affordable housing, as well as economic opportunity and a suitable living environment.

The Poughkeepsie Housing Authority has outlined several specific goals and objectives through 2014. These include:

- A 5% reduction in crime in surrounding neighborhoods
- Maintain reduced incidence of violent crime, gang activity, and the sale of drugs
- Increase recreational activities, and availability of community rooms and laundry room
- Provide training to Resident Advisory Board
- Conduct outreach to landlords to expand housing choices for Housing Choice Voucher participants

The Beacon Housing Authority has strategic plan which includes three broad goals: a strong organization, improving resident self-sufficiency and service continuum, and broadening housing and economic choice. A few of the specific objectives include:

- Enhance on-site resident services through partner agencies and volunteerism.
- Seek alternatives for increasing resident's access to transportation for education, training, employment and health needs.
- Complete a market study regarding housing gaps in the City of Beacon.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities

Introduction

This section summarized the homeless facilities and services. It was completed with data from the Continuum of Care (CoC) and in partnership with the CoC.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	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)	178	0	109	76	0
Unaccompanied Youth	86	10	93	97	5
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	20	2
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	7
Veterans	12	0	10	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments:
 Dutchess County Housing
 Inventory Count (HIC)

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

Health services for homeless populations are provided by Hudson River Healthcare, the Dutchess County Department of Health and Planned Parenthood. Mental health services are detailed in the special facilities and services section (MA-35). Vocational training and employment services are provided by a variety of agencies including: Gateway Community Industries and Rehabilitation Support Services.

The focus of case managers who work with the homeless is to connect them to mainstream resources and services including such as health, mental health and employment services to help them move toward self-sufficiency. All case managers complete a client assessment at intake to determine eligibility for mainstream resources and services. They then work with the client to develop individualized plans with specific action steps, including how to apply for and access benefits and programs. Case managers follow up with clients to insure they follow the steps outlined in their plan and assist them if they encounter difficulties accessing programs.

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 table above provides a summary of the number of beds available for the homeless. The following is a list of the largest facilities and service providers in the County's homeless delivery system. A full list of the facilities can be found by locating Dutchess County CoC's (NY-601) most recent housing inventory at <http://www.hudhre.info/2011PIT/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>.

Emergency Housing

- HRH Gannett House - 60 family beds
- GSH Poughkeepsie Shelter - 20 family beds for victims of domestic violence
- CHI Vanderbilt - 30 family beds
- Pathways Community Support - 32 family beds
- HRH DCCH Shelter - 60 beds for individuals

Transitional Housing

- GSH Brookhaven - 35 family beds
- HRH LaGrange House - 70 family beds
- HRH Hillcrest House - 70 beds for individuals

The CoC has a total of 125 permanent supportive housing units which are mostly located in scattered-site apartments where tenants can select an apartment which best meets their needs. A portion of these units (20 units) are for the chronically homeless and the CoC is working to develop additional housing for this population.

There are a wide range of services available to the homeless, including some specifically directed at the homeless. In addition to those noted above, services include case management, life skills, financial assistance, and education and vocational training. In an effort assist case managers, the CoC developed the Dutchess County Case Management Services Resource Guide (<http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/ResGuideCaseMgmtSvcs.pdf>). Many of the organizations that provide these services are listed in this Plan's Institutional Delivery Structure (SP-40). These facilities and services address the needs of homeless individuals and families by giving them an opportunity to obtain stability, and develop skills and resources which can help them move towards self-sufficiency.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Introduction

Dutchess County is lucky to have a wide range of supported housing options and services for special needs populations. The following is a summary of these options for a variety of special needs populations.

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their Families
TBRA	51
PH in facilities	17
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

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

Elderly/Frail Elderly

The County's elderly and frail elderly are served by an extensive range of supportive housing and service network. In addition to 1,348 subsidized housing units, there are 1,972 nursing homes beds and 698 adult care beds to help address their supportive housing needs. Senior facilities and units tend to be scattered around the County unlike non-senior housing and facilities which tend to be concentrated around the City of Poughkeepsie and Beacon. There seems to be adequate supply of higher level supported housing but it may need to grow as the population ages. Advocates for seniors often point out the need for affordable assisted living where people are provided meals, transportation, and assistance with activities of daily living. There are few such facilities in Dutchess County and they tend to be unaffordable to many households.

Seniors are served by extensive support services if they choose to remain in their homes. Dutchess NY Connects, the long term care division of the Dutchess County Office for the Aging, provides case managers and public health nurses who can assess a person's needs, establish a realistic plan of care, and provide advice on available funding sources. Some of most essential services include: discharge planning assistance, home delivered meals, home care services, transportation, adult protective services, telephone reassurance and adult day care. A full list of services is available at <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/Aging/Srservdirectory.pdf>

Disabilities

A full list of the services available for persons with mental health and developmental disabilities, as well as substance abuse can be found at <http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/CountyGov/Departments/MentalHygiene/6493.htm>. The following narratives provide a summary of the available housing and services and a brief discussion of the need for additional supported housing.

Mental Health

In recent decades there had been a move away from the institutionalization of the persons with mental illness. In Dutchess County persons are treated through a network of housing and services. Inpatient treatment is provided at St. Francis Hospital and well as the Rockland County Psychiatric Center, the closest NYS facility since the closing of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center in 2012. The County has a continuum of residential options which includes 555 residential beds licensed by the NYS Office of Mental Health. These opportunities are located around the County and provide various levels of support. The DMH Housing Coordinator administers the County's Single Point of Entry (SPOE) which provides a centralized access point to a variety of community-based residential options. Advocates for persons with mental illness consistently express the need for more basic affordable housing. This would allow people to transition from housing with higher levels of support, freeing those beds for others, and allow the agencies to provide the necessary supports to those people in their homes or community-based programs.

Persons with mental health problems are supported by a wide array of services including a HELPLINE, a Trauma Team, Continuing Day Treatment Centers, a Partial Hospitalization Program, Personalized Recovery Oriented Services (PROS), case management, community education, family support and advocacy, as well as vocational, educational, rehabilitation services and self-help groups. Youth with mental health issues are supported through a variety of services at the four Astor Services for Children & Families Counseling Centers located around the County.

Developmental Disabilities

Persons with development disabilities are served by 986 beds in 205 residences. These beds are provided through a variety of housing types including community residences, family care, individualized residential alternatives, intensive care facilities, and respite care. All of these beds are licensed by the NYS Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD). Compared to other types of disabilities, the developmentally disabled appear to have an adequate amount of supported housing. At the County public forum on developmental disabilities comments focused on the need for activities, employment, recreation and respite care.

Related support services include day treatment, respite care, vocational programs, and a self-advocacy group. These services are provided through Taconic Development Disabilities Services, the regional OPWDD office. They provide and coordinate services with the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene, Abilities First and Dutchess ARC.

Substance Abuse

Beginning to address substance abuse often begins at one of the County's three detoxification services which includes both inpatient and outpatient options. This can be followed by inpatient rehabilitation or an intensive residential program.

There are 116 beds licensed by the NYS Office of Alcoholism & Substance Abuse Services including community residences, a crisis center, a supported living opportunity, and supported apartments. Like mental health advocates, substance abuse advocates also speak about the need for more basic affordable housing. This would allow people to transition from housing with higher levels of support, freeing those beds for others, and allow the agencies to provide the necessary supports to those people in their homes or community-based programs.

In the community people are supported with a variety of outpatient services including forensic services, an Intensive Treatment Alternative Program, outpatient chemical dependency clinics, case management, self-help groups and methadone maintenance.

Physical Disabilities

The availability of accessible housing and the housing needs of persons with physical disabilities were discussed in the Needs Assessment in section NA-45.

Services for the physically disabled are provided through Taconic Resources for Independence which provides services for the disabled geared toward promoting self-help, equal access, and person growth and empowerment. Core services include: peer counseling, independent living skills training, information and referrals, and individual and systems advocacy. They provide a variety of other services including sign language interpreting, barrier-free consultation, housing assistance, and ADA workshops.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The housing and services for person with HIV/AIDS and their families were discussed in the Needs Assessment in section NA-45.

Public Housing Residents

The needs of public housing residents were discussed in the Needs Assessment in section NA-35 and the Market Analysis in section MA-25.

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

All licensed health care facilities are required to conduct comprehensive discharge planning which includes an appropriate housing option. The health care institutions appear to have adequate discharge planning and people are often able to be discharged to their homes. The County and the CoC have identified discharges from mental health facilities and institutions as more problematic with people sometimes being discharged to unstable and inappropriate housing. In some cases people have been discharged to homelessness or have become homeless shortly after discharge. To address this issue, in 2012 the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene (DMH) expanded its Diversion Services Program with DMH staff placed at the hospital to support hospital discharge planning. The new staff (nurses, systems advocates and peer specialists) works with hospital staff and patients to develop viable discharge plans and facilitate referrals, particularly for housing. DMH staff and the Mobile Crisis Team follow-up with or locate, if necessary, patients who don't show up for scheduled aftercare visits.

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

The County will fund the following three activities using 2013 CDBG and HOME funds which address the housing and supportive service needs of non-homeless persons with special needs:

Friends of Seniors – Transportation for elderly and frail elderly which helps them remain in their homes once they are no longer able to drive. CDBG funding also provides support for telephone reassurance, visiting services, and respite for caregivers. The transportation program will also be funded by the County's Agency Partnership Grant Program which will provide funding for a dedicated dispatcher to help increase the number of people who can be served by the program.

MARC – Provides case management recovery services in a continuum of residential programs for chemically dependent adults and families.

Highridge Gardens – 50 units of affordable housing for persons with mental health disabilities.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

A variety of barriers to affordable housing were identified in the Dutchess County/City of Poughkeepsie Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice report (2012).

Fair Housing

The Federal Fair Housing Law provides protections against housing discrimination by race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, or familial status. NYS law provides additional protections against discrimination by age or marital status. Victims of discrimination must address the issue via State and Federal laws. The County and City have no separate fair housing laws and there are limited local resources to address fair housing issues.

Land Use

Probably one of the most far-reaching impediments is the strong home rule arrangement of controls in NYS. Under home rule, individual municipalities maintain control over land use within their borders. The County has no direct approval authority over projects or land use regulations- we play an advisory role only. The City, however, is not hampered by home rule as an impediment, but rather can utilize local authority to its advantage.

Another major impediment that affects both the County and City is “NIMBY” (Not-In-My-Backyard) attitudes. In particular, misconceptions about the impacts of affordable housing on the neighborhood and surrounding property values can hinder and sometimes derail efforts to broaden housing choice.

Transportation

Dutchess County’s low-density land use pattern means it's difficult to provide efficient and affordable transit service to all areas of the County. Indeed, the LOOP bus system has fixed routes that leave many areas with limited service. Transit options in the City have better coverage due to the smaller geographic area and higher population density. For people who can’t drive or don’t own a personal vehicle, and who are looking to live outside of the City of Poughkeepsie, it can be difficult to find a place to live with a variety of housing options that also has access to employment, shopping, and other amenities and services.

Water and Wastewater

The provision of water and wastewater infrastructure is a task faced with multiple challenges. Gone are the days of abundant public funding and widespread approval for such infrastructure. Instead, communities and developers are faced with a lack of critical data, funding, and misperceptions that negatively impact public support.

Although Dutchess County has hundreds of water and wastewater systems, there is currently no central database to locate those systems or provide information about capacity. This is a major drawback to determining if a development could be located, especially a development that may involve smaller

homes on smaller lots or multi-family units, in an effort to provide more affordable housing options. There is also very little public funding available for such systems, and homeowners who have been paying to install and maintain individual wells and septic systems don't seem interested in the new financial commitment brought on by a centralized system.

Funding and Subsidized Housing

A review of vacancy rates and waiting lists at subsidized housing shows little housing is currently available. These waiting lists strongly suggest the need for additional affordable housing. Unfortunately, budget cuts at both the federal and state levels make it unlikely that the additional resources needed to address these needs will be available in the foreseeable future.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

Introduction

The following section outlines the employment, labor force, educational attainment data which informed the priorities in this Plan.

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	1,336	294	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,089	5,331	8	10	2
Construction	9,354	2,730	8	5	-3
Education and Health Care Services	33,147	16,206	28	30	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7,149	3,402	6	6	0
Information	2,729	829	2	2	0
Manufacturing	10,593	1,626	9	3	-6
Other Services	4,653	3,830	4	7	3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,339	2,339	10	4	-6
Public Administration	6,747	4,077	6	8	2
Retail Trade	13,128	8,534	11	16	5
Transportation and Warehousing	5,523	2,287	5	4	-1
Wholesale Trade	2,719	2,089	2	4	2
Total	117,506	53,574	--	--	--

Table 42 – Dutchess County - Business Activity

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Workers), 2010 ESRI Business Analyst Package (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	124,788
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	117,506
Unemployment Rate	5.84
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	14.07
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.64

Table 43 – Dutchess County - Labor Force

Occupations by Sector

Management, business and financial	46,612
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	524
Service	19,785
Sales and office	28,535
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	12,115
Production, transportation and material moving	9,935

Table 44 – Dutchess County - Occupations by Sector

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	64,146	60%
30-59 Minutes	27,256	25%
60 or More Minutes	15,979	15%
Total	107,381	100%

Table 45 – Dutchess County - Travel Time

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,481	647	6,044
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,723	1,786	11,874
Some college or Associate's degree	34,718	1,926	8,630
Bachelor's degree or higher	43,159	1,445	7,704

Table 46 – Dutchess County - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force - Civilian Employed	In Labor Force - Unemployed	Not In Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,836	197	1,184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,849	230	1,012
Some college or Associate's degree	3,284	299	843
Bachelor's degree or high	3,076	131	365

Table 46a - City of Poughkeepsie - Educational Attainment - Labor Force

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	694	1,053	1,212	2,070	3,381
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,230	2,350	2,762	4,725	4,448
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	7,999	8,194	13,017	23,201	13,646
Some college, no degree	14,021	5,765	7,517	14,390	5,393
Associate's degree	1,921	3,390	5,406	8,904	1,926
Bachelor's degree	2,660	6,767	8,695	15,157	4,343
Graduate or professional degree	205	3,645	5,868	12,239	3,935

Table 47 – Dutchess County - Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-64	Age 65+
Less than 9th grade	148	329	298	578	604
9th to 12th grade no diploma	662	483	621	908	755
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	666	1,318	847	1,926	1,244
Some college, no degree	1,154	947	681	1,194	554
Associate's Degree	144	276	622	706	172
Bachelor's Degree	374	718	485	994	329
Graduate or Professional Degree	48	225	354	819	362

Table 47a - City of Poughkeepsie - Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,764
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32,503
Some college or Associate's degree	37,455
Bachelor's degree	54,124
Graduate or professional degree	68,971

Table 48 – Dutchess County- Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2009 ACS

Less than high school graduate	20,658
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,560
Some college or Associate's degree	32,517
Bachelor's degree	45,357
Graduate or professional degree	63,306

Table 48a – City of Poughkeepsie – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

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

The major employment sectors in the County and City are education and health care, retail trade, professional services, and manufacturing.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The business community expresses concerns about both workforce and infrastructure needs. In the area of workforce development, employers talk about a lack of work ethic and soft skills at all ages, but particularly among young people. They also talk about the aging out of the workforce, particularly in manufacturing, and the lack of people with the basic technical knowledge necessary to backfill these positions.

Access to water and wastewater infrastructure is the most cited infrastructure need by the business community. Much of the County has limited or no access to water and wastewater which is essential to both the redevelopment of main streets as well as large industrial sites. Many smaller systems are also at capacity which limits future development.

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

In 2011 NYS Governor Andrew Cuomo began the redesign of the state's approach to economic development. The Governor created 10 Regional Councils to develop long-term strategic plans for economic growth for each region. The councils are public-private partnerships made up of local experts and stakeholders from business, academia, local government and non-governmental organizations. Dutchess County is part of the Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council. The Mid-Hudson Region Strategic Plan (http://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/themes/nyopenrc-files/midhudson/MHREDCSPFINAL11_12_11.pdf) identifies 15 goals with the attendant strategies which will direct New York State economic development resources over the next five years. Several goals including investment in infrastructure, revitalization of urban centers, workforce development, supporting minority and women-owned enterprises informed and are in-line with Consolidated Plan priorities.

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

There is no specific data on the match between the skills of the current workforce and the employment opportunities in the County and City. Information from economic and workforce development experts, as well as employers, suggests a mismatch in both soft and hard skills. Many employers express concern about the lack of work ethic and limited soft skills such as punctuality and getting along with coworkers.

More technical fields, including higher level construction trades, talk about a lack of math skills which hinder training.

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

Regionally, the seven Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in the Mid-Hudson Valley are planning to convene industry cluster meetings with businesses and industry specific organizations (e.g., Council of Industry for Manufacturing, NORMET for Health Care), trade associations, chambers, economic development agencies and local education/training partners to:

- Create regional picture of workforce trends, movement of workers and skill upgrade needs and identify long-term work force needs;
- Identify evolving jobs that will create new job and entrepreneurial opportunities in the respective sector; and
- Identify current skill/training gaps that are preventing employers from filling vacant positions or reach their desired productivity.

Dutchess Community College (DCC) is active in workforce development in a number of unique ways. They offer computer and worker readiness trainings to customers through the Dutchess One Stop, the local one stop delivery center for training, education and employment program. DCC also partners with the WIB on the job training component for the TANF Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and the work together to support the specific training needs of a local hospital.

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.

Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie participate in the Hudson Valley Economic Development District CEDS. The plan is available at: www.hvedc.com. Additionally, the County Executive announced

a new economic development initiative, The Dutchess Economic Development Alliance (EDA) that includes a Local Economic Development Strategy (LEDS) for Dutchess County.

The Hudson Valley Regional Council's CEDS identifies several initiatives which are consistent with and coordinated with identified Consolidated Plan economic development priorities. These include support for: workforce development, urban infrastructure, urban and waterfront development projects, and "Main Street" revitalization effort in existing population centers. Additionally, the County is coordinating a multi-jurisdiction strategy for the redevelopment of the City of Poughkeepsie and Town of Poughkeepsie waterfront, which includes mixed-use, transit oriented development. The County is a member of the aforementioned Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council, and participated in the creation of the Mid-Hudson Region Economic Development Strategic Plan, which was designated "Best Plan" in 2012 by New York State. Dutchess County was also instrumental in petitioning the Public Service Commission to consider and approve a utility based economic development incentive aimed at revitalizing "main streets" in existing population centers.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there any populations or households in areas or neighborhoods that are more affected by multiple housing problems?

The maps in Appendix B show the concentration of several types of housing problems throughout the County and the City. Areas of concentrations are identified using the natural breaks created by the eCon GIS system which divides the county's census tracts into quintiles (5 groups). The highest two quintiles are considered areas of concentration for this Plan.

The areas with concentrations of overcrowding contain colleges or other institutions. There are no areas of concentration for substandard housing. The biggest housing problem in Dutchess County is cost-burden. Although not part of the required market analysis, it appears that the vacancy rate is one of the more important indicators of a neighborhood's distress. Appendix B shows maps for both the County and City where the vacancy rate exceeds 10%. Higher than average vacancy rates in the more rural areas of the County are driven by second homes which are identified by the census as "seasonal-vacant."

Are there areas in the Jurisdiction where these populations are concentrated?

The County and City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified the cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie, and the villages of Fishkill and Wappingers Falls as areas of minority concentration where the percentage of minority households exceeds the County average by greater than 10%.

Appendix B also shows the census defined low and moderate income census tracts used for the CDBG program.

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

Many of the most distressed neighborhoods have older housing stock, a high vacancy rate, and are areas of low and moderate income concentration, as well as minority concentration. In addition, these communities often have higher crime rates and quality of life issues like poor lawn maintenance and litter.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

In many of these communities racial, ethnic, and socio-economic diversity could be a source of strength and turned to their advantage. Most of the communities have comparatively good local and regional public transportation. Poughkeepsie and Beacon both have underutilized waterfronts and the village of Wappingers Falls has the Wappingers Creek which could be a visual and recreational assets. All of these communities have historic main streets with interesting architecture, and existing water and wastewater infrastructure which is critical to new development.

The City of Poughkeepsie has the Walkway over the Hudson, the world's largest pedestrian bridge, located just north of the train station. It is a tremendous recreational resource drawing over 200,000 locals and tourists each year. It also has the potential to be a real economic engine, and the County and City are involved in several planning projects to build on its existing success.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following is the County and City's Strategic Plan for the investment of its CDBG, HOME and HOPWA funds from 2013-2017. The Consolidated Plan priorities influence the allocation of CoC funds whose programs must be consistent with the Consolidated Plan. The priorities in this section of Plan also influence non-federal funds as state, local and private sources look to the priorities in the Plan when developing their plans and making funding decisions.

The priorities are based on the previous needs assessment, market analysis and program eligibility requirements. The County and City tried to focus their priorities on the types of projects and programs that meet program eligibility requirements, have long term impacts on low and moderate income residents, and help address other federal, state and local priorities, such as fair housing choice and sustainability.

The priorities outlines in this portion of the Plan will be reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the County and City.

Both the City and County target CDBG resources to low and moderate income areas as defined by the census or income surveys. At this point the County and City are not targeting specific neighborhoods but may develop target areas over the period of this plan as several local initiatives develop more specific revitalization plans. These initiatives include multiple initiatives in the City of Poughkeepsie including Main Street revitalization, Distressed Properties, Middle Main, and waterfront revitalization. The County's interest in main street revitalization may result in targeting of one or more villages. If this happens the County and City will amend the plan to clearly identify these areas.

The County and City try to balance the use of HOME resources between two HUD priorities - revitalization of existing deteriorated neighborhoods and the effort to expand fair housing choice. One goal calls for investment in existing deteriorated urban centers, while the other encourages development outside of traditional centers to provide affordable housing opportunities in a wider variety of communities. With recent cuts to the HOME program it is increasingly difficult to address these competing goals in a meaningful way.

HOPWA funds are used to provide tenant-based rental assistance throughout the Dutchess and Orange County MSA. Tenants select the location of their housing based on their needs.

SP-25 Priority Needs

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Goals Addressing
Economic Development	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate	Business Assistance - Dutchess County Business Assistance - City of Poughkeepsie Commercial Facade Improvement-City of Poughkeepsie
Affordable Housing	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly	Affordable Rental Housing Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Homeownership Homeless Housing
Public Facilities and Improvements	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development	Public Facilities & Improvements - Dutchess County Public Infrastructure - City of Poughkeepsie Water and Wastewater - Dutchess County Water and Wastewater - City of Poughkeepsie
Public Services - Non-homeless	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	Substance Abuse Public Services - Dutchess County Substance Abuse Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie Senior Citizen Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie Youth Public Services - Dutchess County Youth Public Services - City of Poughkeepsie

		Other	
Public Services - Homeless	High	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	Substance Abuse Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie Homeless Public Services - Dutchess County Homeless Public Services - City of Poughkeepsie
Administration	Low	Non-housing Community Development	Administration - Dutchess County Administration - City of Poughkeepsie

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The high level of cost burden among many low-income households; waiting lists at existing public and subsidized housing; and the concentrations of public and subsidized housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The high level of cost burden among many low-income households, including non-homeless special needs populations; waiting lists at existing public and subsidized housing; as well as the concentrations of public and subsidized housing.
New Unit Production	The age of the housing stock, particularly in the City; the low vacancy rate in the county; and the waiting lists at existing public and subsidized housing.
Rehabilitation	Age of housing stock, particularly in the City.
Acquisition, including preservation	The number of tax delinquent and foreclosed properties, particularly in the City.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

Introduction

Table 52 outlines the CDBG, HOME and HOPWA resources the County and City anticipates having available during the 2013-2017 period covered by this Consolidated Plan. It is followed by narratives about other resources these funds will leverage.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	
CDBG Dutchess County	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,200,000	33,000	0	1,233,000	4,932,000
HOME Dutchess County	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	550,000	48,000	0	598,000	2,392,000
CDBG- City of Poughkeepsie	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	700,000	0	0	700,000	2,800,000

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	
HOPWA- City of Poughkeepsie		Tenant-based rental assistance	630,000			700,000	2,500,000
Continuum of Care	public-federal	Transitional housing Permanent supportive housing Support Services	1,300,000			1,300,000	5,200,000
Public Housing	public-federal	Public housing operations and capital improvements	1,800,000			1,800,000	7,200,000
Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)	public-federal	Tenant-based rental assistance	11,000,000			11,000,000	44,000,000
HUD VASH Vouchers	public-federal	Tenant-based rental assistance	100,000			100,000	400,000

Table 52 - 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 federal funding listed above is funding which is received annually to support activities outlined in this Plan. Although there are no guarantees of this funding, particularly in the current budget environment, the County and City have historically received these funds and expect to for the period covered by this Plan.

These resources leverage a variety of other resources including funds from: the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program; NYS Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program; NYS Housing Trust Fund; NYS Housing Finance Agency; NYS Main Street Program; NYS Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG); NeighborWorks; Federal Home Loan Bank; local foundations and businesses; volunteer labor; and private bank mortgages.

Matching funds for the HOME Program are typically provided by funding through the NYS Housing Trust Fund; NeighborWorks; local foundations; and donations from local businesses and volunteer labor.

The County is also increasing its resources for activities covered by the Plan through its new Agency Partner Grant Program. In 2013 this program provided \$243,000 to seven programs that support the priorities in this Plan.

Local municipalities have a variety of resources to fund community development type projects. Their most significant resource is local property taxes which have been under extreme pressure over the past several years. Other than CDBG funds, some municipalities only receive federal money from the SAFETEA-LU (formerly ISTEA) for eligible transportation related projects. NYS also provides money to municipalities for infrastructure improvements through its Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS). These sources provide some leveraged capital to CDBG funded infrastructure improvement projects. Municipalities also receive resources from Dutchess County through the Youth Bureau, the Stop DWI Program, and Public Works. A few towns receive private and foundation donations.

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

Both Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie regularly review tax delinquent parcels for their ability to help address Consolidated Plan goals. Annually, the Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development reviews the list of properties proposed for the annual tax auction to look for properties that have potential for affordable housing developments. Information about promising parcels is distributed to local non-profits and private developers to see if there is any interest in the properties. Properties which have strong potential can be pulled from the auction list. Unfortunately, many delinquent properties with potential are redeemed at the last minute but the owner making them unavailable for development.

The City of Poughkeepsie is currently reviewing its process for disposing of tax delinquent properties. Traditionally the City has sold the tax liens which in some cases has resulted in properties revolving through the system from one absentee owner to the next. As part of the Distressed Property Initiative the City is consider taking and holding strategic properties and looking for responsible developers who will redevelop the properties in accordance with their Distressed Property Strategy and this Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

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*
Dutchess County	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood improvements Public facilities Public services	Dutchess County
Beacon Housing Authority	PHA	Planning Public Housing	City of Beacon
Catherine Street Community Center	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	City of Poughkeepsie
City of Poughkeepsie	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	City of Poughkeepsie
Dutchess County Continuum of Care	Other	Homelessness Planning Rental	Dutchess County
DUTCHESS COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Planning	Dutchess County
Dutchess County Workforce Investment	Public institution	Economic Development	Dutchess County

Board		Planning	
DUTCHESS OUTREACH	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
FAMILY SERVICES, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
Friends of Seniors of DC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
Gateway Community Industries	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
Grace Smith House	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
Hudson River Housing	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Ownership Planning Rental public services	Dutchess County
Kid's Place, A Place for Kids to Be, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	City of Beacon
Mental Health America of Dutchess County, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
MID-HUDSON ADDICTION RECOVERY CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County
NORTH EAST COMMUNITY COUNCIL	Non-profit organizations	public services	Northeastern Dutchess
NUBIAN DIRECTIONS	Non-profit organizations	public services	City of Poughkeepsie
PEOPLE, Inc. - Dutchess County	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Dutchess County

Poughkeepsie Housing Authority	PHA	Planning Public Housing	City of Poughkeepsie
Rehabilitation Support Services		Homelessness public services	Dutchess County
*Geographic Area Served – Dutchess County includes the City of Poughkeepsie			

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery structure list is by no means exhaustive. In fact in an effort to keep the list manageable it does not list individually the 29 municipalities who are members of the County’s Urban County CDBG Consortium who are vital to the implementation of the Plan. Also, the agencies listed are those with the most critical roles and those that have been traditionally involved in implementing goals. Many other agencies have supporting roles and may become more directly involved in the Plan implementation. Private developers have been critical in the creation of affordable housing.

The County is listed as a single entity but multiple departments are involved in and provide resources for Plan priorities. These Departments include: Aging, Community and Family Services (formerly Social Services), Health, Jail, Mental Hygiene, Planning and Development, Probation, Public Defender, Public Works, Veteran’s Services, Water and Wastewater Authority, and Youth Services.

The list also only includes on the NYS Division of Homes and Community Renewal because it provides significant resources for Plan implementation. Other NYS agencies provide resource which support the Plan including: Aging, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Education, Health, Human Rights, Labor, Mental Health, Temporary and Disability Assistance, Transportation and Veterans’ Affairs.

The federal government is another important partner providing resources through a variety of agencies including HUD and the departments of Health and Human Services, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs. The federal requirements related to the Continuum of Care planning have helped strengthen the homeless delivery system.

An obvious strength of the institutional delivery system is the large number of non-profits, government agencies, municipalities, and private developers involved. It can also be a weakness as developing complementary funding priorities can be challenging for all parties. Gaps tend to emerge when programs and sources don’t adapt to changing needs.

Dutchess County, under its new County Executive, is engaged in a process to insure that all County resources are allocated in a “focused, inclusive, logical and fair” manner. The County is also coordinating with NYS to access state resources for local priorities, and encourage NYS to adjust resources in cases where existing funding programs don’t meet current needs.

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

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Provide a brief summary of the institutional structure that serves homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS

The institutional structure for the homeless is described in NA-40, MA-30 and SP-60.

Dutchess County has an HIV/AIDS Planning Council which helps coordinate existing services as well as identifies gaps. Healthcare services for persons with HIV are provided by Hudson River HealthCare which has two HIV specialists, and several private practitioners. Services also include mental health counseling, adherence nursing, case management, HIV testing and counseling, and nutrition counseling. Services are also provided through AIDS Related Community Services (ARCS) which provides case management to help access transportation, legal services, medical benefits, and housing assistance. They also offer HIV testing and support groups.

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

One of the primary goals of the Dutchess County Continuum of Care is to help coordinate the services delivery systems for special needs population and those experiencing homelessness. The lists of institutions, facilities and services show a large number of agencies and services. This is a strength and can also be a weakness. With limited staffing resources it can be difficult to get staff buy-in for collaboration. The CoC quarterly meetings are an opportunity for organizations to learn about other initiatives in community and identify opportunities for collaboration.

Training on mainstream services is essential. The CoC tries to meet this goal through its Mainstream Training Initiative where training opportunities on mainstream resources at individual agencies are opened up to other CoC members. This increases the number of people trained at one time and make the most efficient use of trainers time. It also helps from different agencies meet and develop relationships.

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 County, City and CoC have a multi-faceted strategy to overcoming gaps. They include:

- Training and capacity building for non-profit partners
- Monitoring and technical assistance to improve outcomes and ensure compliance with program regulations
- Encouraging collaboration among agencies
- Encouraging agencies to participate in county-wide collaborations such as the CoC
- Encouraging agencies to participate in the Mid-Hudson Valley Homeless Management Information System

SP-45 Goals Summary

Table 55 - Goal Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Business Assistance - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	Dutchess County	Economic Development	100,000	6 Businesses Assisted
Business Assistance - City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Poughkeepsie	Economic Development	375,000	12 Businesses Assisted
Commercial Facade Improvement-City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Poughkeepsie	Economic Development	90,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 12 Businesses
Public Facilities & Improvements - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	Dutchess County	Public Facilities and Improvements	3,081,611	103,000 people assisted
Public Infrastructure - City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Facilities and Improvements	1,025,000	32,000 people assisted
Water and Wastewater - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	Dutchess County	Public Facilities and Improvements	750,000	3,000 people assisted
Water and Wastewater - City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Facilities and Improvements	1,000,000	32,000 people assisted
Substance Abuse Public Services -	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Dutchess County	Public Services - Non-homeless	100,000	3,000 people assisted

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Dutchess County							
Affordable Rental Housing	2013	2013	Affordable Housing	Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie	Affordable Housing	2,018,000	130 units assisted
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie	Affordable Housing	662,000	100 units assisted
Homeownership	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie	Affordable Housing	200,000	20 units assisted
Homeless Housing	2013	2017	Affordable Housing	Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie	Affordable Housing	300,000	15 units assisted
Substance Abuse Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Services - Non-homeless Public Services - Homeless	37,500	1250 people assisted
Senior Citizen Public Services - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Dutchess County	Public Services – Non-homeless	100,000	1250 people assisted
Senior Citizen Public Services - C/Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Services - Non-homeless	37,500	750 people assisted
Homeless Public Services - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Homeless	Dutchess County	Public Services - Homeless	300,000	9350 people assisted
Homeless Public Services - City of	2013	2017	Homeless	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Services - Homeless	203,309	27,500 people assisted

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
Poughkeepsie							
Youth Public Services - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Dutchess County	Public Services - Non-homeless	200,000	500 people assisted
Youth Public Services - City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Poughkeepsie	Public Services - Non-homeless	251,507	49850 people assisted
Housing for People with HIV/AIDs	2013	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Dutchess County and City of Poughkeepsie	Affordable Housing		320 households assisted
Administration - Dutchess County	2013	2017	Administration	Dutchess County	Administration	1,490,000	N/A
Administration - City of Poughkeepsie	2013	2017	Administration	City of Poughkeepsie	Administration	1,050,000	CDBG and HOPWA

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

The County and City expects to provide 267 of affordable housing units as defined by the HOME Program during the period covered by this report.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Both PHAs have Resident Advisory Boards whose goals are to increase resident involvement in the housing authorities operations and planning.

One of the goals of the Poughkeepsie Housing Authority is to provide a support structure including outreach, training and programs to facilitate an active and engaged Resident Advisory Committee for the PHA and, if desired, each complex.

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

No

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to Affordable Housing

A variety of barriers to affordable housing were identified in the Dutchess County/City of Poughkeepsie Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice report (2012).

Fair Housing

The Federal Fair Housing Law provides protections against housing discrimination by race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, or familial status. NYS law provides additional protections against discrimination by age or marital status. Victims of discrimination must address the issue via State and Federal laws. The County and City have no separate fair housing laws and there are limited local resources to address fair housing issues.

Land Use

Probably one of the most far-reaching impediments is the strong home rule arrangement of controls in NYS. Under home rule, individual municipalities maintain control over land use within their borders. The County has no direct approval authority over projects or land use regulations- we play an advisory role only. The City, however, is not hampered by home rule as an impediment, but rather can utilize local authority to its advantage.

Another major impediment that affects both the County and City is “NIMBY” (Not-In-My-Backyard) attitudes. In particular, misconceptions about the impacts of affordable housing on the neighborhood and surrounding property values can hinder and sometimes derail efforts to broaden housing choice.

Transportation

Dutchess County's low-density land use pattern means it's difficult to provide efficient and affordable transit service to all areas of the County. Indeed, the LOOP bus system has fixed routes that leave many areas with limited service. Transit options in the City have better coverage due to the smaller geographic area and higher population density. For people who can't drive or don't own a personal vehicle, and who are looking to live outside of the City of Poughkeepsie, it can be difficult to find a place to live with a variety of housing options that also has access to employment, shopping, and other amenities and services.

Water and Wastewater

The provision of water and wastewater infrastructure is a task faced with multiple challenges. Gone are the days of abundant public funding and widespread approval for such infrastructure. Instead, communities and developers are faced with a lack of critical data, funding, and misperceptions that negatively impact public support.

Although Dutchess County has hundreds of water and wastewater systems, there is currently no central database to locate those systems or provide information about capacity. This is a major drawback to determining if a development could be located, especially a development that may involve smaller

homes on smaller lots or multi-family units, in an effort to provide more affordable housing options. There is also very little public funding available for such systems, and homeowners who have been paying to install and maintain individual wells and septic systems don't seem interested in the new financial commitment brought on by a centralized system.

Funding and Subsidized Housing

A review of vacancy rates and waiting lists at subsidized housing shows little housing is currently available. These waiting lists strongly suggest the need for additional affordable housing. Unfortunately, budget cuts at both the federal and state levels make it unlikely that the additional resources needed to address these needs will be available in the foreseeable future.

Strategies to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Dutchess County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified multiple strategies to remove barrier identified in the AI:

Impediment #1: Home Rule, Land Use Regulations and the Local Land Use Approval Process

1. Provide technical assistance to municipalities to facilitate local approvals.
2. Implement tracking system and fact sheets for goals set in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment.
3. Revise and implement Model Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance
4. Zoning Ordinance Review
5. Track the local approval process for fair and affordable housing developments
6. Sponsor education and training sessions
7. Discretionary Funding Policy

Impediment #2: Limited Infrastructure

Water and Sewer

1. Create comprehensive water and wastewater map and database
2. Expand boundaries of existing water and wastewater districts
3. Provide subsidies, using the resources of the CDBG Program, WWA and the Partnership for Manageable Growth

Transportation

1. Monitor the transit needs of riders of the LOOP and City of Poughkeepsie Bus systems and adjust service when appropriate
2. Promote site selection criteria that emphasize connectivity and walkability
3. Utilize CDBG funds as appropriate to improve transportation services and pedestrian needs.

Impediment # 3: Local Opposition to Change/NIMBY

1. Sponsor community leadership training
2. Create website which provides links to existing articles and research on NIMBY issues
3. Participate in regional discussions with other CDBG entitlements and HOME participating jurisdictions

Impediment #4 - Limited Fair Housing Resources

1. Develop fair housing education, marketing, outreach and advisory capacity
2. Consider completing fair housing testing throughout Dutchess County
3. Consult with Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) agencies

Impediment #5: Limited Subsidized Housing and Assistance Programs

1. Expand availability of HOME Investment Partnership Program funds to all Dutchess County communities
2. Increase availability of information on available and proposed affordable housing
3. Increase the availability of family housing
4. Implement Occupancy/Accessibility Standards
5. Site affordable developments in areas with the lowest concentrations of minorities
6. Advocate for source of income legislation
7. Continue/expand housing priority within CDBG Programs
8. Maximizing the use of limited state and federal funds in affordable housing developments

Impediment #6 - High Cost of Living

1. Identify and evaluate parcels that present opportunities for affordable housing development
2. Dedicate CDBG and HOME resources to defray the cost of land for fair and affordable housing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

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

Homeless outreach is conducted through a variety of groups. Hudson River Housing has a youth street outreach program which looks to identify youth living on the street. The County's Health Department also does street outreach regarding communicable diseases during which they will provide information about other resources.

As part of the annual point-in-time count, the CoC conducts outreach. Not only are homeless people counted, particularly unsheltered persons, but representatives from various agencies are available to answer questions and provide information about available resources. The CoC has begun to conduct a smaller version of the PIT mid-year to provide additional outreach to the homeless population.

The unsheltered can also access services at the MHA Living Room, a homeless drop-in-center, which serves as a de-facto one-stop for the unsheltered homeless.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons are met through a wide range of such housing. Sections NA-40 and MA-30 provided a detailed list of the homeless facilities and services available to the homeless population and the needs of those populations.

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 largest rapid re-housing program is Hudson River Housing's ESG funded program which is a more focused version of the original HPRP program using new ESG funds secured through the NYS Department of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA). HRH was able to secure \$321,889 to provide rapid re-housing funds and related case management to the chronically homeless in their overnight shelters and young adults in their emergency and transitional housing. More recently the County has used funds from its Agency Partner Grant Program to fund a Housing Navigator. The Housing Navigator will assist with finding appropriate housing opportunities, helping homeless people make a successful transition to stable housing, and help at-risk households avoid homelessness. The County's Department of Community and Family Services, as well as some other non-profits, do a limited amount of rapid re-housing on a case-by-case basis.

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 Dutchess County CoC monitors the results of discharge planning from publically funded institutions or systems of care. They are all required to conduct comprehensive discharge planning which includes an appropriate housing option. The County and the CoC have identified discharges from mental health facilities and institutions as more problematic with people sometimes being discharged to unstable and inappropriate housing. To address this issue, in 2012 the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene (DMH) expanded its Diversion Services Program with DMH staff placed at the hospital to support hospital discharge planning.

Discharges from correctional facilities have also been identified by the CoC as problematic with people being discharged to unstable housing or even homelessness. The Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council Needs Assessment identified a few strategies to improve this process including: a collaborative Accelerated Release and Re-Entry Program between DC Jail, Probation and the Community Transition Center to provide a continuum of programming that helps reduce recidivism, and training for criminal justice agencies concerning mental health/substance abuse issues. The CoC will continue to participate in the development and implementation of the report's recommendations.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards

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

Neither the County nor the City have lead-based paint abatement programs. The removal of lead-based paint is addressed through the HOME Program, and the County and City Senior Citizen Owner-Occupied Property Rehabilitation Programs. All lead-based paint is removed from substantial rehabilitation projects funded by the HOME Program. Additionally, HOME funds may be used to address lead-based paint problems in properties with a known lead-based paint problem. The County has an EPA qualified risk-assessor on retainer who is used for the County's Senior Citizen Owner-Occupied Property Rehabilitation Program. The County notifies local contractors of opportunities to become certified for the removal of lead-based paint in effort to increase the number of contractors who can work with the program and increase general knowledge among the contracting community. Rebuilding Together conducts lead safe training for its volunteers to insure their program is in compliance with HUD regulations. It also invites outside contractors to help expand general knowledge in the community.

The County's Health Department has a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program identifies communities with high incidence of lead poisoning, and do education and outreach in those communities. It also works with families who have children with elevated blood levels to determine the cause of the problem and develop a strategy to resolve it. The Health Department and the City of Poughkeepsie have launched a "Lead Primary Prevention Program" aimed at reducing the incidence of childhood lead poisoning. The program targets homes in that 12601 City of Poughkeepsie zip code. The program educates homeowners and landlords about the risks associated with lead poisoning, assists in identifying high risk units, conducts lead screenings for children living in homes with lead hazards, provides free Lead Safe Work Practices Training to residents and landlords, and provides free cleaning kits to those trainees in order to help them maintain low lead levels in their units.

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

The Lead Primary Prevention Program, a partnership between the Health Department and the City, is the direct result of the City being identified as an area with a high incidence of lead paint poisoning by the NYS Department of Health.

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

As noted above, removal of lead-based paint is incorporated into the policies and procedures of all the County and City's housing programs. In addition, as part of the Lead Primary Prevention Program the City of Poughkeepsie Building Inspectors conduct lead paint inspections as part of every housing inspection they complete.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy

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

The 2005-2009 American Community Survey showed that 7.5% of the County's households were at or below the poverty level. The highest rate was in the City of Poughkeepsie at 22.5%. The next highest rate was the Village of Tivoli but this is most likely caused by the disproportionately high number of Bard students living off-campus in the village.

In setting priorities for this Plan there was an intentional move away from serving basic needs to trying to identify programs which could help create long term meaningful change, including helping families out of poverty. This is particularly true of the focus on economic development, homelessness, and youth. The purpose under economic development is to create jobs that will be available to low and moderate income households which can help them move from poverty to independence. Under homelessness there is a focus supporting programs that don't just meet immediate needs but provide an opportunity for people to develop independent living and work skills. The anti-poverty goal is especially strong in the youth priority. The County and City aren't just looking to support programs that keep children occupied and "out of trouble." We want to support programs that help develop the life and work skills that many employers say are lacking in younger people. Youth programs that provide mentoring, internships and training in emerging employment sectors will be vital to helping low and moderate income children obtaining good jobs and helping lift themselves and their families out of poverty.

Both the County and City ensure compliance with Section 3 requirements which requires that to the greatest extent possible contractors on projects using CDBG and HOME funds provide job training, employment and contract opportunities to low and very low-income residents. All contractors are required to signed Section 3 Plans and report Section 3 employment.

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

Safe and affordable housing is often the key to providing the stability necessary to help a family become self-sufficient. The County and City's HOME Program gives funding priority to developments which set-aside a portion of their housing for hard-to-serve special needs populations who often live at or below the poverty level. The County and City are also committed to providing affordable housing opportunities outside of existing low and moderate income neighborhoods to provide more housing choice opportunities to families in poverty. The County has worked to create relationships between agencies which serve people in poverty and private developers in hopes that private developers will be willing to rent to households in poverty if they know families have outside support. This has been a successful strategy to get landlords to accept extremely low income tenants who often have a history of housing and other instability in their lives.

SP-80 Monitoring

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

The Department of Planning and Development is responsible for the administration of Dutchess County's CDBG and HOME programs. The County has developed monitoring systems for both programs. The City of Poughkeepsie is responsible for monitoring its CDBG and HOPWA recipients.

Dutchess County

Under the CDBG Program, the County conducts an on-site monitoring of sub-recipients including municipalities and public service agencies. Each year the County monitors approximately a dozen sub-recipients. The County identifies sub-recipients for monitoring by reviewing each project's progress and any concerns regarding implementation. Sub-recipients who have had trouble implementing projects or have been identified as having compliance issues in a previous monitoring are selected for the annual monitoring. During the monitoring visit, County program and financial staff reviews all files to ensure the sub-recipient is complying with statutory and regulatory requirements, such as bidding and Davis Bacon. The staff also ensures that the sub-recipients are keeping copies of all required documentation and reviews the accounting system. Monitoring results are forwarded to the sub-recipient who must address concerns in a timely manner. The County also provides technical assistance during the monitoring to help sub-recipients with the timely and accurate implementation of their projects.

CDBG infrastructure projects are closely monitored during their implementation. The County's Rehabilitation Specialist reviews all plans and specifications to insure compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. During construction the Rehabilitation Specialist inspects all projects before payment to insure that projects are completed according to the approved plans and specifications. The County's Principal Program Assistant is also involved during the implementation of these projects to insure compliance with all applicable regulations, particularly federal labor compliance regulations, MBE/WBE, and Section 3.

The County has also established a variety of monitoring systems for the HOME Program. All plans and specifications are reviewed and approved by the County's Rehabilitation Specialist before the beginning of construction. The construction is also closely monitored with the County's Rehabilitation Specialist approving all payment requests for HOME funds. The County is also involved throughout the process to insure compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. After completion, projects are monitored as required by HUD regulations to ensure that property standards are maintained and the owner is complying with income and rent restrictions. Landlords submit annual compliance documents which are reviewed and approved. The County conducts on-site examination of tenant files, as appropriate, to ensure that documentation matches the compliance forms.

The County has revised its HOME application to increase the amount of financial information it secures on potential HOME developers. This includes information on a developer's entire portfolio and financial position. This allows the County to make the necessary risk assessments in accordance with new HUD guidance for the HOME Program.

The County has tracking systems for both the CDBG and HOME Program which are reviewed at bi-weekly staff meetings to ensure that projects are being implemented in a timely manner. The County also has a timeliness tracking, which monitors our compliance with HUD timeliness standard. The County closely monitors program income to ensure expenditure in compliance with HUD regulations. In addition to internal trackings, the County regularly monitors pending “flags” within the IDIS system to address issues before a remediation plan is required.

The monitoring systems noted above monitor inputs, outputs and outcomes. The municipalities and non-profit agencies must address these categories in the applications, requests for payments and quarterly reports. All of this information is tracked throughout the implementation of the project and annual monitoring visits.

City of Poughkeepsie

The Director of Social Development conducts a minimum of one annual site visit to HOPWA recipients to ensure confidentiality is upheld, appropriate income documentation is secured, and all other program standards are met.

The City also monitors public services agencies to insure compliance with HUD regulations, as well as to ensure programs meet stated outcomes.

Public improvements are generally completed by the City’s Department of Public Works. In cases where an outside contractor is hired, the City ensures that all federal labor compliance standards are met.

Appendix A

HUD Income Levels

Appendix A

2013 HUD Income Limits by Household Size							
	% of Area Median Income (AMI)	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 people
Extremely Low Income	0-30%	\$18,050	\$20,600	\$23,200	\$25,750	\$27,850	\$29,900
Very Low Income	30-50%	\$30,050	\$34,350	\$38,650	\$42,900	\$46,350	\$49,800
Low Income	50-80%	\$45,100	\$51,550	\$58,000	\$64,400	\$69,600	\$74,750
Moderate and Above	80% and above	\$45,101 +	\$51,551 +	\$58,001 +	\$64,401 +	\$69,601 +	\$74,751 +
2013 Median Family Income		\$85,800					

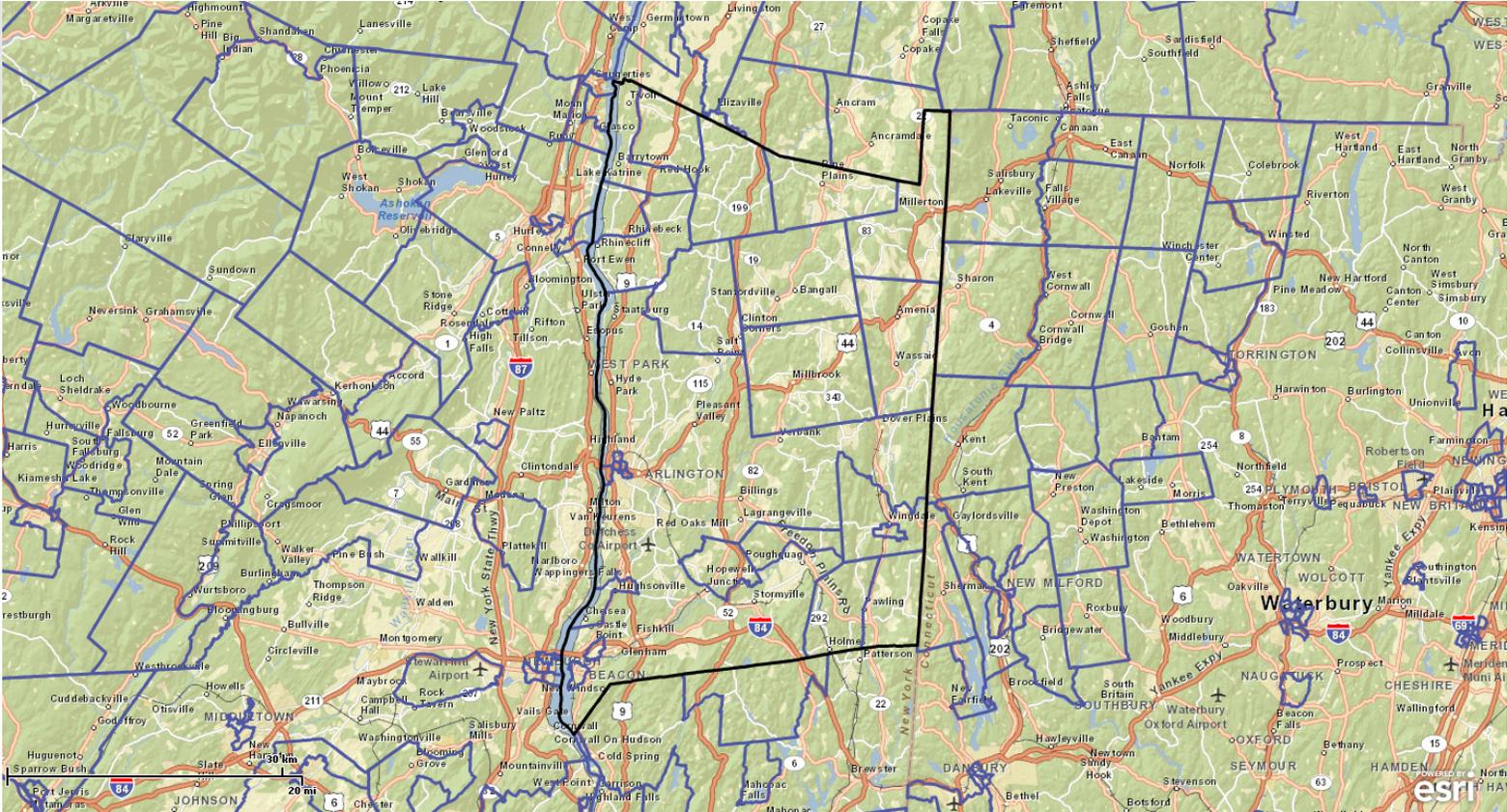
APPENDIX B

CPD Maps

Dutchess County - Vacancy Rate Exceeds 10%

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

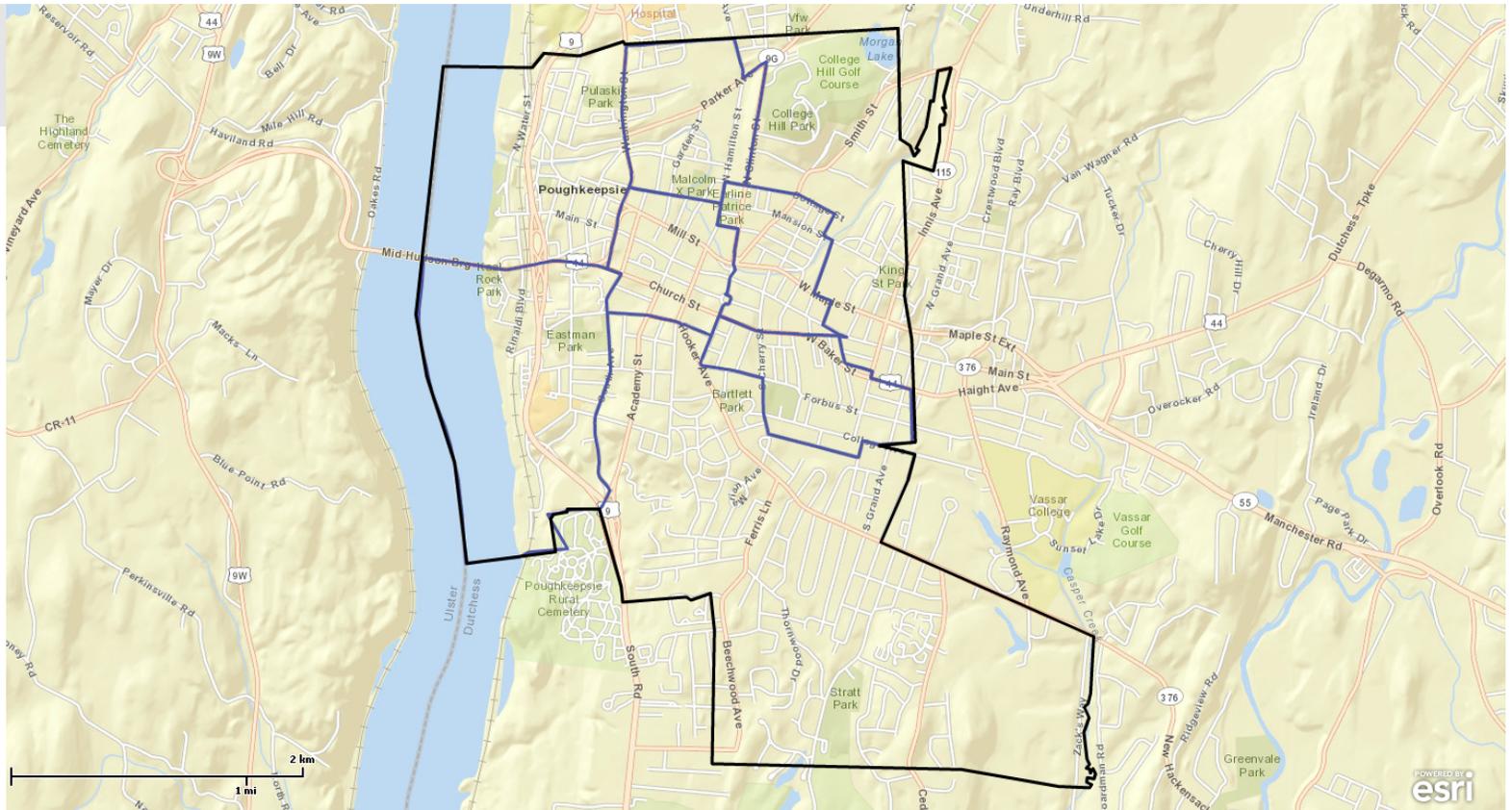
Vacancy Rate > 10%



C/Poughkeepsie - Vacancy Rate Exceeds 10%

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

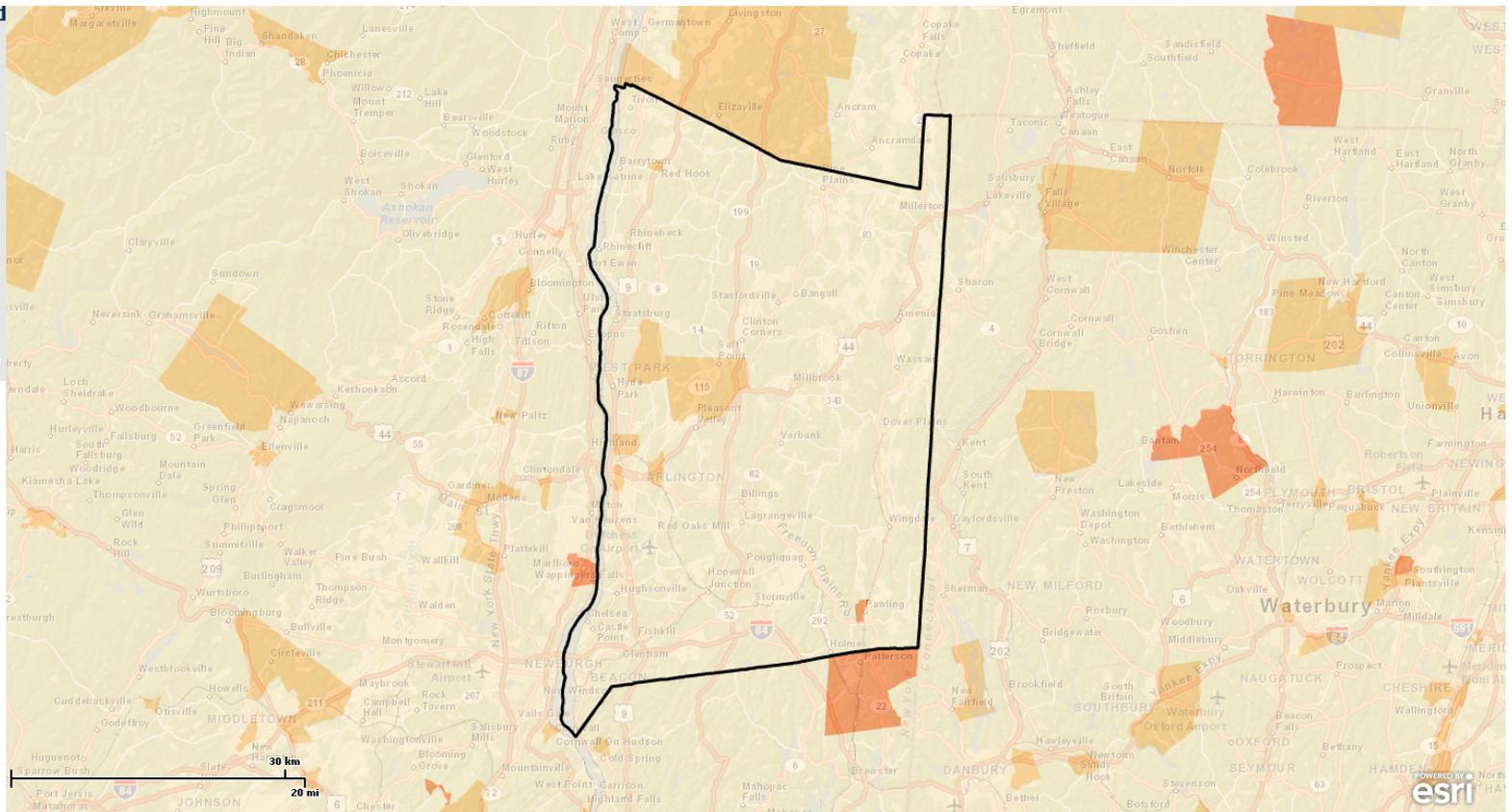
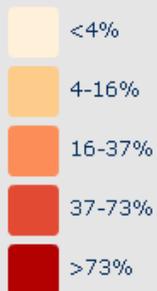
Vacancy Rate > 10%



Substandard Housing Concentrations

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

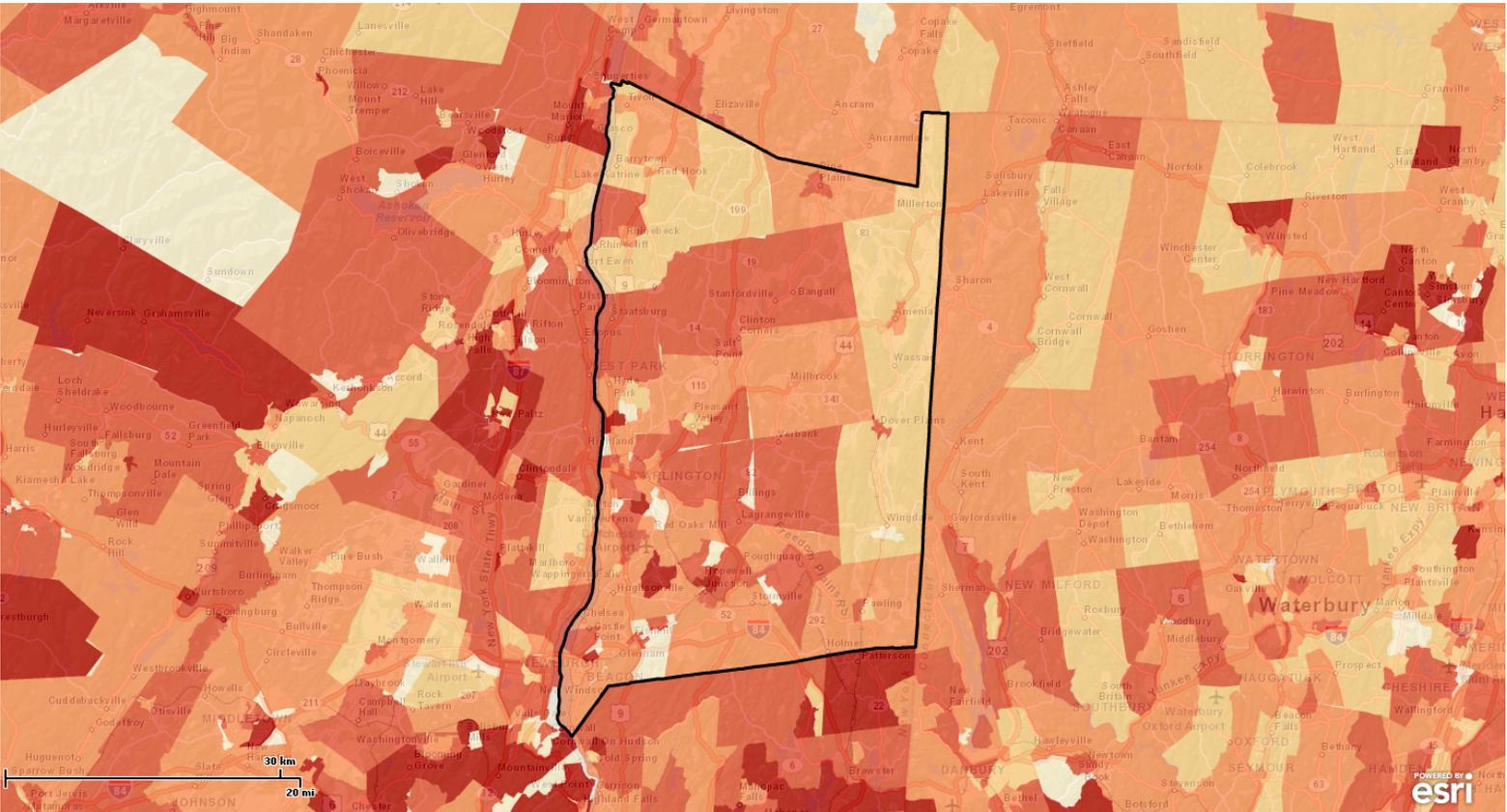
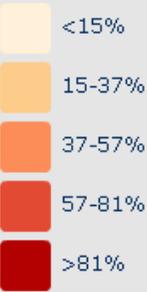
% of LI Households With Substand

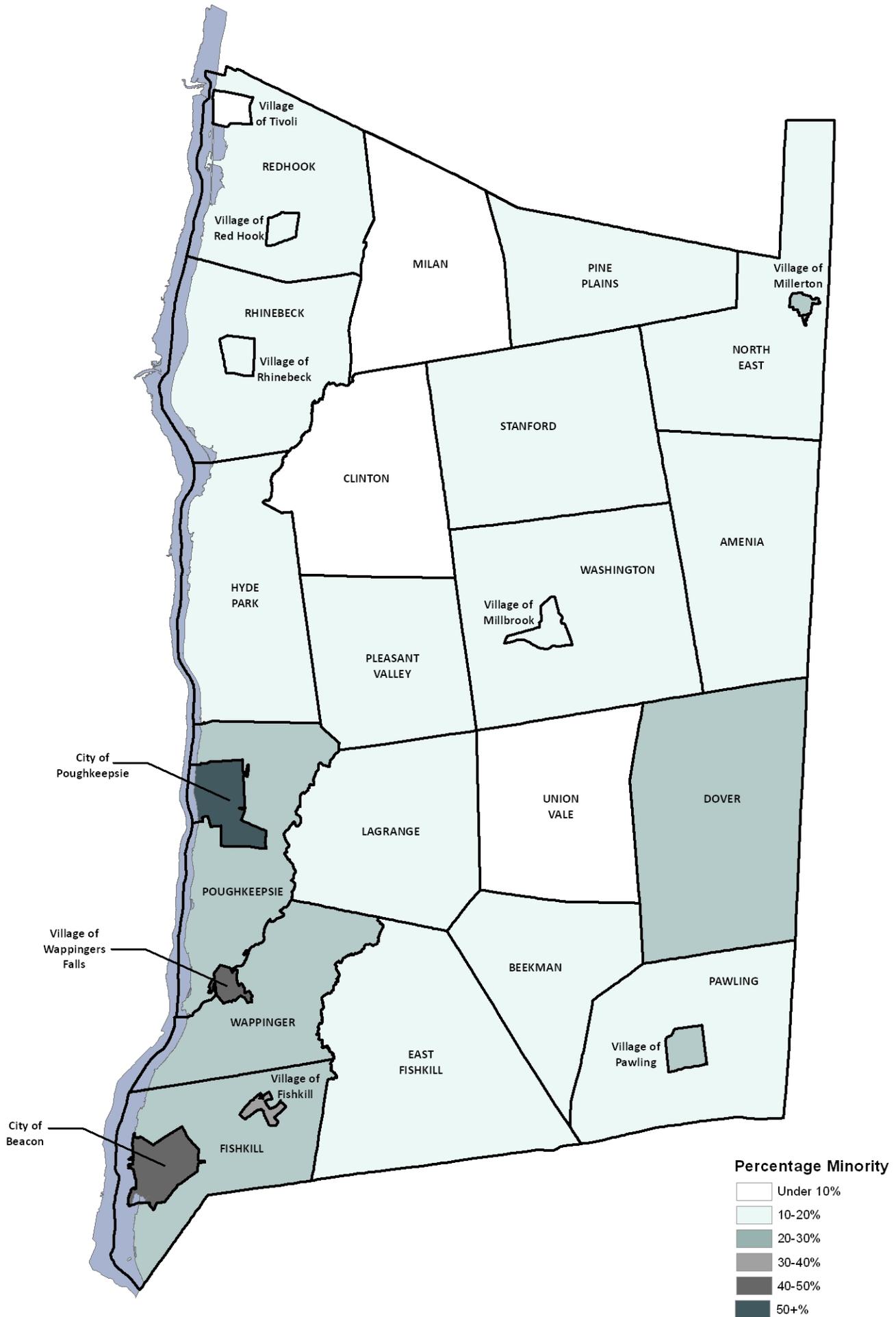


Severe Cost Burden Concentration

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

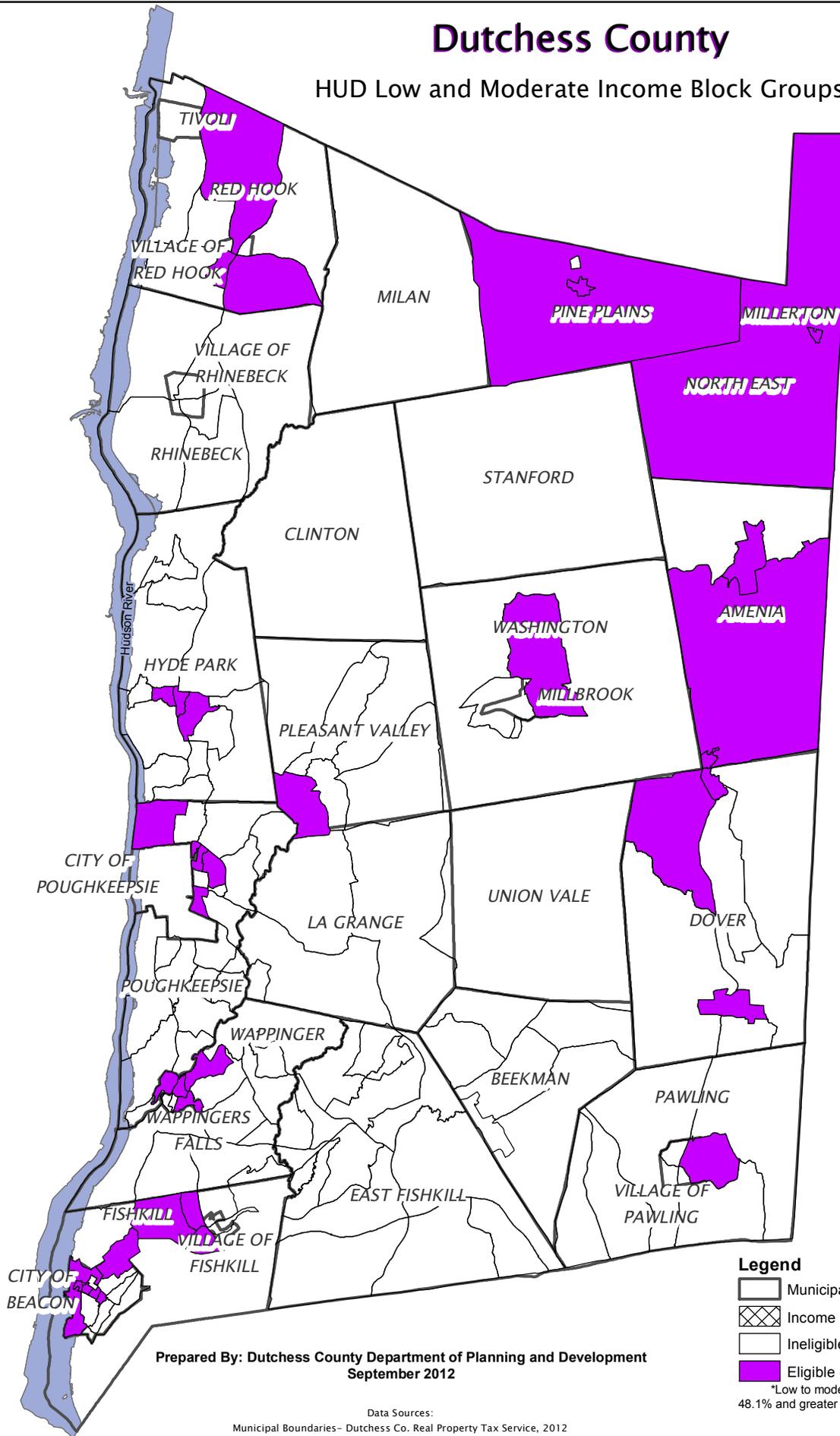
% of LI Households With Severe Cost Burden





Dutchess County

HUD Low and Moderate Income Block Groups



Prepared By: Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development
September 2012

Data Sources:
Municipal Boundaries- Dutchess Co. Real Property Tax Service, 2012
Income Data- US Dept. of HUD, Census Data as of 7/21/03

Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- Income Data not Included
- Ineligible - < 48.1%
- Eligible - > 48.1%

*Low to moderate income criteria- 48.1% and greater of population control group.

No accuracy or completeness guarantee is implied or intended.
All information on this map is subject to such variations and corrections as might result from a complete title search and/or accurate field survey.

City of Poughkeepsie Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Low-Mod Census Tracts

