

VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2024 – 2028

**FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN RENEWAL
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GROUP FEDERAL ENTITLEMENT FUNDING**

AUGUST 30, 2024



VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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- Appendix 2:** Documentation from Needs Assessment Stage Community Consultation; Village of Kiryas Joel Summary of Community Development Questionnaire Responses - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Consolidated Plan: Residents & Business Owners Survey Informing the CDBG Program Needs Assessment & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
- Appendix 3:** Documentation from Needs Assessment Stage Community Consultation: Key Stakeholder Outreach Documents.
- Appendix 4:** CDBG Hearing #2: Hearing Notice, Proof of Publication, Proof of Public Display and Summary of Hearing Proceedings.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

1. Introduction:

The Village of Kiryas Joel Consolidated Plan provides contextual analysis, needs assessment, and required program elements to put forth a framework to improve the living situation of the low- and moderate-income residents of the community. This Plan identifies methods for improving public infrastructure and facilities, expanding economic development, and enhancing housing opportunities within the Village consistent with federal standards and guidelines as set forth in 24 CFR 91, et al.

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

This analysis and plan, inclusive of a housing and homeless needs assessment, and as laid out below within multiple sections covering specific subject elements, follows a statutory framework to address and characterize multiple features of population and housing in the Village of Kiryas Joel. Based on its multi-factor analysis of the area's housing and socio-economic environment, plus consideration of citizen and key informant input on gaps or issues evident in the housing sector, and in terms of non-housing community development realms, it identifies housing needs and non-housing community development objectives for the five-years covered in this Consolidated Plan from 2024 to 2028.

Key findings on priority needs are:

- The extent of people in poverty is significant, with 46% of residents living at or below this threshold. The ability for persons and households to afford housing is highly influenced by both low personal and low household incomes, which means large segments of the population face severe economic challenges.
- A problem of constrained incomes is even broader and is evident in almost all households. Some 4,330 out of 4,585, or 94.4% of all households have Household Area Median Family Incomes (HAMFIs) that were at or below 100% of HAMFI. This is based on HUD's Office of Community Planning & Development (CPD) estimates of the incidence of households considered; Low, Low to Moderate, and Low, Moderate, and Medium-income, based on their data tabulations from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates.
- There is rapid population growth, with a 63.3% population increase in 10 years from 2010 to 2020. This is driving high housing demand, which is not expected to ease since there are many new family households being formed each year which will need housing.
- There are large household/family sizes in Kiryas Joel, with an average family size of 5.51 persons and an average for households of 5.49 persons. With a median age of 14.8 village-wide, the people needing housing are often children. It is common for households to have greater than 1 person per bedroom, which points to a need for larger sized housing units.

- There are 1,500 people with identified Disabilities. This special-needs population often requires housing that is accessible, and members of this group often also require other forms of supportive housing.
- With 6,202 occupied housing units, per the 2018-2022 ACS, the tenure mix is 64.5% rental occupancy and 30.2% owner-occupied. The rental tenant units subset covers 4,228 occupied units.
- There is a high cost of housing - over 2/3 of the community is paying greater than 30% of their income for housing. Renters show particularly significant housing cost burdens, which is especially the case for the lowest income categories of renters, but this is also the case for other low- and moderate-income renters.
- There is a high cost for homeownership, based on low household incomes and high costs for this type of housing. Among homeownership sub-populations in the Village, the median owner-occupied housing cost was \$626,200 in 2022 (5-yr. ACS estimate DP04). This compares with an owner-occupied housing value of \$337,800 during the same year in Orange County. It appears high rates of household formation and limited available housing stock in Kiryas Joel are driving ownership unaffordability. There is a pressing need for more affordable opportunities to own homes, which can aid in building personal wealth and assist market stability.

3. Evaluation of past performance:

The Village of Kiryas Joel as a municipal jurisdiction is a new community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Community. It obtained this standing based on US Census direct population counts in 2020, and municipal population size in relation to its surrounding region, plus the fact over 51% of residents are classified as low- and moderate-income. This means there is not an evaluation of past performance since this is an entirely new Entitlement Community. Still, a high incidence of low- and moderate-income persons and families is long standing. This local government has many times, over the last two decades, qualified for discretionary CDBG awards from the New York State CDBG program administered by the State Department of Housing & Community Renewal. This means local officials have experience administering CDBG programming, documenting progress against the established goals and metrics, and evaluating past program and project performance.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process.

All required participation and consultation measures were performed in accordance with the adopted citizen participation plan. The Village administered two survey questionnaires. There was outreach by the Village to regional and specific parties as called for by HUD protocols. There was also a needs assessment hearing, plus a separate hearing on the draft Consolidated Plan and its first associated Annual Action Plan (AAP).

5. Summary of public comments:

All feedback received was considered and addressed during formation of the draft Consolidated Plan and as part of the process to formally adopt this program documentation.

Commenters most frequently cited needs for:

Public facilities upgrades, enhancements, and replacement, inclusive of but not limited to water, wastewater, and emergency services equipment and facilities. Within this category the commenters often expressed needs for Village transportation options focusing on a more complete street environment, with better and safer walking opportunities, with actions like sidewalk improvements and many other types of transportation upgrades, including upgrading transit facilities and streetscapes.

Other types of needs articulated included topics such as:

- Affordable housing and housing assistance.
- Increased childcare opportunities.
- Economic development.
- Senior/elderly needs.
- Workforce training and readiness.

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

All feedback obtained was addressed. The document's appendices present a summary of comments received at different stages. This lists the topics and methods for contemplating them and potentially integrating such subject matter.

7. Summary:

This process to form this Consolidated Plan, and the first AAP, complies in all aspects with requirements laid out within the associated federal regulations which guide their preparation. This Plan is calibrated to provide for desired and positive changes through leveraged Community Development Block Grant investment, which bring forth a suitable living environment, as well as expanded economic opportunities and the advancement of decent housing. The strategies for development center on enhancing various public facilities which provide the large low- and moderate-income population with adequate, and even improved, levels of public services. Yet, the strategies identified also seek to provide for improved public services. Focusing on the first year, the notion is on applying funds towards capital improvements, such as may underwrite complete street improvements with street retrofits and the addition of new sidewalks.

THE PROCESS

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

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

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

Table 1: Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	Kiryas Joel	Village Board of Trustees
Program Administrator	Gedalye Szegedin	Village Administrator

Narrative:

In August 2023, the Village Administrator informed the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) of the intent to accept Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funds. At the same time, the Village communicated to HUD it was establishing its CDBG fiscal year beginning on July 1 every year.

The Village Administrator, who reports to the Mayor and the Board of Trustees, is the agent responsible for preparing this five-year 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, its first AAP for 2024, and all related documentation required by HUD. The Village is the primary administrator of all CDBG funds. On December 15, 2023, the Village Trustees adopted the Village of Kiryas Joel Citizen Participation Plan (CPP). It is a statutory requirement to develop a CPP. This document is filed and available for view at the Village offices.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information:

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

1. Introduction:

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

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) is the only public housing authority in the Village. The Village actively consulted and involved the KJPHA during the development of this Plan. Data requests covering tenant characteristics, waiting lists, characteristics of public housing stock, potential housing deficiencies, attributes of the Housing Choice Voucher programming, and the KJPHA’s strategic plans and identification of unmet needs were made. The purpose of obtaining this background on the KJPHA, was so that the Village could aid planning consistent with the established efforts of the KJPHA and consider ways to incorporate their objectives into this Consolidated Plan. In response to feedback from HUD, in future consolidated planning, there will be an effort to review data on the PHA that is automatically generated in IDIS, with the PHA, as a way to aid to data presentation.

The Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization (KJCHDO) has served to aid the implementation of a series of first-time home buyer programs, which were underwritten by the New York State Division of Housing & Community Renewal (HCR). The KJCHDO was consulted, and it provided feedback regarding providing capacity and support for establishing housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income home buyers as well as for renters. Much of this information was integrated into the Village's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. The Village also sought input from private and governmental health, mental health, and human service agencies.

In limited instances, locally when persons are homeless, or at risk for homelessness, the Village Social Services Department will communicate the need for assistance to the Orange County Department of Social Services. Using this approach, it is expected that qualified professionals located at the Orange County Department of Social Services can assist in forming a coordinated response, involving entities such as mental health agencies, the Regional Economic Community Action Program (RECAP), local law enforcement agencies, as well as other potential community advocacy agencies. RECAP is a long-established not for profit which is the designated anti-poverty agency in Orange County. Since there is a Village police force, the Village Social Services staff may itself act to coordinate awareness of these efforts with Village police.

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

The Village is not participating directly in the Continuum of Care in this County, but there was an effort to identify the Continuum’s lead, plus review the website of HONOR-ehg as part of identifying goals and performance standards. Moreover, there was a review of the County Consolidated Plan for how it documents objectives and efforts of the Continuum of Care. Village officials periodically interact with the County’s Social Services, Community Development, and Public Health Departments, and at times with

State health and social service providers. Such interactions serve to guide and inform the efforts by the Village of Kiryas Joel to address homelessness and identify how the Village may be able to periodically facilitate access through the Continuum of Care, or the State, to resources that can be used to help persons or households who are either homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless, with accessing emergency shelter programs, or other urgent medical or support services.

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 was review of the website of HONOR-ehg in an effort to identify the Continuum of Care’s plans and its goals and performance standards, and an official from Kiryas Joel will consult the lead of the Continuum to ascertain how systems are established around coordinated entry or discharge, objectives around antipoverty, plus whether and how there may be overlap in efforts by Kiryas Joel, as well as to identify possible ways to collaborate. A consultation can also identify when the next strategic planning of the Continuum of Care may occur and how the Village may participate. Meanwhile, the Village should share the notice of its next proposed annual action plans with the Continuum of Care and directly contact this entity when it next prepares a Consolidated Plan. The Village does not receive ESG funds and is not responsible for the administration of HMIS.

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

Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization Inc.	Housing Needs Services – Housing Service – Low Income Service – Fair Housing Civic Leader	CDBG Needs Assessment / Potential Strategies for Housing Marketing Analysis and Public Services	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.
Hamaspik of Orange, Inc.	Services – Persons with Disabilities Services – Elderly Persons	CDBG Needs Assessment and Potential Strategies for Affordable Housing and Barriers to Affordable Housing	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.

Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	Service – Public Education	CDBG Needs Assessment / Potential Education and Special Needs Facilities and Services/ supportive housing	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.
Kiryas Joel Early Head Start Program	Service - Early Head Start Education	CDBG Needs Assessment / Potential Education and Special Needs Facilities and Services	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.
Kiryas Joel Fire Department	Public Safety and Emergency Services	CDBG Needs Assessment / Potential Public Safety and Emergency Services	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.
Village of Kiryas Joel Social Services Department	Civic Leader Social Services	CDBG Needs Assessment / Potential Housing Market Analysis and Social Services	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.
Kiryas Joel Union Free School District Transportation	Services – Transportation and Infrastructure	CDBG Needs Assessment	Contact was made using an emailed questionnaire which obtained feedback on how the Village could potentially plan to improve community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public services, economic development, transportation and/or accessibility needs.

Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
New York State Division of Human Rights	Public advocacy for equal opportunity	Fair housing analysis	There was an email requesting data on whether there were housing discrimination complaints made in the jurisdiction.
Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	PHA; Housing; Services – Housing; Services-Elderly Persons; Services-Persons with Disabilities; Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS; Services-Victims of Domestic Violence; Services-homeless; Services-Health; Services-Employment; and Service-Fair Housing.	There were email interviews on PHA program characteristics covering housing needs, fair housing, resident or homeless needs, economic development, and anti-poverty strategy. There was receipt of information on PHA characteristics, PHA plans, and objectives, with exploration of alternative strategy overlaps. Consultations with the PHA on an annual or more frequent basis are anticipated.

Table 2: Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

An array of community-based and regional entities were contacted, with this multi-sector outreach encompassing entities in the community that did not directly engage in needs assessment inquiries after multiple contacts, such as: healthcare and mental health services, emergency service providers, public and non-profit educational parties, economic development actors, businesses, the transit agency, and public works. Many others responded during the initial needs assessment phase of Consolidated Plan formation. There was an open call for public input with a public hearing during the needs assessment stage.

Broadband providers were not directly contacted, because it is construed that low subscriptions rates are based on cultural and religious preferences, but there can be efforts going forward as part of exploring how to beneficially breach undesirable digital divides while managing the potential for undesirable effects from use of internet, such as among children. Going forward, during assessment and forming annual action plans, as well as any Consolidated Plan Updates, Kiryas Joel will provide statutory outreach to local governments, including but not limited directly to the County Executive by email, as well as the Continuum of Care, the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and regional planning.

An additional public hearing occurred to consider the substance of the Draft Consolidated Plan and first year Annual Action Plan. All parties and individuals have been welcome to comment on the Community Development Block Grant programming and the specific content and proposals in the Consolidated Plan

and aligned documentation. Citizens have been involved in this planning and public engagement, and no one was deliberately omitted from this comprehensive consultation process. During future rounds of assessment and annual and five-year planning the Village will provide publicity for threshold action undertakings in multiple periodicals. This could involve additional promotional actions such as calendar notices, block ads, and press releases. This intent will be added to the Citizen Participation Plan.

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	HONOR-ehg	There was review of the website of HONOR-ehg in an effort to identify the Continuum of Care plans and its goals and performance standards, and an official from Kiryas Joel will consult the lead of the Continuum to ascertain how systems are established around coordinated entry or discharge, objectives around antipoverty, plus whether and how there may be overlap in efforts by Kiryas Joel, as well as to identify possible ways to collaborate. A consultation can also identify when the next strategic planning of the Continuum of Care may occur and how the Village may participate. Meanwhile, the Village should share the notice of its next proposed annual action plans with the Continuum of Care and directly contact this entity when it next prepares a Consolidated Plan.
Village of Kiryas Joel Comprehensive Plan	Village of Kiryas Joel	This general master plan provides a series of land use and overall development goals. It defines needs and strategies which can be used to help form and calibrate strategies and actions being considered in the Consolidated Plan.
Orange County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018, by: Barton & Loguidice, D.P.C.	Orange County Department of Emergency Services	There was consideration of the overarching goal of the regional emergency management activities to prevent or minimize of loss of life and property in disaster situations. There was consideration of the county profile, risk assessment, hazard data and profiles, hazard vulnerability, and hazard mitigation elements to contemplate how the structing of consolidated planning can be carried out to aid development that supports public health and assists with the mitigation and avoidance of hazards.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Safe Streets for All Plan	Village of Kiryas Joel	This process, that is underway, is a source of community input on transport safety needs plus the types of transport facilities investments that may occur to aid intermodalism and safety. Both projects seek to advance a safe and equitable transport environment and transport choice.
Orange County Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)	Orange County Transportation Council (MPO)	The LRTP and attendant policies of the MPO will aid in understanding of various transport needs and objectives and ways that the Village may act in relation to its programming; including but not limited to actions involving transit and human services transportation.

Table 3: Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The Village is collaborating with NYS HCR and it has enlisted in the process to become a Pro-Housing Community. The participation in that program aligns with efforts to provide greater local housing opportunities for people who are of low- and moderate-income. It may provide a means for strengthening understanding among multiple parties, about the housing challenges in the Village, and ways to leverage regional partnership and resources which will assist the creation of more housing overall, more affordable housing, as well as supportive policies and infrastructure.

The Village consulted State produced Fair Housing documentation and the New York State Consolidated Plan: 2021-2025 in order to attain context for how local policy planning and decisions may relate to objectives of the NYS Division of Housing & Community Renewal (DHCR) and other key State agencies involved in aiding low- and moderate-income persons, or people in protected classes. This recognizes that at various times moving forward there will be efforts by parties in this community, or those who seek to develop projects in this community, to access and leverage resources available from State agencies such as: NYS Housing Trust Fund Corporation (SHTFC), the NYS Housing Finance Agency (HFA), the State of New York Mortgage Agency (SONYMA), and the NYS Affordable Housing Corporation (AHC), and recognizing it can benefit the local policy development process to consider priorities and techniques of these various State-level entities.

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

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation:

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting.

To achieve broad citizen participation, the Village of Kiryas Joel developed a survey. This questionnaire was sent via email in January 2024 to 20 stakeholders/key informants as an opportunity to identify specific needs and concerns within the Village. The Village held a public hearing on February 22, 2024, at 7 p.m. at the Village Hall and it structured a public comment period in conjunction with this needs assessment hearing going from February 7 through March 11, 2024. The notice of this first of two public hearings was publicized in the official newspaper of record – the Times Herald Record. During this meeting, a presentation was given, and time was allowed for the attendees to share their input regarding any interests associated with the formation, or potential substance, of the 5-year Consolidated Plan, the first year Annual Action Plan, the fair housing assessment, the analysis of impediments to fair housing, related budgeting and the processes involved with this programming. There was active publicity for this hearing. Additionally, a Business and Resident questionnaire was made available to the general public. There were 68 instruments completed and returned.

There was a second public hearing, in May 2024, duly noticed and broadly publicized, which provided the opportunity for any interested person to provide feedback on the posted draft 5-year Consolidated Plan, its associated draft first year Annual Action Plan, and the draft the fair housing assessment. The second public hearing was held May 2nd, 2024. The public comment period was April 16, 2024 through May 17, 2024. . The notice of the second public hearing was publicized in the official newspaper of record – the Times Herald Record.

Citizen Participation Outreach:

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Village wide - General/ needs assessment	See Appendix 1	No public comments received.	No public comments received.	
2.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Village wide General/ needs assessment	See Appendix 1	No public comments received. See Appendix 1	No public comments received.	
3.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Non-targeted/ broad community wide	See Appendix 2	See Appendix 2	Not applicable	
4.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Non-targeted/ broad community wide	See Appendix 3	See Appendix 3	Not applicable	
5.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Adjacent and regional jurisdictions	See Appendix 4	No comments received.	No public comments received.	
6.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Village wide – draft plan/ program materials	See Appendix 4	No public comments received. See Appendix 4	No public comments received.	
7.	Public Comment Period #1 - February 7 to March 11, 2024	Village wide – draft plan/ program materials	See Appendix 4	No public comments received. See Appendix 4	No public comments received.	

Table 4: Citizen Participation Outreach

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview:

The local jurisdiction has a unique population profile. Cultural, ethnic and religious features and factors of the population generate distinct local geography compared with the surrounding Orange County region. Social and demographic factors which define this community and influence development, and needs include:

- A young age profile, with high numbers of children living in large related families. There is a median community age of 14.8 years. Considering only the youngest age cohort, there are 6,557 children five years old or younger, which is 19.9% of total population.
- Small but growing numbers of older persons, including those who are elderly.
- A high prevalence of poor, low-income households.
- High housing cost burdens across both rental and ownership tenures. This cost is particularly impactful for renters, but also for homeowners, in the lowest income categories of households.

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

Summary of Housing Needs:

Kiryas Joel, a village with approximately 33,000 residents in Orange County, New York, faces unique challenges and opportunities in its housing landscape. The Village has 6,544 housing units, with a vacancy rate of 5.2%, but an extraordinarily high demand for housing.

Housing affordability is a notable concern in Kiryas Joel. Data for the 2020 ACS shows that 68.7% of renter households experience unaffordability, with gross rent comprising 30% or more of their household income. Additionally, 67.7% of owner-occupied households, where monthly housing costs could be estimated, face housing unaffordability, indicating challenges for both renters and homeowners alike in meeting housing costs.

Per the same 2020 source, the Village also grapples with housing crowding, with 30.0% of households having more than one occupant per room. This highlights a pressing need for housing solutions that can accommodate the growing population while ensuring comfortable living conditions.

The growth of Kiryas Joel's demand for housing is underscored by growth in household formation, which provides for a large and increasing set of potential renters and buyers seeking to live here. The unique demographics of the Satmar Hasidic sect, known for large families, further accentuate the need for housing. The construction of Veyoel Moshe Gardens reflects a proactive approach to address the housing shortage, offering a mix of residential and commercial spaces to meet the evolving needs of the community.

As Kiryas Joel continues to expand, balancing housing affordability, reducing crowding, and providing suitable living arrangements for its diverse population become crucial considerations. Collaborative efforts between local authorities, developers, and community leaders are essential to create sustainable solutions that address the unique housing needs of Kiryas Joel.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	21,750	25,910	19%
Households	3,850	4,590	19%
Median Income	\$26,099.00	\$35,437.00	36%

Table 5: Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Number of Households Table:

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,160	1,205	635	330	255
Small Family Households	930	385	225	35	80
Large Family Households	1,095	705	400	290	110
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	195	160	10	19	60
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	15	15	4	0	
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,575	914	550	305	120

Table 6: Total Households Table

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	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
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	70	105	25	0	200	10	30	20	0	60
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	515	220	50	130	915	90	85	125	95	395
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	935	160	0	0	1,095	245	140	0	4	389
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	115	250	90	10	465	4	90	40	35	169
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7: Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,520	485	75	130	2,210	345	255	145	95	840
Having none of four housing problems	280	345	290	55	970	10	115	120	50	295
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	760	250	70	1,080	105	35	15	155
Large Related	695	260	15	970	205	240	120	565
Elderly	84	45	0	129	19	75	4	98
Other	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,543	555	85	2,183	329	350	139	818

Table 9: Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	95	95	105	35	0	140
Large Related	0	0	40	40	190	145	15	350
Elderly	80	25	0	105	19	20	0	39
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	80	25	135	240	314	200	15	529

Table 10: Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room):

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	585	325	75	130	1,115	100	115	145	95	455
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	585	325	75	130	1,115	100	115	145	95	455

Table 11: Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,800	835	370	3,005	360	375	265	1,000

Table 12: Crowding Information – 2/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

There are statistically very large household and family sizes in Kiryas Joel. Local officials report intergenerational living situations are common, with a propensity for people born into this community to stay here. To some degree, it may be common for the children of older persons to provide housing for older parent(s) integrated with the rest of their immediate family.

Based on social, cultural and religious traditions in this community, it is roughly estimated the number of persons living alone is 500 persons. This is a significant number of households, plus there is expected growth in this group, as the number of persons greater than age 62 is a small percentage of local population, currently on the order of 2.3%, or an estimated 776 persons per the 2018-2022 ACS. The somewhat limited single person households in this jurisdiction probably is concentrated on people over the age of 62.

The group of people who are age 65 and over are, per the 2018-2022 ACS, are over 1/3 less likely to be in poverty, with only about 13% of older persons listed as in poverty while over 46% of all others are in poverty. The relatively more secure income profile among older persons makes it more likely they can find and secure housing and could be less subject to housing unaffordability.

Another factor influencing the low rate of this type of nonfamily household is the common practice for people to form families at a young age. Village officials report a young adult may reside in the home they grew up in past age of 18, but it is typical for persons to be married by the time they are 18 to 20. The cultural, religious, educational and career choice patterns anecdotally evident in Kiryas Joel rarely display a period where single persons set out to live alone, influencing a low rate of nonfamily households with young householders.

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority programs provide supportive housing for persons with disabilities, plus they serve older persons. For instance, the PHA has 62 participants with Vouchers involving a tenant who is per HUD terminology 'Elderly', over age 62. There are also disabled persons served by the PHA, and while the majority of disabled persons are members of families who occupy PHA units or receive vouchers, there is an opportunity for individuals who are handicapped to live independently within the PHA's housing offerings.

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

Per the 2023 1-year estimate for persons with disabilities, within 38,995 persons, 1,250 persons were categorized as possessing some type of disability, which means the rate is 3.2%. Typically, members of this group require housing assistance, either to live independently in supportive situations, or with their families.

Village officials indicate there are virtually no persons in the local population that are identified as possible victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. They attribute this to cultural and religious traditions evident in this community and strong family-based traditions. When a person experiences acute or chronic problems such as these, Village law enforcement officials, emergency medical personnel, Village Department of Social Services staff, or health and human service professionals providing

service within the region typically activate service supports and there may be contact of housing shelters available in the region.

What are the most common housing problems?

The Village of Kiryas Joel's housing needs is primarily attributed to extremely low per capita, household, and family incomes, combined with large family sizes and high fertility rates provide for rapid growth in the community. This influences crowded housing given the large family sizes. It is typical to have three or more children per household. In fact, per file DP04, while the average household size among renters in 2022 was 4.81, among owner-occupied units, the average was significantly higher at 6.95. The growth in population and household formation also influences a limited supply of rental, as well as owner-occupied, type housing stock, particularly that could be affordable for the large segments of the population who are in poverty, or of low- or moderate-income.

Over 2/3 of the community is paying greater than 30% of their income for housing. Renters show particularly significant housing cost burdens. This is the case for the lowest income categories of renters, and the expansive other low and moderate segments of population.

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

According to the above data, cost burden is a very common housing problem across all income levels. It is a significant issue for renters and homeowners, including at 0 to 30% and 30 to 50% Area Median Income (AMI), as well as for income categories higher than that. Given extremely large families, with tendencies for at least three children per household, overcrowding is a typical issue for renters. It is a slightly lesser extent for cases where the housing is ownership tenure. The rental populations are generally larger, lower income, and experience more stress in terms of cost burden.

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.

According to the CPD Maps, consolidated planning continuum of care planning tool, 2011 to 2015 ACS data, which is used for inference, within a rubric of categories of housing problems among the rental population, there were 35 households that identified zero/negative income, but none of the other problems (such as but not limited to variables like housing crowding or no plumbing). Using this desktop source may point to this group as being those that may potentially be lower income families, and individuals with children, who appear to have housing but may have a degree of housing insecurity and may face a threat or the potential of becoming unsheltered and/or needing shelter service. A factor influencing the need in those instances is no income, whether it may be sudden or chronic.

The Village does not provide rapid rehousing assistance, but the PHA has some supports available. The needs for parties nearing termination of such assistance probably would be significant, especially if for

some reason they are not qualifying for New York State DSS benefits which can provide some limited income and other supports.

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 Village jurisdiction does not provide estimates of the at-risk populations. Nor does it have operational definitions of the at-risk group and methods for generating estimates.

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

It is likely the situation of no incomes, or extremely low-incomes, influence severe housing cost burdens. These can lead to housing instability and an increased risk of stress, and possibly homelessness. In this community there may also be limited employment opportunities for heads of household, including when they are low skilled. If there is loss of employment this can impact a household significantly because there is evidence many family situations in Kiryas Joel involve only one working parent.

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

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

Introduction:

Given that the Village is comprised largely of Satmar Hasidic Jews, who are congregating together based on cultural and religious practices, the Village's residents are members of a group that has historically experienced discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity within the meaning of the New York State ECL §75-0111(1)(c)(ii). Multiple federal and state agencies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NY State Department of Health (NYSDOH) have determined that the Village is a disadvantaged community. An evident pattern in Kiryas Joel is for most households to be in poverty, or very low-income, and comprising members of an ethnically concentrated group, making this is in ways similar to an ethnically concentrated area of poverty.

There is a national Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) goal to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability. In terms of protected classes, meaning a group to whom Congress or the State legislature has given legal protection against discrimination or retaliation, there is a homogeneous population in terms of race and ethnicity in Kiryas Joel.

Few residents describe themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Within a total population of 32,954 persons in 2020 per US Census Redistricting Data (PL 94-171), 465 residents reported they were Hispanic or Latino. This is 1.4% of the total population.

The remainder of population is termed as Not Hispanic or Latino. Of those 32,489 persons, there are limited persons residing here who describe themselves, in terms of race, as Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, either alone or racially in combination with a White label. Altogether this subpopulation is 186 persons, or another 0.6% of community population.

Within Kiryas Joel it is expected there are not uniquely greater or disproportionate needs among Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders. Rather, deep poverty and an extremely high prevalence of low-incomes is a highly defining feature of this community that cuts across and defines the entire population. Therefore, a focus is on the needs of the most poverty-stricken families and persons.

0%-30% of Area Median Income:

Table 13 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 13: Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Not surprisingly, housing problems in this community are most significant in the very lowest income groups, as confirmed per 2011-2015 CHAS data from CPD Maps. Considering the set of households with only one housing problem, by far and away the biggest issue is Housing Cost Burden greater than 30%, which impacted an estimated 64% of households with one Housing Problem and an Area Median Income (AMI) below 31% AMI. This effect does not impact any ethnic or racial group disparately.

As discussions show, driven by large average size families and households that can frequently comprise eight or 10 persons per household, there is often overcrowded housing. The situation of Overcrowding – with 1.01 to 1.5 people per room (with no other housing problem) is the second highest problem. It is faced a full 30% of households with a housing problem and an AMI below 31%.

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income:

Table 14 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 14: Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income:

Table 15 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 15: Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income:

Table 16 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 16: Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion:

Evidence shows deep and widespread problems of poverty all across this community which has a highly unique ethnic population base. Nearly 2/3 (62.9%) of resident population is estimated as foreign born with 1/3 (37.1%) not being U.S. citizens per the 2022 ACS (DP-02). There is extensive linguistic isolation, as 92.1% speak a language other than English at home (2022 ACS File S1601). This is usually ‘Other Indo-European language’, which is construed as Yiddish. The people residing here are far more often born in the U.S., with 6.6% Foreign Born in Kiryas Joel versus 22.7% in all of New York State (ibid).

This community is an enclave and refuge for a large group of people who frequently experience religious and cultural discrimination. Anecdotal indications are they frequently experience denial of access to housing options in other nearby places. Within the Village there is a pattern of concentrated housing problems in the lowest income categories; yet, there is not an indication Hispanic or Latino, or select racial groups, experience worse situations. The whole community faces deep seated housing problems. While there are widespread housing problems, there is at least some access to housing for people who are very low income, although these same clientele may seem likely to experience discrimination and a lack of housing options in many nearby places.

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

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income:

Table 17 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 17: Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Considering ‘Households with Severe Housing Problems’, the effects do not impact any ethnic or racial group identified above disparately. Rather, there is a widespread tendency in this community for the lowest income groups with an Area Median Income (AMI) below 31% AMI to experience this effect. As confirmed by 2011-2015 CHAS data from CPD Maps, a vast majority at 87% of the subset of households at or below 30% AMI, displayed one or more housing problems. This trend for relatively high rates plays out in a similar way in the rest of middle income and below categories. Not surprisingly though, the same data source does show declining levels of housing problems when incomes rise and are closer to 100% AMI.

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income:

Table 18 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 18: Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income:

Table 19 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 19: Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income:

Table 20 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 20: Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

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

Introduction:

Kiryas Joel has a large indigent population and a median age of 14.8 years per the 2022 5-year ACS estimates (S0101). The fact that well over half of the community is under age 18 means there is a limited workforce, plus religious and cultural traditions, prevalent in the population base residing here, influences a relatively small, employed workforce population. There are no disparities among identified racial and ethnic or racial groups identified below compared with the group of ‘White’ persons, but overall, there are extremely high levels of households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs. Additionally, there is a smaller, but still major and significant, portion of population that is housing cost burdened because they pay 30%-50% of income for the purposes of securing housing.

Housing Cost Burden:

Table 21 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 21: Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI
 Data 2016-2020 CHAS
 Source:

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

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

There is a population residing in this community that is linguistically isolated from most nearly all of the surrounding region. This is an indicator of traditions and population attributes that are vastly different than those evident throughout most other parts of the surrounding County, or the rest of New York State. Many people in this group are often in poverty, with 14,641 out of 33,823 residents, or 43.3% of residents living below the poverty line. No other analyzed racial or ethnic groups in this community appear to have disproportionately greater need as compared with the needs of the whole population and the many people who are very low income and low income. There is deep poverty and highly and uniformly constrained incomes broadly across the whole Village.

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

It is important to note that according to ACS statistics on rent burdened households in Kiryas Joel as reported on the website for the Governor of New York in 2023, the proportion of rent burdened household declined significantly for 2010, when it was 85.4% of households, to 68.7% of households in 2020. Still, despite this promising trend, renters in Kiryas Joel are generally in greater need than homeowners, considering patterns around severe housing cost burdens.

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

Considering the whole community is an ethnic enclave with ubiquitous presence and coverage by many people who are described as Indo-European background/descent, there are no other patterns that can be readily discerned in which another particular ethnic group is more concentrated in one part of the community than another. Nor are patterns discernable in which one particular racial group is much more concentrated in one part of the community than another. One rationale for these findings is because there are small populations in racial groups, particularly considering the apparent patterns in the lowest income categories (There is limited or no readily available data for making such comparisons on CPD Maps, or using ACS data. This appears driven by small sub-population sizes in such sub-groups. This means there is not data reported for these categories in these secondary data sources as means of protecting individual confidentiality). Put another way, when there are Hispanic or Latino Households, or people with racial composition defined as Black or African American, Asian, American Indian/ or other Native groups, etc., the sub-populations are small and there is not data available/reported for this location, certainly not any which points to them having more disparate household income situations.

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.205(b)

Introduction:

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) administers two programs, which consist of a Project Based Program (public housing units converted through HUD's RAD Program) and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. Both provide affordable housing to extremely low, very low, and low income families and individuals. Eligibility is determined based on income limits established by HUD. These programs strive to provide housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary.

Totals in Use:

	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 in use	0	0	60	485	0	372	0	0	48

Table 22: Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition
 Data PIC (PIH Information Center)
 Source:

Characteristics of Residents:

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	17,299	16,804	0	15,951	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	11	9	0	9	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	7	6	0	6	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	1	62	0	46	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	62	0	23	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	60	485	0	372	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23: Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents:

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
			Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *				
White	0	0	60	485	0	372	0	0	48
Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24: Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents:

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
			Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *				
Hispanic	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	57	482	0	369	0	0	48

Table 25: Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

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

Per the Characteristics of Residents Table above (which does not cite a source year), average annual income in Kiryas Joel Public Housing was \$17,299 per this undated PIC data. While there should be care in comparing across years, this is far below a 2022 Median Household Income of \$40,218 per the 2023 ACS, or the Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months of \$35,437, per CPD Maps citing the 2011-2015 ACS.

Public housing tenants are in need of affordable, quality housing units for which they would not be required to be severely cost burdened and forced to spend greater than 50% of income on housing costs (or cost burdened and pay greater than 30% of income on housing). This is a somewhat similar, but higher than conditions evident, across the whole community, as an estimated 74.0% of renters (2,962 households) paid 30% or more for gross rent as a part of household income in 2022. While there has not been an income profile accessed for the group on the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) waiting list, they would be expected to exhibit generally the same problem of highly limited incomes. When persons and households with limited incomes have disabilities, they can face significant constraints meeting their basic needs and living securely, and without the burdens that accompany both low-incomes and special needs, and requirements for support that accompany various types of disabilities.

Also, per the Characteristics of Residents Table above, the Average Household size in public housing is seven persons. This is far above the 4.81 persons per unit median size of renter-occupied units evident across the whole community in 2022, per the 2023 ACS. To avoid crowded housing situations, and attain fewer than 1.01 persons per room, the units available should be larger than the community's median size housing unit of 5.7 rooms per the 2023 ACS. Currently, per the 2023 ACS, there are 2,573 units in Kiryas Joel that are estimated to be 7 or greater rooms, which is 39.3% of all 6,544 housing units.

Per the Characteristics of Residents Table above, there are 23 disabled families living in KJPHA Tenant-based housing and there are zero residing in public housing. With 23 out of 62 total Vouchers comprising disabled families, this means the rate of disabled families is 37% of the Vouchers served by the KJPHA. There appears to be a need for housing that is equipped to serve people with disabilities. This same source shows that the number of families requesting accessibility features is 60 within Public Housing and 485 for Vouchers, which appears to reinforce this high rate of demand.

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

A ProPublica source identified that 85% of PHA residents make below 30% of the Area Median Income (<https://projects.propublica.org/hud/owners/NY158>). These are termed Extremely low income (ELI) renters. The fact that the vast majority of PHA residents, and presumably many or most of the Housing Choice Voucher holders, make below 30% of the Area Median Income, points to the need for more sizable and stable income sources, plus an availability of affordable housing options.

Per the table above, there are 23 disabled families living in Kiryas Joel PHA Tenant-based housing and there are zero residing in public housing. With 23 out of 62 total Vouchers comprising disabled families, this means that the rate of disabled families is 37% of the Vouchers served by the KJPHA. There appears to be a need for housing that is equipped to serve people with disabilities.

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

The need among public housing tenants for affordable, quality housing units, which would be affordable because they would not be required to spend greater than 30% of income on housing costs is a similar condition across the whole community. An estimated 74.0% of all renters (some 2,962 households) paid 30% or more for gross rent as a part of household income in 2022, per the ACS. Since the broader community has a young age profile, the need for accessible units appears to be more pointed within the

resident population in public housing and among those requesting units. Since the community will experience gains with larger absolute numbers of older persons over time, it seems that it can benefit the community to begin long-term planning to increase the supply of accessible units available Village-wide.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Village is relying on local expert opinions for indication of characteristics of the homeless population, and the potential homeless sub-population attributes in this local jurisdiction. Specifically, there were consultations with Public Housing Authority and Village government officials. Key informants at local social service agencies were also consulted. Concurrently, there was review of the Orange County 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan & Program Year 2020 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investment Partnerships Program, and Emergency Solutions Grant Program. Orange County Consortium's NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment, pages 49 to 52, provides a general corroborating source on homelessness in the region. However, it is noted Kiryas Joel is not part of the County- regional consortium, just as is the case for the three cities in the region. It is acknowledged that their HOME and ESG resources may not be used in Kiryas Joel and the Town of Palm Tree.

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).

According to definitions in the 2022 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, by HUD, Family Households, refers to the total number of households made up of at least one adult age 18 or older and one child age under 18 experiencing homelessness. At this point, there is not any identified reports of any persons fitting this situation in the Village. Yet, it is acknowledged that occasionally over the last decade there have been instances involving sudden displacements which arise within the community, such as due to a fire that renders a housing unit uninhabitable, or in rare occasions of alleged domestic violence. The rate is so low it effectively averages zero on an annual basis.

Per AHRA, Unaccompanied Youth (under 18) are people in households with only children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18. Unaccompanied Youth (18-24) are people in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24. There were zero reports by Village officials, KJ Public Housing Authority staff, or other local stakeholders consulted, of any unaccompanied youth of any type who were identified or self-reported as homeless.

In Kiryas Joel, 0.4% of population were veterans per 2022 ACS 5-year estimates (S2101). This is 1,374 of 34,368 people. Veteran refers to persons who served active duty in U.S. armed forces, including Reserve and National Guard members. Local officials and parties consulted did not identify any homeless veterans, nor homeless veterans and families.

According to definitions in the AHRA, the following definitions are used to describe the categories for each homeless population type:

Chronically Homeless Individual, refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time being homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months. There is not any identification or report of any persons in situations fitting with this general type.

Chronically Homeless People in Families, refers to people in families with children in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time being homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months. There is not any identification or report of any persons in fitting with this general type.

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

The Village Administrator reports no apparent homelessness, or persons or households at eminent risk of becoming homeless. Considering the Characteristics of Residents Table in NA-35, there are no Homeless at Admission Public Housing program recipients and none of these types of Vouchers. Nor are there HIV/AIDS Program participants or Domestic Violence Victims public housing service recipients per PIC data in the Table. Nor were any persons classified as recipients of Vouchers (this includes zero Family Unification Program Special Purpose Vouchers and zero Veterans Affairs Supporting Special Purpose Vouchers). This shows no/low need. There no 2011-2015 information for Kiryas Joel in CPD Maps for Special Needs populations, such as Homelessness.

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

There is no specific protected class for which there is an apparent disproportionate nature and extent of homelessness and need in Kiryas Joel. Village officials report no apparent homelessness, or persons or households at eminent risk of becoming homeless.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Village officials indicate there are virtually no persons identified as experiencing chronic homelessness within the local jurisdiction. They attribute this to common cultural and religious practices in this community as well as the general community supports available. This includes support provided for persons who are disabled, plus cultural traditions that prevail in this community that center around family and community. In Orange County, according to the Orange County Consolidated Plan and its review of the 2019 Point-in-Time (PIT) Survey (see NA-40), there were 538 sheltered and 51 unsheltered homeless adults and children within the broader region.

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

Introduction:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

There were 1,250 people estimated as having a disability, or 3.2% of 2022 population (ACS file K201803 1-year estimate). Per this source, 805 had a self-care difficulty. In this whole group there are also people with special needs who have ambulatory, vision or hearing difficulties.

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

According to the State Education Dept. profile for Kiryas Joel Union Free School District, total District enrollment in 2021/2022 covering public and non-public schools was 165 students with 79% economically disadvantaged (<https://data.nysed.gov/>). The subset with disabilities was 163 students, or 99%, with 93.9% “ungraded” elementary or secondary education students. This shows the district is engaged in supporting people with learning disabilities and cognitive impairments who are part of a special needs population with self-care challenges and who may have independent living difficulty. The local non-profit Hamaspik services 721 age 0-21 people with chronic conditions or mental health issues at risk for relapse and/or lack of care. There appears to be sustained needs for services for people with development disabilities, for indigent people 0-21 years of age as well as people over age 21 who need specialized housing, including because they have limited incomes or cannot live independently or without significant assistance. There may also be a need for an array of special services that fit in a rubric of supportive housing. The KJPHA, per PIC data above in the NA-35 Table for Characteristics of Public Housing Residents’, shows demand from 545 families for accessibility features above and beyond the 62 Vouchers currently shown as serving disabled families.

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

There were 90 per 100,000 persons living with HIV/AIDs in Orange County in 2021, per Mid-Hudson Community Profiles (<https://mhvcommunityprofiles.org/health/people-living-wth-hiv#:~:text=How%20is%20the%20region%20performing,in%20the%20region%20since%202002>). The PIC data in the NA-35 Table for Characteristics of Public Housing Residents’, shows no HIV/AIDs program participants.

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

Not applicable - the Village is not a HOME direct recipient.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities.

There is a high incidence of persons and households in poverty, plus there are high incidences of low- and moderate-income persons and households. Given low personal and household incomes, plus a primarily residential and exempt land use base, there is a limited local economy and capacity to derive substantial revenues from land taxation.

The fiscal constraints this low-income community faces impacts the inability for the local public sector to make necessary improvements to basic infrastructural systems. Simultaneously, there is escalating demand for infrastructure, and other public services, based on rapid the population growth. This is exacerbated by the fact well that over half of the resident population is indigent and not even of working age.

One critical infrastructure need is to establish an adequate supply of public drinking water to serve the community. Local officials are striving to establish a basic and decent level of service and overcome the threat of a lack of adequate community-level access to clean, safe drinking water. One focus is to construct a drinking water treatment plant and associated distribution system.

The same social and economic attributes influence a focus on sustaining and enhancing the transportation environment, so there is effective multimodalism, with safe and complete streets, and the ability for people to move about the community in activities of daily living. This needs to be done so the residents are not reliant on always having access to an automobile to achieve effective mobility. There is planning for a comprehensive program of physical investments to achieve quality land use and transportation relationships. It involves retrofitting streets to accommodate growth and multimodalism, with an ability for people to easily walk to destinations, accompanied by effective and quality public transit system, so it is not incumbent upon households to own multiple autos.

There are also priorities to:

- Sustain and develop emergency management capabilities through new and replaced fire apparatus, plus a station upgrade and construction of a new fire station;
- Establish a senior center;
- Sustain and improve sanitary sewer services, including by achieving necessary upgrades at the existing wastewater treatment plant;
- Improve stormwater conveyance and management, such as, within areas of dense development where systems are older and undersized.
- Address needs covering public health & safety, recreation and general government.

How were these needs determined?

The array of community needs are identified in annual funding appeals to the federal and state government. These link to the 2018 Comprehensive Plan, as well as subject-specific plans, like the 2020 Traffic Impact Study. There is extensive documentation covering water and sewer and other needs and planned capital improvements.

In the transport realm, the Village is currently implementing a ‘Safe Streets for All’ federal funding grant. The Safe Streets Action Plan will help refine and prioritize the schedule of recommended transport investments. The Village is providing comprehensive transit planning, and it recently formed the first portion of specialized study for providing a stronger level of bus service within fixed routes. It also identifies a need for a bus garage/maintenance facility, since rolling stock is not serviced locally and is stored outdoors. Other regional MPO studies can assist in defining needs and provide regional context.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements.

There are also needs and priorities to:

- Establish community centers – these can serve multiple purposes, including by providing places to shelter or operate community support systems during and after potential natural or manmade disasters;
- Upgrade physical amenities and spaces for recreation. These needs are diverse;
- Sustain and enhance public safety services; and
- Expand the general government operations capabilities, such as through expansions of office space as population grows, through investment in modern Information Technologies, through upgrades in accessibility, and by disaster proofing these critical facilities to ensure they have generators and can be safely used as bases of operations to address disaster response and recovery.
- Going beyond the public sector, there the non-governmental sector can help aid health care capacity (such as for dental and maternal health) and help provide for youth and recreational service offerings.

How were these needs determined?

Various needs are addressed in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan and identified in funding appeals made each year to the federal and state government. There are also local subject specific studies as well as regional analysis, the latter, for example, in the 2023 Orange County Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan. During the needs assessment phase of the process to develop this Consolidated Plan, there were: key informant/key stakeholder consultations, outreach to residents and business owners using a widely distributed public opinion questionnaire, and input gathered through a duly noticed and publicized public hearing. Public outreach for ‘Safe Streets for All’ planning in 2024, also provided a source of guidance on interests around the potential to enhance the community’s transportation environment and make it safer.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services.

Besides aforementioned public facilities/infrastructural needs, and public improvements, in terms of public service needs, there appear to be diverse needs for:

- Community health services (and expanded facilities). For example, the Village Administrator in January 2024, cited high and sustained demand for dental support. The existing dental clinic is at maximum service delivery and there are limits in the types of services/procedures it can deliver.

There is demand for expanding the number of patients the dental clinic serves and it could be organized and equipped to perform new acute dental procedures;

- Senior services;
- Daycare;
- Home health support; and
- Workforce training.

How were these needs determined?

Various needs are addressed in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan and identified in funding appeals made each year to the federal and state government. In recent years, the Village has worked to reinforce its local police force. During the needs assessment phase of the process to develop this Consolidated Plan, there were: key informant/key stakeholder consultations, outreach to residents and business owners using a public opinion questionnaire, and input gathered through requisite public hearings.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

As derived using 6,202 occupied housing units per the 2018-2022 ACS, the tenure mix in this community is 64.5% rental tenure, while 30.2% is owner-occupied. The rental tenant units subset consists of 4,228 occupied units. Overall, the housing market is tight, and costs of housing are high, relative to the typical quite low average household incomes. It appears housing costs are escalating and just like in the broader region, there appears to be faster rises in the cost of housing than household incomes, which means the market has become somewhat more constrained in recent years.

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

Introduction:

Kiryas Joel has a unique housing stock in that 85% of all units are multifamily structures of five or more units and a vast majority, at greater than 94% of the total supply, being well under 50 years of age per the 2018-2022 ACS estimates (file DP04). The residential properties mix is similar as it is reflected in the table data for all residential properties by number of units per the 2016-2020 ACS, with at that point 82% of all units in property types with five or more units.

Kiryas Joel has a unique housing stock in that 85% of all units are multifamily structures of five or more units and a vast majority, with greater than 94% of the total supply, is well under 50 years of age per the 2018-2022 ACS estimates (file DP04)

All residential properties by number of units:

Property Type		%
1-unit detached structure	153	2.3%
1-unit, attached structure	126	1.9%
2-4 units	711	10.9%
5-19 units	4,418	67.5%
20 or more units	1,136	17.4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%
Total	6,544	100.0%

Table 26: Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data 2022 5-yr American Community Survey, DPO4 (This is NOT IDIS-populated 2016-2020 ACS)
Source:

There are no Mobile Home class units in Kiryas Joel. The supply of single-family residential structures is low, with some 4.2% of all units as either single attached or detached units per the per the 2018-2022 ACS estimates.

Unit Size by Tenure:

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	0	0%
1 bedroom	4	0%	110	3%
2 bedrooms	80	6%	1,025	31%
3 or more bedrooms	1,245	94%	2,120	65%
Total	1,329	100%	3,255	99%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data 2016-2020 ACS
Source:

Within the rental and ownership tenure subsets, unit sizes are typically quite large and have multiple rooms, usually 3 or more. For example, within the rental tenure category, 96% of rental units were either 2 bedrooms (31%) or 3 or more bedrooms (65%). In the ownership subset, the ACS estimated nearly 100% of ownership units were either 2 bedrooms (6%) or 3 or more bedrooms (94%). The demand for large units with three or more bedrooms is not expected to abate soon, based on large family/household sizes driving sustained demand.

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

Based the high level of recent past activity conducting first time home buyer programs, there is an apparent local preference towards fostering home ownership as a means of creating personal wealth. Yet, there are also rental supports, such as involving public housing and the available HUD-assisted vouchers. The Village has, in prior years, partnered with Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization (KJCHDO) to serve prospective first-time homebuyers using a series of HOME grants facilitated through NY State Homes & Community Renewal. Using these resources, the Village and KJCHDO carried out a Providing Assistance to Homebuyers (PATH) program.

The supply of units and vouchers managed by the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) are described in Part NA-35 above. The targeting for this supply of KJPHA controlled housing is extremely low-income persons and the bulk of the housing choice vouchers are geared to providing generally the same support. There are also targets to help people with special needs, both in terms of KJPHA units and special vouchers.

Village Zoning provides for set asides of assisted units using an “inclusionary” zoning standard, §157-27 ‘Affordable Housing’. This requires compliance from new residential development with Village Code Chapter 47 ‘Affordable Housing’. Generally, it promotes 20% of new residential building space as affordable.

The 2023 Report of Building or Zoning Permits Issued for New Privately-Owned Housing Units (US Census Form C-404) identified at least 417 new housing units in calendar 2023, within buildings of three or greater units. Thus, 20% would comprise 83 assisted units. The Affordable Housing, per Village Chapter 47, shall consist of owner-occupied dwelling units marketed at a Net Affordable Purchase Price (NAPP)

per square foot. Adjusted to 2024 dollars (inflationtool.com), an affordable unit is \$185/square foot. If a unit is \$200,000; monthly principal, interest payments for 30-year fixed rate mortgage at 6.0%, monthly taxes, insurance is not included, the monthly payment would be \$1,119.10. Presuming an annual household payment could be bearable, with less than 30% of income allocated to housing costs, then the minimum household income would need to be \$44,764, which is above the community's 2022 5-year ACS estimated Median Household Income (\$40,218), but within the range of a sizable set of middle-income households.

The community anticipates there could be more than 5,000 housing units coming online, based on the land use applications underway, or approved, according to analysis in the Village's 2020 Comprehensive Traffic Impact Study, page ES-1. Therefore, using this rough figure, there could be 1,000 new units created which are locally defined as affordable.

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

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority has not identified any Section 8 units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory. No other sources are identified which could cause losses of this segment of supply.

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

There has been a substantial increase in median home values, with a significant rise from 2000 to 2010, reflecting a 109% increase. Median household incomes have experienced growth, but at a slower rate compared to home values, resulting in a widening affordability gap. This suggests the affordability of housing has become increasingly challenging for residents, particularly those with lower incomes.

Additionally, the proportion of renter-occupied units is high in Kiryas Joel, indicating a reliance on rental housing, which may include units subsidized through programs like Section 8. However, with rising home values and limited affordability, there's a risk affordable rental units may become scarce if landlords opt to sell properties or discontinue rental contracts with favorable tenant terms, leading to potential losses from the affordable housing inventory.

There were 342 units, out a total of 6,544 housing units, or 5.2% of the total stock that were vacant based on 2022 5-yr. ACS estimates; however, this source does not differentiate the units that were ownership or rental tenure. When there are tight housing markets in New York State, a local "declaration of emergency" can be made if the vacancy rate for the housing accommodations, or a class of housing accommodations within such municipality, is less than five percent. Since the local vacancy rate appears at nearly the same level as this New York State standard for enacting a housing emergency, community leaders could monitor tight housing supplies and assess whether it may be advantageous to use this type of policy tool to establish and regulate assisted housing.

Kiryas Joel has shown a significant demand for rental housing, with renter-occupied units comprising 61.2% of total units in 2022, which is a substantial increase from 2010. The percentage of owner-occupied units is a relatively low at 30.2%. This indicates a potential imbalance in housing supply and demand,

particularly for those seeking homeownership opportunities. Additionally, while total housing units has increased, the percentage of vacant units decreased slightly, suggesting a tightening housing market.

Median home values more than doubled between 2000 and 2017, outpacing growth in median household income. This difference raises concerns about housing affordability and the ability for the general population to access housing options, especially for those with lower incomes. Despite some availability of housing units in Kiryas Joel, there appears to be a mismatch between the housing needs of the population and the current housing market dynamics, particularly regarding affordability and accessibility.

Describe the need for specific types of housing.

Based on cultural influences there is a need for an increased supply of larger units with multiple bedrooms (another possibility is for larger bedrooms that can more easily accommodate two or more children) to serve a market consisting of many extraordinarily large sized families in this community. This need arises both in the rental and the ownership housing tenure types. Per the 2022 ACS, Kiryas Joel has a median of 5.7 rooms in each housing unit. In the twice as large renter-occupied segment, there is an average household size of 4.81 persons per occupied unit. Within the ownership tenure sub-group, there is an average household size of 6.95 persons per occupied unit. Across all occupied housing, 31.6% of units have more than 1.0 Occupants per room. Building more housing and building larger unit sizes can help address needs.

The need for lower cost housing in this community is significant, due to the large absolute number of housing occupants who are financially challenged by the stress of housing unaffordability. There is no clear way to define how to address these needs, but presumably there is market demand and need for units, including for large size units, which constitute affordable ownership and rental housing opportunities. Since there is a high incidence of low-income households, this may indicate a need for diverse options in Kiryas Joel; such as rent-to-own or new or larger-scale efforts to increase access to home ownership by low-income households. The data points to a need for a higher levels of both affordable large rental and ownership units being created to help satisfy the high level of demand in the market for large, low cost units and low rent units. The fact 68.9% of owners paid 35% of their income or more for housing, per the 2022 ACS Estimates, shows the intense stress within that part of the market.

Universally designed, handicap accessible housing is also slightly lacking in Kiryas Joel, based on the need identified using the PHA waiting lists as well as recognizing there will be growth in older age cohorts in coming years. Future development should be held to high standards as provided by ADA.

Addressing these needs requires a multifaceted approach including: policy initiatives aimed at increasing affordable rental housing, facilitating diverse tenure options, and optimizing the utilization of existing housing stock to ensure a balanced and inclusive housing market in Kiryas Joel.

[MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210\(a\)](#)

Introduction:

There is a high cost of living and cost for housing in the Village, particularly within the home-ownership market. This is based on the relatively low household incomes, typical in this community, coupled with

factors of supply and demand. For ownership tenure housing, there appears to be a relatively high cost in Kiryas Joel. Among the homeownership sub-population in the Village, the median owner-occupied housing cost was \$626,200 per the 2022 5-year ACS, File DP04. This compares with an owner-occupied housing value of \$337,800 in Orange County overall.

Considering housing costs in terms of rents, the estimated median gross rent using the five-years ending in 2022, was \$1,417 per month in the Village. It was slightly higher, \$1,494, across all of Orange County. It appears rapid population growth, the high rates of household formation, and a somewhat limited housing stock availability in Kiryas Joel are driving issues of housing affordability. This is particularly the case in the ownership category.

Cost of Housing:

	Base Year: 2017	Comparison Year: 2022	% Change
Median Home Value	\$406,100	\$626,200	54.2%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,111	\$1,494	34.5%

Table 28: Cost of Housing

Data 2018-2022 ACS
Source:

Costs for housing have been escalating quickly. Within ownership tenure housing, the median home value increased 54.2% over a period extending from 2017 to 2022, using ACS estimates in DP04. While the median contract rent grew more slowly than the value of for sale homes, it still changed 34.5% between the same two ACS points in time.

Rent Paid:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	495	15.2%
\$500-999	1,145	35.1%
\$1,000-1,499	1,195	36.7%
\$1,500-1,999	295	9.1%
\$2,000 or more	125	3.8%
Total	3,255	99.8%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data 2016-2020 ACS
Source:

Considering the distribution of rents across the five categories for Rent Paid, one half of the Kiryas Joel community (50.4%) pays less than \$1,000 per month or more for rent.

Housing Affordability:

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	495	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,670	40
80% HAMFI	2,935	93
100% HAMFI	No Data	189
Total	5,100	322

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

The 2016-2020 CHAS data shows significant numbers of housing units available to renters who are classified extremely low-income, with 495 units available at 30% of Household Area Median Family income. Comparisons across rental and ownership tenures should be made using caution, Also caution is urged because there is no data for ¼ of the cells in the table. The number of units available to renter households at 80% and 50% of HAMFI dwarfs the total number of units in the same rows for affordable ownership type households. The whole ownership tenure group in this community is roughly 1/3 the size of the rental tenure group. Yet, the rate of affordable rental units is much greater than this ratio, with very small numbers of affordable ownership units shown within the populated data cells in the table above.

Monthly Rent:

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,126	\$1,233	\$1,583	\$2,016	\$2,238
High HOME Rent	\$1,126	\$1,233	\$1,583	\$1,977	\$2,186
Low HOME Rent	\$1,041	\$1,115	\$1,338	\$1,547	\$1,726

Table 31: Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR Website & HOME Rents Website (https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/home-datasets/files/HOME_RentLimits_State_NY_2023.pdf)

Kiryas Joel is now a principal center in the newly defined Kiryas Joel-Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) per the U.S. Census Bureau published determinations of Urban Areas of December 29, 2022. The determination is based upon 2020 direct population counts in the 10-year (decennial) census. This MSA is assigned Census Code 28880. In 2020, the Kiryas Joel Urbanized Area (UZA) covered 28.8 square miles and had 71,582 persons and 19,817 housing units. With a 2020 Village population of 32,954 persons, the Village’s residents represent 46.0% of total UZA population. However, it does not appear statistics for this MSA are available on HUD’s Fair Market Rents (40th Percentile Rents) website: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html> (Nor is there a FY 2023 HUD Metropolitan Fair Market Rent Area for Kiryas Joel). Per HUD’s Fair Market Rents website, Orange County is part of the Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY MSA. Based on large family sizes, it is noted there is relatively low demand and commensurately low number of units that are classified as ‘Efficiency’, or 1 bedroom. For instance, there are only 237 out of 6,554 units, or 3.6% units of this type and they are all one-bedroom per the 2022 5-yr. ACS.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Per the 2011-2015 ACS data from CPD Maps Consolidated Plan & Continuum of Care Planning Tool, greater than 2/3 of the Village, or 3,109, or 67.8% of households were paying greater than 30% of income to housing costs in 2015. This is a sign of pent-up demand for housing and an indication there could be a benefit from having more supply.

The same source for 2015 shows 2,030, or 44.3% of households earning less than \$35,000, paying greater than 30% of their incomes towards housing. Broken down, this was 51.6% of all renters and 26.3% of owners. There was another 23.5% of households earning \$35,000 or greater who were paying greater than 30% of their incomes towards housing. These figures show there was a need for housing in both middle and lower income levels in 2015. There is no a reason to believe these problems have dissipated as the community has grown and as the issues of increasing tight housing supplies and high costs for ownership and rental tenures have persisted in recent years across the broader region.

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

If housing costs or rents are lowered, housing affordability will improve. However, this would be in the face of persistent demand, based on expected population growth, so the rate of housing construction is influential on affordability.

According to the Kiryas Joel Village Potential Development Map, dated July 21, 2021, and revised January 31, 2022, there were 10,299 prospective housing units classified as either: future developments, in pre-planning, planning, or under construction. Most are indicated as eminent, but 1,897 of these (18.4%) were labeled as future developments, a 15-20 year build out assumption. It is expected that based on the Village inclusionary housing law, that 20% of these units will be specifically set aside as affordable as per the Village defined standards as established in local law. The rate of affordable housing establishment can, therefore, be expected to remain roughly proportional to the rate of housing construction.

In calendar 2023, at least 460 housing units were issued building permits, according to US Treasury Form C-404 used in U.S. Census counting. While this appears to be a significant additional increment of new housing, there are regional trends for escalating Median Sales Price for in the region. There are many indications household formations will surge as there is poised to be growth in the 15 to 29 year age brackets. A result of this is there is likely to be steady escalating demand for housing, for both the rental and the ownership housing tenures. Even with the high rate of planned housing creation, there could be increasingly stiff competition for the supply of available units. There could be growth in rents and housing purchase prices. This community will benefit from the establishment of ultra-low cost housing.

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

The average household size of renter-occupied units is 4.81 persons per unit and the average household size of owner-occupied units is 6.95 persons, per the 2022 5-yr. ACS. Based on these large average household sizes, it is supposed there is demand for larger units and for ones with larger numbers of bedrooms.

Therefore, when using the Fair Market Rent and the HOME Rent ranges, there should be more focus on the 3- and 4-bedroom categories, as demand in this community skews towards them. Not shown in Table 36 is the High Home Rent for 5 Bedrooms of \$2,394 and for 6-Bedrooms of \$2,601.

The median contract rent in 2022 was \$1,494, per the 2022 5-yr. ACS. It may be the case that many households occupy smaller size units. As previously noted, there appears to be limited housing supply available for those earning at and below 100% AMI, particularly those who are categorized as very low-income.

The average household size in Kiryas Joel, at 5.49 persons, per the 2022 ACS, is over 50% larger than the figure in Orange County and exceeds that of New York State as well. The average family size in the Village is slightly larger at 5.51, which is 1.6 times of a typical family in Orange County, and 1.7 times that statewide. Considering these are averages, there are many larger households, which relates to the need for larger homes in this community. It can make sense to produce a higher proportion of larger size units with three to five, or more, bedrooms. This may particularly be the case considering there is not likely to be construction, and available supplies, of larger units outside of this community, given the regional demographic profile which skews more towards smaller average family sizes. It can make sense to promote a greater proportion of affordable housing to be structured so it is accessible to households with lower than median incomes. For example, it is recommended to have more deed restrictions on units being set aside as affordable to households and families with lower than median incomes.

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

Introduction:

Kiryas Joel's housing landscape is defined by a total of 6,544 housing units. Of these units, 30.2% are owner-occupied and 61.2% renter-occupied, suggesting a substantial renter population.

In Kiryas Joel, housing affordability is a significant concern, with 42.0% of renter households experiencing unaffordability, defined as gross rent comprising 35% or more of their household income. Additionally, 18.0% of owner-occupied households face housing unaffordability, where owner costs account for 35% or more of their income. Also, 30.0% of households in Kiryas Joel exhibit housing crowding, defined by HUD as more than 1.0 occupant per room. Kiryas Joel faces overcrowding, influencing the recommendation for attention to living conditions.

Definitions:

Condition of Units: Refers to the physical state of a housing unit, including its structural integrity, safety, and habitability. HUD has established a set of minimum standards for the condition of units, which must be met by all federally assisted housing.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation: Refers to the need for repairs or improvements to a housing unit in order to make it safe, habitable, and up to code. HUD allows a range of programs to help property owners and landlords address the need for rehabilitation, including grants, loans, and tax incentives.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard: Refers to the likelihood a housing unit contains lead-based paint, which can pose a serious health risk, especially to young children. HUD has established guidelines for the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards in housing, which can be used by property owners, landlords, and child-care center operators.

Substandard Housing: Substandard housing is physical building stock used or intended for housing which is seriously deteriorated, lacks housing quality, and constitutes potential insanitary or unsafe living conditions, such as because it does not have complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, faces major structural problems, or is dilapidated and has serious issues such as significant leaks and water inundation, deep environmental contamination, or pest infestations. It is noted this definition is formed for this specific community and this Consolidated Plan and the term is not explicitly defined by HUD. The ACS does use the term substandard, so the presentation of the term in data tables is different than this meaning although there is overlap.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: Housing or buildings that are structurally sound and are economically feasible to rehabilitate, even if they may involve substantial reconstruction or substantial rehabilitation. This definition does not include units that require only cosmetic work, correction of minor livability problems, or routine maintenance.

Vacant Units: Refers to housing units that are currently unoccupied and available for rent or sale. The number of vacant units is an important indicator of the health of the housing market.

Year Unit Built: Refers to the year in which a housing unit was constructed. This information is important for assessing the age and condition of the unit, as well as for determining eligibility for certain housing programs.

Condition of Units:

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	755	57%	2,050	63%
With two selected Conditions	295	22%	640	20%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	280	21%	570	17%
Total	1,330	100%	3,260	100%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

The Condition of Units data in the 2016-2020 ACS data indicates the number of owner- and renter-occupied housing units in the Town, classified according to a number of different conditions. In this case, “conditions” are (1) lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. Some 21% of owner-occupied units and 17% of renter-occupied units have none of these conditions.

Year Unit Built:

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	845	64%	1,705	52%
1980-1999	320	24%	1,395	43%
1950-1979	125	9%	109	3%
Before 1950	29	2%	60	2%
Total	1,319	99%	3,269	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Most buildings in Kiryas Joel were constructed after 1977. This is identified as the general point in time when there was a local surge in population because the Village was formally incorporated on March 2, 1977. It is backed by the fact that according to the 2022 ACS 5-year estimate for Year Structure Built (B25034) only 6.0% of all structures existing here (not just residential units) were built before 1980.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Unites Before 1980	154	12%	169	5%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present	3335	253%	40	29%

Table 34 – Risk of LBP

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

The US Center for Disease Control identifies poisoning from contact or ingestion of lead-based paint as a major health problem for children. Lead poisoning may cause decreased IQ, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Accordingly, there are regional initiatives in New York State, and Orange County, to identify, prevent and lower exposures of children with elevated blood levels of lead, with housing environments as a subject focus within this realm. Lead-based house paints were banned from manufacture in 1978, so a threshold is used whereby all houses constructed before 1980 are considered at risk for containing lead-based paint.

Given the predominantly low age of housing stock within Kiryas Joel, there is a low proportion of the total housing stock that is built before 1980. Yet, with housing units which were constructed before 1980, there is a high probability that there are children residing in them. Per 2011-2015 ACS data, there were 324 occupied housing units built before 1980.

Vacant Units:

Table 35 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 35: Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation:

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards (see: B25034_ Year Structure Built - 2022 ACS.pdf)

The majority of the housing stock in Kiryas Joel is relatively new, with 57% of the homes built in 2000 or later (Kiryas Joel, 10950 2021 Real Estate Market Appreciation & Housing Market Trends - NeighborhoodScout). Given the predominantly low age of housing stock within Kiryas Joel, there is a low proportion of the total housing stock that is built before 1980. Yet, with housing units which were constructed before 1980, there is a probability that there are children residing in them. It is possible, given the community income, age and demographic profiles, that some undefined portion of these older homes are occupied by families with children. Assigning 65% of the community as consisting of low-income households, then 65% of 324 units built before 1980, is 211 units with this potential hazard.

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

Introduction:

The mission of Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority is the same as that of the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD): To promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment free from discrimination.

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			60	298			0	0	450
# of accessible units									

Table 36: Total Number of Units by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments.

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority public housing stock is comprised of 60 units. These are all located at Palm Gardens, which is at 10 D. A. Weider Boulevard, Monroe, NY 10950.

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

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) public housing stock is comprised of 60 units. These are all located at Palm Gardens, which is at 10 D. A. Weider Boulevard, Monroe, NY 10950.

The physical condition is termed “good”. The basis for this condition assignment is based on reporting at <https://projects.propublica.org/hud/owners/NY158>. According to this source, in 2014, the KJPHA was scored as a “High performer” with an overall assigned score of 99, which surpasses a passing score of 60. Within this score of 99 in 2014, Physical Condition received a score of 39 out of 40, while all other score were the maximum achievable with 10 for Capital Fund, 25 for Management Operations, and 25 for Financial Condition. Per this source the Physical Assessment Subsystem (40 points) determines : whether public housing units are decent, safe, sanitary and in good repair, in accordance with housing condition standards. The score is determined by a weighted average of the individual scores assigned to each property.

Public Housing Condition:

Table 37 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 37: Public Housing Condition

Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority maintains a high-quality score – 39 of 40 - for its stock based on previously identified ProPublica secondary sources which rely on public HUD PHA databases.

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

According to Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) the average age of 60 units under management is 27 years. These KJPHA these units were previously under HUD’s Public Housing Program and are currently under RAD-PBV (Rental Assistance Demonstration – Project Based Voucher).

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

Per the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) 5-Year PHA Plan, Form OMB No. 2577-0226, within Part B.2, that is used for listing goals and identifying the KJPHA’s quantifiable goals and objectives that will enable the PHA to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years, the following aims are listed:

- Continue to be a high performer in Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) management (Section Eight Management Assessment Program ((SEMAP) score);
- Apply for additional rental vouchers if applicable;
- Increase customer satisfaction;
- Increase the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families through the HCV Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program; and

- Undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing regardless of race, color, religion national origin, sex, familial status and disability.

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

Introduction:

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority has 15 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs). These are a resource available to assist potential homeless households. However, the Village does not report Homeless persons or families, or at-risk persons or families.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households:

Table 38 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 38: Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

The Village Social Services Department serves Kiryas Joel residents with various government assistance programs. This municipal department assists residents in applying for insurance coverage through the New York State of Health Marketplace, including; Medicaid, Child Health Plus, and Essential Plan. The Village’s Social Services Department also helps people to link with SNAP/food stamps, HEAP assistance, Social Security programs such as Medicare, SSI, SSA, SSDI, survivor’s benefits and retirement benefits. These mainstream services are available as supportive services for people who face adverse situations, such as persons who are experiencing chronic or acute mental health issues, as well as for persons and households that are at risk, such as those who are faced by eminent potential homelessness, or who are homeless.

Hamaspik of Orange County, Inc., a social services non-profit based in the Village, serves mentally impaired individuals, and empowers people to achieve their fullest potential, advance their health and wellness, and live a self-directed, productive life while integrated within the community. As part of its service to individuals in need, including individuals with disabilities, the group provides support to develop their physical, intellectual and social potential to function and participate in society. This agency lists within its office staff an Employment Coordinator, as well as a Ph.D. psychologist. It identifies programming in areas such as Family Support, Health Services, and Housing Services. While local officials describe conditions in the community as there are not situations where people are homeless, this service provider likely may be called upon and involved in situations where there are persons at risk of homelessness, or instances where people are homeless.

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 first entry for general desktop research on "Orange County New York facilities that meet needs of homeless persons" is: <https://www.orangecountygov.com/287/Assistance-Information#:~:text=Housing%20for%20eligible%20homeless%20applicants,on%20the%20Social%20Services%20page>, on the Orange County government website. It indicates housing for eligible homeless applicants/recipients is provided through two Housing Resource Centers (HRCs) in Middletown and Newburgh. This website denotes walk-in assistance is required, HRC-Middletown's physical address is 18 Seward Ave., 2nd Floor, Middletown, NY 10940 and Newburgh's is 141 Broadway, Newburgh, NY 12550.

While the Village is not a member or participant in efforts of the Orange County Housing Consortium, the Orange County 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Program Year /2020 Annual Action Plan: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program; HOME Investment Partnerships Program; and Emergency Solutions Grant Program, under its MA-30, provides the following resource information. It notes on page 71, partnership between the County Dept. of Social Services and homeless housing providers. It notes that hotels are used. On pages 71-72, outside of transportation supports, and Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) supports for homelessness, it lists the following resources available for homeless and non-homeless individuals and households throughout the County:

- **Adult Education & Employment:** Access: Supports for Living provides job training and placement for people with disabilities and/or mental illness; Orange/Ulster Board of Cooperative Education Services provides adult and continuing education, career and technical education; Orange Works is the County's one-stop access for employment and training.
- **Child Care:** - The Child Care Council of Orange County is a private, non-profit organization that functions to develop available and accessible quality childcare for all children.
- **Food:** Households facing food insecurity, including homeless households, have a variety of options for distribution locations operated by the Food Bank of the Hudson Valley, including several church-based food pantries and soup kitchens.
- **Health Counseling:** Orange County has over 40 unique programs that provide a variety of healthcare counseling services, including general health, general counseling, mental health, substance abuse, maternal, and reproductive health.
- **Rental Assistance:** For those homeless or low-income citizens who are seeking to obtain rental housing or to purchase a home, Orange County has several programs that assist with education on home purchase, or to assist with rental payments or down payments. In addition to the Housing Authority programs described in Section MA-25, the following entities located in the County provide rental and mortgage assistance – HONORehg, PathStone, Hudson Valley Legal Services, Safe Harbors, Catholic Charities.

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

Introduction:

This part provides information and discussion on special needs populations. It is informed in-part by feedback received from the Village Social Services Department.

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.

Please refer to NA-45 for supportive housing needs for persons disabilities and to NA-35 for the specific analysis of needs for supportive housing and supporting housing services for residents of public housing.

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

The Village Social Services Department serves Kiryas Joel residents with acute needs and accessing various government assistance programs. When people return from being institutionalized, the Social Services Department is available to assist residents in applying for insurance coverage through the New York State of Health Marketplace, including Medicaid, Child Health Plus, Essential Plan, etc. It also is prepared to assist individuals or families with help in accessing SNAP/food stamps and Social Security programs such as Medicare, SSI, SSA, SSDI. The Village Social Services Department, upon notification from area institutions, can be available to reach out to and interface with unsheltered persons and help within a process of assessing their individual needs and helping them make contacts with various non-profit and governmental services.

Hamaspik of Orange County, Inc. is a social services non-profit based in the Village. Their headquarters is on Bakertown Road. Hamaspik serves mentally impaired individuals. It empowers people to achieve their fullest potential, advance their health and wellness, and live a self-directed, productive life while integrated in the community. If people are institutionalized, when they are released, Hamaspik would be a type of entity that may be able to provide support. In terms of service to individuals in need, Hamaspik appears to provide supports such as Community Habitation, Group Homes, and Family Care, as it assists persons with special needs/disabilities to develop their physical, intellectual and social potential in order to function and participate in society. This agency lists within its staff an Executive Director as well as a Ph.D. psychologist, and it identifies programming in realms such as Family Support, Health Services and Housing Services. While local officials describe conditions in the community as there are not situations where people are homeless, this service provider likely can be called upon and involved in situations where there are persons at risk of homelessness, or instances where people are homeless.

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)).

A focus in the next year is supporting public facilities improvements. These investments will widely benefit low and moderate income persons in this jurisdiction. The public facilities improvements being focused on, within one-year goals, cover sidewalks and the achievement of complete streets plus, advancing a new drinking water treatment facility. Within the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program framework, there are multiple other public facility actions being contemplated, including a possibility to invest in transit fixtures, or rolling stock, to improve service capacity and service qualities.

Providing sidewalk and street upgrades will support all individuals to be able to move about the community adequately and safely when they walk places (use active transport), or are mobility impaired, but still travel over the street and sidewalk network. It will also support an ability for people to access decent transit services easily and readily for use in meeting their basic mobility needs, for example when persons with special needs, and their families, need to be able to readily access medical or other service supports. The ability to safely use streets and sidewalks, because there is elimination of substandard or antiquated conditions of infrastructure, will help extremely low-income individuals and families more easily and effectively get to places where there are services and supports available to them.

An estimated 1,250 persons in the community, comprise a set of persons with identified Disabilities as a category of special needs, will be served each year, including in the first year. The sub-population of public housing residents will also be served.

This jurisdiction does not intend to use HOME entitlement funds for tenant-based assistance that will aid one or more of these subpopulations. Prior to receiving notification it was eligible for CDBG entitlement funds, Kiryas Joel received an award from the NY State CDBG program for using HOME funds for a first-time home buyer program.

The targeted priority housing and supportive service needs are based on evidence which shows there are not homeless persons in this community and there is a very small sub-population of persons defined as elderly or ‘frail’ elderly. Significant size populations residing here with alcohol or other drug addiction problems, or persons with HIV/AIDS and their families are not identified. While the population of elderly persons is small, this group will benefit from the identified priorities, and it will be the same case for a growing population of older persons and subset of frail elderly persons in the future.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment:

There are not any identified local policies that impede affordable housing creation or residential investment. There is concern, by Village municipal officials, there may instances where County polices, particularly budgeting practices, may display a bias and tendency to avoid assisting Kiryas Joel’s development. Discrimination against this community and its traditions may influence a pattern for County officials not to involve Village leaders in economic development and planning, which may serve to impede quality development for the whole broader area surrounding Kiryas Joel.

The assertion local policies do not impede growth is derived from the community’s 2018 Comprehensive Plan, p.2, which asserts that Village community planning has developed around the primary goal of accommodating housing at a density that promotes a close knit community, with a compliment of community support services. It emphasizes that zoning is intended to support the public interest and not be in favor of any special interest. The local Zoning does not establish apparent restrictions or impediments to developing dense housing (this is one of the densest locations in all of New York State). In the Village it is readily possible to locate different size dwellings, and tenures. A significant portion of the new housing supply that is created will be accessible to people that are low and moderate-income. Furthering this last point, the Village’s inclusionary” zoning standard, §157-27 ‘Affordable Housing’, requires new residential

development in the Village to comply with Village Code Chapter 47 ‘Affordable Housing’. That promotes 20% of all new residential building space as affordable. It finds that the need for affordable housing in the Village is great and warrants the establishment of a system by which specific incentives or bonuses are granted for such purpose and so that there is furthering of the inherent need for affordable housing according to the Village comprehensive plan.

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

Introduction:

The discussion below provides information on the educational background and composition of Kiryas Joel residents. It also addresses the overall relative employment levels within sectors of residents, plus they describe the relative number of jobs in different industries located in the Village.

Economic Development Market Analysis:

Defining features of the Kiryas Joel community’s social and economic base include:

- A highly uniform cultural base, with the vast majority of residents speaking English as a second language and being of the same cultural and/or religious background. This underlies highly unique features of market demand, such as for religious education, traditional foods and clothing, and numerous other highly specialized goods and services;
- There is extremely fast population growth and a low median age (14.8 years per the 2018-2022 ACS), which means that large parts of the local population are ‘indigent’ and pursuing education. This implies there is strong foundational demand for services relating to a younger population with unique cultural and religious norms, including healthcare that serves mothers and children, and daycare opportunities.
- A typical occurrence in this community is to have two-parent family households with only one working parent. This impacts a lower labor force participation rate.
- The population’s transport profile influences commercial and economic patterns, with very large proportions of population walking and taking public transit, with low vehicle per household rates and over 1/2 of the community not even of driving age. This means the trade areas for goods like food and retail services appear to be influenced by travel distance.

Business Activity:

Table 39 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 39: Business Activity

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

Per an analysis of the largest employers in the community, developed for a 2016 municipal funding application, the larger industries in Kiryas Joel included: educational, health care and social services, as well as retail trade, manufacturing, administrative and other services. Collectively, these sectors represent approximately 80 percent of the Village employment base. The local comprehensive plan notes

approximately 33 percent of employed persons in Kiryas Joel worked in sales and office occupations. There is a small manufacturing sector present, which is a poultry processing facility located in the Village. There are no agricultural industries.

Top Employers:

Employer	Type of Business	Number of Employees
United Talmudical Academy	Religious School System	1,014
KJ Union Free School District	Public School	515
Hamaspik of Orange County, Inc.	Intermediate Care Provider	300
Ezras Cholim Health Center	Health Center	284
KJ Poultry	Slaughterhouse	250
Aishes Chayil D'Kiryas Joel	Women's Services Center	110
Village of Kiryas Joel	Municipality	80
KJMLDC	Day Care Program	71
Landau's Supermarket	Grocery store	60
	Total	2,684

Table 40: Top Employers

Labor Force:

Table 41 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 41: Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

The Civilian noninstitutionalized population between 19 and 64 years of age in the Village, was 12,738 persons in 2022, per the 5-year ACS, and 7,468 persons, or 58.6% of this group were in the workforce, with only 251 persons or 3.4% unemployed.

Kiryas Joel's labor force is unique, reflecting the distinct demographics and culture in this community. The top employers predominantly consist of educational institutions, religious organizations, and service providers catering to the community's specific needs. These include the United Talmudical Academy, Kiryas Joel's largest employer, as well as Kiryas Joel Union Free School District, Kiryas Joel Poultry (chicken processing), and healthcare facilities like the Ezras Cholim Health Center. The schools provide employment opportunities in administration and teaching and contribute to the social and cultural fabric of Kiryas Joel.

Commuting patterns reveal an interesting dynamic, while a significant portion of workers commute via public transit, carpooling, or walking, there is also a substantial proportion that works from home. This indicates a degree of flexibility in employment arrangements or the presence of home-based businesses.

A substantial portion of Kiryas Joel’s population has some college education, but relatively few hold bachelor's or graduate degrees. This provides for a relatively low-educated community compared with Orange County as a whole, where there is a higher rate of people with bachelors or advanced college degrees.

Occupations by Sector:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,375
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	510
Service	225
Sales and office	1,825
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	380
Production, transportation and material moving	240

Table 42: Occupations by Sector

Data 2016-2020 ACS
Source:

According to the 2022 ACS, 7,756 people, or 48.4% of the working age population is employed. There were 3,012 persons, or 38.8% in ‘Management, business, science, and arts’ occupations and 2,764 (35.6%) ‘Sales and office’ occupations, which far surpassed the other three occupational categories. The education and social service sector is by far the largest segment of the Village workforce, so this category drives employment in occupation categories like office, transport (school busing), and management. Retail employment is also a significant employment category, as there are, for example, many small shops, which underpins some of the employment in services.

Travel Time:

Table 43 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 43: Travel Time

Data 2013-2017 ACS
Source:

Based on commuting patterns of persons aged 16+, who are employed and undertaking transport to work, ‘Average Travel Time (in Minutes)’ was 21.1 minutes, per the 2018-2022 ACS. Among persons undertaking journeys to work, it is estimated that 3/5 (60%) of this group walked to work, used public transit, carpooled, worked from home, or used another means, such as a bicycle or taxi. As evident from the patterns exhibited among the working population, the transport patterns in this community are highly unique. There are low travel times, and a limited and small proportion of people undertake journeys to work by single occupant vehicles.

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older):

Table 44 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 44: Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data 2013-2017 ACS
Source:

According to the 2022 ACS, there were 16,033 residents aged 16 and over, with 8,032 persons on the labor force, and 7,756 people or 48.4% employed. This means the part not in the labor force was 8,001, which is not surprising as prevalent cultural and religious traditions in this community often provide for women undertaking limited workforce participation as they serve important roles as family caregivers.

In Kiryas Joel, the median earnings in the past 12 months vary significantly depending on the level of educational attainment, per the 2022 5 year ACS. Individuals with higher levels of education tend to earn much more, implying they are also more active in the labor force. For instance, those with graduate or professional degrees have the highest median earnings, with an estimate of \$131,473, followed by those with bachelor's degrees at \$50,000. Conversely, individuals with lower levels of education, such as those with less than a high school diploma or only a high school diploma, have notably lower median earnings, with estimates of \$28,231 and \$22,022, respectively. In this community, males generally earn more than females across all educational levels, with the difference in median earnings most pronounced among those with higher education levels.

Educational Attainment by Age:

Table 45 was removed because the IDIS data did not populate.

Table 45: Educational Attainment by Age

Data 2013-2017 ACS
Source:

Educational attainment in Kiryas Joel varies across age groups and by gender. There were 5,066 persons aged 18 to 24. Within this group, a significant percentage do not attain education beyond high school, with 1,458, or 28.8% possessing less than a high school diploma, 1,678 persons, or 33.1% having only a high school diploma, and 36.5% having some college or an associate's degree. There is a small proportion, and a relatively low 81 persons, 1.6%, achieving a bachelor's degree or higher. A normal track for a bachelor's degree which may appear more typical in Orange County or New York State, might show around 30% of 1/3 of the population possessing a degree at age 22 or 23. However, in this community many people of this age are involved with starting family households plus there are sizable populations pursuing religious studies, which do not show up in these categories.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months:

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$25,069
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$24,321
Some college or Associate's degree	\$36,283
Bachelor's degree	\$80,655
Graduate or professional degree	\$116,035

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

In Kiryas Joel median earnings in the past 12 months vary significantly depending on the level of educational attainment. Individuals with higher levels of education tend to earn much more. For instance, those with graduate or professional degrees have the highest median earnings, with an estimate of \$116,035, followed by those with bachelor's degrees at \$80,655. Conversely, individuals with lower levels of education, such as those with less than a high school diploma or only a high school diploma, have notably lower median earnings, with estimates of \$24,321 and \$25,069, respectively. Overall, these differences underscore the role of formal higher education in shaping individuals' economic outcomes within Kiryas Joel.

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

The larger industries in Kiryas Joel included educational, health care and social services, as well as retail trade, manufacturing, administrative and other services. Collectively, these sectors represent approximately 80 percent of the Village job base. Considering the local population, people typically worked in management, business, science and arts, covering approximately 37% of all employed persons. Half or more of employed persons work outside of the Village.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community.

One main workforce need in this community centers on having workers being able to effectively and safely get to workplaces, such as through multimodal journeys to work that typically involve significant walking segments and/or utilization of public transit. There is a need for sustainable water and sewer service for businesses, plus there would appear to be demand for critical services like emergency support services. With the rapid population growth experienced in recent years and not expected to abate, there will be corresponding growth in demand within the educational sector. This will particularly be associated with increasing school enrollments at new or expanded parochial schools, which provide education for the majority of the school-aged population. Based on the population growth underway, there is a corresponding expectation there will be growth in the non-profit sector generally, as well as the service, retail, and commercial sectors. There would be an expected escalation in the associated job base and a corresponding need for workforce training and other employment initiatives to ensure that employers have a trained workforce that is able to fill positions within growing occupational categories and at these types of employers.

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.

The community's population is growing rapidly. While the median age is low, the pace of household formation is increasing as younger people grow up and enter the lowest adult age cohort at 18 years and above. This community has long faced housing scarcity and high demand, with a limited supply of units accessible for people with moderate or low, or extremely low-income.

There have been many new building and physical investment projects, plus multiple infrastructure initiatives, with multiple building projects underway in and adjacent to this community. These include the construction of multiple multifamily residential structures. These projects create a lot of economic activity, in the construction/building and public works sectors, and in allied trades such as engineering and architectural services. The growth is occurring all around the 1.45 square mile Village, but since the Village annexed an area of 145 acres in 2019, this area is often the location for much of this new planned growth. It is expected that the growth in population will generate greater demand for government services, so there should be growth impacts in public and health services, the educational sector, and goods and service sectors.

Efforts to improve the community and regional transport systems are also stimulating economic activity. Intersections are being refurbished, street corridors are being modernized, and there is new scheduled investment in the local transit system, as evidenced by the recent regional agency approval and grant support enabling the purchase of over 10 new transit buses. There is an effort to widen the interstate highway adjacent to this community, while still in planning stages, it could be an example of a major infrastructure investment that will have an economic impact.

The local government is focusing on investing in, and establishing, public infrastructure to provide for sustainable growth. The local government is taking care not to over-extend by taking limited involvement in housing finance. Instead allocating in-kind resources and seeking to build partnerships to help establish a greater supply of housing and assisted housing.

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

The skills and educational attributes of the current workforce appear to correspond with the employment opportunities in the Village. Significant segments of the population obtain local parochial and rabbinical training, including through advanced placement rabbinical schools. These people can expect to gain employment in the growing number of area religious institutions and parochial schools. The cultural teachings and traditions that the residents study in those settings is also a foundation for work in retail trade occupations such as: ethnic food stores and bakeries, food halls and restaurants, as well as at small businesses providing tailoring, or selling clothing and other in-demand specialty retail goods.

For people seeking to obtain non-sectarian education and training outside local institutions, they can readily access offerings available from the OCCC, BOCES, the WDB, since they are typically relatively low cost,

or no cost, and there is an array of additional aligned services available from workforce development type non-profits operating in the County and broader region. The non-profits seem well-equipped to train people for high demand occupations, like the construction trades. People needing advanced training in order to work in health care, management, and finance, have multiple choices and supports available at the aforementioned regional vocational technical as well as higher education institutions.

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.

Per the 2018 Comprehensive Plan (page 27), in addition to the grade schools in Kiryas Joel, there is a private college campus of five buildings serving approximately 1,000 undergraduate students, three post-graduate religious kolels (schools), HeadStart and Early HeadStart programs, and a Workforce Development Center for vocational studies.

Orange County has a Workforce Development Board (OCWDA). Per the Orange County Local Plan July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2025, pages 6-7, the OCWDA One-Stop System is known as Orange Works. The services Offered through the One Stop System include: Eligibility for Title 1 Services; Outreach, intake, orientation; Initial assessment; Labor exchange services; Referrals to programs; Labor market information; Performance, cost information; Supportive services information; UI information and assistance; Financial aid information; Follow-up services; Comprehensive assessment; Individual employment plan; Career planning, counseling; Short-term pre-vocational services; Internships, work experience; Financial literacy services; English language acquisition; and Workforce preparation. OCWDB uses qualified vocational educational classroom training providers to deliver training. SUNY Orange and Orange-Ulster BOCES are the two primary providers that the OCWDB utilizes.

According to the 2019 CEDS Appendix, page 1-36, Orange County Community College (OCCC) had 868 program completions in 2017, making it the 11th highest institution conferring post-secondary education completions in the seven county Hudson Valley Region. Given the diversity of degree programs, plus undergraduate level educational offerings that aid skills development and the securing of employment in trades involving science, technology, engineering and math, plus the proximity of the OCCC campus and relatively low cost for residents, this is an excellent source for obtaining education and training beyond the high school level.

The CEDS, page 25, Goal 3 is to improve economic competitiveness through connections to strengthen the availability of a skilled workforce. It sets objective 3-1, to enhance the capacity to deliver skills training to entry level and incumbent workers at job sites outside of schools, with an emphasis on serving trainees from distressed communities. Local officials could advocate for involvement in this type effort.

There are local and regional educational training and workforce development supports available in the County as described above. Advanced education and training and workforce development can aid in persons securing jobs and enhancing their personal, as well as the levels of household wealth. It will help residents and business owners to be aware of these types of resources.

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

No, the Village does not actively participate in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). However, the Hudson Valley Regional Council (HVRC) produced a 5-year CEDS dated 2019, assessing regional needs. It prioritizes areas where federal dollars should be invested to create or retain jobs. On page 31, within discussion of priority project and specific sub-regions, it states: “Orange County faces some issues related to water and sewer infrastructure. For example, without the ability to tap into the New York City water supply, water availability would be an issue in the County. The Village of Kiryas Joel may not have adequate water supply to accommodate its rapid growth.”

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

The Hudson Valley Regional Council (HVRC) produced a 5-year CEDS dated 2019, assessing regional needs. It prioritizes areas where federal dollars should be invested to create or retain jobs. On page 31, within discussion of priority project and specific sub-regions, it states: “Orange County faces some issues related to water and sewer infrastructure. For example, without the ability to tap into the New York City water supply, water availability would be an issue in the County. The Village of Kiryas Joel may not have adequate water supply to accommodate its rapid growth. The Village is focused on implementing an approved connection/tap with the New York City Water supply. It is also seeking to construct a new drinking water treatment plant.

Aspects of transportation development influence local access to jobs, including the commuting patterns of people residing in the community, as well as those working outside of it. As residents demand retail services and healthcare support, and when consumers pursue these types of services inside or outside the community, the ability to access them also depends on the features of the area transportation environment.

In Kiryas Joel, the high propensity for people to walk, and use transit, means sidewalks and quality transit offerings is extremely important. Local programming and plans emphasizing and addressing these priorities include: the 2018 Comprehensive Plan; the 2020 Comprehensive Traffic Impact Study (TIS) - Village of Kiryas Joel & Town of Palm Tree, by Creighton Manning Engineers; and a local long-range transit planning currently underway, inclusive of the early-stage memorandum ‘Existing and Future Fleet Requirements for the KJ Transit System’, Nov. 6, 2023 by Creighton Manning Engineers.

There are significant local efforts underway to modernize street systems so they are complete, support multimodalism, and support the high levels of growth underway in Kiryas Joel. The regional Metropolitan Planning Organization - Orange County Transportation Council - has numerous policy documents that identify the need for bolstering and reinforcing complete streets, transit system improvements, and physical transport investments that are important for sustaining regional economic growth. One major project being undertaken at this community’s front door is the New York Rt 17/future I-86 conversion, which influences features like park-and-ride and intercity bus services that many Kiryas Joel residents depend upon heavily as a means of achieving cost efficient household transportation, while not spending large portions of personal incomes on achieving mobility.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The data for housing problems as tracked by the US Census is defined as including housing units which: lack complete kitchens; lack complete plumbing facilities; are overcrowded households, with greater than 1.0 person per room; and are cost burdened situations, with greater than 30% of income attributable to housing costs. HUD further breaks down and stratifies "Severely Overcrowded" situations with greater than 1.50 persons people per room, and it classifies households paying greater than 50% of income to housing. The available CHAS data for 2011-2015 provides separate income-stratified results for rental and ownership housing tenure sub-groups where the households have one or more housing problems. There are 3,095 households with one or more housing problem in Kiryas Joel, per 2011-2015 CHAS, which shows 71.7% of problems arising in renter households. Needs skew more towards this group since it is larger than the ownership tenure population. Rental housing is not concentrated in one place on Kiryas Joel. Housing issues are not more concentrated in certain areas. Problems of housing affordability significantly impact a large portion of the entire residential population. Issues arise uniformly across the jurisdiction and problems are deep. They are more likely to impact the lowest income renters. Issues are highly dynamic, there are year over year increases in the number of impacted persons driven by the rapid population growth.

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

There are no areas where racial or ethnic minorities are concentrated. There are highly limited situations where people who reside in this community are defined as persons being in the protected class or being other than white. People seldom self-describe as African American or of Hispanic descent. The issue of people being in poverty and/or of low- and moderate-income cuts deeply and uniformly across the entire community.

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

NA – there are not areas of more concentrated poverty. The issues are widespread across the entire community.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

NA

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

NA

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

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

Due to prevalent religious and cultural traditions uniformly evident across this community, 67% of households do not have a computer, and only 22% have both a computer and internet connections (2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table (S2801)). This suggests a digital divide in this area coupled with Kiryas Joel's high poverty levels that sit at 45.9% for individuals between the ages of 18 and 64, but it is important to consider the cultural factors that significantly impact actual broadband utilization. Hasidic and Satmar Jews have a complex relationship with the internet and either do not use it, or use it in a limited fashion. While some residents, particularly head of household adults, may use the internet for business or household purposes, many do not have a computer or internet connection in their home for religious reasons. The internet is seen as a potential source of temptation and distraction from religious observance. Hasidic Jews place a high value on community and face-to-face interactions, which they believe are threatened by the internet.

In Kiryas Joel, according to the New York State Broadband Map, as consulted on February 1, 2024, there is 99.8% service availability in the Village (<https://mapmybroadband.dps.ny.gov/explore?address=Kiryas%20Joel,%20New%20York>). There are adequate broadband speeds available with this same source showing the entire community is served. When it next forms a new CDBG consolidated plan, the Village should contact Internet Service Providers and request identification of programming and promotions available to aid low income households in ensuring they have opportunities for connections.

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

According to the NY State Broadband Map, there are five 'Standard Services' available, including: Frontier Fiber (2,000 Mbps), Starlink satellite (300 Mbps), and Xchange Telecom, LLC, fixed wireless (100mbps), plus there are enterprise services shown as being available. Having multiple broadband internet service providers available in the jurisdiction of Kiryas Joel has the benefit of aiding competition, which can influence lower prices and better quality of service for consumers regardless of the size of the user base. It can provide consumers with more choices and options when selecting an Internet service provider. Based on the features of service availability and demand, there does not appear to be a pressing need for increased competition, acknowledging the high-density population may make this a location where new technologies or initiatives might be prototyped.

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

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

Based on a screening on January 11, 2024, using CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan & Continuum of Care Planning Tool, within the Village's boundaries, there are not significant areas, per Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) data, of 500-year floodplains. A 500-year floodplain is defined as areas with a 0.2% (or 1 in 500) annual chance of flooding. Since climate change is predicted to generate more rains, and a greater potential for higher intensity storms with higher levels precipitation in short periods (see for example the 2014 Supplemental Report ‘Climate Change in New York State - Updating the 2011 ClimAID Climate Risk Information Supplement to NYSERDA Report 11-18 (Responding to Climate Change in New York State)), it can be advantageous to understand whether settled and re-developable locations, or vacant potentially developable areas, are situated outside the 100-year floodplain, but within the 500-year floodplain. This presumes 500-year special flood hazard zones (Zones X and Zone) will be the types of places with a high probability of flood inundation and could disproportionately experience the adverse effects from severe precipitation events expected to accompany climate change. In the Village, since there are limited or no areas that could emerge as risk prone because they are in the 500-year zones, adjacent to the 100-year floodplain, the Village may be a good place for establishing more and denser housing and complementary community and economic development.

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

Potential risks in association with severe heat waves are likely (see for example the 2014 Supplemental Report ‘Climate Change in New York State - Updating the 2011 ClimAID Climate Risk Information Supplement to NYSERDA Report 11-18 (Responding to Climate Change in New York State)), while another related risk could be power outages. However, this consolidated planning has not examined the extent residents may, or may not, have access to air conditioning, or auxiliary power derived from generators. Presuming disruptions like prolonged heat waves or power outages may occur in this high density, low auto mobility community and , it could benefit local government officials, and regional partners from the county emergency management offices and the public health department, to evaluate whether there is adequate preparation to establish cooling centers in this jurisdiction. This could provide the public with resources to cool down, or access critical services and goods, the population is relatively immobile and there is a prevalence of many vulnerable persons, due to a large population of children under age 18. Another option may be to examine potential to provide heat vulnerable communities with assistance obtaining/ affording indoor cooling mechanisms such as air-conditioning units.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview:

This section identifies priority needs in the jurisdiction. These center on leveraging Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Community funding as a means to develop and improve Village public facilities. Facility investments can underpin efforts to stabilize, establish and sustain a decent living environment. Facility investments provide for adequate public spaces and they enhance the quality and features of infrastructure that is heavily used and relied on by many low- and moderate-income residents, including a high proportion of children. Facility investments include potential funding for streets system upgrades, public water system improvements, and storm sewer system upgrades.

One priority is advancing complete streets, including incrementally upgrading and enhancing streets designs and attendant pedestrian and transit related facilities, including removal of deteriorated sidewalk conditions and/or improving the walking level of service. High proportions of the population will be assisted by such improvements since most people rely heavily on walking and intermodalism in their daily activities.

Funds for public services, such as healthcare, daycare needs, and other basic services will extend available offerings and levels of support across the community. Medical and dental clinics may benefit from financial support to sustain or expand levels of services.

Administrative allocations will be applied towards the cost of managing aspects of the Village's CDBG program and shall not exceed 20% of the whole program budget, or annually. It may be expected to cover actions not limited to Fair Housing initiatives, development of applications for Federal programs, and other reasonable program administration, overhead and compliance costs.

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

Geographic Priority Areas:

Area Name:	Area Type:	Other Target Area Description:	HUD Approval Date:	% of Low/Mod :	Revital Type:	Other Revital Description:	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Identify the needs in this target area.	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?

Table 47: Geographic Priority Areas

Given the relatively small geographic size of the Village (1.4 Sq. miles of land area per the 2020 US Census) and high rates of people at and below low-income thresholds, there is a choice not to define sub-target areas. Instead, the entire Village is used for establishing Community Development Block Grant allocation priorities.

General Allocation Priorities:

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

Given the small, walkable size and transit-oriented nature of this Village, in terms of its physical and spatial layout (1.4 Sq. miles), combined with a widespread presence of people residing here who have incomes that are at or below low-income thresholds across the community, there is no attempt to define target areas. Instead, the entire Village is the geographic priority. This means there is one sole target area with uniform application of the established Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resource allocation priorities. The Village boundaries are the outside edges of this one polygon. All areas within the Village will receive the same level of priority in terms of the allocation of investments. (There is not an EMSA.)

No comments were received during the needs assessment phase of CDBG Consolidated Planning process, which pointed to the benefit of undertaking an approach using a focus on a smaller geographic area. No particular issues were identified as having highly influential geographic components. The housing, public facility, public service, and economic development needs are generally applicable everywhere in the Village. Strategies selected are broadly and uniformly applicable in terms of desired and beneficial impacts.

Barriers and opportunities for making improvements in the Village are geographically uniform. Numerous low- and moderate-income residents need an improved and quality living environment, and specified strategic support and assistance regardless of where they live. Since the CDBG allocation each year is \$684,885, this relatively small amount of funding limits how much action can be structured using the available CDBG funding and any other resources that leverage it, or that it leverages.

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

Priority Needs:

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	''	Associated Goals	Description	Basis for Relative Priority
1. Public Infrastructure modernization & improvement	High	Extremely Low-; Low-; Moderate-income; PHA Residents; Other	Village	Improve public facilities	Rapid growth and high densities are causing infrastructure wear, deterioration, and escalating and peak demand, plus creating a need for new and better infrastructure and new or expanded facilities levels of service	A prevalence of persons and households in poverty influences low personal motorized vehicle access/ ownership. It creates need for transport choice and influences many people using/ relying on walking and transit. Rapid growth is wearing on and straining and wearing streets, water, sewer, wastewater, and other public facilities. Growth is creating needs for resource allocations that support basic and economical larger, and modernized and new infrastructure, and higher and better levels of facility service which can serve residents in receiving essential public services.
2. Public Services Support	High	Extremely Low-; Low-; Moderate-income-; PHA Residents; Other	Village	Public Services Support	Rapid growth and high proportions of population under age 18 are causing escalating and peak demand for services, such as at the dental clinic, for maternal health care, for day care, and for youth and elder services.	Community health, including for children, personal development of youth, and services providing access to childcare aid the growth and well-being of children, plus they enable parents to work and bolster their personal/ household economic stability, which is essential to public health and sustained community and economic development. Services can also assist older persons and people in poverty.

Table 48: Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

Priority needs will be addressed by goals outlined in this Strategic Plan. Objectives flow from findings in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions:

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	No CDBG entitlement funds will be used for housing TBRA. There is a limited supply of 372 Section 8 vouchers. There is a large waiting list of 3,540 households, which is 9.5 times larger. Given the high costs for housing, particularly larger sized housing, it may be challenging for a household to secure housing on the private market even with a voucher. The number of vouchers available is limited and the available voucher resources do not meet demand. While housing production is needed, particularly that would be available to the segment that is 50% and below HAMFI, it is challenging to create a new supply faster than growth and escalation in demand.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	No CDBG entitlement funds will be used for TBRA. While acknowledging need exists, it seems there are substantial efforts in this community to support persons and households with Special Needs. There is a decent existing supply, options, and supports. It would be challenging to apply CDBG funding to significantly catalyze production of housing which can serve TBRA demand attributed to the Non-Homeless Special Needs sub-group.
New Unit Production	No CDBG entitlement funds will be used for housing production. Village Zoning provides “inclusionary” Affordable Housing set asides requiring compliance by new residential development to generally provide 20% of new residential building as affordable. The CDBG allocation is considered too small itself to be structured so that it can leverage a significant additional increment of new housing unit production.
Rehabilitation	No CDBG entitlement funds will be used for housing rehabilitation. Most housing stock in this community is relatively young being built in the last 40 years. While site-specific needs may arise, there is generally not a broad ability for CDBG funding to leverage, underwrite or stimulate housing rehabilitation. It is expected that since housing demand is high, the private housing rehabilitation market may organize to enhance and modernize stock, including involving units that are available to people at and below 60% AMFI.
Acquisition, including preservation	No CDBG entitlement funds will be used for housing production, acquisition or preservation. The Village provides for inclusionary housing using Village Code Chapter 47 ‘Affordable Housing’. To an extent Chapter 47 can prompt affordable housing set asides. The housing stock is generally less than 35 years old; it is not expected that significant funds can be allocated in this five year timeframe for the preservation of housing stock and the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority has not identified issues associated with voucher expiration.

Table 49: Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction:

This is the Village’s first award for being a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement community. The Annual Action Plan will emphasize developing public facilities infrastructure in this Low-Mod Area to widely benefit many residents. Public facilities needs are extensive.

The Village is expecting to receive \$684,885 in the 2024 Program Year. Over five years the total anticipated Kiryas Joel CDBG program entitlement allocation will be \$3,424,425, presuming there are no assigned potential budget cost escalations, such as federal budgetary adjustments reflecting the cost of inflation. Outside Year 1, in Program years two through five, the allocated entitlement funds anticipated are \$2,739,540. There is no other HUD-based direct funding expected. There are separate resources flowing to the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority, inclusive of Section 8 funding.

The Table below is developed to only show current HUD CDBG funds that flow directly to the Village. Outside of CDBG funding, there was other federal aid, including various active federal Transportation funds, plus a 2022 Congressional appropriation for US EPA STAG funding of \$2,000,000 for advancing Water Treatment capital improvements. Under the Transport rubric, USDOT awarded a \$264,000 ‘Safe Streets for All’ planning grant. The Village also benefitted from fiscal support from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for operating the Kiryas Joel Transit Service. Federal Section 5307 allocations obtained by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) are supporting the purchasing of buses dedicated for use by Kiryas Joel Transit within its fixed route services.

Anticipated Resources:

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	HUD	CDBG Entitlement	\$684,885	0	0	\$684,885	\$2,739,540	CDBG Programming – funds for non-housing community development needs for public facilities

Table 50: 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.

When Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are applied to infrastructure projects, such as constructing new or enhanced pedestrian facilities, these will be leveraged by in-kind and/or direct local expenditures. For example: as part of Village staff's administration of projects, in-kind resources will be expended. As part of developing capital projects, it is expected there will be separate non-CDBG local financial outlays for professional consultant assistance with engineering design and the administration of projects.

Besides the Village's federal transportation funding activities, transport awards through the State were pursued. The Dormitory Authority of New York State (DASNY) is underwriting a complete streets retrofit of Forest Avenue and other elements using an approximately \$9,000,000 grant. There are grant requests pending under NYSDOT's Transportation Alternative Program, totaling \$8,732,800, seeking to establish two pedestrian bridges.

The Village awaits word if it may receive a State SAM Grant award of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a critical drinking water treatment facility. This potential external award is an example of the potential to leverage and mesh external and local resources with planned expenditures with the CDBG Entitlement awards to Kiryas Joel.

The CDBG funds will be used to establish essential and critical public facilities and to create a decent public infrastructure environment. Having acceptable infrastructure provides confidence in the local public sector and will spur investment by private and non-profit actors willing to indirectly undertake the needed investments in housing, and produce desperately needed new stock. CDBG entitlement funding applied towards public facilities, such as street retrofits with sidewalks, may seed the implementation of recommendations for improving the street environment, to be laid out in the Safe Street for All Action Plan.

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

The Village owned street system is considered the largest segment of publicly owned property. Public facilities investments will be carried out within and use these existing public street rights of ways. The bus system operates over the public street system and transit infrastructure like bus shelters are often situated on the attendant sidewalks.

Discussion:

This entitlement funding will provide a consistent stream of resources to be channeled within programming to practicably leverage strategic community and economic development and benefit low and moderate income persons.

[SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.215\(k\)](#)

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

The Village Administrator is the agent responsible for coordinating and executing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) plans and actions ratified by the Mayor and Trustees. This programming requires deep involvement among municipal staff and agents to implement CDBG programming, form the CDBG policies and projects, and assess progress with identified strategies and assigned annual workloads.

The core of this plan focuses on public facility investments. The Village may work with the Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization, the Kiryas Joel Municipal Local Development Corporation, and local non-profits and social service agencies, which have influenced formation of the Consolidated Plan, and which can support public service investments. This may include faith-based organizations, which may apply to take involvement implementing projects listed in the Consolidated Plan and AAP. There is an integrated approach to provide community development through the involvement and assistance of these entities.

The Orange County Transportation Council/Orange County Transportation staff are expected to take involvement in designing transit capital investments and service programming, since they may facilitate the use of federal transport funds for projects and provide assistance with such programming. Other Orange County agencies, particularly health and social service providers, may aid social and health services or supportive housing. There may be aligned services sourced from regional non-profit social service providers. This will generate highly impactful, targeted, specific, and cost-effective CDBG programming in the Village of Kiryas Joel.

Institutional Delivery Structure:

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Village Administrator	Government	Public facilities; Public services; Administration	Jurisdiction
Village Public Woks	Government	Public facilities; Public services	Jurisdiction
KJ Transit	Government	Public facilities; Public services;	Jurisdiction
KJPHA	Government	-	Jurisdiction
Orange Co. Transportation Council	Government	Public facilities; Public services;	Region
Kiryas Joel Free School District	Government	Public services	Region
Ezras Choilim Health Center	Non-Profit	Public services	Jurisdiction
Aishes Chayil D’Kiryas Joel	Non-Profit	Public services	Jurisdiction
KJCHDO	Government	Public services	Jurisdiction
Village Social Services	Government	-	Jurisdiction
KJLMDC	Government	Public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51: Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System:

This is the first Consolidated Plan for Kiryas Joel corresponding with the first year this community qualifies as an entitlement community. Although the direct receipt of funding is new, this community has significant prior experience designing and managing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) eligible projects. There have been many State HCR discretionary CDBG awards going back many years, providing for staff and partners who are familiar with the CDBG protocols. Since this is the first time the Village is forming a Consolidated Plan, APP and CAPER, the Village Administrator has allocated resources to make sure there is an appropriate administrative and delivery system. The resource outlays will be used to assist establishing the programming and record keeping systems. They support Village staff in providing day to day programming.

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

Table 52: Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The Village Social Services Department serves as a frontline agency. Staff is available to field requests for support from persons and assist in coordination between agencies/parties which may have resources and can provide support for persons or families experiencing these type needs. The Department can facilitate communication with; State and Federal resource providers, non-profits such as Hamaspik, the school system, and it can interface with frontline public safety officials, and the KJPHA. The KJPHA has EHV's which may be drawn on in acute, as well as chronic, case incidents. The maternal health center, or the dental clinic, might be called on to assist healthcare. Hamaspik and the public school system may make take involvement in mental health and education, depending on case characteristics. The KJLMDC has taken involvement in past economic development activities and Hamaspik may have a potential role assisting service for persons with special needs. The Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization (KJCHDO) has been involved in prior State discretionary CDBG and HOME awards with providing home buying and general housing counseling type programming.

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

The local service system is focused on needs arising in this particular community. There is strong understanding of how the cultural background of potential service delivery system users may relate to their use and reliance on the supports that are available. The system is also geographically focused and tightly knit, so it is generally possible, and straight forward, for parties to coordinate on providing resources and services. Parties are also qualified to make connections with outside resource providers and the services they may maintain.

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 Village has a track record establishing public facility and public service type projects, there is no gap envisioned as those type activities are structured within this new Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Community framework. Although not funded by these CDBG resources, as a frontline entity, the Village's Social Services Department is positioned to provide coordination among diverse local parties with niches and specific service delivery system roles. When there are complicated cases involving personal needs of residents, or a lack of needed resources, the tightly knit nature of how various parties coordinate and undertake their respective roles can be used to ensure there is quick and effective identification of instances when there is a need to extend requests for support outside the community, such as to request assistance from State or County mental health or homeless assistance providers.

SP-45 Goals Summary - 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information:

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	1A. Improve Public Facilities	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Jurisdiction Wide	Expand/ Improve Public Facilities	CDBG: \$2,499,830 (73%)	1 - Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit: 128,430 persons assisted
2.	2A. Public Services Support	2025	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Village Jurisdiction Wide	Public Services Support – Essential & Basic Supports	CDBG: \$924,595 (12%)	3 - Public service activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit 600 persons assisted

Table 53: Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions:

Goal Name	Goal Description
1A. Improve Public Facilities	Improve, establish, modernize and sustain essential and critical public facilities that will create and enhance a decent public infrastructure environment that supports community members, and which enables community and economic development, inclusive of supporting transportation choice, housing creation and management.
2A. Public Services Support	Support the supply of public services, by sustaining or expanding levels of services, to serve a growing population, addressing dimensions of need such as covering senior needs, healthcare and daycare, and other basic and essential services so as to achieve and extend support advancing public health, economic security, as well as workforce and personal development broadly and equitably across this community.

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 programming will not undertake housing initiatives. Since there is not direct Community Development Block Grant entitlement community funding planned to flow towards the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA), there is not an estimate of the significant impact the KJPHA already generates.

[SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215\(c\)](#)

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

There is not a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement that applies to the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements:

There are not planned Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) expenditures involving the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA), although this entity is a cooperating agency. The KJPHA 5-Year PHA Plan, Form OMB No. 2577-0226, for the Fiscal Year beginning January 1, 2020, Part B.2, is used as a source for listing the Public Housing Authority (PHA)’s quantifiable goals and objectives to enable the PHA to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low income families for the next five years. The KJPHA has an objective to increase customer satisfaction. Based on the PHA’s steps to record the opinions of customers, using techniques such as survey questionnaires, subject interviews, roundtables, or other means, the CDBG program periodically requests briefings or access to the findings of the PHA and any actions the PHA plan to take in response to them. This enables actors within the CDBG

planning process to be aware of, and plan consistent with, any KJPHA interests, and it sets up the opportunity for these same actions to be reinforced within the municipality in its CDBG programming.

Is the Public Housing Agency Designated as Troubled Under 24 CFR Part 902?

No. The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority is not designated as a troubled agency.

Plan to Remove the ‘Troubled’ Designation?

Not applicable.

[SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.215\(h\)](#)

Barriers to Affordable Housing:

The limited housing supply and the generally high cost of housing, relative to typical household incomes, especially for extremely low and very low-income renters, is influencing housing affordability. The same limited housing supply and relatively high cost of housing is also impacting prospective homeowners, who have extremely low and very low-incomes, as well as numerous existing or potential owners and renters (and newly formed families and households that are likely new renters) who are low- and moderate-income.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing:

The Village has a high incidence of people in poverty, and it intends for the affordability of living in Kiryas Joel to be positively impacted by the advancement of this Plan and its strategies that provide for public facilities improvements and public services support investments. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programming will support various pressing and highly needed public facility investments, including but not be limited to: modernizing street and advancing sidewalk/pedestrian facility improvements which enhance and enable mobility and support economical transportation for many people as part of their normal activity patterns. The CDBG transport environment improvements will deliver and bolster safe and feasible transportation choices, by supporting the ability for community residents to walk and take transit, rather than foisting a burden upon these same households to have to own multiple automobiles. Other public facility investments will ensure that users are not burdened by the cost of using and accessing public goods, such as drinking water. The underwriting for services like; daycare, healthcare, and job training, will aid in the creation of wealth.

[SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.215\(d\)](#)

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

The Village administration is focused on equitable approaches to community development. The Village’s Social Services Department is on the frontline of assisting people in need, and it is often involved in situations where families or individuals are homeless (very rare), or at extreme risk of becoming homeless. Their staff fields calls, and office visits, directly from people in acute need, such as those who may be at risk of becoming homeless. It is routinely assessing the individual needs of persons and households who

are at risk of being homeless, or who are homeless (the latter instance is very rare). They also interact with an array of officials from area health and social service agencies, and community non-profits, that provide support for individuals with pressing shelter or economic needs, including food insecurity, and including persons and households who have one or more members with special needs. The same Department is also available to make rapid connections with State mental health officials.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority has 15 EHV Vouchers, while not funded by Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Funds, these are a resource and a first resort. The qualification for EHV vouchers is limited to individuals who are homeless, at risk of homelessness; fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking; or recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent a family's homelessness or having high risk of housing instability.

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.

Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority has 15 EHV Vouchers, not funded using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Funds, which are a resource and first resort. The CDBG Entitlement Program's focus on infrastructure and public services will beneficially assist reductions in the cost of living in this community. It will bolster the economic base and people's ability to avoid the risk of being homeless. A solid and sustained economy will provide capacity for more rapid recovery when people face economic or housing instability.

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.

A focus on infrastructure-based economic development and public services enables a better cost of living for all people with constrained incomes. Public services carried out in public facilities assisted with Community Development Block Grant entitlement funds can assist persons receiving services and support, from public or private agencies, or who are at-risk, such as through the provision of emergency services, healthcare services, or older/elderly persons.

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

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

Most underground infrastructure in this community is less than 50 years old, so capital assets like pipes are not envisioned to constitute lead hazards, however, screenings can be conducted within infrastructure initiatives to confirm the absence of such types of risks. Few buildings in the Village were built before 1980, but if there is Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) activity involving buildings like public properties, there can be screenings for the presence of lead-based paint to remediate. Given the predominantly low age of housing stock in Kiryas Joel, there is a low proportion and small number of the housing units that were built before 1980, CDBG programming does not have a housing component.

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

There is a very low portion of all infrastructure and buildings in this community that was constructed before 1980, so there is a low potential for lead hazards. There is not a housing Community Development Block Grant sub-program component. Within, infrastructure and public service projects development, there can be appropriate screenings for potential lead hazards and mitigation structured when it were encountered and could pose a risk.

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

There are not Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Community funds proposed to be used for housing programming and projects, so there is not a threshold triggered to integrate actions into housing-oriented policies and procedures.

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

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

Kiryas Joel has a significantly high rate of poverty. This programming is designed to broadly improve the community’s economic environment. It is organized to provide public services to assist as many people as practicable who are in poverty. Since there are such widespread conditions of people with limited incomes, there is focus on creating equitable conditions within the public and non-profit sectors so many people can benefit from them. This approach will assist with establishing adequate infrastructure and public services, as well as social services. These conditions are intended to stimulate needed private investments. All of the goals are particularly germane and have an orientation to this objective, including:

- 1A. Improve Public Facilities.
- 2A. (Provide) Public Services Support.

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

As part of achieving basic and affordable living situations, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) strategies are oriented to and are being structured to establish, enhance, and sustain critical public facilities the entire community population, which is significantly of low- and moderate-income, relies on. By providing for a comprehensively lower cost of living in this community, there will be progress towards a better quality of life. Other CDBG programming efforts aim to create and sustain essential public services and supporting the effort to achieve a better quality of life, and an improved and cost of living in this community. There will be aggressive efforts outside of this CDBG program to assist with substantially enhanced affordable housing choices.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be ongoing with actions thoroughly documented, both in terms of program operational performance and fiscal metrics. The Village Administrator will lead program development and staff at the Village offices, at 56 Forest Road, and will maintain fully compliant, written, up to date records with assistance from contracted community development consultants. The community development consultants will undertake drafting of the CAPER, the next AAP, and any necessary modifications to the Consolidated Plan. Each year, forward looking documentation will contain a concise executive summary including the objectives and outcomes identified for the next stage of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) planning and execution.

Village staff will document financial undertakings, including any project-specific expenditures or revenues, and make a record of all publicity and outreach, inclusive of required public hearings, other public information actions and input gathering measures. Summary written descriptions will be maintained of public comments received and treatments for each comment.

Records will document the resolutions of the Village Trustees, specifically those which represent definitive actions pertaining to CDBG entitlement funds utilization and the posting and adoption of draft or final controlling documents. The records will include key guidance pertaining to this municipality's CDBG administration. Fiscal management and control will be provided through annual accounting reviews and there will be periodic review of management practices and program and project measures or potential refinements to identify any potential recommended modifications to operating procedures which may be advisable.

The Village has experience forming and administering monitoring programs encompassing public facilities as well as public service activities in conjunction with prior CDBG awards from New York State. This planned programming will be carried out consistent with the latest version of HUD's Community Planning & Development Monitoring Handbook (6509.2), inclusive of its Chapter 3. The Village will establish a self-monitoring plan and use performance measures to monitor projects.

The Village will maintain information on the draft and final annual action plans, performance reports, substantial document amendments, applications, forms, procedures, and guidelines. The Village will also

maintain files with records that include, but are not limited to public notices, correspondence (including complaints), Environmental Review Records, applications, applications for funding, procurement activities, documentation on funded projects, routine project reporting and audit findings. In the public services realm, applicants for CDBG funding will be required to submit standards and procedures that they will use to monitor and report on the progress of their projects.

EXPECTED RESOURCES

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

Introduction:

The Village of Kiryas Joel is receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Community funding for the first time in 2024. Program Year 2024 is the first year of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan. The Village was notified by HUD the annual allocation will be \$684,885. There are no anticipated direct receipts for entitlement Home or ESG funds, or other CDBG funds such as for CDBG-DR or -CDBG-CV.

Expected Resources:

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public Federal	Public Improvements	\$684,885	\$0	\$0	\$684,885	\$2,739,540	The first year CDBG annual allocation is multiplied by 4 to obtain the expected finding for Program Years 2025-2028.

Table 54: Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program does not have specific requirements to match or leverage the use of entitlement funding based on how it is expected to be applied in 2024. The Village does not pledge a specific match. The Village does not expect to allocate funds for administration to match the part of CDBG funds directly expended for such purpose.

Now that the Village is an entitlement community, there is a known budget available for a five-year planning and action term. It will be easier to leverage broad overall action within the community using these known available Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Including in this first year, community and economic development programming can be carried out economically and it can be done with more certainty. This is because it will not be necessary to annually compete with other communities for State discretionary CDBG allocations. That process can end up slowing the pace of community development, as local officials must wait to ascertain whether it will receive an annual award and they are forced to dedicate funds and time to pursue grants. There are clear descriptions regarding the intended

utilization of Program Year 2024 CDBG public facilities expenditures, along with the specific purpose of the funds deployment, which will document why there is not duplication of benefits.

The Village is pursuing State funding to leverage public facilities investments. The CDBG funds may serve as required State matches, depending on circumstances associated with each individual case and applicable rules. The Village is acting to advance complete streets as it addresses a series of transportation capital improvements, as described in the Village's 2020 Traffic Impact Study, by Creighton Manning Engineers. The Village seeks to upgrade and enhance intersections, comprehensively retrofit key corridors, and is planning sidewalk and other system upgrades. A federally supported 'Safe Streets for All' Plan and aligned action strategy is being developed to build momentum. Additionally, in 2023 the Village received a \$9,000,000 grant from DASNY for a retrofit of Forest Road and other actions, and in January 2024, it pursued State approvals for \$8,732,800 for two Pedestrian Bridges over Bakertown Road and Forest Road. Allocations like those will leverage quality intermodalism. These actions are indicators of progress and momentum.

The planned CDBG funds allocation will be directed at establishing a South Village Connector Road and Pedestrian Improvement Project. This Project will be located in the vicinity of Daj Boulevard, Riminev Road starting at Quickway Road up to the Meron Road intersection and until Nininger Road. This effort will generate public facilities modernization in the southern part of the Village. The action will bolster the street grid, improve multimodal access, and aid livability as it enables residents of the whole area to more easily connect to the business districts and nearby areas. The infrastructure upgrades and investments will stimulate significant, but undefined, adjacent private investment. There is extensive new housing around this location, such as at the base of Nininger Road, that is at or near completion. Landowners contemplating new development, or redevelopment, will be convinced, based on this public facility action to modernize the grid, that there is a public sector commitment to achieve and sustain a community environment that is conducive to building and development.

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

The Village owned street system comprises a large segment of publicly owned property. The planned complete streets public facility investment will at least partly use these assets. Use of the public street for the proposed enhancements will enable and advance transportation choice and equity. It will be possible for numerous residents, who frequently walk based on cultural tradition, who lack access to cars, and/or who cannot afford to own one or multiple autos, to more readily undertake walking trips, and make transit connections on the public facility receiving underwriting investment. The investment will establish and enhance sidewalks and street facilities all people can use to safely and easily move about the community actively on-foot. The improved sidewalks and overall better street system will support better public transit delivery, as the bus system operates using public streets and people walk to bus stops, and there is transit infrastructure, such as bus shelters, often situated on public sidewalks.

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information:

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A. Improve Public Facilities	2024	2026	Non-Housing Community Development Transport	Village Jurisdiction Wide	Expand/ Improve Public Facilities	CDBG: \$684,885	1 - Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit: 25,686 persons assisted

Table 55: Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions:

Goal Name	Goal Description
1A. Improve Public Facilities	Improve, establish, modernize and sustain essential and critical public facilities that will create and enhance a decent public infrastructure environment that supports community members, and which enables community and economic development, inclusive of supporting transportation choice, housing creation and management.

Table 56: Goal Descriptions

PROJECTS

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction:

As per Federal guidance within 24 CFR 91, the Village of Kiryas Joel has prepared this 2024 Annual Action Plan for submission for the new Village entitlement Community Development Block Grant Community Development Programs. The development, public review, and submission of the final submission document is a requirement for direct financial assistance under HUD’s funding under the Community Development Block Grant Program. This Plan contains the proposed budget for 2024 with percentages proposed to be applied for the final allocation amounts.

Projects:

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Improve Public Facilities

Table 57: Project Information

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

Since this is a new Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Community and public facilities are the focus of the five-year Consolidated Plan, it is consistent that the allocation priority in Program Year 2024, outside of a limited and basic increment assigned to program administration, solely focuses on the category for conducting Public Facilities & Improvements. Specifically, it will be used for development of the South Village Connector and Pedestrian Improvement Project.

The allocation layouts are:

- CDBG Public Facilities & Improvements (85.0%)
- CDBG Program Administration (15.0%)

As discussed in the Strategic Plan, Kiryas Joel has significant poverty. The local CDBG program is structured to broadly improve the community’s economic environment by upgrading, modernizing, and expanding its infrastructure base and attendant public facilities service capacity. A focus in PY24 on Public Facilities & Improvements will provide a means to practicably serve many or all residents. Personal and household incomes are limited; therefore, the focus is on creating and sustaining public facilities that deliver broad and equitable public service by supporting many people in simultaneously benefit from these capital investments. This approach of establishing decent infrastructure to sustain the economy plus support households in managing their costs of living, will create conditions favorable for wealth creation, and stimulate needed private investments, including creation of affordable housing options.

The Village administration is advancing many critical capital initiatives and is actively striving to upgrade all aspects of local infrastructure. Combined with the fact the Village has prior experience administering

multiple NYS discretionary CDBG awards for capital facilities, there should be no obstacles developing the planned PY24 investment for development of the South Village Connector Road and Pedestrian Improvement Project. The Village can perform timely construction and closeout.

A modest 15% Program Administration figure, or \$102,732.75, will enable the Village to cover costs for preparing future program documents including generating a CAPER, the next AAP, setting up and conducting administration using HUD's online systems, establishing record keeping and financial management systems, and making any needed adjustments to required program documentation. It will ensure quality program set-up the community can benefit from for years to come. Furthermore, using this capital facilities focus, the systems for CDBG entitlement community administration will be established.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information:

The priorities established for the first year, 2024, are consistent with the above Strategic Plan (SP) and goals set forth in the whole 5-year Consolidated Plan. These priorities were informed by public outreach and input gathering, inclusive of a needs assessment hearing and a 2nd public hearing, structured in May 2024, that was geared to receiving feedback on the whole proposed CDBG program, including but not limited to the Consolidated Plan that was posted for public comment, inclusive of this AAP.

The Program Year 2024 CDBG funding allocation will be fully used for developing the South Village Connector Road & Pedestrian Improvement Project (outside of an administrative set aside). This multi-component street construction project will serve the whole Low-Moderate Income Area (LMA). The funds will be used to upgrade the street and construct new intersections (CDBG Matrix Code 03K). This will include upgrading above and below ground utilities, installing pedestrian and traffic safety improvements, plus establishing bus pullover(s).

The street reconstruction will deliver improved multimodal east-west access in the southern part of the Village. It will generate an areawide benefit as it enables residents to connect with the western civic core and business district at Garfield and Forest Roads. Moreover, the project will support and enhance the grid and its interconnectivity by not requiring all trips in this area to use Bakertown Road. The action will support pedestrian level of service plus relieve congestion around Bakertown Rd. and Acres Rd. There are 1,600 newly constructed housing units being occupied on Nininger Road at Veyoel Moshe Gardens complex. This CDBG project will enhance multimodal level of service by enabling direct routes into the center of community and addressing pedestrian safety, including for 9,000 residents of the new complex.

Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date	Estimate # & type of families that will benefit from proposed activities	Location Description	Planned Activities
South Village Connector Road and Pedestrian Improvement CDBG Public Facility Project	Village Jurisdiction Wide	1A. Improve Public Facilities	Expand/ Improve Public Facilities (Code: 03K Street Improvements) with LMA Benefit.	\$684,885	Construct new complete street and upgrade intersections. Address sidewalk, utilities/drainage, traffic safety and bus pullovers.	June 2027	25,686 persons (4,662 families) with an estimated 22,270 LMI persons (and 4,042 LMI families)	Construct street upgrade/ connection in the vicinity of Daj Boulevard, Riminev Road starting at Quickway Road up to the Meron Road intersection and until Nininger Road in southeast quadrant of Village.	Street development/ coordinated by Village Administrator's office

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The Village is pursuing a jurisdiction-wide approach for its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programming. It does not intend to designate more limited/focused targeted areas in Program Year 2024. Funding is being made available for the whole jurisdiction. Within the whole 2024 CDBG program year, the CDBG entitlement funds will provide low- and moderate-income residents with a suitable living environment. The eligible activities focus on public/community facilities, which is also the largest focus in the Consolidated Plan based on its assignment of funding priorities.

Geographic Distribution:

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Jurisdiction wide	100

Table 58: Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically:

There is widespread poverty and significant low- and moderate-income population residing across this primarily residential community. This is why the decision was made to have a Village jurisdiction-wide geographic focus, and not one that is targeted to specific areas. The structure of investments will provide for uniform and equitable exposure/realization of the benefits that emanate from this Community Development Block Grant programming. The South Village Connector Road & Pedestrian Improvement Project will have a broad geographic impact that will benefit high proportions of residents.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction:

Affordable Housing by Support Requirement:

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

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

Affordable Housing by Support Type:

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

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

Discussion:

The Village is receiving only CDBG Entitlement Community funds, it is not receiving any HOME funding as part of the award this year. There is no proposed program activity covering an annual goal or objectives for housing in PY2024. This type of focus was purposefully not selected as it considered difficult to generate a broad-based and equitable impact on the low- and moderate-income population, with the CDBG resources available, if it were applied towards housing-related programming.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction:

There are no Community Development Block Grant allocations planned that will underwrite activities directly conducted by the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority, or which will improve the stock of public housing, or the pool of structures that are involved in supporting housing for persons who use vouchers.

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

As noted, there are no expected direct Community Development Block Grant entitlement funding expenditures in the 2024 Program Year for the benefit of the PHA. Considering the PHA’s operations,

which are distinct from the consistent actions brought forth in this AAP, just as in prior years, the rents of the PHA will be structured as per federal regulations and guidelines so they are affordable to income qualifying persons and households. All types of available types of Vouchers, including Special Purpose Vouchers, will be administered in full compliance with HUD regulations.

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

There are no expected direct Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funding expenditures in the 2024 Program Year for the benefit of the PHA or its service population. Under the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA)'s resources, residents of KJPHA benefit from public housing rental assistance which may enable them to build financial savings and could enable them to purchase income assisted homes in the future. The Village and PHA frequently collaborate with the Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization (KJCHDO) – which has a track record providing homebuyer assistance. The partnership of these entities helps bolster the economy and it ensures economic integration of PHA residents into the community.

To encourage residents to become more involved with the management of KJPHA property, and to participate in homeownership and job searches, the KJPHA staff has posted flyers regarding available resources to assist with financial planning and homeownership, including those which highlight the program offerings available from the KJCHDO. The PHA staff also publicizes job training opportunities.

PHA staff meets routinely with individual tenants and conducts periodic meetings involving PHA residents and the community. Both types of sessions include opportunities for participants to provide input on KJPHA's programming. The sessions may also provide public information and education on topics like home ownership and job training. These are used to identify planning and threshold reporting the KJPHA is conducting, and they identify ways that residents can supply feedback on these efforts. These same forums are used to highlight ways that KJPHA residents can become more directly involved in interacting with staff during their facilities management and programming.

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

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

[AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220\(i\)](#)

Introduction:

Describe the jurisdiction's one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs.

The Village is receiving only CDBG Entitlement Community funds. There is no proposed program expenditure under this AP-65 category in PY2024. There are high proportions of people who are in poverty and with extremely low-incomes in this community. The overall strategies proposed for supporting this

sub-population and improving economic conditions are deliberately broad-based in terms of their anti-poverty orientation since there is a need to benefit broad segments of the entire limited income population residing in this community.

It is a goal for people to be aware of the Village Social Services Department; the supports it provides, and the connections it can assist, in order to help people bolster their immediate living situations, and reduce threats to and end homelessness. When acute conditions arise, and persons and households are in situations of extreme risk and may need access to medical services, income, food, shelter and other crucial supports they can turn to the Village Social Services Department. A goal is for the annual publicity provided by the Social Services Department to reach 3,000 adults.

The goals for reducing homelessness are oriented to make sure people with no incomes and extremely low-incomes, or who face sudden disruptions in their lives, experience a better economic environment, so they do not become homeless. Local officials recognize housing is a cornerstone of economic development of this community and plays a crucial role in people attaining basic stability. Yet, they are focusing on investing in quality public facilities infrastructure, which will stimulate and enable private investment in housing. The Village can promote support available through Emergency Housing Vouchers, which are intended to support individuals and households who are homeless, or at risk of homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

The Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA) has allied programming. While there are no Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) direct project expenditures for addressing housing or homelessness, the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons will continue to be advanced and sustained using KJPHA's programming, which has 15 Emergency Housing Vouchers. The Emergency Housing Vouchers are limited to individuals who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking; or recently homeless and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent a person's or family's homelessness, and for persons and households having high risk of housing instability. It is not expected for CDBG direct funds to be used to address these needs, however, there may be complimentary progress on this topic as Village staff and consultants advance CDBG program administration.

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

For the sake of this Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) annual planning, it is noted the Village CDBG programming is organized to provide for general consistency with existing efforts of the Kiryas Joel Public Housing Authority (KJPHA). Besides the above discussed Emergency Housing Vouchers, the KJPHA administers Mainstream vouchers that assist non-elderly persons with disabilities. They are administered using the same rules as other housing choice vouchers. The KJPHA funding and financial reporting for Mainstream vouchers is separate from the regular tenant-based voucher program.

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

There is no proposed program activity covering homeless and other special needs activities in PY2024. As part of State-level planning to provide a continuum of mental health, on February 21, 2024, the Governor announced expansion of the “Safe Operations Support” (SOS) initiative, administered by NYS Office of Mental Health, within Orange County (<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-announces-34-million-safe-options-support-initiative-expands-long-island>). That program addresses rehousing individuals experiencing homelessness and is designed to help them find stability. The expansion of the SOS team in this area can be used to address links between homelessness, behavioral health challenges and unmet mental health needs. The dedicated SOS intervention team serves to connect vulnerable individuals, and who may be in crisis, with housing and mental health services. State-level efforts are at the same time addressing hospital discharge regulations, to ensure follow-up care for individuals leaving emergency and inpatient psychiatric settings. If a crisis arises in this community, staff in the Village Social Services Department need to be directly aware of the SOS system and supports. With this specialized form of support, through awareness, if and as needed, Village staff can be prepared to help make connections for people who may face mental impairments. It will provide a means for helping such person, or persons, access resources available from SOS, and when acute conditions arise, people who are at extreme risk can receive help stabilizing their immediate living situations and potentially accessing medical services, shelter or other crucial supports.

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

Introduction:

The approach being applied in this AAP is to provide a quality living environment which aids the local cost of living for the high number of low- and moderate-income residents. The community has no identified policy barriers to either dense housing, or barriers which inhibit housing affordability.

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

There has been rigorous review of the web of existing local policies; yet, there is not identification of barriers to affordable housing development or sustainable housing management. There is a permissive zoning code, and local policies, influencing land use management, plus the building and associated fees are not costly or excessive. While local property taxes are considered an example of a regressive tax imposing a cost burden on the high proportion of low- and moderate-income people living in this Village, the Village depends on regional officials supplying property tax relief. Leaders continue to advocate for regional changes in taxation policies influencing a less adverse impact on the high proportion of low-income persons

residing here. The community can also seek to identify barriers that may prevent it from accessing a higher level of County, State and Federal funds that can help underwrite the costs of public administration in this impoverished community that depends heavily on external funding support. There is a concern this community often faces antisemitism. Local leaders can promote banks, and other parties, to take affirmative steps to provide loans and make investments in this community, while making sure this community is not the victim of hate crimes or institutional discrimination. The community can also advocate for zoning in adjacent municipalities that is more permissive. This can enable housing opportunities, including multifamily construction and inclusionary standards to ensure affordable housing options are available.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.220(k)

Introduction:

There is no planned CDBG expenditures in PY2024 for Other Actions. Objectives were identified and calibrated using the needs assessment phase of the project, which included an extensive analytical process and a scan of priorities outlined in community's policy documents, including the Comprehensive Plan and other subject-specific plans. It is also based on a broad consultation process that was used to identify interests around issues and subjects that can be addressed in the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

The actions the Village plans to undertake during the next year focus on reducing the number of poverty-level families by improving the community's economic base and public sphere – specifically, it is heavily focused on public facilities investments. There will be efforts to support and enable quality administration and compliance with the applicable Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement community framework. The Village will Indirectly, there will be enhanced coordination between public and private groups providing services to the non-homeless special needs population. The Village may provide outreach among housing and social service agencies to identify priorities and mechanisms to address them. The CDBG program's efforts aim to stimulate a lower cost of living/wealth generation across this poverty-stricken community.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

This Plan is oriented to public facilities/infrastructure activities and related administration. The Village works to identify ways for the funded activities to serve as matches and help leverage separately beneficial housing development. The Village continues to collaborate with local housing and community development organizations, including Kiryas Joel Community Housing Development Organization, in order to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards:

The public facility project undertaking will screen for the potential presence of lead-based hazards. Since most facilities were constructed after 1980, the potential for finding such risks is low. Should lead-based hazards be discovered, there will be actions identified to remediate potential for adverse exposures. There is not a housing program sub-component, so action in that sphere is not contemplated.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families:

The Village is structuring initiatives to help reduce the number of residents that are in poverty. These involve public facilities initiatives aimed at removing blighted conditions, sustaining, and even enhancing the levels of service provided by different infrastructure and public service offerings available or proposed to be available. Any planned Community Development Block Grant public facilities investments in achieving more complete streets will benefit poverty-level families and reduce their ranks.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure:

The Village is now an entitlement community. The routine annual efforts to advance the Community Development Block Grant programming will be a means for enhanced coordination between many local and regional involved and interested parties. There are specific evaluation, monitoring and reporting requirements the jurisdiction will be responsible for. It is required to define and describe its consolidated planning performance standards and the methods for evaluating sub-actions and funds allocations.

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

Using the ongoing cycle of Community Development Block Grant planning and implementation, the array of participants and collaborating parties can obtain regular and detailed awareness of performance objectives and metrics being used. They can incorporate them into their own systems and practices and in coordination with the Village. During the public outreach and engagement processes instituted around the CAPERs and AAPs, the public and private housing and social service agencies will be routinely involved in the Village's systems of comprehensive community and economic development.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

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

Introduction:

This is the first year the community is receiving Community Development Block Grant entitlement funding. There is no available program income as this program initiative is only just starting in 2024.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements:

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

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

Appendix 1:

Needs Assessment Stage CDBG Hearing #1:

Hearing Notice, Proof of Publication, Proof of Public Display and Summary of
Hearing Proceedings.

VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL,
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK,
PUBLIC HEARING & PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD NOTICE
ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM NEEDS AND
PREPARATION OF AN ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, February 22, 2024 at 7:00 p.m.** in the meeting room at the Town of Palm Treet Justice Court, 46 Bakertown Road, Kiryas Joel, NY. The purpose is to receive public comments on the preparation of a Village of Kiryas Joel 5-year Consolidated Plan.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an entitlement grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This hearing and comment period will provide an opportunity for interested parties to comment regarding housing and non-housing community development needs, to identify possible ways to address such needs, to identify housing impediments, fair housing needs and potential ways to affirmatively further fair housing.

The federal CDBG program is administered by the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, which will make funding available to the Village of Kiryas Joel for the 2024 program year for housing, economic development, public facilities, public infrastructure, and planning activities, with a principal purpose of benefitting low/ moderate income persons. Assistance under the CDBG Program must meet one of three national objectives: benefit to low and moderate-income persons; elimination of slums and blight; or, urgent needs affecting the health and safety of the community. No less than seventy percent (70%) of grant funds must be used for activities benefiting low and moderate-income persons and the benefit area must contain at least fifty-one percent (51%) low and moderate income residents. This hearing will allow for citizen participation in identifying needs and will inform drafting of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, 2024 Annual Action Plan, and in conducting Fair Housing needs assessment and planning, to aid in the formation of an Analysis of Impediments for Fair Housing.

The hearing and process is being conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and Section 570.486, Subparts D and I of the CFR, and in compliance with the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Comments on this CDBG planning and programming will be received February 7 through March 11, 2024, either in-person during routine business hours, by email, or by mail with the submission directed to: Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949. The Village office is at 51 Forest Road, Kiryas Joel, NY 10950. The email is mgruber@vokj-ny.org. The phone number is (845) 783-8300.

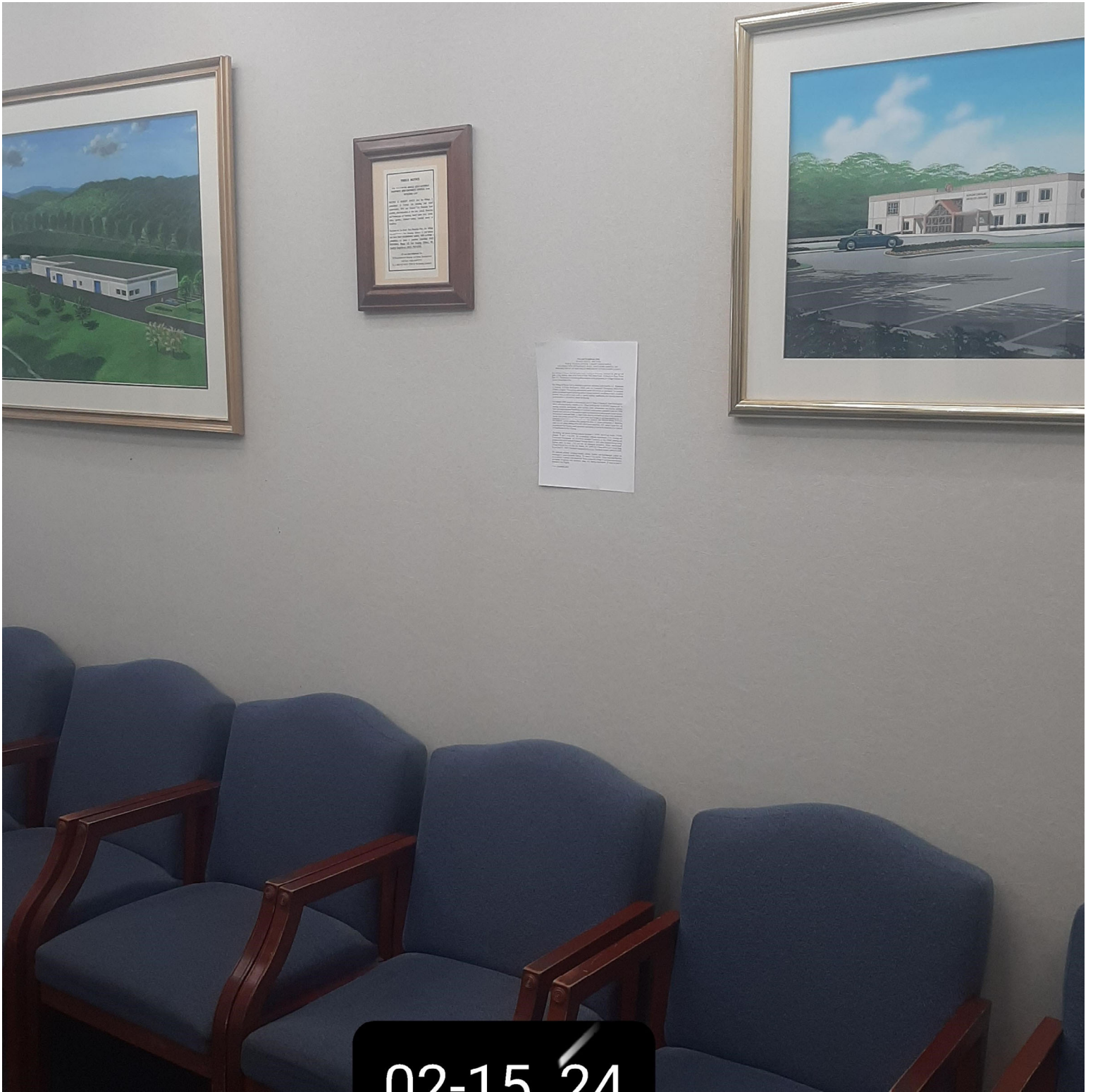
All interested residents including minority, women, disabled and disadvantaged persons are encouraged to attend this public hearing. The Justice Court and the Village Municipal Building are accessible to persons with disabilities. Please contact the Village if special accommodations are needed for persons with disabilities, those with hearing impairments, or those in need of translation from English.

Dated: February 6, 2024

Welcome
to the
VILLAGE
of
KIRYAS
JOEL



02 15 24



02-15 24



VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL
PUBLIC HEARING & 30 DAY COMMENT PERIOD NOTICE

The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 22, 2024 at 7:30 PM. The purpose of the public hearing is to discuss the proposed 2024-2025 Budget and to receive comments from the community.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an assessment grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The hearing and comment period will provide an opportunity for residents to provide input on the proposed budget and to discuss the proposed assessment grant and how it will be used to fund various community development projects.

The public hearing will be held at the Village of Kiryas Joel, 44 East Main Street, Kiryas Joel, NY 10921. The hearing will be held from 7:30 PM to 9:00 PM. The hearing will be held in the Village of Kiryas Joel, 44 East Main Street, Kiryas Joel, NY 10921. The hearing will be held in the Village of Kiryas Joel, 44 East Main Street, Kiryas Joel, NY 10921.

Kiryas Joel

Come get involved!

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE

ON SAFE STREETS FOR ALL PLAN

WHEN 7:30-9:00 PM
Thursday
Feb. 22

WHERE Town of Palm Tree
Justice Court
44 Eastmain Rd
Kiryas Joel, NY



WHAT This open house meeting is a chance for the community to share your thoughts on the proposed traffic safety plan for the Village of Kiryas Joel. Come on out to get your input heard about the plan and possible benefits. There is no cost to attend and the meeting will be held from 7:30-9:00 PM. The meeting will be held in the Justice Court, 44 Eastmain Rd, Kiryas Joel, NY.

02-15-24

KIRYAS JOEL BUSINESS CENTER DIRECTORY

David Ekstein
Suite 201

Glanzer Insurance Agency LLC.
Suite 203

Astar Home Capital Inc.
Suite 204

Priority Home Care
Suite 205

Motty's
Suite 206-D

Mazal Media
Suite 301

Capital M Inc.
Suite 303

Ambubill, Inc.
Suite 303

Dart Media
Suite 305

KY Chasuna Mall
3rd Floor Suite 306

Kiryas Joel School District
Suite 401

Ark Mortgage, Inc.
Suite 403

Azar Decorating
Suite 404

Suits
Suite 405

Head Start
Suite 406

RCCS
Suite 407

UTA Mesivta
Suite 501

United Hudson Realty INC.
Suite 502

MK Realty
Suite 504

Brooklyn Financial Group
Suite 506

02-15-24



02-15-24

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING #1
Village of Kiryas Joel CDBG Consolidated Plan

**Community Development Block Grant Program Needs &
Preparation of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice**

Thursday, February 22, 2024
7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Town of Palm Tree Justice Court Building
46 Bakertown Road
Kiryas Joel

On February 26, 2024, the Village of Kiryas Joel held the first public hearing concerning development of a Village of Kiryas Joel Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Program (CDBG) 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan.

Since Kiryas Joel will become a CDBG Entitlement Community under the programming framework of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), this “Needs Assessment” stage hearing was designed to gather public comments on preparing a CDBG 5-year Consolidated Plan. The hearing provided an opportunity for interested persons to: identify community development and housing needs; propose potential solutions, define how to address housing impediments, fair housing needs, and potential fair housing strategies; or provide any related input.

This hearing offered interested persons, community residents and stakeholders a platform in which to ask any questions, or raise any concerns regarding the community development needs and considerations for formulating this plan. A hearing notice was publicized in the local newspaper of record and notices of this hearing were also posted for display at Village Hall, at 51 Forest Road, Kiryas Joel, NY.

Commencing at 7:00 pm, the hearing opened with the Pledge of Allegiance. Mr. Gedalye Szegedin, Village Administrator, was present and called upon David Gilmour, AICP, Senior Planner, Laberge Group, for a presentation describing the process surrounding development of the 5-year Consolidated Plan, as well as the structure of and protocols for this public hearing. This went on for approximately 10 minutes (see attached presentation). Upon conclusion of the presentation, Mr. Gilmour asked for any commentors at the public hearing; however, there were none. Therefore, the public hearing was concluded at 7:30 p.m. The hearing was attended by 18 people, with six adding their name to the Sign-In Sheet (attached), although no one chose to speak.

CDBG Public Hearing #1

Kiryas Joel
Community Development Block Grant
Entitlement Program
2024-2028 Consolidated Plan



FEBRUARY 22, 2024 – 7:00 p.m. – Palm Tree Justice Courthouse



Purpose of CDBG Hearing #1

- Gather public comments on preparing a 5-year Consolidated Plan
- As Kiryas Joel will become a CDBG entitlement Community
- This hearing provides an opportunity for interested persons/ parties to:
 - ❖ Identify community development and housing needs,
 - ❖ Propose solutions, and
 - ❖ Define how to address housing impediments and fair housing needs.



CDBG Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



CBDG Program Framework

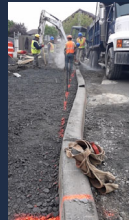
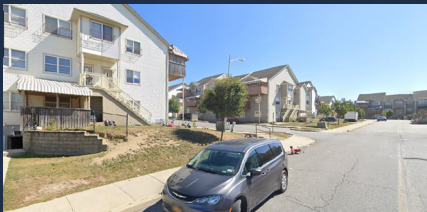
The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program was established in 1974 by the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) to allocate funding for key priority projects that **benefit low and moderate-income communities.**



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024

CBDG Program

- Since 2000, the NYS Office of Community Renewal has administered the CDBG program for NYS municipalities.
- During this time, the Village of Kiryas Joel secured funding for multiple project priorities, including but not limited to:



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024

Summary of CDBG Project AWARDS

<i>CDBG Categories/ Types</i>	<i>Project(s)</i>	<i>CDBG Awards</i>
CDBG-CV	Health Center HVAC/Facility Upgrades	\$2,191,557
Economic Development	Poultry Plant Production/ Expansion Project	\$750,000
Microenterprise	Microenterprise Assistance Program	\$300,000
Economic Development	Poultry Plant Expansion Project	\$300,000
CDBG - HOME	Homeownership Support	\$500,000
Microenterprise	Microenterprise Project	\$200,000
Housing	Assistance to Homebuyers Program (P.A.T.H.)	\$400,000
Public Facilities	Sidewalk Improvements	\$400,000
Public Infrastructure	Backwash Filter (Wastewater Treatment Plant)	\$600,000
Microenterprise Grant	Community Revolving Fund	\$200,000
CDBG	Wastewater	\$594,000
CDBG	Microenterprise	\$200,000
CDBG	Water Filtration & Treatment Plant	\$600,000
CDBG-ED	Microenterprise	\$200,000
CDBG	Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	\$600,000
CDBG	Façade Improvement	\$400,000
CDBG	Water Conservation Program - Water Meters	\$400,000
CDBG	Microenterprise Phase III	\$400,000
CDBG	Microenterprise	\$400,000
CDBG	Comprehensive Revitalization Program	\$384,000
CDBG	Emergency Operations Center	\$400,000
CDBG	Kosher Poultry Plant	\$750,000
CDBG	Women's Services Center	\$750,000

CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



CDBG Entitlement Program

- In 2023, the Village of Kiryas Joel was notified it is eligible to become an “entitlement community”.
- As an “entitlement community”, the Village will receive funds annually in order to implement local priority projects.
- **The first step to becoming an entitlement community is to develop and adopt a Consolidated Plan.**



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



CDBG National Objectives

- CDBG funds must be used to meet/advance a National Objective:
 - ❖ Benefits low & moderate-income persons,
 - ❖ Eliminates slums & blight, or
 - ❖ Addresses urgent community health & safety needs.
- At least 70% of grant funds must benefit low and moderate-income individuals, and the target area must contain at least 51% low- and moderate-income residents



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



Consolidated Plan

- 5-year Timeframe: 2024-2028
- Consolidated Plan outlines Village's population and development needs and aligned community development strategies, covering housing and non-housing subject matter.
- Supported by:
 - ❖ 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP) & AAPs each following year
 - ❖ CAPERs – Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Reports
 - ❖ Fair Housing needs assessment and plan.



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



Purpose of CDBG 'Needs Assessment' Hearing #1

- Gather public comments on preparing 5-year Consolidated Plan
- This hearing provides an opportunity for interested parties to:
 - ❖ Identify needs,
 - ❖ Propose solutions, and
 - ❖ Address housing impediments and fair housing needs.



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



Public Comment Period

- All interested residents, including minorities, disabled and disadvantaged persons, are encouraged to participate
- Comments on CDBG planning & programming will be accepted: **February 7 through March 11, 2024.**
- Contact Village for special accommodations, including for those needing translation from English.

CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



Contacting Village/ Submitting Public Comments

- Submissions should be directed to Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, using the address provided.
- **In Person:** Visit Village offices during routine business hours
- **Email:** Send comments to mgruber@vokj-ny.org
- **Mail:** Address submissions to Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949



CDBG funding assisted Aishes Chayil D'Kiryas Joel Mothers Relief Initiative

CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



Next Steps For this Project/ CDBG Programming

- Obtain feedback using Resident & Business Owner Survey (*please return questionnaires by February 29, 2024*)
- Present Draft Consolidated Plan with 1st Year Annual Action Plan & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing/ Fair Housing Assessment for Public Comment
- Target date for publishing the Draft Plan: ~ April 16, 2024
- 30-day Public Comment Period on Draft Consolidated Plan Materials with Hearing ~ May 2, 2024
- All Comments Considered/ Addressed
- Village Trustees will adopt final Consolidated Plan



CDBG funding assisted Ezras Choilim Health Center (EHC)

CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024



HEARING PROCEDURES

- Sign-in -- in order to make comments
 - ❖ Two minutes per recognized speaker
 - ❖ A person may speak once
- Submissions in writing are encouraged
- **We are not answering questions tonight during the process of receiving hearing testimony** – the purpose of the CDBG hearing is to receive public input on needs and potential approaches to Kiryas Joel community and economic development and future CDBG programming.

CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024





- **Public Comment Period for CDBG Needs Assessment Phase of Kiryas Joel Consolidated Planning Ends on Tuesday, March 11, 2024**
- **Direct Submissions to the Village Administrator**
- **Submit In-Person to the Receptionist at Village Offices - 51 Forest Road during routine business hours**
- **Email comments to: mgruber@vokj-ny.org**
- **Mail submissions to Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949.**

THANK YOU



CDBG Public Hearing #1 – FEBRUARY 22, 2024

Name	Address	Want to Speak/ Provide Hearing Comments?
DAVID GILMOUR	Laberge Group	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Cheskel Glantz	1 KARLIN BLVD #104	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Elyah Farkas	7 Chernobyl ct. #102	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Cheskel Werzberger	10 Lizenski Blvd 301	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Moses Wertheimer	1 LF LN unit 202	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
EMIL GESTETNER		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Noone spoke -	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	DAVID GILMOUR	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	10 people attended	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	DC	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 2:

Documentation from Needs Assessment Stage Community Consultation;

Village of Kiryas Joel Summary of Community Development Questionnaire Responses -
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Consolidated Plan Residents &
Business Owners Survey Informing the CDBG Program Needs Assessment & Analysis of
Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Village of Kiryas Joel

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Consolidated Plan
Residents & Business Owners Survey Informing the CDBG Program Needs Assessment & Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

On February 13, 2024, the Village of Kiryas Joel direct-mailed residents a needs assessment survey in conjunction with formulating a 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan will guide the allocation of new annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program entitlement funding that will be received by the Village from the U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban Development. A newsletter announced the survey and respondents were encouraged to return them March 21, 2024, although some trickled in after that point.

The surveys provided any interested persons with the opportunity to identify any types of needs or concerns, covering but not limited to infrastructure, housing, health care, public service, economic development, transportation, and/or other topics. The Village received responses from 31 homeowners, 37 renters and 4 business owners. All input was thoroughly reviewed and considered. The overall findings are presented within various subject categories in the following table.

- ❖ *By far the most frequently expressed need was for affordable housing.*
- ❖ *Many people want improvements in traffic congestion/ circulation and safety.*
- ❖ *There is strong interest in enhanced healthcare services.*

<u>Needs</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need additional affordable housing; • Promote construction of larger size housing units with 3 or more bedrooms; • Increase the available number of Section 8 assisted/ affordable housing slots; • Provide quality design/ increase space between new developments.
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the need for economical/ accessible healthcare throughout Village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase dentistry and optometry services; ○ Increase public labs, outpatient/ and radiology services; ○ Aizer OB GYN should accommodate more people; ○ Baker Women’s Center should be expanded and provide privacy; ○ Establish/ support the provision of emergency care; • Help cultivate/ increase the number and quality of health-care providers.
Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Short-cuts”/ paths between streets should be paved, lighted and have hand rails; • Public safety services should be available on Saturdays and holidays.

Summary of Community Development Questionnaire Responses
 2024-2028 CDBG Program Consolidated Planning Project



<p>Transit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade bus services, providing: more routes, more buses/ frequency, bus stops; • Add more public transit routes that go beyond the Village’s boundaries/ more shuttles to Walmart and Target; • Public transport should be on a time schedule and have less delays; • Make the bus service free of charge; • Enhance transit offerings for people with late night hours; • Add bus lanes so buses don’t interrupt traffic flows.
<p>Street /Surface Transport Systems (Outside Transit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install traffic lights, stop signs, and crosswalk lighting; • Improve sidewalks and crosswalks; • Provide paving and address potholes; • Add parking spaces everywhere, and require more at new housing developments; • Provide traffic safety officers when school lets out; • Install a pedestrian bridge to over Forest & Acres Road for safety; • Construct underground parking; • Modify Mountain Rd/Forest Rd intersection to enable cars to pick up hitchhikers; • Add more turning lanes; • Provide capacity for moving traffic to pass cars accessing parallel parking; • Enforce penalties for people violating traffic laws; • Use Shabbos & Yom Tov Daj Blvd only for emergency vehicles; • Beautify streetscapes.
<p>Infrastructure & Zoning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality (sometimes the water is brown); • Change zoning to allow 7-8 story buildings; • Eliminate sewer smell from Bakertown-Meron area; • Increase sewer system capacity to accommodate increased population; • Manage drainage/ upgrade systems; • Business vehicles should not be allowed to be stored on residential property.
<p>Senior/ Disability Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install benches on Satmar Drive for elderly to sit while taking a walk; • Add handicap parking spaces at Village Hall, synagogues, wedding halls; • Install elevators in building with more than 2 stories.
<p>Parks & Recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build more parks in the Village; • Add more green spaces throughout the Village; • Create playgrounds, with a suggestion to put playgrounds on building roofs; • Plant more trees on Forest Road.
<p>Social Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist people in the process of accessing food stamps from beginning to end; • Maintain cleanliness throughout Village – provide ticketing for unkempt yards; • Charge people for garbage based on family size; • Enhance the library.
<p>Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 0% interest loans to assist business development; • Commercial operations should be sited within designed building/ areas that are separated from residential streets; • Develop additional commercial space.

Appendix 3:

Documentation from Needs Assessment Stage Community Consultation:

Key Stakeholder Outreach Documents.

2023124 - INVITATION TO SUPPLY FEEDBACK USING THE STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

January 17, 2023

Dear Party Interested in the Future of Kiryas Joel:

The Village of Kiryas Joel was notified it is eligible to receive entitlement community funding through the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG). The aim of that federal funding source is to foster and develop a viable urban community by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, along with expanding economic opportunities, primarily for individuals with low and moderate incomes.

The Village will form a Consolidated Plan, which will be submitted to HUD to serve as the comprehensive housing affordability strategy, community development plan, and submission for funding under this HUD CDBG formula grant program. Currently, Village leaders are gauging needs and taking steps to consult with public and private parties in the community involved with providing assisted housing, health services, social services, and other aspects of community and economic development. The consultation aims to identify and assess potential housing and non-housing community development needs within Kiryas Joel. Additionally, it aims to consider public housing needs, and how to affirmatively further fair housing.

As a community partner, we are inviting you to complete the attached 'Stakeholder Questionnaire' that will assist local leaders in defining future housing and community development needs. Your participation and feedback as a key informant is appreciated. By completing this survey instrument you will provide valuable perspective on pressing goals and objectives for community improvement. It also offers an opportunity for you to supply ideas about how to structure and steer beneficial strategies for community and economic development.

We invite you to complete and return the attached Stakeholder Questionnaire that is being administered on behalf of the Village, as your input is valuable and appreciated. Please return a completed survey, by mail or email, by Thursday, January 26, 2024, sending it to the following contact who you may also reach out to should you have any questions:

Contact:
Laverne Stewart,
Community Development Specialist
Laberge Group
4 Computer Drive West
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 458-7112 Ext. 119
lstewart@labergegroup.com
<http://labergegroup.com/>

VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL

CDBG 5-YEAR CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLAN

STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE

The Village of Kiryas Joel has been identified as a new entitlement community by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Part of the initial steps for a new entitlement community is to create a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 5-year Consolidated Action Plan that identifies specific community development, infrastructure, housing, health care, public service, economic development and/or accessibility needs throughout the Village.

We are asking for your assistance, as a community stakeholder, to identify specific needs in the Village of Kiryas Joel that can be included in the 5-year Consolidated Plan.

Q1 *Background/Organization Description*

Please provide a brief description of the organization/service/business sector that you represent.

Q2 *Benefits and Concerns*

Q2.1 Please describe and quantify the public benefit that your organization provides (please use data from the past 3 years where applicable). Attach additional pages if necessary.

Appendix 4:

CDBG Hearing #2:

Hearing Notice, Proof of Publication, Proof of Public Posting Notice Display & Summary of Hearing Proceedings.

**VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK,
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD & PUBLIC HEARING ON THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM 2024-2028 CONSOLIDATED PLAN, &
PROGRAM YEAR 2024 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, & ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR
HOUSING CHOICE & FAIR HOUSING PLAN**

The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, May 2, 2024 at 7:00 p.m.** at the Town of Palm Tree Justice Court, 46 Bakertown Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY. The purpose is to receive any and all comments on the proposed Village of Kiryas Joel 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. At this hearing there will be a review of the proposed budgets for the program and first program year, and goals and objectives relative to community development, with specific attention given to the needs of low/ moderate income (LMI) persons and/or households within the Village, as well as the potential community impacts.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an entitlement grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This hearing and public comment period provides an opportunity for any interested party to supply input on these documents, including but not limited to any commentary on housing and non-housing community development needs or interests and ways to address them.

The CDBG program administered by HUD will make funds available to the Village of Kiryas Joel for program years 2024-2028 for housing, economic development, public facilities/ infrastructure, or planning activities, with a principal purpose of benefitting LMI persons. CDBG assistance must meet one of three national objectives: benefit to LMI income persons; elimination of slums and blight; or, urgent needs affecting the health and safety of the community. No less than 70% of the grant must be used for activities benefiting LMI persons and the benefit area must contain at least 51% LMI residents. This hearing will allow for citizen input regarding the Draft 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, Draft 2024 Annual Action Plan, and Draft Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. These documents are available on the CDBG Program website at: <https://labergegroup.com/KiryasJoelConsolidatedPlan/> and may also be accessed at the Village offices during standard office hours Sunday through Friday.

The process will be conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and Section 570.486, Subparts D and I, in compliance with requirements of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Comments on this documentation will be received April 16 through May 17, 2024, either in-person during standard business hours, by email, or by mail with submissions directed to: Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949. The Village office is at 51 Forest Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY 10950. The phone is (845) 783-8300. Emails can be sent to mgruber@vokj-ny.org. There will be a summary of all comments received, and discussion of comments not accepted along with reasons why, which will be attached to the final plan proposed for action by the Village Board and submission to HUD.

Having a Five-Year Consolidated Plan is a requirement for direct financial assistance under the HUD CDBG formula grant program. The Program Year 2024 AAP for the period covering July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 describes the intended allocation and activities in conjunction with the anticipated receipt of \$586,000 of expected CDBG funds within the 2024 Program Year.

All interested residents including minority, women, disabled and disadvantaged persons are encouraged to participate. The Justice Court and the Municipal Building are accessible facilities. Please contact the Village if special accommodations are needed, such as for persons with hearing impairments, or those in need of translation from English.

Dated: April 16, 2024

LOCALiQ

Observer-Dispatch | Daily Messenger
Times Telegram | New Jersey Herald
Times Herald-Record

PO Box 631202 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1202

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION


Moishe Gruber
Accounts Payable
Kiryas Joel, Village
PO BOX 566
MONROE NY 10949

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ORANGE

The Times Herald-Record, a daily newspaper distributed in the Orange, Ulster, Pike, PA and Sullivan Counties, published in the English language in the City of Middletown, County of Orange, State of New York printed and published and personal knowledge of the facts herein state and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issues dated on:

04/18/2024

and that the fees charged are legal.
Sworn to and subscribed before on 04/18/2024



Legal Clerk



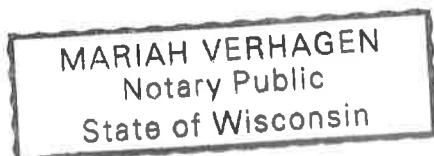
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8.25.26

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Please do not use this form for payment remittance.



VILLAGE OF KIRYAS
JOEL, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW YORK,
NOTICE OF PUBLIC
COMMENT PERIOD &
PUBLIC HEARING ON THE
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
GRANT PROGRAM 2024-2028
CONSOLIDATED PLAN, &
PROGRAM YEAR 2024
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, &
ANALYSIS OF
IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR
HOUSING CHOICE & FAIR
HOUSING PLAN

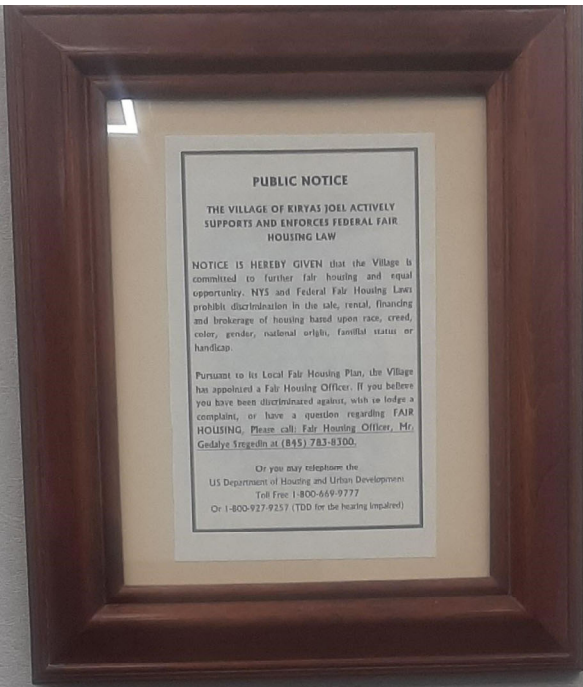
The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on Thursday, May 2, 2024 at 7:00 p.m. at the Town of Palm Tree Justice Court, 46 Bakerstown Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY. The purpose is to receive any and all comments on the proposed Village of Kiryas Joel 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. At this hearing there will be a review of the proposed budgets for the program and first program year, and goals and objectives relative to community development, with specific attention given to the needs of low/moderate income (LMI) persons and/or households within the Village, as well as the potential community impacts.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an entitlement grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This hearing and public comment period provides an opportunity for any interested party to supply input on these documents, including but not limited to any commentary on housing and non-housing community development needs or interests and ways to address them.

The CDBG program administered by HUD will make funds available to the Village of Kiryas Joel for program years 2024-2028 for housing, economic development, public facilities/infrastructure, or planning activities, with a principal purpose of benefiting LMI persons. CDBG assistance must meet one of three national objectives: benefit to LMI income persons; elimination of slums and blight; or, urgent needs affecting the health and safety of the community. No less than 70% of the grant must be used for activities benefiting LMI persons and the benefit area must contain at least 51% LMI residents. This hearing will allow for citizen input regarding the Draft 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, Draft 2024 Annual Action Plan, and Draft Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. These documents are available on the CDBG Program website at: <https://labergegroup.com/KiryasJoelConsolidatedPlan/> and may also be accessed at the Village offices during standard office hours Sunday through Friday.

The process will be conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and Section 570.486, Subparts D and I, in compliance with requirements of the Housing &

Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Comments on this documentation will be received April 16 through May 17, 2024, either in-person during standard business hours, by email, or by mail with submissions directed to: Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949. The Village office is at 51 Forest Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY 10950. The phone is (845) 783-8300. Emails can be sent to mgruber@voki-ny.org. There will be a summary of all comments received, and discussion of comments not accepted along with reasons why, which will be attached to the final plan proposed for action by the Village Board and submission to HUD. Having a Five-Year Consolidated Plan is a requirement for direct financial assistance under the HUD CDBG formula grant program. The Program Year 2024 AAP for the period covering July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 describes the intended allocation and activities in conjunction with the anticipated receipt of \$586,000 of expected CDBG funds within the 2024 Program Year. All interested residents including minority, women, disabled and disadvantaged persons are encouraged to participate. The Justice Court and the Municipal Building are accessible facilities. Please contact the Village if special accommodations are needed, such as for persons with hearing impairments, or those in need of translation from English.
Dated: April 16, 2024



PUBLIC NOTICE

THE VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL ACTIVELY SUPPORTS AND ENFORCES FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING LAW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Village is committed to further fair housing and equal opportunity. NYS and Federal Fair Housing Laws prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, financing and brokerage of housing based upon race, creed, color, gender, national origin, marital status or handicap.

Pursuant to its Local Fair Housing Plan, the Village has appointed a Fair Housing Officer. If you believe you have been discriminated against, wish to lodge a complaint, or have a question regarding FAIR HOUSING, please call: Fair Housing Officer, Mr. Gedalye Sregedin at (845) 783-8300.

Or you may telephone the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Toll Free 1-800-669-9777 Or 1-800-927-9257 (TDD for the hearing impaired)

VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL (ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK)
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD & PUBLIC HEARING ON THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM 2023 AND CONSOLIDATED PLAN &
PROGRAM YEAR 2023 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & ANALYSIS OF IMPROVEMENTS TO FAIR
HOUSING CHOICE & FAIR HOUSING PLAN

The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on Thursday, May 2, 2024 at 7:00 p.m. at the Town of Palm Tree Justice Court, 20 Babcock Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY. The purpose is to receive any and all comments on the proposed Village of Kiryas Joel 2023 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2023 Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Analysis of Improvements to Plan for Affirmatively Fair Housing. At the hearing there will be a review of the proposed budget for the program and first program year, and goals and objectives related to community development, with specific attention given to the needs of low-mobility (LM) persons and/or households within the Village, as well as the potential community impacts.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an investment grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The hearing and public comment period provides an opportunity for any interested party to supply input on these decisions, including but not limited to any commentary on housing and non-housing community development needs or interests and ways to address them.

The CDBG program administered by HUD will make funds available to the Village of Kiryas Joel for program year 2023-2024 for housing, economic development, public facilities, infrastructure or disaster activities, with a principal purpose of assisting LM persons. CDBG assistance may meet one of three national objectives: benefits to LM persons; periodic elimination of blight and hazard; or target needs affecting the health and safety of the community. No less than 70% of the grant must be used for activities benefiting LM persons and the benefit area must contain at least 15% LM residents. The hearing will allow for a citizen input regarding the 2023-2024 Consolidated Plan, 2023 Annual Action Plan, and Draft Analysis of Improvements to Plan for Affirmatively Fair Housing. These documents are available on the CDBG Program website at: <https://affirmative.com/kyriajoeel/consolidatedplan> and may also be accessed at the Village office during regular office hours through 1030.

The process will be conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and Section 370.216, Subpart F and U, in compliance with requirements of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Comments in this regard may be made by mail or by mail with submissions directed to: Village Administration, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 006, Kiryas Joel, NY 10924. The Village office is at 11 Central Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY 10924. It is located at (845) 783-8300. Emails can be sent to registrar@kiryasjoel.com. There will be a summary of all comments received and decisions of the community that are made along with various other information attached to the final plan prepared for review by the Village Board and submission to HUD.

Hoping & Five Year Consolidated Plan is a requirement that direct financial assistance under the HUD CDBG program. The Program Year 2023 AAP for the period covering July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023 describes the intended activities and activities in conjunction with the anticipated receipt of HUD/CDBG of expected CDBG funds within the 2023 Program Year.

All interested individuals including minority, women, disabled and disadvantaged persons are encouraged to participate. The Justice Court and the Municipal Building are wheelchair accessible. Persons using the Village of special accommodations are invited, such as for persons with hearing impairments, or those in need of translation from English.

Dated: April 18, 2024

04-17-24

VILLAGE OF KIRYAS JOEL, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK,
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD & PUBLIC HEARING ON THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM 2024-2028 CONSOLIDATED PLAN, &
PROGRAM YEAR 2024 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, & ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR
HOUSING CHOICE & FAIR HOUSING PLAN

The Village of Kiryas Joel will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, May 2, 2024 at 7:00 p.m.** at the Town of Palm Tree Justice Court, 46 Bakertown Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY. The purpose is to receive any and all comments on the proposed Village of Kiryas Joel 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. At this hearing there will be a review of the proposed budgets for the program and first program year, and goals and objectives relative to community development, with specific attention given to the needs of low/ moderate income (LMI) persons and/or households within the Village, as well as the potential community impacts.

The Village of Kiryas Joel is scheduled to receive an entitlement grant from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. This hearing and public comment period provides an opportunity for any interested party to supply input on these documents, including but not limited to any commentary on housing and non-housing community development needs or interests and ways to address them.

The CDBG program administered by HUD will make funds available to the Village of Kiryas Joel for program years 2024-2028 for housing, economic development, public facilities/ infrastructure, or planning activities, with a principal purpose of benefitting LMI persons. CDBG assistance must meet one of three national objectives: benefit to LMI income persons; elimination of slums and blight; or, urgent needs affecting the health and safety of the community. No less than 70% of the grant must be used for activities benefitting LMI persons and the benefit area must contain at least 51% LMI residents. This hearing will allow for citizen input regarding the Draft 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, Draft 2024 Annual Action Plan, and Draft Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. These documents are available on the CDBG Program website at: <https://labergegroup.com/KiryasJoelConsolidatedPlan/> and may also be accessed at the Village offices during standard office hours Sunday through Friday.

The process will be conducted pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 and Section 570.486, Subparts D and I, in compliance with requirements of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Comments on this documentation will be received April 16 through May 17, 2024, either in-person during standard business hours, by email, or by mail with submissions directed to: Village Administrator, Village of Kiryas Joel, P.O. Box 566, Monroe, NY, 10949. The Village office is at 51 Forest Rd., Kiryas Joel, NY 10950. The phone is (845) 783-8300. Emails can be sent to mgruber@vokj-ny.org. There will be a summary of all comments received, and discussion of comments not accepted along with reasons why, which will be attached to the final plan proposed for action by the Village Board and submission to HUD.

Having a Five-Year Consolidated Plan is a requirement for direct financial assistance under the HUD CDBG formula grant program. The Program Year 2024 AAP for the period covering July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 describes the intended allocation and activities in conjunction with the anticipated receipt of \$586,000 of expected CDBG funds within the 2024 Program Year.

All interested residents including minority, women, disabled and disadvantaged persons are encouraged to participate. The Justice Court and the Municipal Building are accessible facilities. Please contact the Village if special accommodations are needed, such as for persons with hearing impairments, or those in need of translation from English.

Dated: April 16, 2024

04-17-24

DEPARTMENT
OF **COMMUNITY**
SOCIAL SERVICES

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT SCHEDULE CHANGES
The Department of Community Social Services (DSS) is pleased to announce that the appointment schedule for the following services will be changing starting on April 15, 2024. The new appointment schedule is as follows:
[Detailed text of the notice follows, including a list of services and their new appointment times.]

NOTICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICE
WILL BE CLOSED FOR LUNCH
EVERY DAY FROM 12:30 – 1:15.

04-17-24

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING #2
Village of Kiryas Joel CDBG Consolidated Plan

**Hearing on Village of Kiryas Joel Community Development Block Grant Program
2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP), and
the Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.**

Thursday, May 22, 2024
7:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.
Town of Palm Tree Justice Court Building
46 Bakertown Road
Kiryas Joel

On May 22, 2024, the Village of Kiryas Joel held the 2nd public hearing concerning development of a Village of Kiryas Joel Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Program (CDBG) Draft 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Draft Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Draft Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.

The Village of Kiryas Joel will become a CDBG Entitlement Community under the program framework of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). This second hearing involving this programming was focused on obtaining any public comments on the draft posted and publicized CDBG 5-year Consolidated Plan, the Program Year 2024 Draft Annual Action Plan (AAP), and the Draft Analysis of Impediments & Plan for Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. The hearing provided an opportunity for any interested persons to: supply any questions or comments on these draft documents, provide any related input on interests surrounding community development, including as it may relate to potential housing needs; to propose potential solutions, or define ways to address housing impediments, fair housing needs, and potential fair housing strategies.

A hearing notice was publicized in the local newspaper of record. Notices of this hearing were also posted for display at Village Hall, at 51 Forest Road, Kiryas Joel, NY, as well as posted on a project website.

Commencing at 7:00 pm, the hearing was opened by Mr. Gedalye Szegedin, Village Administrator. David Gilmour, AICP, Senior Planner, Laberge Group, was also present (see the attached Sign-In Sheet). There were no members of the interested public who directly attended this hearing. The Village Administrator closed the hearing at 7:15 p.m. with no public comment received during this hearing proceeding. Nor were any comments received on this subject matter in electronic form, in the mail, or delivered in person to the Village Hall, up through the close of the business day at the Village offices on the day of the hearing.

Name	Address	Want to Speak/ Provide Hearing Comments?
David Ginnar	Laberge Group (consultant)	NA Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
GEOFFREY SIEGENDAN		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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