



**City of Harrisburg**  
**2018-2022 Consolidated Plan**  
**Substantial Amendment**

City of Harrisburg  
Department of Building & Housing Development, Bureau of Housing  
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**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:** Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan are found in these sections and highlighted with red narrative text.

ES-05 Executive Summary

PR-15 Citizen Participation

SP-05 Overview

SP-25 Priority Needs

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

SP-45 Goals Summary

**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:** The Substantial Amendment to the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan added a priority need and goal related to economic development for CARES Act funding.

## **Executive Summary**

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

#### **1. Introduction**

The City of Harrisburg (the City) is an entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to invest in local community programs. HUD funds are provided under the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) entitlement programs. All funds must assist low- to moderate-income (LMI) individuals and families. The Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) is the responsible City department for administering these funds.

**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:**

On March 27, 2020 the Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) was signed into law to assist communities in their efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act included supplemental formula allocations to HUD's CPD programs, including CDBG and ESG programs in PY 2020 for the City of Harrisburg. The additional CARES Act funds allocated to Harrisburg was \$1,152,977 for CDBG and \$578,217 for ESG, with related provisions to citizen participation and provisions specific for each grant allocation and allows HUD to waive further program requirements if necessary.

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

##### **Overview**

This Consolidated Plan is for Fiscal Years 2018-2022 (2018-22 Con Plan). It is the strategic plan for allocating and leveraging these entitlement grants. It utilizes qualitative and quantitative data gathered through citizen and stakeholder participation, market analysis, and an assessment of need to identify the highest priority needs in which to direct entitlement dollars. The 2018-22 Con Pan also includes the 2018-19 Annual Action Plan which identifies specific projects and activities the City will undertake in support of the meeting our goals. The following goals were approved to meet the high-priority needs identified by the City (in no particular order or ranking):

- Community development and public improvement projects in low- to moderate-income areas with an emphasis on improvements to City parks, roadways, commercial corridors, gateways, lighting, access for handicapped individuals and public facilities that house organizations that serve low- to moderate-income households.

- Invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, senior health and wellness, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs.
- Improve blighted areas in the City through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight.
- Increase affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households through the development of new and rehabilitated homeownership and rental housing, preserving the existing housing stock and creating new homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers.
- Assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness by creating client appropriate housing opportunities and supportive services.
- Economic development activities through the MOED small business assistance program for job retention.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

The 2017-18 Annual Action Plan was not analyzed for this section as most of the activities associated with this Plan are still ongoing.

During the 2017-18 program year, the City undertook several important projects under its 2016-17 Annual Action Plan in order to reach its 3-year goals under the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. All activities completed under the 2016-17 Annual Action Plan are in alignment with the City's 3-Year Strategic Plan.

In 2016, Harrisburg provided the Capital Area Coalition on Homeless (CACH) with ESG funding. The organization was able to meet many of its goals to provide overnight sheltering and tenant-based rental assistance/rapid rehousing. CACH had expected to assist 929 persons who are classified as homeless. CACH was able to assist 439 persons with emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

In the 2016 Annual Action Plan, the City committed to completing 32 Homeowner Housing Rehabilitations under its Home Rehabilitation Program (HRP), HOME Housing Improvement Program funding provided to our sub-recipients. The City was able to complete 28 home rehabilitation projects, 87% of the expected number of projects.

The City set a goal in 2016 of demolishing 25 buildings that were determined to be in a condition posing a severe risk to public safety. The City was able to demolish 24 buildings during the year or 96% of the annual goal.

The City had a one-year goal of undertaking 75 Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care cases using CDBG funding. The City was able to complete 20 of these cases or 26.67%.

In the 2016 Annual Action Plan, the City was projected to create or retain 17 jobs; however, was not appropriated for this goal. As a result, this goal was not met and 0 jobs were retained or created.

The City through use of CDBG funds provided funding to non-profit sub-recipients to offer a variety of public facility and public services to low/moderate income individuals. The City fell short of its goal to provide 326 individuals with public service activities. During 2017, the City assisted 74 persons or 22.7%. The City had a one-year goal of assisting 1,160 persons with public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit. The City assisted 185 person or 15.95%. The City has hired new leadership at DBHD to improve the delivery of our programs to the community.

#### **SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:**

The City of Harrisburg under the provision of the CARES Act held a 5-day public comment period from May 8, 2020 to May 12, 2020. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/>

A virtual public hearing was held May 28, 2020 at City Council to inform the public of the substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan and the 2019 AAP. HUD provisions eliminate in-person public hearings, but allows grantees the option to hold virtual online hearings.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The City adopted and followed a Citizen Participation Plan to ensure public support for the creation of the 2018-22 Con Plan. The City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation in an effort to engage citizens, public agencies, and non-profit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner, and to identify priority needs.

A general community needs survey, designed to solicit community input was advertised by the City on the City website, and distributed through mass mailings (electronic and postal). Hard copies were available at Harrisburg City Hall, and distributed during community meetings. The survey polled respondents about the level of need in their neighborhood for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by the City as well as solicited input on services that need to be offered.

On February 20, and March 5, 2018, the City held neighborhood public meetings to solicit input from the community regarding the 2018-22 Con Plan. These meetings were held in locations that were ADA compliant. Additionally, we ensured there were Spanish speaking translators, and accommodations for individuals with vision and/or hearing impairments. The City reviewed prior year program performance and obtained citizens views on housing and community development needs, including priority non-housing community development needs. The City had a Spanish translator on hand at each of the meetings to accommodate ESL citizens. Accommodations were available for sight/hearing impaired persons.

To provide potential sub-recipients of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds with information on the application process, the anticipated level of funding and the City's interests, an additional sub-recipient meeting was also held on February 20, 2018. At the meeting the City distributed applications for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

A draft of the 2018-2022 Con Plan was placed on public display on the City's website and a hard copy was available at City Hall beginning on Tuesday May 22, 2018. The public comment period closed Thursday, June 21, 2018. After the mandatory 30-day public comment period, the City Council held a hearing on June 5, 2018, during which it received public comments and allowed potential sub-recipients to present their projects. The City Council voted and approved the funding June 26, 2018. The City Council's Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan budget was initially rejected by the Mayor of Harrisburg. The Council revised the budget which then passed, and was signed by the Mayor. A summary of this is available in the appendix.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

Qualitative feedback collected through the community survey, community forums, sub-recipient meeting, and public hearings provided insight into priority need from the entitlement grant beneficiary perspective. Top priority needs were identified as:

- Programs to help homeowners repair their homes
- Programs to stimulate repairs to rental units
- Programs that assist individuals from becoming homeless
- Additional homeless shelters and transitional housing facilities
- An overall increase in public service programs

Full meeting minutes and summaries are available in the appendix.

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

The City's Priority Needs as described in Section SP-25 align very well with the comments submitted by stakeholders and the general public. No public comments were rejected.

## **7. Summary**

**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT: The Substantial Amendment to the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan added a priority need and goal related to economic development for CARES Act funding.**

# The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	HARRISBURG	Department of Building and Housing Development
HOME Administrator	HARRISBURG	Department of Building and Housing Development
ESG Administrator	HARRISBURG	Department of Building and Housing Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

### Narrative

DBHD is the agency responsible for the development of the Five-Year 2018-22 Con Plan and the 2018-19 Annual Action Plan. DBHD is responsible for the administration of funding and compliance to federal regulations related to the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. Within the DBHD are the Bureaus of Housing and Planning, which will oversee these programs. DBHD contracts with many sub recipient grantees to implement the various programs outlined in the Plan. These organizations are identified through the planning process.

### 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**

The City consulted with numerous organizations, individuals, community groups, stakeholders and municipal departments when preparing the Plan.

**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 City launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with various City departments, the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA), community stakeholders, local non-profit service providers and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within the 2018-22 Con Plan.

Aside from direct citizen participation described in the Citizen Participation section below, HBDB consulted with public and assisted housing service providers, including HHA and social service organizations in order to assess community needs, establish priorities, identify goals and build a foundation for future endeavors. HHA plays a large role in providing and managing housing programs covered by this plan. As a result, DBHD consulted with HHA to solicit input on the needs of residents in public housing complexes throughout the City. DBHD also solicited input from various social service organizations with an emphasis on those who serve homeless populations, children and youth and seniors.

Throughout the coordination with diverse groups and organizations, several themes emerged that led to the development of the goals and objectives outlined in the plan. Affordable housing for renters and buyers, recreation and after-school programs for children and adolescents, improved parks and playgrounds, homelessness assistance, job training and employment programs for area residents were identified as current and emerging needs in the City. In addition, the need for continued coordination and collaboration between agencies, local governments, other grantors, other City agencies and the schools was also discussed.

**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**

Since 2000, CACH, whose mission is to educate, mobilize the community and coordinate services to prevent and reduce homelessness in the Capital Region, has been the planning body for both the County of Dauphin (the County) and the City. The City has a partnership with CACH that qualifies their submission

to the HUD as a Consolidated Application under the Continuum of Care (CoC) Application. The CoC was awarded funding to provide for emergency shelter, transitional housing, supportive permanent housing, and employment training to serve homeless people in the County.

Because of the high rates of homelessness among individuals with disabilities, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, seniors, veterans, the CoC and their more than 70 partner agencies serve all of the persons in these categories of need. It also caters to families, families with children, and unaccompanied youth who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. In addition, the CoC conducts an annual Point in Time (PIT) survey counting homeless people in the county. The results indicate the need for affordable housing as well as information on the demographics and circumstances of homeless individuals and families in our communities. Instead of simply providing temporary food and shelter, Harrisburg is focused on tackling the underlying reasons for homelessness, including substance abuse, mental illness, lack of job skills, domestic violence and child-care issues. The CoC received guidance from HUD Technical Assistance and has established a working committee to ensure compliance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009.

**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**

CACH is the voluntary collaborative effort to address homelessness in the City and the County. CACH is the lead organization in the area CoC, which also involves faith-based organizations, local and state governments, foundations, non-profit organizations and businesses. Major areas of work include the coordination of funding efforts and implementation of policies and programs that align with the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. Performances standards are evaluated through CoC quarterly reports provided to the City. Additionally, the CoC conducts monthly committee meetings and bi-monthly general membership meetings. The homeless population uses the HMIS SAGE (Homeless Management Information System) to capture demographics on the homeless population and City trends. The City works closely with CACH to determine how the City should best use ESG funds to assist in eliminating the challenges of homelessness. CACH was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. They were sent a survey to complete. The City held meetings with CACH to discuss organizational coordination and funding needs. City staff are members of CACH and sit on CACH committees. CACH has been a past recipient of ESG funding and they continue to consult with the City.

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

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	African American Chamber of Commerce
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Education Services-Employment Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization will compete for CDBG funding in future years and will continue to consult with the City on economic Development Needs.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bethesda Mission of Harrisburg Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization works with CACH (City Staff are members of CACH) to coordinate services and needs for homeless population and will continue to do so.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Boys and Girls Club of Harrisburg
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide youth services.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CAMP CURTIN YMCA
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned survey. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide youth services.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CACH
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization had meetings with City staff to discuss organizational coordination. City staff are members of CACH and sit on committees. Organization repeatedly competes for ESG funding and has been awarded ESG funding in the past. It will continue to consult with the City.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HARRISBURG FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization has competed for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF HARRISBURG
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned survey. Organization competed for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Harrisburg Area Community College
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization plans to work with City to assist in developing an economic development and jobs training strategy.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Harrisburg Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended and held public meeting on premises. Organization completed PHA Survey. Organization had meetings with City staff to discuss public housing needs and projects. Organization will continue to work with the City to make investments that complement City Development.

10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Redevelopment Authority of the City of Harrisburg
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to work with the City to make investments that complement City Development.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HEINZ-MENAKER SENIOR CENTER
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization attended neighborhood meetings and City Council Hearings. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to work with the City to make investments that complement City Development.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Latino American Hispanic Community Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization attended neighborhood meetings and City Council Hearings. Organization had meetings with City staff. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funding and work with the City.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Rebuilding Together
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME and ESG workshop, neighborhood meetings and City Council Hearings. Organization has competed for CDBG funding and will continue to work with the City.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Tri-County HDC, Ltd
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was attended CDBG, HOME and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization competes for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City on housing development projects.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DAUPHIN COUNTY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City had meetings with County to discuss housing needs. City continues to collaborate with the County on planning and funding.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YWCA OF GREATER HARRISBURG
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization sent Health and Human Services Survey. Organization had meetings with City staff regarding domestic violence programs and needs. Organization has competed for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SCPa Works
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Employment
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned Health and Human Services Survey. Organization will continue to consult with the City.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Neighborhood Dispute Settlement
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Conflict resolution, meditation
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Strategic Plan



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to consult with the City.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Christian Love Ministries Daycare
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization has met with the City and will continue to consult with them.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Mothers in Charge
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Education Violence Prevention
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization attended CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization has met with the City and will continue to consult with them.
21	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Brethern Housing Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
22	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	A Miracle 4 Sure
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Employment Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care reentry
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans has worked with the organization extensively and has been awarded CDBG funding in the past.
23	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	MIDPENN LEGAL SERVICES
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-homeless legal representation
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Strategic Plan

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
24	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Community Action Commission
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Employment job training, professional development
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
25	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CRAM, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care services - reentry
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City has worked with CRAM extensively and the organization routinely competes for CDBG funding.
26	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bethany Christian Services of Central Pennsylvania
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children family care, adoption
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
27	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Pop's House
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-homeless reentry, veterans
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey and presented CDBG application during City Council hearing. The City has spoken with the organization about future applications.
28	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Salvation Army
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
29	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Family Promise of Harrisburg Capital Region
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-homeless food, clothing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
30	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Hamilton Health Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City has held multiple meetings with the organization and will continue to hold discussions.
31	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Catholic Charities - Diocese of Harrisburg, PA, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-homeless counseling

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.
32	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	York County Economic Alliance
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City reviewed organization documents and had conversations with staff regarding economic development activity. Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, and ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey.

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

Most major agencies and groups representing the varied sectors of the population were consulted.

The City did not consult with State or local health and child welfare agencies concerning lead-based paint hazards. After several failed attempts to contact these agencies, we decided to suspend our efforts and follow up with meeting invitations during the respective grant years. The City did not contact corrections programs and institutions because the City has provided funding in the past several years to CRAM which provides services to persons leaving the prison system.

**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	Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness	The Continuum of Care works to alleviate the impact of homelessness in the community through the cooperation and collaboration of social service providers. This effort aligns with the Strategic goal to provide client-appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for homeless individuals and families.
PHA Plans	Harrisburg Housing Authority	The Harrisburg Housing Authority owns and operates 9 housing developments which contains 1,725 affordable rental units and administers 990 housing choice vouchers. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to provide appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for individuals and families.
CACH 2016 Point In Time Survey	Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness	A 24-hour survey on homelessness in the County conducted in the last week of January. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to provide client-appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for homeless individuals and families.
Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan	Dauphin County Planning Commission	The Housing Element serves as a policy guide to help the County, which includes the City, meet its existing and future housing needs. Both plans have the goal of creating and preserving affordable housing stock within the City.
The Regional Growth Management Plan	Tri County Planning Commission	Address population growth, housing development, demands for park and other outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities, and other social and economic trends. This supports the Strategic Plan's goal of creating and preserving affordable housing and enhancing economic development.
Workforce Investment Act Local Plan Program	South Central Workforce Investment Board	This WIB serves an eight county region in south central Pennsylvania (Adams, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties). This supports the Strategic Plan's goal of enhancing economic development and job creating.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

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

The City works in cooperation with various public entities in development and implementation of the 2018-22 Con Plan. As a result of this collaborative effort, the City has been successful in “leveraging funds” through a number of federal, state, and local resources. These entities are also valuable partners providing expertise in such areas as housing development products and often complex financing strategies, remediation of environmentally contaminated sites, and preservation of historic structures. The City, through its ESG sub-recipient, CACH, coordinates with public entities through the CoC program. Public bodies that have been contacted include: the PA Office of Children, Youth & Families, Dauphin County Children & Youth Services, Dauphin County Crisis Intervention, Danville State Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. The PA Office of Children, Youth & Families oversee the Foster Care discharge program. Dauphin County Children & Youth Services coordinates foster care discharge services with the PA Office of Children, Youth & Families. The Dauphin County Crisis Intervention and Danville State Hospital are responsible for ensuring that persons being discharged from a system of care are not discharged into homelessness. The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections ensures that no one on is allowed to be on parole without the approval of PA Board of Probation & Parole.



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

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

The City adopted and followed a Citizen Participation Plan to ensure public support for the creation of the 2018-22 Con Plan. The City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation in an effort to engage citizens, public agencies, and non-profit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner, and to identify priority needs.

A general community needs survey, designed to solicit community input was advertised by the City on the City website, and distributed through mass mailings (electronic and postal). Hard copies were available at Harrisburg City Hall, and distributed during community meetings. The survey polled respondents about the level of need in their neighborhood for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by the City as well as solicited input on services that need to be offered.

On February 20, and March 5, 2018, the City held neighborhood public meetings to solicit input from the community regarding the 2018-22 Con Plan. These meetings were held in locations that were ADA compliant. Additionally, we ensured there were Spanish speaking translators, and accommodations for individuals with vision and/or hearing impairments. The City reviewed prior year program performance and obtained citizens views on housing and community development needs, including priority non-housing community development needs. The City had a Spanish translator on hand at each of the meetings to accommodate ESL citizens. Accommodations were available for sight/hearing impaired persons.

An additional sub-recipient meeting was also held on February 20, 2019 for potential sub-recipients of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. At the meeting the City distributed applications for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

A draft of the 2018-2022 Con Plan was placed on public display on the City's website and a hard copy was available at City Hall beginning on Tuesday May 22, 2018. The public comment period closed Thursday, June 21, 2018. After the mandatory 30-day public comment period, the City Council held a hearing on June 5, 2018, during which it received public comments and allowed potential sub-recipients to present their projects. The City Council voted and approved the funding June 26, 2018. The City Council's Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan budget was initially rejected by the Mayor of Harrisburg. The Council revised the budget which then passed, and was signed by the Mayor. A summary of this is available in the appendix.

**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:**

The City of Harrisburg under the provision of the CARES Act held a 5-day public comment period from May 8, 2020 to May 12, 2020. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City’s Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/>

A virtual public hearing was held May 28, 2020 at City Council to inform the public of the substantial amendment to the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and the 2019 AAP. HUD provisions eliminate in-person public hearings, but allows grantees the option to hold virtual online hearings.

**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
1	Public Meeting	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	A total of 77 individuals attended two public meetings on 2/20/18 and 3/5/18 and provided feedback on what they considered the housing, economic, and community development priorities to be within the City.	Better and more affordable housing  Community programs for youth.  Programs for home repair and maintenance. Concerns for permanent housing and employment for Puerto Rican hurricane refugees.	None	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
2	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Held on 6/5/18. Twelve potential CDBG sub-recipients presented their projects to City Council. Projects included housing, social services, youth development and addiction recovery services.	All comments were accepted and recorded in the City Council minutes. There were no questions following the meeting.	None	
3	Sub-recipient workshop	sub-recipients	Held on 2/20/18. 14 individuals from various organizations attended meeting. They were provided information on the award process and offered a Q&A session regarding the programs and their applications.	Attendees had questions generally concerning funding amounts, criteria and eligible costs.	None	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
4	Internet Outreach	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The Needs Survey was distributed broadly in hard copy and available on the Internet. It included 44 questions regarding needs. The survey launched on 2/1/18 and closed on 3/1/18. 46 responses were collected through 3/20/18.  <a href="http://harrisburgpa.gov/consolidated-plan-survey/">http://harrisburgpa.gov/consolidated-plan-survey/</a>	Please refer to appendix to see survey.	None	
5	Internet Outreach	Coc	The information was posted on the City website so actual responses and attendance information is not available.	CACH members provided input to the City on the need for safe, decent, affordable housing and services for the homeless.	None	
6	Internet Outreach	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The information was posted on the City website so actual responses and attendance information is not available.	HHA advised on housing, services and economic development needs. Identified a need for 1-BR non-elderly affordable housing.	None	
7	Internet Outreach	Non-profit	The information was posted on the City website so actual responses and attendance information is not available.	4 non-profits filled out Surveys to provide input on Housing, Services and Economic Development	None	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
8	5-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Harrisburg under the provision of the CARES Act held a 5-day public comment period from May 8, 2020 to May 12, 2020. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <a href="http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/">http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/</a>	All comments were accepted.	All comments were accepted.	
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A virtual public hearing was held May 28, 2020 at City Council to inform the public of the substantial amendment to the 2019 AAP. HUD provisions eliminate in-person public hearings, but allows grantees the option to hold virtual online hearings.	All comments were accepted.	All comments were accepted.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The City is the State Capital and the 9th largest city in the state of Pennsylvania. The City houses approximately 49,395 residents. Harrisburg is the hub of central Pennsylvania, providing a social and employment base for the rest of the region.

The Needs Assessment identifies significant housing problems in the City, and a substantial homeless population. Generally, no race or ethnicity was found to suffer from disproportionate housing problems, but certain groups including children, and the disabled were shown to have a higher percentage of problems than other groups. The national rise in opiate use is also evident in Harrisburg. The following gives a brief overview of the Needs Assessment results:

### NA-10 Housing Needs

- 63% of Harrisburg households (13,065) have incomes ranging from 0-80% of Area Median Income (AMI).
- 25% are extremely low-income (5,120 households at 0-30% AMI)
- 15% are very low-income (3,110 households at 30-50% AMI)
- 21% are low-income (4,385 households at 50-80% AMI)
- 44% of all households have some type of housing problem
- 23% of all households have some type of severe housing problem
- 29% (6,099) of renter and 9.5% (1,978) of homeowners experience cost burden
- 16% (3,339) of renter and 5% (1,050) of homeowners experience severe cost burden

### NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- While all racial/ethnic groups at particular income levels experience housing problems, no racial or ethnic group meets the definition of disproportionate need

### NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- For households experiencing one or more severe housing problem, only Asian households have a disproportionate need at the 50-80% AMI income range

### NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- 56% of households in Harrisburg have cost burdens less than 30% of household income

- 20% (4,125 households) of households are moderately cost burdened, paying 30-50% of household income for housing costs

#### **NA-35 Public Housing**

- There are currently 1,725 public housing units in Harrisburg,
- There are 1,302 families on the preliminary waiting list; the full waiting list is expected to have approximately 1,623 families
- There are currently 701 applicants on the Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) waiting list

#### **NA-40 Homeless Needs**

- The 2016 Point in Time (PIT) survey enumerated 301 homeless adults (70%) and 132 children (30%)
- The PIT survey identified 390 sheltered individuals (80%) and 43 unsheltered homeless individuals (10%)
- 16.5% of the total homeless population in the City was identified as veterans

#### **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs**

- 15% (3,825) of households experiencing 0-80% HAMFI include a senior aged 62 or older
- 5.5% of households experiencing 0-30% HAMFI include a senior aged 62 or older
- 8.3% (1,723) of households experiencing cost burden contain an elderly member
- 15.5% (1,274) of disabled individuals are employed in the Harrisburg workforce
- There were 2,559 people suffering from some sort of addiction in Harrisburg in 2017
- 17.6% increase in overdoses in a one year span

#### **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs**

- The City supports small scale capital improvements for non-profit organizations that operate public facilities
- Public services identified as needed include: economic development/job training, youth-related programs, public safety, affordable and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible housing and blight removal

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

Affordable housing needs in Harrisburg are significant. High housing costs, reduced economic opportunities, access to jobs and services and the ability of lower income households, including the elderly and persons with disabilities, to live in the communities and neighborhoods of their choice. The affordability gap results in a concentration of lower income households in older neighborhoods that have higher levels of substandard housing and overcrowding.

The overwhelming housing issue which has a real-world connection to family instability and homelessness is the excessive cost of housing. The City has a need to expand the supply of quality affordable housing for renters, homeownership, neighborhood stabilization, and improve the quality of the existing housing stock.

There are a number of barriers to increasing affordability within the housing sector:

- Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living.
- Federal resources for programs, such as Section 8, do not match the need experienced.
- Homeownership is out of reach for many residents.
- Backlog of infrastructure and public facilities investment needs.

These issues were highlighted in the research conducted for the drafting of the 2018-22 Con Plan, and are also reflective of the responses received from the community needs survey, stakeholder surveys, and the feedback received at the community forums.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	48,950	49,395	1%
Households	24,314	20,726	-15%
Median Income	\$26,920.00	\$34,216.00	27%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)



## Number of Households Table

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	5,120	3,110	4,385	1,940	6,170
Small Family Households	2,060	1,140	1,770	635	2,385
Large Family Households	345	330	320	135	175
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	820	480	700	350	1,340
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	525	325	435	100	264
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,405	670	1,040	260	400

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	85	50	35	15	185	0	0	20	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	75	140	20	0	235	0	0	30	0	30
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	150	50	4	25	229	0	45	20	0	65
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,305	765	50	0	3,120	630	300	105	0	1,035
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	550	915	1,165	170	2,800	70	295	535	140	1,040
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	315	0	0	0	315	75	0	0	0	75

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:



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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,620	1,005	110	35	3,770	630	345	175	0	1,150
Having none of four housing problems	1,370	1,210	2,610	1,045	6,235	110	550	1,490	855	3,005
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	315	0	0	0	315	75	0	0	0	75

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	1,305	680	480	2,465	269	235	215	719
Large Related	215	100	50	365	34	60	70	164
Elderly	640	174	215	1,029	280	195	225	700
Other	900	830	510	2,240	120	100	175	395
Total need by income	3,060	1,784	1,255	6,099	703	590	685	1,978

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

#### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,080	315	15	1,410	265	60	45	370
Large Related	205	0	0	205	30	20	0	50
Elderly	395	54	20	469	245	135	50	430
Other	800	440	15	1,255	90	80	30	200
Total need by income	2,480	809	50	3,339	630	295	125	1,050

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	145	135	4	30	314	0	0	20	0	20
Multiple, unrelated family households	65	10	0	0	75	0	45	30	0	75
Other, non-family households	15	45	20	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	225	190	24	30	469	0	45	50	0	95

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

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

In the City there are 8,121 single households, which make up approximately 40% of all households (ACS 2009-2013). Women make up approximately 51% of all single households, and men 49%. The majority of both men and women living alone are aged 15-64. Approximately 25% of all individuals living alone are 65 and older (ACS 2009-2013). In July 2017, HHA reported 1,302 individuals on the preliminary eligibility waiting list. The greatest preference was for a 1-bedroom, with 879 applicants.

The average single-person households spends a larger percentage of their income on housing than multi-person homes. Based on this factor, many single person households are in need of more affordable housing options and assistance, as well as housing with access to services, especially for the senior population. The long waiting list for public housing, particularly for 1-bedrooms showcases this need.

### **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.**

HUD data reveals 8,181 or 16.5% of people aged five and older living in Harrisburg have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty represents the largest population with a disability (9.52%). Cognitive and independent living difficulty account for the next most prevalent disabilities. 2016 census data reveals there are 2,326 persons classified as "With an independent living difficulty".

HHA provides a total of 267 efficiencies and 242 bedroom apartments for individuals who qualify as disabled, elderly, elderly/disabled, or near elderly. A disabled household must have one or more persons who is at least 18 years of age or older with a disability. HUD data indicates that 26.4% of all public housing units include a person with a disability. The large majority of units are 0-1 bedroom, which is not conducive to disabled individuals who many need to live with a caretaker. HHA's extensive waitlist exacerbates this problem and highlights the need for greater housing assistance for disabled individuals. 29.7% of individuals who receive HCVs are disabled.

The 2016 Point in Time Survey (PIT) recorded that 8.6% (37 people) of all people surveyed were individuals experiencing homelessness because of domestic violence. While the exact number of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking needing housing assistance is unavailable, Harrisburg estimates the problem extends beyond the 37 individuals who came forward. Based on the high number of crisis calls and the individuals in sexual assault programs this is a significant problem in the City. More information on the PIT survey can be found in later sections.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

Within the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, HUD identifies four housing problems:

- 1) Housing lacking complete kitchen facilities

- 2) Housing lacking complete plumbing facilities
- 3) Household is overcrowded (with more than 1 person per room)
- 4) Household is cost burdened (paying more than 30% of income towards housing costs, including utilities)

In addition, HUD defines severe housing problems as:

- Severely overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room
- Severely cost burdened families paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs (including utilities)

Approximately 44% (9,149) of households show to have at least 1 of the 4 housing problems listed above, and approximately 24% (4,980) of households experience at least 1 of 4 severe housing problems. The most significant housing problem in the City is cost burden. Over 15% of all owners and renters in Harrisburg pay more than 50% of their income towards housing costs, and 33% pay more than 30% of their income towards these costs.

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

While households with income levels below 100% AMI are most affected by housing problems, renters are more affected by problems than owners. According to CHAS data, a total of 9,035 Harrisburg households experience at least 1 of 4 housing problems. Of these households, over 73% are renters. Furthermore, of the 3,880 households experiencing a severe housing burden, nearly 78% are renters.

Extremely low-income renters with annual household incomes below 30% AMI experience at least 1 in 4 housing problems, more than any renters in higher income brackets. The same is true for owners earning less than 30% AMI, although they still experience housing problems in less frequency than renters (Table 8).

Single family household renters with 50% AMI or less are the most likely of any household type to experience crowding (more than one person per room). Table 11 indicates that 280 households in this category experience overcrowding, while only 34 renting households with 50-100% AMI experience this problem. A similar pattern exists for multiple unrelated family households, and other non-family households that rent, although they experience crowding at lower rates than the single family households.

Small related households and HUD designated “other” households suffer disproportionately and have the highest number of households that pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. There is also a significant number of elderly renters (1,029 households) that also pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs (Table 9).

**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**

Extremely low-income households (0-30% AM) with severe housing cost burden are at high risk of becoming homeless, especially the households that rent. According to HUD's data, a total of 2,480 extremely low-income renters must pay more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Of this figure, over 43% of households comprise small related families (households of 2-4 persons that include at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption).

The elderly can also be at risk for residing in homeless shelters or becoming unsheltered. Elderly owners make up nearly 40% of those earning 0-30% AMI and paying 30% of their income towards housing costs – more than any other group in this category. Many may be on fixed incomes which exacerbates this problem.

Single-female headed households are particularly at risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. According to the American Community Survey, the median income for single female-headed households is substantially lower than the City's median family income of \$35,478. The majority of single female headed households in Harrisburg earn a median income of \$18,592 or less. An estimated 47.9 percent of single mothers with children fall below the poverty level.

Housing evictions can help determine if individuals are at imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. The number of evictions in Harrisburg between 2013 and 2016 are shown below according to HHA:

- 2013: 85 evictions
- 2014: 111 evictions
- 2015: 112 evictions
- 2016: 59 evictions

CACH relies heavily on Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to support Rapid Rehousing (RRH) projects. According to CACH, for RRH, the individual or family to be served must reside within the geographic limits of the County, must meet the definition of homeless or at-risk of homelessness as defined by 24 CFR 576.2, and must be extremely low-income (30% AMI for ESG), with a determination of specific risk factors.

While these programs and organizations work to tackle poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg, not all residents benefit from them. The need for assistance in Harrisburg is too great for these programs to assist all individuals and families. Many residents reported long waiting list times for assistance through the



entitlement programs. Additionally, CACH programs, specifically homeless shelters are often at capacity and cannot always accommodate needy individuals or families.

As is the case nationwide, when a household is using more than 30% of their income on housing costs, they frequently have to make difficult decisions on what to pay - housing, utilities, food, childcare, health care, education, or transportation. With limited resources, one emergency or unplanned situation can render a family homeless. Once a family becomes homeless, this experience can shake the very self-reliance and determination families need to get back on their feet. They often require on-going case management or mentorship to help them get housed and remain housed when various life challenges arise. The needs of the formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance require referrals to financial resources and community services. The most common need for these families to achieve stability is long term income and job stability. Other needs include health care and mental health resources, and financial education.

**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:**

Harrisburg relies on the definition in 24 CFR 576.2 for at-risk of homelessness.

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

Housing characteristics linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include severe housing cost burden and substandard housing. Many other non-housing characteristics also play a role such as poverty, low incomes, predatory mortgage lending and property insurance.

The aged condition of many of Harrisburg's homes also contributes to certain households being at risk for being unsheltered. Many residents, especially the elderly on a fixed income cannot afford the maintenance of their homes, and cannot afford to do the work themselves. This often prevents them from selling their homes. No return on their initial investment often leaves them with little options other than public housing which is at capacity and has a lengthy waitlist. They therefore are at significant risk for becoming homeless.

Residents of the City and City officials have repeatedly raised concerns with predatory mortgage lending, which provides low-income households with readily available credit at terms and costs that create a financial burden. Although opportunities exist in the community for learning about credit and purchasing a home, many households do not avail themselves of such services until they find themselves in foreclosure or unable to pay their mortgage payments.

Property insurance is another area of concern. It has become increasingly difficult for low-income property owners to obtain property insurance. The industry's approach to rating fire hazards now includes

factors outside the property, including the presence of a vacant house next door, neighborhood conditions, and the credit history of the householder. Fair Plan insurance, a state alternative to private fire insurance, is very expensive and provides minimal coverage.

Additional areas of concern that are linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness include, chronic health issues, unemployment, mental health issues, substance abuse and criminal activity. These non-housing characteristics are discussed in the NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment Section.

## **Discussion**

Cost-burdened renters need decent, affordable housing. Extremely low-income households have the greatest need for continued assistance in the form of a subsidy or affordable housing. Very low-income and low-income renters need assistance with supportive services, such as childcare, health care, and/or transportation services. Assistance with supportive services reduces demands on their incomes, freeing up income to pay for housing. Very low-income and low-income renters who are provided assistance with other services may be able to save money that can be used for a down payment and closing costs on an owner unit. Because the majority of the low-income renters are experiencing cost burden, all would benefit from improved economic opportunities. To take advantage of higher-skilled jobs that pay more and provide the potential for advancement, there will be the need to offer additional education options and job training.

Low-income owners who are cost-burdened need assistance with maintenance and upkeep of their housing units so that they do not deteriorate. Low-income owners also need assistance with supportive services that reduce the competing demands on their limited incomes. Finally, low-income owners would benefit from improved economic opportunities.

## 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

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need in a racial or ethnic group that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total households in a community. For the 2018-22 Con Plan, NA-15 section, the City has a total population of 47,368 with 20,725 households (2009-2013 ACS) (CHAS data). There are no households that qualify as having a disproportionate housing problem in the City. The four identified housing problems in this category are: 1) lacking a complete kitchen, 2) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30 percent.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,875	860	390
White	960	195	95
Black / African American	1,950	355	189
Asian	140	25	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	760	285	40

**Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,560	555	0
White	650	120	0
Black / African American	1,300	290	0
Asian	30	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	410	90	0

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,985	2,400	0
White	600	685	0
Black / African American	1,125	955	0
Asian	55	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	150	645	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	345	1,590	0
White	130	605	0
Black / African American	170	650	0
Asian	4	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	220	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 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

The total number of households experiencing housing problems in Harrisburg is 20,725 while the number experiencing one or more of the four housing problems is 9,035. Of these numbers, the data shows that certain racial/ethnic groups have a greater need than others in the same group; however, no racial/ethnic group meets the definition of disproportionate need.

### 0% - 30% of AMI

Of the households in the 0-30% of AMI range, 3,875 or 76% of the 5,125 households in the jurisdiction as a whole (in the 0-30% AMI range) have one or more of the four housing problems (Table 12). No racial/ethnic category reaches the 86% threshold for disproportionate need in this income category; however, both Whites (77%) and Black/African Americans (78%) exceed the 76% area wide average.

### 30% - 50% AMI

The next highest income group experiencing housing problems is at the 30-50% of AMI level, in which 82% of households (2,560 households out of all 3,115 households in the 30-50% AMI range in the jurisdiction) experience housing problems (Table 13). No racial/ethnic category reaches the threshold for disproportionate need in this income category; however, Whites (84%) exceed the 82% area wide average; and Black/African Americans (82%) and Hispanics (82%) are equivalent to the area wide average.

### 50% - 80% AMI

Of households in the 50-80% of AMI income category, 1,985 or 45% of the 4,385 households (experiencing 50-80% AMI) in the jurisdiction as a whole have one or more of the four housing problems (Table 14). Once again, none of the racial/ethnic groups were found to have disproportionate housing needs, however, White households (47%) and Black/African American households (54%) exceed the area wide average.

#### **80% - 100% AMI**

Households in the 80-100% of AMI income category, have the fewest housing problems and needs as can be expected given that they are in the higher income category, relatively speaking. Only 345 households or 18% of all 1,935 households in this category have one or more of the four housing problems. While Black/African Americans (21%) exceed the 18% area average, no racial/ethnic category records a disproportionate need.

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

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

### Introduction

This section discusses disproportionately greater needs relative to severe housing problems, defined as being one of the following: 1) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than 1.5 persons per room, and 4) cost burden over 50% of household income. The number of households with a disproportionately greater housing need due to a severe housing problem is 30 or about 0.1% of the population. Of the 30 households experiencing disproportionate need, all are within the income range of 50%-80% AMI. While all racial/ethnic groups at particular income levels experience housing problems, only Asian households are experiencing disproportionate housing need.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,250	1,480	390
White	795	365	95
Black / African American	1,725	585	189
Asian	120	45	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	580	469	40

**Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**30%-50% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,350	1,760	0
White	315	455	0
Black / African American	715	870	0
Asian	4	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	205	300	0

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	285	4,100	0
White	85	1,195	0
Black / African American	105	1,970	0
Asian	30	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	50	745	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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



## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	35	1,900	0
White	10	725	0
Black / African American	0	815	0
Asian	4	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	230	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2009-2013 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

The number of Harrisburg households experiencing severe housing problems is 4,920. This represents about 24% of all Harrisburg households. Severe housing problems include: 1) lacking a complete kitchen, 2) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than 1.5 persons per room, 4) cost burden greater than 50% of income.

### 0-30% AMI

At the extremely low-income (0-30% of AMI) range, there are no ethnic/racial populations experiencing a disproportionately greater need. Approximately 3,250 or 63% of the 5,120 households (at 0 –30% AMI) in Harrisburg have one or more severe housing problems. No ethnic/racial populations exceeded the 73% threshold to qualify as having disproportionate need. Several groups exceeded or match the 63% average, including: White households (63%) and Black/African American households (69%).

### 30-50% AMI

Of the 30-50% of AMI range, 1,350 or 43% of all the 3,110 households (at 30-50% AMI) have one or more severe housing problems. No racial/ethnic groups have disproportionate need in this income category. Black/African American households exceed the 43% area-wide average.

**50-80% AMI**

At the 50-80% of AMI range, 285 or 6% of all 4,385 households (at 30-50% AMI) have one or more severe housing problems. Asian households have disproportionate need, recording 19% or 30 households with housing problems.

**80-100% AMI**

Within the 80-100% of AMI range, 35 households or 2% of all 1,935 households (at 80-100% AMI) have severe housing problems. No households qualify as having a disproportionate housing need; however Asian households (7%) and Hispanic households (10%) exceed the area wide average.

## 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:

Housing needs can be determined by analyzing housing problems by income level, tenure, and households with special needs. Households experiencing moderate cost burden are identified as paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs, while severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income for housing costs.

In the City approximately 56% of all households experience a cost burden of less than 30% AMI. Approximately 20% (4,215 households) of all Harrisburg households experience a moderate housing burden, paying 30-50% of income for housing costs.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,705	4,215	4,395	415
White	5,050	1,290	1,155	95
Black / African American	4,390	2,155	2,275	214
Asian	350	80	105	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,680	565	755	40

**Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

### Discussion:

#### 0-30% AMI

Approximately 56% of households in Harrisburg have cost burdens less than 30% of household income. Of these households, approximately 43% are White, 37% are Black, and 14% are Hispanic. The Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native and Pacific Islander population make up a much smaller percentage of this population. Combined, they account for just over 3% of the population experiencing a cost burden of less than 30%. Of the total White households in Harrisburg, over 66% fall into this category, 48% of total Black

households fall into this category, and 55% of total Hispanic households fall within this category. Of the total Asian households, over 60% experienced cost burdens of less than 30% of household income.

### **30-50% AMI**

Moderately cost burdened households represent households that pay between 30-50% of their income on housing-related costs. Overall, 4,215 or approximately 20% of all households experience a cost burden in this range. Of the population experiencing cost burden in this range, 2,155 households or over 51% are Black/African American. Approximately 17% of White households experience a cost burden in this range, while 23% and 24% of Black/African American and Hispanic households fall into this category. Just 13% of Asian households fell into this category. No American Indian, Native Alaskan or Pacific Islander households experienced cost burden in this range.

### **50-80% AMI**

Severe cost burdened households pay more than 50% of their household income on housing costs, and represent over 21% of all Harrisburg households. The Black and Hispanic populations are the most cost burdened populations, with approximately 25% of each population paying more than 50% of their household income on housing costs. Only 15% of the White population, and 18% of the Asian population fall into this category. No American Indian, Native Alaskan or Pacific Islander households experienced severe cost burden.

Refer to previous sections for disproportionately greater needs by race.

## **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?**

No racial/ethnic group reaches the threshold for disproportionate needs in any category in terms of housing problems. However, extremely low-income (0-30% AMI) Blacks and Whites exceed the area wide average in this category. The same is true for the White population at the 30-50% AMI level. Of households in the 50-80% of AMI, and 80-100% AMI categories, White and Black households exceed the area wide average, but do not meet the requirements of disproportionate need.

In terms of severe housing problems, several racial or ethnic groups have disproportionately greater needs at multiple income levels. Extremely low-income White and Black households suffer disproportionate needs. At the 50-80% AMI range, and 80-100% AMI range, no racial or ethnic group experiences disproportionate need. However, Black/African American households exceed the area-wide average at the 50-80% AMI range, and Asian and Hispanic households exceed the area-wide average at the 80-100% AMI.

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

There is significant disparity between the different races/ethnicities in the City. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the City has an overall median household income of \$31,676. The White and Asian population fall well above this median, with \$37,540 and \$39,276 household median incomes respectively. The Black/African American population has a median household income of \$27,449, and the Hispanic population has one of just \$20,206. American Indians experienced the lowest median income in the City - \$18,864. These median incomes are reflective of larger percentages of Blacks and Hispanics experiencing severe housing cost burdens than their White and Asian counterparts.

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

Based on the 2009-2013 ACS data, Harrisburg's minority populations comprised over 56% of total households. More specifically, Blacks comprised 47.6% of households, Asians comprised 2%, and all other minority groups combined comprised 7%. According to HUD, areas of racial or ethnic concentration are geographical areas where the percentage of minorities or ethnic persons is at least 10 percentage points higher than in the City over all. Based on HUD's definition, the following census tracts meet the criteria for areas of racial concentration.

- Census Tract 203 – Midtown
- Census Tract 207 – Up-town
- Census Tract 211 – Industrial / Allison Hill

- Census Tract 212 – Allison Hill
- Census Tract 213 – South Allison Hill
- Census Tract 214 – Shipoke/Hall Manor
- Census Tract 216 – South Allison Hill

There are 3 census tracts defined as racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), which are also meet the criteria for areas of racial concentration – Census Tract 203, 213 and 214. Census Tract 203 is part of the Midtown Neighborhood located on the western boarder of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black populations. Census Tract 213 is part of the Allison Hill Neighborhood located in the southern part of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black and Hispanic populations. Census Tract 214 is part of the Shipoke/Hall Manor Neighborhood in the southern part of the city. This tract contains predominantly Black and Hispanic populations.

In addition, persons of Hispanic origin represented 11% of Harrisburg households. Therefore, an area of ethnic concentration includes census tracts where the percentage of Hispanics is 10 percentage points higher than in the City over all.

Two census tracts in Harrisburg meet this criterion, including:

- Census Tract 213 – South Allison Hill
- Census Tract 214 – Shipoke/Hall Manor

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

HHA was established in 1938, and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Public Housing Program for the City. HHA’s mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income households in the City. The organization strives to 1) maintain the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing in its communities; 2) ensure equal opportunity in housing; 3) promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals; and 4) improve community quality of life and economic viability.

HHA owns and manages 1,725 public housing units in eight separate communities: three high-rise towers for the elderly and five family communities. Additionally, 80 scattered- site public housing family units are located throughout the City. Of the total public housing units owned by HHA, there are 1,219 family units and 504 elderly units.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	16	4	1,324	669	0	650	19	0	0

**Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type**

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	7,263	5,557	10,888	11,969	0	12,054	9,051	0
Average length of stay	1	0	7	4	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	1	0	6	4	0	2	2	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	2	0	289	74	0	73	1	0
# of Disabled Families	3	0	251	181	0	174	7	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	16	4	1,324	669	0	650	19	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 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



**Race of Residents**

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	5	2	450	124	0	121	3	0	0
Black/African American	11	2	853	532	0	516	16	0	0
Asian	0	0	19	8	0	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Ethnicity of Residents**

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	1	1	386	88	0	86	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	15	3	938	581	0	564	17	0	0

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

**Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 is part of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that prohibits discrimination based upon disability. As stipulated in the various laws regulating housing accessibility – the Fair Housing Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act – jurisdictions are encouraged to ensure that persons with disabilities, particularly those who are institutionalized, have opportunities to live comfortably within and among the community. According to HUD, examples of integrated settings include:

- Scattered-site apartments providing permanent supportive housing
- Tenant-based rental assistance that enables persons with disabilities to live within integrated developments
- Accessible apartments scattered throughout the public and multifamily housing developments

The last update of HHA’s Section 504 Needs Assessment occurred in August 2013. Most sites were found in General Compliance; however, the City is in the process of implementing its American with Disabilities Act (ADA) transition plan and self-evaluation. The accessibility plan provides a comprehensive plan for access for individuals with disabilities to City facilities, parks, programs, services, activities and events. The City has solicited surveys on their website, and encourages calls to the City’s ADA coordinator. The City complies with the ADA Non-Discrimination Notice and does not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs or activities.

With respect to the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on HHA's waiting lists for accessible units, HHA has accessible units in all of their developments. They routinely conduct outreach to persons with handicaps and have units that include a leasing preference for households with handicap members. They have over 1,000 residents on their waiting list, of which 58 are homeless. Most of these households are seeking one-bedroom units.

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

Based off of feedback provided at public forums, the most immediate needs of the residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders is education and job training. This is needed in order for tenants to find jobs allowing them to move out of public housing. In addition, the “more you make the more you pay” system employed by HHA is a problem for many tenants and voucher holders, as they cannot save enough to move out of public housing. Finally, incentive to move out of public housing is needed – many have no desire to leave public housing, which also creates overcrowding and long waiting lists for others.

Beyond this, the most immediate need is primarily for more public housing units and vouchers. There are significant numbers of households on both the public housing and HCV waiting list. More units would reduce the wait times to move these households into public housing.

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

The need of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders is in line with the needs of the population at large in the City. The overwhelming need is for more affordable housing which serves extremely low-income households. Small families and the elderly are populations that most need public housing as data indicates high percentages of this population are below 30% AMI.

### **Discussion**

HHA goals and objective to address current housing needs between 2018 and 2022 include:

- Expand the supply of assisted housing by applying for additional vouchers as they are made available, reducing public housing vacancies and leveraging private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities.
- Improve the quality of assisted housing by improving management, renovate or modernize public housing units, demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing, and allow police officers to occupy public housing units (in accordance with HUD regulations) to improve resident safety.
- Increase assisted housing choices through voucher mobility counseling, and conducting outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords.
- Provide an improved living environment by implementing measures to de-concentrate poverty, promote income mixing in public housing, improve security, designate developments/buildings for particular resident groups, assist victims of domestic violence, and continue revitalization efforts at Hoverter Homes.
- Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households by providing or attracting supportive services to improve recipient's employability and increase independence.
- Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Over the next five years, the City plans to work with HHA to create greater affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households. In addition, HHA does not currently administer a homeownership program but is interested in working with the City to begin one. Until such time, it will continue to increase tenant awareness of homeownership opportunities offered through the City.

## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

CACH works to eliminate poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. CACH consists of over 70 organizations that combines resources to assist individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. CACH is responsible for strategic planning and the development and delivery of a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive system of high-quality services and shelter for homeless persons. The County and the City have a full array of services to support individuals and families experiencing homelessness. While there may be an appropriate range of services, the availability of services to meet the expressed need are often inadequate. Although these organizations have programs to address poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg, not all residents benefit from them. In Harrisburg the need for housing is greater than what these organizations can service, therefore, there are lengthy wait list for assistance. Additionally, CACH programs, specifically homeless shelters are often at capacity and cannot always accommodate needy individuals or families. Bethesda Mission, the city's main shelter has 78 beds, but up to 110 guests on a regular night and up to 150 in cold weather. This overflow has given rise to tent cities. For example, in April 2017 the Market Square Presbyterian Church on Second Street in downtown Harrisburg allowed homeless individuals to set up an encampment around the church to provide relief for those unaccommodated in traditional shelters. The encampment has since been disbanded.

## Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	64	269	677	600	165	62
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	70	390	610	600	106	68
Chronically Homeless Individuals	13	22	26	20	15	0
Chronically Homeless Families	13	10	12	15	5	45
Veterans	10	29	56	10	8	59
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	4	1	5	5	1	30

**Table 25 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is:  Has No Rural Homeless

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

The City consulted with the CACH to collect data on "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness." Unfortunately, this data is not currently collected.

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	146	0
Black or African American	139	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	39	0
Not Hispanic	261	0

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

The 2018 Point in Time (PIT) survey for the City and the County tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. The survey identified 445 people, of which 410 were sheltered and 35 were unsheltered. Of the 410 sheltered individuals, 120 were children (30% of the total homeless population). The survey showed 26 homeless youth ages 18-24, one unsheltered, predominately female, and 50% of this population were youth parenting their own children.

The survey recorded 39 homeless veterans in Harrisburg in 2018, a decrease from 52 over the past several years. This is due to several programs available to assist homeless veterans. Homeless veterans account for 12% of the total homeless population in the City, and 18% of the unsheltered homeless population.

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

According to the 2018 PIT survey, 61% the homeless population were African Americans, 32% were Caucasians, 1% Pacific Islanders, 1% Native Americans. Of those that responded to the survey, 16% were Hispanic in ethnicity. There were no Asian or Alaska Native individuals identified as homeless.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

The PIT survey identified 390 sheltered individuals (80%) and 43 unsheltered homeless individuals (10%). The unsheltered count increased from 2015 to 2016. However, over a longer stretch of time the unsheltered homeless population in Harrisburg has decreased significantly. The population decreased from 73 in 2011 to the 43 in 2016, a 41% decrease.

Those who were sheltered (in emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH) or safe haven (SH)) increased from 321 to 390 (21 percent) in six years and by 16 persons in the past year. Emergency shelter count and utilization increase was steady. However, the transitional housing count increased sharply from 138 in 2014 to 166 persons in 2015.

### **Discussion:**

According to the 2016 PIT survey, the total number of persons who experience “homelessness” (both sheltered and unsheltered) increased by 8 percent or 31 persons since 2015, and the homeless trend over the past six years is upward.

The survey shows that the most common cause of homelessness is “Temporary living situation ended” (18.9%). This was also the most common cause of homelessness in the 2015 survey. In 2016, mental health was the next leading cause (13.6%), followed by drugs and alcohol (10%) and domestic violence (8.6%). Other causes include job loss, family break-up, and eviction due to non-payment of rent.

There were 248 recorded emergency shelter beds in 2016. The number remained largely unchanged from 2015. While the PIT shows a long term increase in transitional beds from 2011-2016 this number actually fell from 220 beds in 2015 to 208 beds in 2016. The need for emergency shelter and transitional beds in Harrisburg is high, especially as the homeless population continues to increase.

The survey recorded the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as the highest benefit received by the homeless population (42.1 percent). The next highest source of income was employment as almost one third (31.6 percent) of the homeless population are working. Only half (48.8%) of those surveyed have Medicaid or other health insurance.

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

### Introduction:

The following section addresses the needs of special populations and the special housing and service needs identified. The special needs populations include:

- The elderly
- Persons with disabilities
- Veterans
- Persons with substance use disorder(s)
- Single Parent Households and At-Risk Youth
- Adolescents
- Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families

### Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

**Elderly:** Harrisburg has a relatively small elderly population. According to the ACS 5-Years Estimates, 9.7% of the City is comprised of individuals aged 65 and older, while 4% are 75 and older. According to HUD data provided in Table 6, 5.5% of all 0-30% HAMFI households contain a senior aged 62 or older. Furthermore, 15% (3,285) of all households experiencing 0-80% HAMFI contain an elderly member. Based on data provided in Table 9, over 8% of households experiencing cost burden contain an elderly member.

While the senior population in Harrisburg has declined since 2000, the baby boomer generation is entering age cohorts considered seniors. As a result, the population in age cohorts 60-64 is growing. This age cohort made up 3.2 percent of the population in 2000, 4.8 percent in 2010, and by 2015 it made up 5.9 percent of the population. This indicates that the senior population is about to increase over the next five year period as the baby boomers enter into age cohorts over 65.

**Persons with Disabilities:** There are 8,181 people aged five and older living in Harrisburg with one or more disabilities, or 16.5 percent of the City's population. Ambulatory difficulty represents the largest population with a disability in Harrisburg, accounting for 9.52% of the total population. Cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty represent the next largest populations with disabilities in the City.

Individuals without a disability in the City earn a median household income of \$25,682. In comparison, those with a designated disability earn a median of \$18,239, significantly less than the non-disabled population. Additionally, 20.6% of the employed disabled population earned \$1-\$4,999 or less, and 23.9% earned \$5,000-\$14,999. These wage categories in the ACS had the highest percentages of the employed disabled population.

**Substance Use Disorder:** The County recorded more than 100 overdoses in 2017, up from 85 in 2016 – 17.6% increase in just one year. Between June 2016 and July 2017, the County spent \$19.6 million to help



2,559 people suffering from some sort of substance abuse addiction. This was an 860% increase in treatment costs and a more than 400% increase in people needing treatment in a five-year span. In 2017, at least 85 overdose deaths in the County were opioid related. Additionally, there is a great need for residential rehabilitation facilities in the City.

**(Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community – is continued in the "Discussion" with Veterans, Single Parent Households and At-Risk Youth and Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families.)**

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

The non-homeless special needs populations in the City have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, affordable permanent housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. Data and information used to determine needs of the non-homeless special needs populations in the City were derived from interviews with service providers, community meetings, and data analysis.

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

According to the CDC 2016 HIV Surveillance Report there were a total of 1,670 individuals living in the Harrisburg-Carlisle area with HIV/AIDS, nine of which were youth. In 2016, this area ranked 35th in Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for HIV/AIDS diagnoses.

The Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania (FHCCP) funds 11 subcontractor agencies throughout a 14-county region (including the County) to provide prevention education, evidence-based interventions, medical, housing support (includes HOPWA), and supportive services (includes case management), targeting individuals whom are HIV positive or at high- risk of acquiring HIV. . FHCCP prevention programs target individual whom are at high risk for the acquisition and/or transmission of HIV.

**Discussion:**

Although there are some services in place, greater efforts need to be made to address the needs of these individuals and families. The special needs populations in the City represent the majority of residents with housing needs and are at greater risk for homelessness than the general population.

**Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community - Continued.**

**Veterans:** According to the ACS 5-Year Estimates, there are 2,282 veterans residing in Harrisburg, o which, 1,940 are male, and 342 are female. In general veterans have comparable or more education than the non-veteran population in Harrisburg. Over 24% of all veterans have a bachelor’s degree or higher,

compared to only 17% of the non-veteran population. The largest population of veterans is between 35-54 years old.

**Single Parent Households and At-Risk Youth:** Nearly 30% of all households in Harrisburg are headed by a single parent. Over 25% of all households are headed by a single female according to the ACS 5-Year Estimates. The median income for single female-headed households is substantially lower than the City's median family income of \$35,478. The majority of single female headed households in Harrisburg earn a median income of \$18,592 or less. An estimated 47.9% of single mothers with children fall below the poverty level. Single female-headed households with children make up 25.1% of all households according to HUD provided data.

**Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families:** According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there are 883 individuals, or 0.4% of the County population, living with HIV. In 2014, Pennsylvania reported IV drug use as responsible for 5% of the 1,210 new HIV cases recorded in the state – the third biggest cause that year.

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

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:**

Greater public investment in neighborhood spaces throughout the City is needed. This includes investment in parks, libraries, public spaces, recreation centers and buildings that house public service organizations. Run down facilities with no adequate lighting attracts crime, blight and overall neighborhood disrepair. Investment in these areas is critical to assisting with crime reduction, attracting businesses to locate in the City and for improving the quality of life for are residents.

Other than the public libraries, there are no areas public WiFi. The libraries have acknowledged that this WiFi system is often “spotty” and users are likely to encounter “dead zones”. Not having public WiFi in various public facilities throughout the City is a disadvantage to low-income individuals who are unable afford the service and also limits our ability to attract a workforce that is increasingly mobile and needs to stay connected.

### **How were these needs determined?**

These needs were determined based on internal City discussions, feedback from residents, participation at community meetings, and local area non-profit feedback.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:**

An adequately funded annual capital improvement program is the sign of a financially healthy and viable community. The City's capital infrastructure, consisting of streets, sidewalks, water mains, sewers, buildings, vehicles and equipment all require regular maintenance and capital investment to remain functional.

Capital Region Water is a municipal authority that owns and manages the greater Harrisburg area’s water system and infrastructure. They have identified several initiatives in their City Beautiful H2O Program Plan. These include:

- Equipment failure and structural/operational deficiencies attributed to decades of deferred maintenance at the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility.
- Structural/operational deficiencies and debris buildups attributed to decades of deferred maintenance along the conveyance and collection systems.
- Water quality degradation attributed to wet weather sewer discharges from combined sewer overflows and municipal separate storm sewer system discharges to receiving waters.
- Separate sanitary sewer overflows and unauthorized releases from combined sewers attributed to hydraulic capacity limitations.

City roadways are also in of repair. According to 2040 Regional Transportation Plan, the Harrisburg region’s non-federal roadways fall in three categories – excellent, good and poor on the International

Roughness Index (IRI). In order to improve all ratings to good or excellent, new pavement and lane improvements throughout Harrisburg’s main corridors need to be made. Congestion is also a significant problem throughout the City. The Harrisburg Area Transportation Study (HATS) 2017 Congestion Management Process (CMP) Plan identified 17 priority congested corridors and 16 intersections in Harrisburg needing improvements. A high rate of congestion creates disproportionate “wear and tear” on streets increasing the need for reoccurring maintenance.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Needs for public improvements were determined by internal City discussions and City reports. Capital Region Water and HAT improvements plans were used in determining need. Additionally, the City obtained feedback from residents and sub-recipients during planning meetings. The City has compiled a Capital Improvement Plan that outlines strategic goals and improvement projects over the next five years.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:**

Economic development/job training, youth-related and senior programs, public safety, affordable and ADA accessible housing and blight removal were identified by the residents as priority needs for the communities. Residents would like increased coordination and collaboration between housing providers and service providers. The City historically receives far more funding requests from public services agencies than it can fund through the CDBG program. Applications are reviewed each year and a decision made as to where the available funding can be utilized in the most effective and efficient manner.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Information gathered for the 2018-22 Con Plan Needs Assessment provided the bulk of the quantitative research. As discussed in PR-15, a Community Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from stakeholders throughout the City. Community meetings were held in LMI areas, and a stakeholder meeting was held specifically for service providers and independent outreach.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

According to ACS data, median household income increased by 27% from 2000 to 2013. Median home values and contract rents have increased by 53% and 54% respectively. Household incomes have not kept pace with housing prices, making housing affordability an increasing challenge in the City. If this trend continues, housing affordability will continue to be problematic for families, worsening existing housing problems. Future investments in affordable housing development and job training are more important than ever to maintain and grow an employed and self-sufficient population.

Addressing housing issues is part of a comprehensive strategy to address socioeconomic challenges facing the City. In order to revitalize the City and attract new residents, while retaining existing residents, all housing must be safe, affordable, and attractive. The poor condition of housing and unstable neighborhoods is inextricably linked to the number of housing vacancies, economic stagnation and decline in population that has happened in recent years. The following summarizes the market analysis results as detailed in each corresponding section:

### MA-10 Units Available

- The number of vacant units is increasing, rising 3.8% from 2009 to 2013.
- The overwhelming need for housing is affordable housing for very low-income (<50% AMI) and extremely low-income (<30% AMI) small family households.

### MA-15 Cost of Housing

- Approximately 46% of all households are experiencing a housing cost burden, with 17% experiencing a moderate burden.
- The most common household problem for both renters and owners is cost burden.
- Renter households tend to experience cost burden more frequently than homeowners.

### MA-20 Condition of Housing

- Of the occupied units in Harrisburg, 41% experience at least one housing problem
- Approximately 54% of renter occupied units and 29% of owner occupied units have one or more conditions (problems).
- Approximately 92.9% of Harrisburg housing stock was built before 1980 (ACS 2009-2013 Estimates)

### MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

- HHA owns and operates 9 projects which contains 1,725 affordable rental units and administers between 500-1,249 housing choice vouchers.
- There are 1,623 families on HHA's waitlist, and 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list.

### **MA-30 Homeless Facilities**

- Services range from housing facilities including emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens, and permanent supportive housing options to prevention and outreach activities.
- Need far outstrips the level of services provided in Harrisburg.

### **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities**

- The special needs populations in the City have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more.
- Hearing difficulty is the most common disability in Harrisburg (3.9%)
- The elderly population living with at least one disability is 3.7% of the total population

### **MA-40, MA-45 and MA-50 Summaries**

#### **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing**

- Increasing property taxes and insurance, predatory mortgage lending, and deficient infrastructure are examples of private and public constraints.

#### **MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets**

- The average unemployment rate in Harrisburg between 2009 and 2013 was 15.8%.
- There is a need for more skilled workers within key employment sectors.

#### **MA-50: Need and Market Analysis Discussion**

- All census tracts in the City meet the definition for low-income
- 7 census tracts meet the definition for minority concentration

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

### Introduction

There are 25,418 housing units in the City. Single-Family Housing, defined by 1-4 units makes up 77% of the housing stock. The most common single-family residential unit design in the City is the single-unit attached structure, comprising 12,207 units or 48% of all housing. Multi-family Housing, defined by 5 or more units, makes up the remainder of Harrisburg’s housing stock. Multi-family buildings with 5-19 units comprise 11% of the housing stock while large buildings with 20 or more units comprise 12% of the housing stock.

Dwelling unit size by owner in Harrisburg is predominately composed of units that have three or more bedrooms. There are 11,050 units which are either owner held or rentals that are three or more bedrooms. There are 4,902 units which are two bedrooms, 3,702 units are one bedroom and 1,072 units do not have a bedroom. On average, owner-occupied units tend to be larger than renter-occupied units. Approximately 66% of the renter-occupied units consist of 0 or 2 bedroom units, while 81% of owner-occupied units have three or more bedrooms.

ACS estimates that the housing stock in Harrisburg increased by 96 units from 25,326 in 2009 to 25,418 in 2011, and increase of 0.4%, with most of this increase occurring in single-family units. Multifamily units declined by 13 units or 0.2%, and the number of vacant units rose by 184 or 3.8%. Owner-occupied units increased from 19,375 in 2009 to 19,874 in 2013, a 2.5% increase. In the same time period renter-occupied units decreased by 1,470 or 5.4%.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,405	13%
1-unit, attached structure	12,207	48%
2-4 units	4,029	16%
5-19 units	2,729	11%
20 or more units	2,966	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	82	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,418</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

## Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	13	0%	1,059	9%
1 bedroom	103	1%	3,599	29%
2 bedrooms	1,449	17%	3,453	28%
3 or more bedrooms	6,886	81%	4,164	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

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

HHA is the main provider of publicly financed and managed housing in the City. HHA has been in operation for more than 70 years endeavoring to provide decent affordable housing for low and moderate income individual and families within the City. HHA operates independently from the City government, however, the Mayor appoints HHA’s Board members. HHA owns and manages 3,164 publicly supported housing units.

According to HUD provided data, 1,548 families with children reside in publicly supported housing and these families are primarily assisted under the HCV program (626 households) and the Public Housing Program (702 households). There are 780 elderly households residing in Harrisburg publicly supported housing with the majority of these elderly households living in Project-Based Section 8 (226) and in Public Housing Program units (341). There are 858 households where at least one member has a disability, and the vast majority of these households (363) resident in public housing units.

Public housing eligibility is limited to households with incomes up to 80 percent of AMI, although the overwhelming percentages of current residents and waiting list households have much lower incomes, generally up to 30 percent of AMI (extremely low-income). HCV program eligibility is generally limited (with some exceptions) to households with incomes up to 50 percent of AMI (“very low-income”). HUD data indicates that there are 1,159 HCV vouchers in use.

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

There are no known losses of affordable housing units now or proposed over the next five-year period. It is uncertain whether affordable housing developments funded with older affordable housing programs or Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) will expire during the next five years. Depending on the investment goals of the owners and market conditions, these could be converted to market rate.



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

As of July 2017, there were 1,302 individuals on the preliminary eligibility waiting list for public housing. This lack of public housing coupled with the high cost of housing and the number of people paying more than 50% of their income towards housing is evidence that the number of affordable housing units is not meeting the needs of the population.

## **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

There is a great need for affordable housing for very low-income (< 50% AMI) and extremely low-income households (<30% AMI). Market rents in the jurisdiction create a high housing cost burden for these families. The primary need is for small families in need of 1-2 bedroom units. The greatest preference for those on the public housing waiting list is for a 1-bedroom unit (879 applicants).

## **Discussion**

The City has a severely aged housing stock and the supply of affordable housing is grossly deficient for current needs. The continual challenge for the City will be to preserve the existing housing stock while identifying resources to increase the supply of affordable housing for all underserved groups.

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

### Introduction

Housing costs for renters and owners have risen dramatically from 2000 to 2013. The median home value has increased 54% from \$56,900 in 2000 to \$87,900 in 2013. The City's median monthly contract rent between 2000 and 2013 increased from \$402/month to \$614/month, an increase of \$212/month or 53%. As stated previously, median incomes in the City have not increased at the same rate. The table below provides additional information on the cost of housing for both owner- and renter-occupied homes.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	56,900	87,900	54%
Median Contract Rent	402	614	53%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,803	31%
\$500-999	8,084	66%
\$1,000-1,499	383	3%
\$1,500-1,999	5	0%
\$2,000 or more	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,905	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,415	1,400
80% HAMFI	9,850	3,365
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,345
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,170</b>	<b>9,110</b>

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	609	737	918	1,181	1,265
High HOME Rent	609	737	918	1,181	1,265
Low HOME Rent	609	700	841	971	1,083

**Table 31 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the information in Table 31 above, there are 1,905 rental housing units affordable to households earning less than 30% AMI. In contrast, the City has 5,120 households whose incomes are less than 30% AMI (see table 6). This indicates there is a huge need for affordable housing for households at this income level. At the other income tiers (30-50%, 50-80%, 80-100% and >100%), the supply of housing exceeds the number of households.

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

According to ACS data, median household income increased by 27% from 2000 to 2013. Median home values and contract rents have increased by 53% and 54% respectively. This means that household incomes have not kept pace with housing prices. Due to lack of resources and capacity, the City is not adding significant numbers of affordable housing units to the existing supply. Given the likelihood of these trends continuing, housing affordability will continue to be problematic for families in Harrisburg, worsening the existing housing problems throughout the City.

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

HUD calculates the Fair Market Rent (FMR) as the annual estimate of FMR's for 530 metropolitan areas and 2,045 nonmetropolitan county FMR areas. FMR's are primarily used to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program and to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts. HUD also calculates the Area Median Contract Rent as well as the HOME rent. The rent levels as determined by HUD are outlined in Table 32 above. The FMR and HUD High HOME rents are the same for all bedroom sizes.

According to ACS data, the Median Monthly rent for Harrisburg in 2017 was \$916, which is a 7.0% increase over the past three years. This is roughly the same rent level as the FMR and High HOME rent for a two-bedroom unit.

A survey of area market rents indicated that market rents in Harrisburg vary greatly depending on the age, condition and location of the building. The following table provides rent ranges for units in multi-family buildings and rent ranges for units in smaller apartments and houses for rent. Units priced at the higher end of this range are typically renovated units closer to the downtown.

	<u>Multi-Family</u>	<u>1-4 Unit</u>
Studio	630 - 1,175	625 - 1,160
1-BR	750 - 1,325	600 - 1,300
2-BR	950 - 1,565	725 - 1,450
3-BR	1,295 - 1,900	775 - 1,230

**Bedrooms by Multi-Family or 1-4 Units**

See Table Image above: Bedrooms by Multi-Family or 1-4 Units

**Discussion**

Household income in the City has not kept pace with the increases in the cost of housing for both renters and homeowners making housing less affordable in the City. This indicates a need for more affordable housing. The data indicate that the greatest need is for households earning less than 30% AMI. These households typically require some form of rental assistance and supportive services.

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

### Introduction

This section discusses the overall condition of the housing stock in the City and defines the characteristics that generally constitute substandard housing. Data is presented based on the number of unit conditions. These conditions are similar to housing problems documented in the Needs Assessment Section and are: 1) lack of complete plumbing facilities; 2) lack of complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one person per room; and 4) a cost burden greater than 30%. According to HUD data (Table 8), 3,770 renter-occupied units, and 1,150 owner occupied units experience at least one condition that constitutes sub-standard housing. ACS data indicates that 31% of renters and nearly 14% of owners live with substandard housing conditions.

The age of housing in a City is an important characteristic in understanding how to promote neighborhood stability. The age of a housing structure can be useful in the evaluation of structural conditions. Although the age of a structure does not necessarily imply its condition, it does point to areas where repairs, heating costs, and inadequate plumbing and electrical systems could be a problem. According to ACS data, approximately 92.9% of Harrisburg housing was built before 1980, the vast majority before lead-based paint was banned in 1978. Over 50% of all housing was built before 1939. Many of these units are likely to contain lead paint and/or need other repairs due to the age of the housing.

### Definitions

Standard condition and substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation have the meaning the recipient has established for those terms in its HUD-approved consolidated plan pursuant to 24 CFR part 91.

**Standard condition:** Are properties that meet HUD Minimum Property Standards (MPS). The MPS includes minimum standards for the durability of items such as doors, windows, gutters and downspouts, painting and wall coverings, kitchen cabinets and floor coverings.

**Substandard condition:** a property having major housing violations (usually uninhabitable).

**Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation:** a property that is in livable condition, but not up to current code, established property standards, or minimum housing standards.

## Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,360	28%	6,220	51%
With two selected Conditions	42	1%	384	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	31	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	6,049	72%	5,640	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	268	3%	179	1%
1980-1999	402	5%	928	8%
1950-1979	1,921	23%	4,293	35%
Before 1950	5,860	69%	6,875	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	7,781	92%	11,168	91%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	415	5%	70	1%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

## Vacant Units

4,760	+/- 405	19.2%	+/-1.4%
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Table 35 - Vacant Housing Units (American Fact Finder, 2016)

## **Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**

Characteristics commonly used to evaluate the housing supply are the age of housing stock, the number of vacant/abandoned units, and the risk of lead-based paint. Over 90% of the housing stock was built before 1980, and over 50% before 1950. Based on the age of the housing stock, there will be needs for home repairs.

Vacant units are dispersed throughout the City with a total of 4,692 vacant units (18%) of the total 25,418 housing units in Harrisburg (ACS 2009-2013). This is a high percentage of vacant housing units, especially considering the need for more affordable housing. Vacant housing units, especially ones that are uninhabitable are often blighting influence on the surrounding community. While demolition can eliminate the vacant house, it will just create a vacant lot. The City needs to develop strategies to redevelop these structures and put them back into productive use.

Of the occupied units in Harrisburg, 8,580 (41%) are characterized as having at least one housing condition. Approximately 54% of renter occupied units and 29% of owner occupied units have one or more conditions (problems). This is indication of the need for both rental rehabilitation and owner rehabilitation, with rental rehabilitation clearly the greater need.

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

The vast majority of the housing stock in Harrisburg was constructed prior to the 1978 prohibition of lead-based paint with over 90% of the housing stock built prior to 1980. This old housing stock presents a high risk of lead-based paint hazard to residents and a challenge in combating this problem. Although there has been some rehabilitation and abatement of lead, the age of the housing stock and presence of children 6 years old and younger are still strong indicators of the risk of lead-based paint hazard.

Based on the 2000-2013 CHAS data (Table 31), a total of 18,949 housing units were constructed prior to 1980; 7,781 (92%) owner-occupied units and 11,168 (91%) renter-occupied units. Table 6 data shows there are about 3,775 households in Harrisburg with one or more children 6 years old or younger. Of these, 3,375 are considered LMI.

All HHA rental units were built before 1980 with the exception of the newly renovated Jackson Tower. HHA protocols for renovation plans and designs include lead abatement and interim controls activities. All HHA properties for non-elderly have been rehabilitated post-1980 with the exception of 7 buildings in the William Howard Day Homes Development. The development consists of 17 buildings, and HHA is in the process of identifying funding to rehab the remaining 7.

Therefore, the presence of hazardous lead-paint in HHA non-elderly units should be no more than 100 units; however, if the activities were limited to interim controls and not abatement, HUD's "Healthy

Homes” initiatives recommends periodic checks to ensure controls are still in place and families are continuing to clean their homes to control the lead.

The City received the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) Grant in 1995, 1998, 2003 2007, 2011 and 2015. During the 2015 LHRD round, the City met its benchmarks. This resulted in 195 housing units enrolled, 195 units assessed, and 161 completed and cleared. The City has worked closely with a number of community-based organizations who sponsor the educational programs, including HHA, YWCA and Capital Area Head Start. The grant funds have also beneficially impacted the local construction industry.

Harrisburg will apply for a new round of HUD lead-based paint hazard control and Healthy Homes funding during the next application period. Harrisburg will also seek to partner with HHA and Pinnacle Health for outreach, education and testing support

### **Discussion**

The age and condition of the housing stock is a great concern for the City with evidence pointing to the need for continued home repair and lead based paint remediation programs. The data also suggest the need for development of new affordable housing units. Over the next five-year period, the City will be exploring opportunities to develop new housing units.



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

### Introduction

HHA was established in 1938, and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Public Housing Program for the City. HHA’s mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families in the City by:

- Providing quality and affordable housing;
- Working unyieldingly towards improving the quality of life for residents;
- Focusing on programming for individual and family self-sufficiency;
- Developing and maximizing human capital potential through education and training as resources for area businesses; and,
- Affirmatively promoting fair housing.

There are an estimated 3,022 publicly supported housing units in various locations throughout the City in the four listed categories of publicly supported housing.

HHA does not currently administer a Homeownership Program but is interested in working with the City to create a program. Until such time, it will continue to increase tenant awareness of homeownership opportunities offered through the City and other service providers.

### Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Vet Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	16	5	1,731	983	0	983	201	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

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

HHA administers a Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. HHA owns and manages 9 projects which contain 1,725 affordable rental units. It also administers 990 HCVs.

Each year HUD completes a Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) Score Report for public housing authorities. A score is computed based on the following indicators: physical condition of housing, financial stability, management, capital fund and late penalty. A maximum score of 100 can be registered for a public housing authority. The HHA received a score of 77 out of 100 in 2016 which designates it as a Standard Performer. Every public housing project is inspected every one to three years by HUD.

Scattered Sites scored the highest in the portfolio, and Jackson-Lick apartments scored the lowest. The rating for Jackson Tower will likely change with the next rating since the tower was completely renovated.

To be a passing score a public housing property must have a score of 60 or more. All of the properties managed by HHA have a passing score.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
George A. Hoveter Homes	89
Hillside Village	81
Jackson-Lick Apartments	76
John A. F. Hall Manor	88
M.W. Smith Homes	86
Morrison Tower	88
Scattered Sites	97
William Howard Day	93

**Table 37 - Public Housing Condition**

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

**William Howard Day Homes:** William Howard Day consists of 17 buildings and 218 public housing units. HHA has completed the rehabilitation of 10 of these buildings. HHA is currently attempting to identify funding sources to rehabilitate the remaining seven buildings. Currently, HHA is considering the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program and/or LIHTCs. Hillside Village and M. W. Smith Homes may potentially be included in this RAD conversion.

**Scattered Sites:** HHA is identifying partners with a goal of adding more affordable housing to the Scattered Site program and a possible Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion and/or LIHTC in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to the current properties.

The HHA has received approval from HUD to demolish a structure that once was a single family home located on 13th Street that has been condemned since 2004. HHA plans to build fully accessible units on the site; adding them to the current Scattered Site portfolio. The final unit count will be determined after design and review of zoning restrictions on the property.

**John A. F. Hall Manor and George A. Hoveter Homes:** HHA has submitted an application for a planning grant under the Choice Neighborhood Program. HHA plans to reconfigure the entire neighborhood into a vibrant community that features amenities currently absent. The current configuration has resulted in an isolation and disinvestment in the neighborhood. Other funding options such as LIHTCs are being researched.

HHA continues its long-standing partnership with the Community Checkup Center. This Center is located in several off-line public housing units and offers free or no-cost medical services to the residents and surrounding neighborhoods. HHA is in the planning and development of constructing a stand-alone building to house the Center to ensure continued services and perpetual growth of this program that saw 1,321 pediatric patients and 544 female patients in 2012.

**Lick Tower:** With the completion of the Jackson Tower renovation, planning has begun for the redevelopment of Lick Tower. Specific plans and uses for this site will be determined following a process of obtaining resident, staff and community input. The funding for this project will be determined during this process based upon funding availability including available HUD programs and/or LIHTC.

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

The two major unmet public housing needs in the City according to HHA are more accessible housing for disabled individuals and additional senior living communities for the elderly. Another concern of HHA is the need for a de-concentration of lower income people in City neighborhoods where many of the existing public housing stock is located. A rehabilitation/rebuilding effort in these areas is necessary to create suitable neighborhoods and living environments. The HHA endeavors to address these challenges identifying project and program goals and implementing strategies, initiatives, and capital projects to meet the needs of the low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing.

Currently, HHA is pursuing RAD and LIHTCs to redevelop several properties in its portfolio. HHA also applied for a Choice Neighborhood planning grant for another neighborhood. All redevelopment efforts are contingent on the ability to secure adequate funding.

**Discussion:**

HHA continues to maintain a cooperative relationship with the City to improve the public housing stock. The City and HHA worked closely together to secure funding for the redevelopment of Jackson Tower. The City will also work with HHA in their efforts to redevelop Lick Tower.

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

### **Introduction**

The City supports efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through CACH, which is a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization that consists of over 70 organizations, agencies, churches and other non-profits, that mobilizes its resources to help families and friends who are homeless, or are dangerously close to becoming homeless. Since 2000, CACH has been the planning body for both the County and the City in order to qualify for HUD CoC funds.

CACH is an all-volunteer community collaboration with the overarching goal of improving coordination and attracting resources to support services to individuals and families who are homeless. CACH submits an annual report to local public officials and the community reporting on their ten-year plan to end homelessness, called the Consolidated Plan. This annual report is a measurement of the collective success of all the organizations involved in this initiative. CACH has standing committees for homeless prevention and housing. The housing committee is charged with preserving existing resources and ensuring the development of new, safe, decent, affordable housing opportunities for all homeless individuals and families. The homeless prevention committee is developing short and long term strategies to reduce or eliminate homelessness in the Capital Area Region.

**Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	84	48	132	60	0
Households with Only Adults	129	0	50	140	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	34	0
Veterans	13	0	19	102	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	3	0	0

**Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

**Data Source Comments:** Data Source: 2017 CoC Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Report

**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**

CACH was formed to develop and deliver a cooperative, coordinated and inclusive system of high quality services and shelter for the homeless. The services delivery committee is charged with coordinating and integrating services for the homeless. Monthly meetings focus on ways to improve services and matching families to critical resources - healthcare, social security, mental healthcare, basic needs, housing, education, jobs, etc. This Committee is where most of the service and housing providers get together to maintain strong collaboration & coordination.

CACH works with community organizations to match homeless clients to a range of services including:

- Emergency Needs/Shelter/Transitional Housing Coordination
- Permanent Housing Providers
- Medical service providers
- Employment services/job training
- Meals and showers
- Legal assistance
- Mental health
- Drug and alcohol abuse assistance
- Child care resources
- Education resources
- Disability assistance providers
- Transportation assistance

The Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness refers persons who are homeless and in need of medical care to the Bethesda Mission Medical/Dental Clinic, Capital Region Health System at Hamilton Health Center, Community Check-up Center of South Harrisburg and Beacon Clinic for Health and Hope and several other service providers. All of these facilities are located in the City. Services are provided to the homeless from volunteer dentists, hygienists, doctors, and nurses. Employment services are made available to homeless persons from EDSI at Career Link, goodwill Industries of Central PA and Tri-County OIC.

Through its support of local homelessness agencies, the City provides supportive services, emergency shelter and transitional housing to more than 400 persons annually.

**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 City, HHA, CACH, and Tri County HDC (all mentioned in SP-40) make up the primary entities providing services and facilities for the homeless population in Harrisburg. The group is spearheaded by CACH through the CoC which consults with all other entities.

According to HUD's 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report, there are 420 total year-round Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing beds available in the City and the County. There are 216 family beds (includes beds for households with one adult and at least one child under the age of 18) and no child-only beds. There are 337 total year-round beds available through permanent housing, with 127 family beds, and no child-only beds.

The report shows 34 chronic beds (dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons) through permanent supportive housing. There were also a total of 168 veteran beds, with the majority of beds dedicated to veterans through permanent housing (138). The City and the County have a limited number of unaccompanied youth beds, with a total of 15. Transitional housing provides 3 beds, and permanent supportive housing 12 beds for this group.

CACH works with community organizations to match homeless clients to a range of non-mainstream services including:

- Emergency Needs/Shelter/Transitional Housing Coordination
- Permanent Housing Providers
- Meals and showers
- Legal assistance
- Child care resources
- Education resources
- Disability assistance providers
- Transportation assistance

Dauphin County Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities (MH/ID) Program contracts with a network of private, non-profit agencies, in collaboration with staff at the Crisis Intervention Program, as well as with the homeless provider network. The County Department of Drugs and Alcohol Services functions as the Single County Authority for substance abuse services, including prevention. The behavioral health managed care company for Medicaid-eligible individuals is Community Behavioral Healthcare Network of Pennsylvania.



The Case Management Unit provides homeless case management, intake, base service unit functions and targeted case management services. Keystone Community Mental Health Services provides residential, supportive living, and intensive case management. Northwestern Human Services – Capital Region provides psychiatric outpatient, partial, residential and Assertive Community Treatment Team services.

There are several vocational agencies contracted with the County Mental Health Program. Among these are Goodwill, and AHEDD. Keystone Community Mental Health Services and Central Pennsylvania Supportive Services (CPSS) provide pre-vocational and job placement/coaching services to individuals at times in their transition into more stable housing. The YWCA provides a Supported Employment Program to serve individuals in the County in transitional housing with a history of homelessness. Other programs contracted with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation are also available.

Hamilton Health Center is a federally-qualified health center and hosts comprehensive medical services, including dental services. MH/ID Program has been working with them to identify integrated physical/behavioral health models of service delivery.

Mission of Mercy provides mobile medical outreach and care to homeless individuals and those who are uninsured to obtain appropriate medical care. Catholic Charities has joined forces with Mission of Mercy to provide outpatient therapy services to the individuals this program serves.

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

### **Introduction**

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental and physical disabilities, persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, public housing residents, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Many persons with special needs also have very low incomes. According to the 2009-2013 ACS data, there are 8,185 (16.7%) civilian non-institutionalized individuals with at least one disability living in Harrisburg, PA. The disabilities surveyed are limited to: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care and independent living. It is very difficult to determine the total number of individuals in Harrisburg with special needs including persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction and HIV/AIDS. The Pennsylvania Department of Health reported 1,761 cases of HIV/AIDS in 2016 in the County. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, from 2013-2015 16% of Dauphin and Lebanon County residents were binge drinkers and 6% were chronic drinkers.

The data needed to document and support the level of special needs facilities and services needed in Harrisburg is supplemented by interviews with area organizations that serve special needs populations and also from completed surveys from service providers.

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. For some individuals, supportive housing is needed because they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living without assistance. The needs of the City's special needs subpopulations are described below.

### **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**

ACS data indicates that the elderly population in the City consists of 2,766 individuals age 65 to 74, representing about 5.6% of the City's total population, and 2,075 persons over age 75, representing 4.2% of the population. In total, persons over age 65 comprised 9.8% of total population. Elderly individuals age 65 years or older with at least one disability - hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care or independent living challenge, total 1,830 persons or 3.7% of the total population.

The general population of Harrisburg has the following percentage of disability per category:

Disability status – 3.9%, Hearing Difficulty 2.7%, Vision Difficulty 2.9%, Cognitive Difficulty 2.9%, Ambulatory Difficulty 2.8%, Self-Care Difficulty 2.7%, and Independent Living Difficulty 3.2%.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health reports on the incidence of HIV/AIDS cases on a County basis. In 2016, the County was reported to have 1,761 cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs reported from 2013-2015, 16% of Dauphin and Lebanon County residents were binge drinkers and 6% were chronic drinkers. There are no other available and reliable statistics surrounding drug addiction in the City or the County and related affordable housing needs.

The special needs populations in the City have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. The Citizen Surveys conducted for this planning effort revealed programs for seniors and housing for persons with disabilities as unmet needs.

HHA has a total of 267 efficiencies and 242 bedroom apartments in Morrison Towers, Lick Towers, and Jackson Towers. These apartments are reserved for persons who meet the following qualifications:

- Elderly/Disabled Housing: a family whose head or spouse is at least sixty- two (62) years of age or older or who is disabled or handicapped is classified as elderly.
- Disabled household: a household composed of: one or more persons at least one of whom is an adult (18 years of age or older or emancipated) who has a disability. A disability can be a mental or physical impairment that is likely to continue indefinitely. Being diagnosed HIV positive or having a substance abuse problem can qualify a person for this classification. The disability results in substantial functional limitations such as eating, dressing, working, bathing, grooming, household management, mobility, self- direction.
- Near - Elderly Household: a household where the head of household or spouse is at least 55 years of age but below the age of 62.

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

Pennsylvania state government, through the Department of Human Services, operates six state run Mental Health hospitals. Each of the state hospitals serves a defined geographic service area of County Mental Health and Development Services. MH/ID provides funding and administrative oversight for services that support people and their families living with developmental delays, mental illness, and intellectual disabilities. Dauphin County MH/ID executed a letter of Agreement with its State Hospital affiliate that assures that the process for each person's discharge planning includes a housing and benefit plan so that no person leaves the state hospital without having a permanent home and adequate follow up services and supports in the community arranged, including follow up appointments and pre-applications for benefits completed prior to discharge.

Two out of six psychiatric outpatient clinics, Pennsylvania Counseling Services and T.W. Ponessa, also operate licensed drug and alcohol outpatient clinics. Mazzitti & Sullivan and Gaudenzia also operate D&A

outpatient clinics in the County. Gaudenzia New View is also a partner with MH/ID as a licensed CRR program for persons with co-occurring disorders.

Susquehanna Safe Harbor Project is the local version of a HUD-approved Safe Haven Program. The program is a "low demand," housing first model designed to offer transitional housing for up to 25 men with serious mental illnesses for up to two years.

The City has annually provided CDBG funding to Mid-Penn Legal Services, a non-profit, public-interest law firm dedicated to providing equal access to justice and high quality civil legal services to low-income survivors of domestic violence in 18 counties in Central Pennsylvania.

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

The City works with many government and non-profit agencies in the region providing housing and supportive services to people who are not homeless but have special needs. The CoC in the region, along with many government and non-profit agencies listed above continue to collaborate around supportive services.

ESG funding will continue to fund CACH in support of many of these programs over the next year. Furthermore, the City has a goal of providing tenant-based rental assistance/rapid rehousing to 15 households during the first program year of the 2018-22 Con Plan. While not targeted to those with special needs, household needs including special services are taken into consideration by CACH when selecting households for this assistance.

In addition, there are several advocacy groups addressing handicapped and elderly issues. Other organizations assist with supplying used equipment to the handicapped and offering employment opportunities to special needs people. HHA also assists with housing and services to special needs and elder populations across the 9 properties it manages. HHA plans to redevelop units like the ones in Jackson Tower so that there are more accessible units for a wider range of people.

Although not targeted, several of the CDBG service activities will likely assist some individuals with special needs, especially in terms of public facilities and public services. While the exact number cannot be calculated, the City anticipates these public services will benefit individuals with special needs. This includes drug-abuse services, ESL services, and job training services.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The City does not impose restrictions on land uses that create barriers for the development of affordable housing. In 2004, HUD adopted a policy of requiring communities to identify and remove regulatory barriers to the provision of affordable housing. There are no impact fees or other regulatory hurdles such as public referendum requirements to permit higher density affordable housing developments. There is an interagency work group for code review that expedites applications.

There are still barriers to affordable housing including predatory mortgage lending, which provides low-income households with readily available credit at terms and costs that create a financial burden. The lack of education and information about lending practices, the use of credit, and other financial literacy skills has disadvantaged low-income households and many first-time buyers. Many households do not avail themselves of available services until they find themselves in foreclosure or unable to make their payments.

It has become increasingly difficult for low-income property owners to obtain property insurance because the industry's approach to rating fire hazards now includes factors outside the property, including the presence of a vacant houses next door, neighborhood conditions, and the credit history of the householder. Fair Plan insurance, a state alternative to private fire insurance, is very expensive and provides minimal coverage. Federal policy imposes flood insurance requirements on people who own or are buying land located in floodplain increases housing costs.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City is the condition of the housing stock. Comparable to the surrounding counties, housing in the City is affordable to all but extremely low-income households. However, the age of the housing and the need for continual maintenance drives up the cost of housing. The City has a Code Enforcement system that seeks to balance affordability with public safety, which includes programs such as: inspections being required when a property is transferred or sold, a rental program requiring inspections every three years, and an exterior assessment of properties along Capital Corridors.

Property taxes, particularly for school district support, are another factor that escalates the cost of housing making home ownership difficult for many low-income households. Renters are also burdened since property owners increase rental rates to cover maintenance and tax expenses. The property taxes in the City are based on a two-tier system that encourages land reuse over abandonment.

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

### Introduction

Harrisburg is the capital city of the state of Pennsylvania and centrally located in the state, approximately 100 miles west-northwest of Philadelphia and 200 miles east of Pittsburgh. The City lies on the east bank of the Susquehanna River and has strong distribution assets with nearby interstate highways and a robust rail system.

The City is recovering from fiscal challenges and fighting to overcome the stigma of a distressed city. Yet, in spite of these challenges in 2010 Forbes magazine rated Harrisburg as the second best place in the U.S. to raise a family. As the City works to strengthen its fiscal position, it is also working to transform itself from its industrialized heritage to a thriving contemporary city.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	95	7	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,513	2,258	18	10	-8
Construction	303	1,320	2	6	4
Education and Health Care Services	3,395	7,399	24	31	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,174	1,569	8	7	-1
Information	292	696	2	3	1
Manufacturing	1,052	1,133	7	5	-2
Other Services	679	2,318	5	10	5
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,206	3,261	8	14	6
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,834	1,016	13	4	-9
Transportation and Warehousing	1,200	1,373	8	6	-2
Wholesale Trade	577	1,367	4	6	2
Total	14,320	23,717	--	--	--

**Table 39 - Business Activity**

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	23,759
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	19,994
Unemployment Rate	15.85
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	40.48
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	9.41

**Table 40 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,778
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	944
Service	3,416
Sales and office	5,133
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	678
Production, transportation and material moving	1,056

**Table 41 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	15,508	83%
30-59 Minutes	2,644	14%
60 or More Minutes	623	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,775</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 42 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

**Education:**

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,043	573	2,084
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,603	1,110	2,765
Some college or Associate's degree	4,384	552	1,227
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,601	190	587

**Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	152	410	275	467	603
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,211	987	763	1,798	1,046
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,027	2,142	2,337	4,999	1,733
Some college, no degree	1,465	1,707	1,204	2,027	567
Associate's degree	335	391	360	520	189
Bachelor's degree	248	1,370	1,063	1,156	342
Graduate or professional degree	21	489	349	951	337

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,571
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21,840
Some college or Associate's degree	31,395
Bachelor's degree	41,175
Graduate or professional degree	57,586

**Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS



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

According to the 2009-2013 ACS data, the major employment sectors in the City are the Education and Healthcare Services Sector (30%); Professional, Scientific and Management Services (13%); Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations (9%); and Other Services (9%). These four sectors are the combined source of 15,236 (64%) of the 23,717 jobs in the City. The Education and Health Care Services sector employs 3,395 (20%) of the 14,320 workers; while the Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations Sector and Retail Sector account for 15% and 11% of the Harrisburg's employment, respectively. State and local government is also a major employer in the City, although not listed in Table 41.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

According to ACS data, the average unemployment rate for the City is 15.8% with unemployment for ages 16-24 at 40.5% and 9.4% among 25-65 year olds. The most current unemployment rate for the City as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is 6.1% as of November 2017. A gap exists between workforce available and employer needs in the Education and Health Care Services Sector, and the Professional Scientific and Management Services Sector. The percentage of jobs less the percentage of workers reveals a positive number of ten for the Education and Healthcare Services Sector and six for the Professional, Scientific and Management Services Sector, reflecting an undersupply of labor (more jobs than workers) for these sectors. This gap is symptomatic of the relatively low levels of education attainment of city residents. Nearly 20.8% of the population over 18 years old has not completed grade 12 or received a high school diploma, and only 19.8% have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The highways and roads serving the City are becoming a challenge for the City and represent one of the infrastructure needs of the business community. The Maclay Street Bridge, which is one of three transportation corridors that cross the Norfolk Southern rail yard, suffers from heavy congestion, as it is one of only two collector roads that directly access Interstate-81 and US Highway 322/22. Cameron Street and Front Street are also high traffic roads as these feed I-81N, 322W and I-81S. N. Second Street and N. Third Street are particularly congested as they function as the City's main commercial corridors. These issues coupled with lack of alternate forms of transportation, an increasing area population, and an unreliable public transit system pose significant challenges for the City to attract and retain major employers and a qualified workforce.

Despite the increasing challenges with the road network, worksites remain relatively accessible to workers as 83% report travel time of less than 30 minutes and 14% report travel time between 30-59 minutes. These reasonable commute times, coupled with Capital Area Transit (CAT) which provides public bus, paratransit, and commuter rail service provides adequate transportation options for employees of local businesses. The City partners with local employers encouraging residents to 'walk to work.

**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 City has several infrastructure projects underway which are described below:

- Local Economic Revitalization Tax Assistance (LERTA) allows the City to exempt new construction and property renovations. Projects must hire local workers; minority participation metrics must be met, and must pay prevailing wages. Construction and related jobs will be created.
- New LED fixtures are being installed which will create local jobs, improve the streetscape, enhance public safety and improve the city's carbon footprint.
- The City is partnering with Capital Region Water to add green infrastructure to aging water lines.
- The City is undertaking road repairs and upgrades funded through Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT).
- Revitalization of the Allison Hill area is planned with \$20 million investment to fund Muller Square. The project is a partnership among the County, Tri-County HDC, HHA, Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority and Brethren Housing. The City will contribute \$3 million to the project which will change how traffic and pedestrians flow through the area by adding bump outs and other traffic-calming measures. New trees, curb cuts and improved sidewalks are also part of the package.
- Tri-County HDC is tearing down five blighted homes in the 200 block of Hummel Street and replacing them with four new townhomes. It is also renovating three blighted homes across the street as part of its \$2.2 million investment.
- HHA will construct three new buildings: one 26-unit, one 21-unit, and one 3-unit. HHA is making a \$15M investment.
- Vartan Group Inc. is developing a 25-acre mixed-use corridor, referred to as the "Northern Gateway," which will directly integrate into the Division Street Master Plan project. The Northern Gateway project will invest \$300,000,000 into 880,000 square feet of new construction. This includes infrastructure improvements, and over 10 acres of green space. Their initial investment will attract even more private development along the City's main corridors.
- The Federal Courthouse is being relocated to the area revamped by the Northern Gateway project, and will fulfill currently unmet security and expansion requirements for federal court houses.
- The Pennsylvania State Archives will soon be relocated to the Northern Gateway project area. The project will cost \$24,000,000 and is expected to be completed in the fall of 2019. The project will display both the state's historic records and the City's records which were previously unavailable for public viewing. This move will bring more visitors to N. Sixth and N. Seventh Street's further priming these corridors for economic investment.
- The City has included funding in the 2018 AAP to TLC Workbased Training. This non-profit will provide workforce training programs for ex-offenders, veterans and youth; provide work related clothing and tools

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

A comparison of jobs by business sector and workers along with an unemployment rate of 15.8% for the period of 2009-2013 indicates a skills gap in the local economy, with businesses needing employees with certain skills and individuals who are unemployed without those necessary skills. Key gaps were noted in the Education and Health Care Services Sector and Professional, Scientific and Management Services Sector. These sectors are likely to require relatively high skill level and education at the Bachelor's or Graduate/professional degree level. Less than 18% of Harrisburg's population over the age of 18 has Bachelor's and advanced degrees, with approximately 80% of the workforce having attained high school graduate, GED or alternative.

Employers routinely discover that applicants, even those possessing a high school diploma, are not functionally literate and incapable of meeting many basic employment requirements. This indicates a need for adult basic education, general GED training and language training which is now considered a mandatory threshold to finding employment in today's economy. Programs aimed at providing basic computer training at all levels as well as help with resumes and interview skills are needed in the City.

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

The City participates in the South Central Workforce Investment Board (SCWIB) programming. The vision of SCWIB is to be the organization that provides and supports innovative leadership, effective and efficient programs. SCWIB is a leading catalyst in the South Central Pennsylvania region to enhance the economy by implementing customer demand driven workforce, education and training programs that support regional industry and job seekers needs. The South Central Workforce Development Planning Region is currently undergoing a significant strategic planning process to implement a comprehensive sector strategy that will provide a framework for business and job seeker services, align its programs and PY 2017-2019 WIOA Multi-Year Regional Plan investments, develop community partnerships, and create a new board governance structure.

Through research, data and labor market intelligence, SCPa Works has identified key sectors in the region that are critical to driving economic growth both for businesses and job seekers. These sectors, which represent a majority of our region's total economic output and employment, include advanced manufacturing, healthcare and logistics and transportation. SCPa Works is aligning the majority its resources, programs, investment and initiatives around these sectors in order to achieve a stronger return on investment for the community as a whole.

Harrisburg Area Community College Workforce Development and Continuing Education Division has training available designed specifically for both individuals and corporations. Training is offered in health careers, manufacturing, computer and IT, CDL and forklift, water and environmental concerns and English

as a second language. These training and continuing education programs offer citizens the opportunity to develop and expand work skills that will enable them to secure higher wage jobs.

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

Yes

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

The City was a participant in the CEDS for the Eight-County Region of South Central Pennsylvania that was completed in December 2016. The strategy incorporates eight counties that are found in the South Central Pennsylvania region; including Adams, Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, and York Counties. The South Central Pennsylvania Regional CEDS provides a plan for growing and sustaining the economic welfare of the region. The strategy provides a structured plan and goals that will help the region achieve economic success with proper implementation. The goals that will be highlighted by the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy are linked with economic success in similar regions and create meaningful, challenging, and obtainable objectives to achieve.

The City is coordinating with the South-Central Pennsylvania Regional CEDS the completion of the Cameron Street Corridor. This corridor, along Cameron Street between Maclay and Paxton Streets is the former industrial corridor in the City. The area recently has seen the completion of a new mixed use commercial office tower and has interest from developers in working with other properties in the area. Other potential projects include environmental remediation of a former state warehouse and a proposed project to help make space for a manufacturing expansion in the corridor. A recent study outlines a plan for the redevelopment of the Bridges District from State Street to Mulberry Street and calls for more multi-modal transit development options to coincide with the Harrisburg Amtrak station. The City will consider making investments in this area with CDBG funds to help facilitate the advancement of the Cameron Street Corridor project.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

Nearly all Census Tracts in the City have at least one housing problem, cost burden. Approximately 40% of households experience housing cost burden greater than 50% of income and greater than 30% of income combined. Housing units with multiple housing problems are dispersed among the City; however, Census Tracts 201 and 205 have the greatest number. Of the 241 occupied housing units lacking kitchen facilities more than half are concentrated in two areas - 78 (32%) are located in Census Tract 201, with 53 (22%) located in Census Tract 205. Of the 138 occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, the majority 53 (38%) are located in Census Tract 205.

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

Areas where low-income families are concentrated is defined as census tracts where at least 51% of the households have incomes less than 80% AMI. The entire City as a whole is 70.8% low- to moderate-income households. With respect to concentration of low-income families, all Harrisburg Census Tracts, except one, meet this definition.

According to HUD, areas of racial or ethnic concentration are geographic areas where the percentage of ethnic groups is at least 10% points higher than the City overall. Census Tracts meeting the definition of minority concentration include: 206 (Mid-town); 207 (Up-town); 211 (Industrial); 212 (Allison Hill); 216; and 213-214 (South Allison Hill). A geographic depiction of areas with minority concentration census tracts as well as low-moderate income tracts is provided in the Needs Assessment section NA-30.

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

Generally the housing stock in these areas is aging, with the typical home having been built prior to 1940. Housing tenure is relatively balanced between owner-occupied and renters. The City has a mix of housing types that range from single family detached and attached houses to multi-family structures with 50 or more units. This housing stock appeals to multiple segments of the population ranging from single-person households to families with children.

Exceptions are Census Tracts 213 and 214 which have a disproportionately high number of renter occupied units. This area, known as South Allison Hill, is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and the United States.

The City is working on many new construction and renovation projects in the South Allison Hill area. Organizations such as Habitat for Humanity and the Tri-County Housing Development Corp are also doing their part to create opportunities for homeownership and existing home repair.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

The Allison Hill area (Census Tracts 213 and 214) has many community assets including facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks; and access to commercial establishments such as grocery stores, general merchandise stores, and pharmacy retailers, among others. This area's location on a bluff overlooking the City along the Susquehanna River offers dramatic views of the State Capitol rotunda. The Sylvan Heights Mansion has been transformed by the YWCA to serve homeless women and children who are victims of domestic violence. The area is also the location of Reservoir Park and National Civil War Museum.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The City is working with HHA on the redevelopment of the Mulder Square area of Allison Hills. Brand new low-income housing units have been built around the square through public-private partnerships, and the square and surrounding area has been beautified, and made safer through sidewalk and road improvements.

Other strategic opportunities throughout the City include renovating vacant housing structures in key locations to return the buildings to productive use, improving quality of life programs through park improvements, streetscapes, new sidewalks and road resurfacing. Other strategic opportunities include promoting new business development along City commercial corridors and eliminating blighting influences to prepare for future development.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is part two of the 2018-22 Con Plan and includes broad strategies for how the City plans to address affordable housing, homelessness, special needs and community development needs for the upcoming five-year period of October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2022.

The five plan goals represent high priority needs for the City and serve as the basis for the Strategic Actions the DBHD will use to meet these needs. These goals are listed below in no particular order or ranking:

- Community development and public improvement projects in low- to moderate-income areas with an emphasis on improvements to City parks, roadways, commercial corridors, gateways, lighting, access for handicapped individuals and public facilities that house organizations that serve low- to moderate-income households.
- Invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, senior health and wellness, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs.
- Improve blighted areas in the City through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight.
- Increase affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households through the development of new and rehabilitated homeownership and rental housing, preserving the existing housing stock and creating new homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers.
- Assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness by creating client appropriate housing opportunities and supportive services.
- **Economic development activities through the MOED small business assistance and Grant program for job retention.**

**SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:** The Substantial Amendment to the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan added a priority need and goal related to economic development for CARES Act funding.

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

### Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

<b>1</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	City boundaries
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	<p>The City has a very diverse housing stock that includes single-family detached houses, 2-family houses and multi-family buildings. The housing stock ranges in age but the majority of the housing stock consists of older units built before 1979.</p> <p>The commercial space throughout the City ranges from small retail stores to large office buildings in the downtown, many of which house government offices.</p> <p><b>% of Low/ Mod: 70.8%</b></p>
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The City was designated as a Target Area so that the City can serve all low- to moderate-income residents throughout the entire City.



<p><b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b></p>	<p>Additional affordable housing and structural rehabilitation is a primary need in this area. Further, identifiable needs in this community include all or a combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs and job training</li> <li>• After-school programs</li> <li>• Senior services</li> <li>• Improved recreational facilities</li> <li>• Eliminating homelessness</li> <li>• Access to affordable housing opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Public infrastructure improvements such as roadways, sewers and public parks</p>
<p><b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>There are multiple opportunities including new and renovated housing, improved parks and open space, new and improved roads, enhanced public facilities and beautification initiatives that also combine community building and economic development.</p>
<p><b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>The largest barrier to improvement is the lack of resources to implement a comprehensive redevelopment program. Other barriers include the age and deteriorated condition of some of the infrastructure and the housing stock.</p>

**General Allocation Priorities**

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

During the period covering the 2018-22 Con Plan, the City intends to become more strategic in allocating its CDBG and HOME resources. ESG resources are provided based on the greatest needs throughout the City without targeting geographically. While the City has not historically targeted CDBG and HOME resources, the current strategy is to identify projects throughout the City that will create visible impact and benefit the greatest number of low- to moderate-income households and individuals. The City includes the boundaries of the City of Harrisburg as its target area so that we do not limit the possibility of funding a strategic opportunity. All of our CDBG resources invested in projects that benefit a specific area or neighborhood will only be invested in areas with at least 51% low- to moderate-income households. All of our HOME investments benefit low- to moderate-income households regardless of where they live throughout the City.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Rental Housing Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing Administration
	<b>Description</b>	New Construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units for affordable rental housing
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City has identified a need for one bedroom affordable rental units for singles and seniors. There is also a need of larger, multi-bedroom affordable rental units that are suitable for families. Further, the City experiences high incidences of overcrowding and illegal occupancy that may be addressed, in part, through adding additional units of affordable housing.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Home Ownership Housing Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Development of new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units for affordable home ownership housing opportunities

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Owner-occupied housing units create greater neighborhood stability and help families build wealth.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing - Homeowner Rehabilitation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing units to preserve affordable housing units
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The cost burden experienced by low- and very low-income homeowners makes it difficult for existing homeowners to complete general repairs and maintenance on their homes. Over 90% of the housing stock in the City was built before 1980 with over 50% built before 1950. Preserving the existing affordable housing stock represents a significant need in the City.
<b>4</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing - Down Payment Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing Administration
	<b>Description</b>	First-Time Homebuyer Program
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	With very low median incomes in the City and increasing property values, the City has identified that many households need assistance with down payments and closing costs. The City is interested in creating greater neighborhood stability by promoting homeownership opportunities.

5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Services Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Provide an array of public services to assist extremely low- to moderate-income households throughout the City.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City has identified a range of public service needs with an emphasis on programs that enrich the lives of children and youth, seniors and individuals with special needs. The City has also identified assisting residents with economic development opportunities.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Community Development & Public Improvements Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Renovating and new development of public facilities throughout the City that benefit the lives of residents.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The City has an increasing need for the planning and development of adequate public facilities and improvements, including but not limited to, streets, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, and assistance with improvements to facilities that house non-profit organizations.
<b>7</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Demolition and Blight Removal
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Blight and Demolition Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Address blight through rehabilitation programs and targeted demolition, supported through neighborhood planning.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Over 90% of the housing stock in Harrisburg was built before 1980, and over 50% before 1950. Vacant units are dispersed throughout the City with a total of 4,692 vacant units (18%) of the total housing units  Citizens and city officials routinely express concerns with the visual deterioration of the housing stock.
8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homelessness and Housing Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Reduce Homelessness Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2016 Point in Time (PIT) survey identified 301 homeless adults (70%) and 132 children (30%)</li> <li>• The PIT survey identified 390 sheltered individuals (80%) and 43 unsheltered homeless individuals (10%)</li> <li>• 16.5% of the total homeless population in the City was identified as veterans</li> </ul>
<b>9</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	The City of Harrisburg
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Small Business Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	The City of Harrisburg recognizes the need to provide CDBG funding for economic development and business retention programs in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	High priority following the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Narrative (Optional)**

After broad community and stakeholder outreach, the City has identified eight priority areas where we intend to focus our research over the next five years during the 2018-22 Con Plan. Qualitative feedback was collected through the community survey, community public meetings, stakeholder outreach and consultation. This information along with quantitative data reported in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, served as the basis for identifying priority needs.

Projects will only be considered for funding within the 2018-22 Con Plan period if they address the priority needs.

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

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As per the Needs Assessment, cost burden is the greatest predictor of homelessness risk, with populations paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs or having incomes at or below 50% AMI at greatest risk of becoming homeless.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City uses ESG funds for its TBRA program so it is restricted to homeless or at-risk of homelessness individuals and households who may or may not be special needs. The City does not have a TBRA program for special needs individuals.
New Unit Production	Median household income increased by 22% from 2000 to 2011, while housing prices and rents have increased by 48% over the same period, making housing affordability more of a challenge for low- to moderate-income residents. During the five-year period of the 2018-122 Con Plan, the City will be exploring providing resources to projects that create new affordable units for rental and homeownership opportunities.
Rehabilitation	<p>Median household income increased by 22% from 2000 to 2011, while housing prices and rents have increased by 48% over the same period, making housing affordability more of a challenge for low- to moderate-income residents. During the five-year period of the 2018-122 Con Plan, the City will be exploring providing resources to projects that rehab vacant units for affordable rental and homeownership opportunities.</p> <p>Over 9% of homeowners are cost burdened paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs and 5% of are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Further, 91% of Harrisburg’s housing stock was built prior to 1979. These conditions indicate continued demand for the City homeowner rehab programs.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	The City does not intend to use its resources to acquire new housing units; however, over the next five years, we intend to explore the opportunity to create a program that will assist first-time homebuyers with down payment and closing cost assistance.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions



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

### **Introduction**

The City of Harrisburg will receive the following entitlement funding CDBG - \$1,959,208; HOME - \$480,830 and ESG - \$163,379 starting in PY 2018. The City also anticipates receiving an estimated \$20,000 in CDBG program income during the program year.

### **SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT:**

On March 27, 2020 the Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) was signed into law which included supplemental formula allocations to HUD's CPD programs, including CDBG. The additional CDBG CARES Act funds in the 2019 PY Action Plan will be allocated to Harrisburg is CDBG - \$1,152,977; ESG - \$578,217, with specific provisions for each grant and allows HUD to waive further program requirements if necessary.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$1,959,208  CDBG-CV: \$1,152,977	\$20,000	\$160,000	\$2,139,208  CDBG-CV: \$1,152,977  TOTAL: 3,292,185	\$7,916,832  CDBG-CV: \$1,152,977  TOTAL: \$9,069,809	<p>The annual allocation is based on the allocation from HUD. The amount for the remainder of the plan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at \$1,959,208 plus \$20,000 per year in program income for each year. Amounts may vary in future years. The \$160,000 in prior year resources comes from an unallocated amount of FY-2011-12 program income remitted from a prior program period.</p> <p><b>SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT: The total CDBG allocation includes \$1,152,977 from the CARES Act to be added to PY 2019 AAP.</b></p>

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: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$480,830	\$0	\$0	\$480,830	\$1,923,320	The annual allocation is based on the allocation from HUD. The amount for the remainder of the plan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at \$480,830 for each year. Amounts may vary in future years.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$163,379   <b>ESG-CV: \$578,217</b>	\$0	\$0	\$163,379  <b>ESG-CV: \$578,217</b>  <b>TOTAL: \$741,596</b>	\$653,516  <b>ESG-CV: \$578,217</b>  <b>TOTAL: \$1,231,733</b>	The annual allocation is based on the allocation from HUD. The annual allocation is based on the allocation from HUD. The amount for the remainder of the plan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at \$163,379 for each year. Amounts may vary in future years.  <b>SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT: The total ESG allocation includes \$578,217 from the CARES Act to be added to PY 2019 AAP.</b>

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

HUD encourages the recipients of federal monies to demonstrate that efforts are being made to strategically leverage additional funds in order to achieve greater results. Funds will be considered leveraged if financial commitments toward the costs of a project from a source, other than the originating HUD Program, are documented. The City's staff continually identify and explore additional leveraging opportunities.

**HOME 25% Match Requirement:** The City is exempt from the HOME match requirement. Future programs of new housing development and first-time homebuyer assistance will include matching funds from construction and mortgage loans and equity.

**ESG 100% Match Requirement:** The ESG program requires that grantees match 100% of the funding received from HUD. The City meets this requirement by requiring that its non-profit sub-recipients identify eligible sources of matching funds as part of their application to the City for ESG funds. They are required to provide documentation of the availability of the matching funds as part of monitoring.

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

In 2016, the City adopted a Land Bank ordinance. The mission of the Harrisburg Land Bank is to return vacant and underutilized property to productive use through a unified, predictable, and transparent process. The Land Bank will assist in revitalizing neighborhoods, create socially and economically diverse communities, and strengthen the tax base. The Harrisburg Land Bank will acquire, hold, and transfer interest in real property throughout the City as approved by the Board of Directors for the following purposes:

- To deter the spread of blight;
- To promote redevelopment and reuse of vacant, abandoned, and tax-delinquent properties;
- To support targeted efforts to stabilize neighborhoods; and
- To stimulate residential, commercial and industrial development.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Harrisburg	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Harrisburg Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
CACH	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
TRI COUNTY HDC	CHDO	Economic Development Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction

**Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional structure for providing affordable housing and meeting community development needs in the City involves many agencies, including the City governmental, quasi government agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector.

The strength of the current institutional structure is its long history of organizations working together and leveraging each other’s programs, services and resources. DBHD works closely with all governmental departments. On a federal and state government level, the City leverages funding sources that promote affordable housing and meet community development needs. At the local level, DBHD coordinates with several city offices including: the office of Economic Development, the Bureau of Planning, Code Enforcement, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism. Having these bureaus linked in a single administrative structure allows for a more uniform and coordinated approach to development and redevelopment activities. The City also collaborates with the County and the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission for planning as well as human and homeless services. Furthermore, DBHD staffs are involved with or sit on numerous boards and committees of non-profit organizations which provide a broader context for program activities. Many of the city’s non-profit

organizations focus on fulfilling a small role in the larger picture of delivering affordable housing in a region with great need. Finally, the City also coordinates with various neighborhood groups through the development of neighborhood plans and implementation strategies. The City's involvement on all levels of services and offering allows for improved program coordination, the ability to offer varied activities and technical expertise.

Public housing in Harrisburg is administered by HHA. HHA is responsible for all aspects of public housing in the 2018-22 Con Plan and for administration of the City's Section 8 program. The Mayor appoints HHA's five-member Board of Commissioners. While its day-to-day operations are independent of those of City government, HHA works closely with the Department of Building and Housing Development and other agencies to meet the City's low-income housing needs.

A major gap remains in the form of scarce resources and limited staff to effectively operate programs. The City does its best to coordinate with all partners to minimize overlap of missions and facilitate more efficient use of resources. Additionally, the City is attempting to work with financial institutions and lenders to find solutions for providing credit on reasonable terms to Harrisburg's low-income residents.

The City has one Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) which is Tri-County HDC. Tri-County HDC has its offices located in Harrisburg and offers its services in the City and Cumberland, Perry and Dauphin Counties. The strength of Tri-County is in its ability to fundraise dollars for housing rehabilitation and construction projects that benefit low-income persons and persons with special needs. Tri-County operates the City Capitol Corridors Program that focuses on rehabilitating abandoned and blighted properties to include installation of completely new electrical and mechanical systems and new interiors. These programs are funded utilizing CHDO allocated HUD HOME funding and have created safe, decent homeownership opportunities for over 80 low and moderate-income families and individuals in the County.

Having additional CHDOs in the City is another gap. Over the next five-year period, we will be exploring new opportunities to cultivate relationships with other CHDO's

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

*(see following table)*

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

**Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

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

Homelessness in Harrisburg is managed under the CACH Continuum of Care. The CoC is carried out via a combination of public and private sector organizations. Public sector organizations include State, County, and local government agencies, the public housing authority, school districts, and law enforcement agencies. Organizations from the private sector include non-profit groups, faith-based groups, social service providers, advocacy groups, local foundations, businesses, hospitals, and homeless persons acting as volunteer mentors. City staff sits on CACH’s Coordinating committee to assure continued continuity between CACH work plan and the City’s consolidated plan efforts.

Through various federal funding sources, area organizations that provide supportive services options for people living with HIV/AIDS. Within the City, Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania (FHCCP) has

three service providers that specialize in HIV/AIDS services. These providers are Alder Health Services, Pinnacle Health's Resources, Education and Comprehensive Care for HIV (REACCH) Clinic and the Program for Female Offenders. These programs provide prevention education and interventions, medical, supportive and housing for infected and affected persons and families.

The Hamilton Health Center runs a HIV, Outreach and Patient Empowerment (HOPE) program. HOPE provides HIV primary care services in an ambulatory care setting; support services that are especially important to our patients who often have multiple social problems, including poverty, social stigma, homelessness, substance abuse, persistent mental illness, and HIV-related depression; and is the only provider offering a team-based approach to HIV care to indigent patients in a community-based primary care setting, free testing and support services.

**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 strength of the service delivery system is the service providers. The County and the City have a full array of services to support individuals and families experiencing homelessness or persons with HIV. While there may be an appropriate range of services, the availability of services need are often inadequate. The lack of available services is not a function of weak community will or interest. Rather, the inadequacy of services is a function of available resources to both develop and sustain the effort to address homelessness. The gaps in the system are primarily associated with the lack of affordable housing, low wages and limited employment opportunities for low-income and homeless persons.

In 2009, the Obama Administration signed into law the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH). HEARTH amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act by among other things:

- A consolidation of HUD's competitive grant programs;
- A change in HUD's definition of homelessness and chronic homelessness;
- A simplified match requirement;
- An increase in prevention resources; and
- An increase in emphasis on performance.

Locally, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness is the organization that applies for and administers HEARTH program funding. As CACH continues to become increasingly compliant with the HEARTH Act, the level of collaboration between jurisdictions and service providers will increase as will the efficiency and impact of resources.

As with other programs, the largest gaps are lack of resources and staffing to implement a comprehensive program for special needs population.



**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 City, working with CACH, aims to address homeless needs including:

- safe, decent, affordable permanent, supportive housing units
- drug and alcohol treatment services.
- Improved street outreach to unsheltered and chronic homeless

As previously stated, the City has made a commitment to homeless services through working with CACH to support its 10 year plan, “Home Run – The Capital Area’s Ten-Year Blueprint to End Chronic Homelessness (Home Run)” to address homelessness in Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg. The plan's overall purpose is to develop major strategic initiatives necessary to end and prevent homelessness in the community. The plan was updated in 2012 per CACH’s policy of reexamining the original plan every five years, but as well in response to the new requirements imposed under the 2009 HEARTH Act.

The City, through Home Run supports existing effective programs while building upon or complementing them with additional evidence-based services, resources and funding. Home Run also seeks to identify the ideal situation and components to overlay on existing programs. This includes efforts to:

- Maintain and improve an effective and coordinated service delivery system;
- Maximize and coordinate community resources (public, private, faith-based);
- Provide a comprehensive analysis and plan to end homelessness to be incorporated into governmental and community planning processes in order to better utilize budgeted resources;
- Develop a plan to increase awareness and educate the public on funding sources and community decision makers about the needs of the homeless community and service providers;
- Identify the service needs of homeless individuals and families and implement evidence- based effective practices to assist them;
- Identify factors leading to homelessness and resources/services needed for its prevention; and
- Develop a plan to mobilize the community (public, private, faith-based) in addressing the need to reduce and prevent homelessness.

In order to address institutional and service gaps, the City and Coalition continues to foster enhanced communication between service providers from all sectors of the community, such as faith-based organizations, government programs, private non-profit organizations, the business community and general public. The City will utilize CDBG, HOME and ESG funding to support affordable housing needs, homeless needs, and health/mental and community service needs.

## 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	Community Development & Public Improvements	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	The City of Harrisburg	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$5,326,863	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
2	Public Services	2018	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	The City of Harrisburg	Public Services	CDBG: \$1,250,000  CDBG (CARES Act): \$422,382  CDBG Total: \$1,672,382	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
3	Blight and Demolition	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	The City of Harrisburg	Demolition and Blight Removal	CDBG: \$600,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing Public Housing	The City of Harrisburg	Affordable Rental Housing Development Affordable Home Ownership Housing Development Affordable Housing - Homeowner Rehabilitation Affordable Housing - Down Payment Assistance	CDBG: \$899,970 HOME: \$2,163,735	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit  Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted
5	Reduce Homelessness	2018	2022	Homeless	The City of Harrisburg	Homelessness and Housing Services	ESG: \$755,628  ESG (CARES Act): \$520,395  ESG Total: \$1,276,023	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2000 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 275 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Administration	2018	2022	Program Administration	The City of Harrisburg	Affordable Rental Housing Development Affordable Home Ownership Housing Development Affordable Housing - Homeowner Rehabilitation Affordable Housing - Down Payment Assistance Public Services Public Facilities and Infrastructure Demolition and Blight Removal Homelessness and Housing Services	CDBG: \$1,979,207  CDBG (CARES Act): \$230,595  CDBG Total: \$2,209,802  HOME: \$240,415  ESG: \$61,267  ESG (CARES Act): \$57,822  ESG Total: \$119,089	Other: 1 Other
7	Small Business Assistance	2019	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	The City of Harrisburg	Economic Development	CDBG (CARES Act): \$500,000	Jobs created/retained: 250 Jobs  Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Community Development & Public Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Community development and public improvement projects in low- to moderate-income areas with an emphasis on improvements to City parks, roadways, commercial corridors, gateways, lighting, access for handicapped individuals and public facilities that house organizations that serve low- to moderate-income households.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, senior health and wellness, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Blight and Demolition
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improve blighted areas in the City through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Increase affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income households through the development of new and rehabilitated homeownership and rental housing, preserving the existing housing stock and creating new homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Reduce Homelessness
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness by creating client appropriate housing opportunities and supportive services.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds are allocated for the administration of the CDBG (20%), HOME (10%) and ESG (7.5%) programs to ensure the programs adhere to all HUD regulations, rules and requirements during the 5-year period.

<b>7</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Small Business Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Harrisburg will utilize a portion of the CDBG-CV allocation to assist small businesses with job retention efforts in response to the economic crisis related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**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)**

**HOME:**

The City offers a Home Improvement Program (HIP) that ensures all major systems in the home (plumbing, heating, electrical, roof, windows and doors) are reliable, safe and operative. During the 2018-19 program year, the City anticipates assisting 14 low-to-moderate income homeowners with incomes at or below 80% AMI. Due to the creation of new programs, the City will not have as much funding in years two to five of the 2018-22 Con Plan to complete the same amount of homeowner rehab projects as in year one. Therefore the number of units for these programs will decline over time. Over the five-year period of the 2018-22 Con Plan, the City anticipates assisting 50 households.

The City will also be working with a local CHDO to renovate existing housing and develop new homeownership housing units. The City anticipates that we will assist three low-to-moderate income households with incomes at or below 80% over the five-year period of the 2018-22 Con Plan.

The City plans to create programs to fund the development of new and or renovated rental or homeownership housing units during the five-year period. These programs are anticipated to create four units of rental housing and three units of homeownership housing during the five-year 2018-22 Con Plan.

The City also plans to create a First-Time Homebuyer Program to promote homeownership for low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers. The program will be designed to assist low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers with down payment and closing cost assistance. The City projects assisting five low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers during the five-year 2018-22 Con Plan.

**CDBG:**

The City offers a Housing Rehabilitation Program (HRP) for emergency repairs such as roof, plumbing, electrical and/ or heating systems, as well as lead-based paint hazards and/or code compliance issues. The City projects assisting 10 low- to moderate-income households during the 2018-19 program year and 40 low- to moderate-income households over five-year 2018-22 Con Plan. Due to the creation of new programs, the City will not have as much funding in years two to five of the 2018-22 Con Plan to complete the same amount of homeowner rehab projects as in year one. Therefore the number of units for these programs will decline over time.

Funding will be provided to Habitat and Tri County HDC to do homeowner rehab. The City estimates assisting 10 low- to moderate-income households during the 2018-19 program year.

## **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)**

According to HHA, they are not subject to a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

At each HHA Communities there is a Resident Association. Each Resident Association has a President assigned to represent that community and the Presidents form to create the Resident Council.

HHA provides a broad array of programs either directly or in partnership with local supportive service, educational, youth development and training organizations to help remove barriers to opportunity among residents of public housing and HCV.

HHA has further aspirations of adding programs to include: job training, credit restoration, GED, college prep and entrance, continuing education, pregnancy awareness, drug and alcohol awareness and rehab, sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental health wellness, along with programs to help residents work through lease violations to help them remain in housing and move towards becoming first time home owners.

HHA does not currently administer a Homeownership Program but is interested in working with the City to begin operation of one. Until such time, it will continue to increase tenant awareness of homeownership opportunities offered through the City.

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

No

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

Not Applicable.



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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City does not impose restrictions on land uses that create barriers for the development of affordable housing. In 2004, HUD adopted a policy of requiring communities to identify and remove regulatory barriers to the provision of affordable housing. There are no impact fees or other regulatory hurdles such as public referendum requirements to permit higher density affordable housing developments. There is an interagency work group for code review that expedites applications.

There are still barriers to affordable housing including predatory mortgage lending, which provides low-income households with readily available credit at terms and costs that create a financial burden. The lack of education and information about lending practices, the use of credit, and other financial literacy skills has disadvantaged low-income households and many first-time buyers. Many households do not avail themselves of available services until they find themselves in foreclosure or unable to make their payments.

It has become increasingly difficult for low-income property owners to obtain property insurance because the industry's approach to rating fire hazards now includes factors outside the property, including the presence of a vacant houses next door, neighborhood conditions, and the credit history of the householder. Fair Plan insurance, a state alternative to private fire insurance, is very expensive and provides minimal coverage. Federal policy imposes flood insurance requirements on people who own or are buying land located in floodplain increases housing costs.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City is the condition of the housing stock. Comparable to the surrounding counties, housing in the City is affordable to all but extremely low-income households. However, the age of the housing and the need for continual maintenance drives up the cost of housing. The City has a Code Enforcement system that seeks to balance affordability with public safety, which includes programs such as: inspections being required when a property is transferred or sold, a rental program requiring inspections every three years, and an exterior assessment of properties along Capital Corridors.

Property taxes, particularly for school district support, are another factor that escalates the cost of housing making home ownership difficult for many low-income households. Renters are also burdened since property owners increase rental rates to cover maintenance and tax expenses. The property taxes in the City are based on a two-tier system that encourages land reuse over abandonment.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City is developing a multi-prong approach to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing. The approach includes reviewing and revising the tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.

One of the revisions to the tax code includes the 2015 ordinance that provides for a residential and commercial 10-year tax abatement and exemption program for qualifying improvements and new construction. This ordinance provides tax abatements for residential and commercial properties in a deteriorated neighborhoods. Tax abatement and exemption schedules are also available for qualifying improvements to new construction of residential and commercial properties throughout Harrisburg.

The City has also put incentives in place for job creation, minority business participation and paying prevailing wages.

Old houses with continuous need for maintenance contributes to the high cost of housing. The City's Code Enforcement system seeks to balance affordable housing with public safety through the implementation of programs such as: the requirement of inspection when a property is transferred or sold, a rental program requiring inspections of rental housing every three years, and an exterior assessment of properties along Capital Corridors. These initiatives are designed to improve and protect health, safety, and quality of life in the city.

Over the next five years, the City will continue programs that increase and rehabilitate existing housing stock quality and value. Funds will be provided for infrastructure improvements and to improve quality of life for local residents. The City and Redevelopment Authority will seek to obtain blighted properties for rehabilitation into affordable housing for low-income residents. The City will be exploring creating programs with HOME funds to provide subsidy funding to developers to renovate vacant structures. The City is also exploring programs to assist first-time homebuyers with down payment assistance and closing costs.

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing 1**

In 2016, the City completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) to remain in compliance with federal grant requirements associated with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program, and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. In 2017, the City worked on the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report to also remain in compliance. This report was suspended by HUD in January 2018 prior to submission.

The City's AI Report documented that all appropriate measures have been taken with respect to housing programs and other relevant community housing programs to not restrict housing choices to any person based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.

One of the barriers to affordable housing in the City includes predatory mortgage lending, which provides low-income households with readily available credit at terms and costs that create a financial burden. The lack of education and information about lending practices, the use of credit, and other financial literacy skills has disadvantaged low-income households and many first-time buyers. Although opportunities exist in the community for learning about credit and purchasing a home, many households do not avail themselves of such services until they find themselves in foreclosure or unable to make their payments.

Property insurance is quickly becoming another area of concern. It has become increasingly difficult for low-income property owners to obtain property insurance. The industry's approach to rating fire hazards now includes factors outside the property, including the presence of a vacant house next door, neighborhood conditions, and the credit history of the householder. Fair Plan insurance, a state alternative to private fire insurance, is very expensive and provides minimal coverage. Federal policy imposes flood insurance requirements on people who own or are buying land located in floodplain. Historically, low-income households are likely to live in floodplains where land is less expensive and affordable housing can be found. A sharp increase in flood insurance rates will likely be devastating to all low-income residents.

## **Barriers to Affordable Housing 2**

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City is the condition of the housing stock. Given the age of the housing stock, many units require significant upgrades and improvements. An inherent disincentive to purchasing dilapidated housing in the City is the sales price plus the costs to renovate the vacant structure is considerably lower than the assessed value. Real estate developers and investors related difficulty in convincing the Dauphin County Board of Reassessment of lowering the assessed value to be commensurate with the sale price so as to reduce the tax burden on persons who would subsequently purchase the home. They also stated that in many parts of the City, the value of homes was so low relative to the cost of renovation or new construction that it made it very difficult to support a capital investment without a government subsidy. As a result, a significant amount of vacant properties exist in the City; however, there are no returns on investment to acquire and renovate these properties. Subsidies would be needed to alleviate this problem but the City does not have a program to assist developers interested in renovating vacant housing units.

Compared to the surrounding counties, housing in the City is not affordable to extremely low-income households. Many of these households need assistance to acquire housing units; however, the City does not have programs in place to assist them.

Property taxes, particularly for school district support, are another factor that escalates the cost of housing. Renters are burdened with these costs as well as homeowners, since property owners must increase rental rates to cover maintenance and tax expenses.

These factors as well as other limiting but contributing impediments have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on low-income and minority populations.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

Currently in the County, there are outreach efforts that include the YWCA, Bethesda Mission, Downtown Daily Bread, Dauphin County Office of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities, two safe havens, Isaiah 61 Ministries, and other charitable programs in efforts to engage homeless individuals. These agencies conduct regular outreach to homeless people living mostly in the City. The agencies are partners of CACH. CACH plans to coordinate with the outreach efforts of the Case Management Unit, the PATH providers and Dauphin County's Crisis Intervention. In addition, CACH is working with the Pine Street Presbyterian Church to support and develop its Drop-In Center, which assesses and assists unsheltered persons with their needs. Another goal in CACH's Home Run plan is to convene an Outreach Task Force to develop a coordinated outreach plan for reaching vulnerable populations.

Finally, CACH runs a Drop-in-Center for homeless clients that assesses client needs and identify required services to assist in securing permanent housing. A CACH case worker is available to perform case management services and move targeted populations towards permanent housing, including referral to public housing.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

There are several organizations and agencies serving the City that provide both emergency shelter and transitional housing. The HELP Office operated by Christian Churches United (CCU) is the central intake organization for access to emergency shelter services. Emergency services include food referrals, emergency shelter, rent assistance, home heating fuel, PPL assistance, travel and prescription assistance, furniture referrals and clothing referrals. These services are provided in collaboration with many resources, including churches, foundations, government and private dollars.

Emergency shelters are a vital, first-line resource for addressing homelessness by providing short-term stays to aid individuals and families in becoming stable, developing housing plans and support systems necessary to overcome homelessness. There is one emergency shelter for men in the County offering 70 permanent beds and 25 overflow beds. There is also a winter outreach program that can serve up to 25 men. There are two emergency shelters serving up to 40 women and children. Additionally, there is a domestic violence shelter which can serve up to 16 women and children. Finally, there is one emergency shelter serving up to 17 families comprised of up to 55 individuals.

There are 12 transitional housing service programs in the County that work with homeless individuals and families for extended periods of time, often up to two years. A total of 176 individuals can be served at one time through the available transitional housing programs. ESG entitlement funding is expected to provide rental assistance/rapid rehousing to 75 households over the 5-year period. ESG entitlement funds will assist 1,025 homeless persons with emergency shelter over the 5-year period.

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

The City provides ESG funding to CACH to implement several policies to assist homeless person's transition to permanent housing and independent living. A portion of ESG funds is used by CASH so that service providers can use the HIMS system to share appropriate information and to screen for required services to assist individuals and families in obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible while strengthening case management. CACH is constantly making efforts to strengthen partnerships with public housing authorities in order to eliminate barriers and to increase access to subsidized housing for homeless individuals and families such as Shelter Plus Care. The HHA is actively involved with CACH's efforts and uses selection preferences for homeless persons in their screening process. CACH is expanding involvement of Veterans Administration representatives in local planning for improved use of HUD VASH services. Finally, CACH reviews discharge planning agreements with community institutions on an annual basis to ensure appropriate permanent housing for individuals who are at risk of homelessness.

The Coordinated Entry Tool targets chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, and unaccompanied youth. Homeless veterans and their families are targeted through the By-Name list. These tools ensure assistance and the transition to permanent house for these priority groups. The Home Run prioritizes the development and implementation of a Housing First Model in the CoC. Individuals and families in these target homeless groupings are placed in order of length of homelessness and vulnerability into a coordinated entry housing waitlist so that they receive priority consideration for openings. The CoC is in the last stages of finalizing the workings of this process. Case management and supportive housing using a housing first model accompanies the housing options that are offered to vulnerable group participants so that they successfully transition to and maintain permanent housing.

**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**

There are several social service agencies in the City and the County that provide benefits to very low and low-income individuals and families in order to prevent homelessness. These organizations also serve the needs of those who have already become homeless. The City also provides an extensive network and referrals to other government agencies and/or social services when needed.

These organizations provide many services to homeless or at risk residents, including but not limited to: counseling, case management, life skills training, financial literacy classes, and victim advocacy. These services help residents develop skills and knowledge to transition into permanent supportive housing or independent living and to gain steady employment. The ultimate goal of providing supportive services is self-sufficiency.

CACH has a Homeless Prevention committee, which works on the expansion of the Representative Payee options in the community. The Representative Payee is tasked with keeping vulnerable people in their homes by ensuring their rents are paid. Additional goals for this committee as identified in the Home Run are to ensure seamless communication and coordination of outreach with the Case Management Unit and its SOAR program, and the Assertive Community Treatment program. Other plans includes documenting, disseminating and promoting the use of best practices in expanding access to employment and employee support systems for people experiencing homelessness. CACH will continue to promote discharge planning agreements with the County jail, behavioral health facilities and hospitals. Currently, CACH has a partnership with Dauphin County Children and Youth, which provide services for adolescents whom are leaving the foster care system. ESG funding is expected to help 380 persons over the 5-year period to avoid becoming homeless.

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

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

Historically, the City has been successful in securing grant funding to address lead-based paint hazards in housing units. Since 2003, the City has secured multiple grants from HUD through the Lead Paint Hazard Control Program and through the Pennsylvania Department of Health to implement lead-based paint abatement programs. In addition to remediation activities in hundreds of housing units, the City has implemented education programs for parents, caretakers and children of the dangers of lead-based paint. The City has also worked closely with a number of community-based organizations who sponsor educational programs, including HHA, YWCA, Capital Area Head Start and Pinnacle Health for outreach, education and testing support. The grant funds have also beneficially impacted the local construction industry. The City plans to apply for another round of grant funding during the five-year period of the 2018-22 Con Plan.

The City continues to fund multiple homeowner rehab programs that assist existing low- to moderate-income households with home repair programs. Some of these programs also remediate or abate lead-based paint.

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

Over 92% of the City's houses built before 1980. A high percentage of this housing is occupied by low- to moderate income households with children exceeding 3,000. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health's 2014 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, 42.3% of the population age 6 and under were tested for elevated blood lead levels, of which 12.6% were positive. The report indicates that not only is this problem pervasive throughout the City, it is getting worse. Despite the City's efforts outlined above, the number of children found with evidence of lead poisoning is increasing.

The City plans to apply for a new round of HUD lead-based paint hazard control and Healthy Homes funding during the next application period. The City will also seek to partner with HHA and Pinnacle Health for outreach, education and testing support.

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

The City has been successfully managing the Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) program for over 20 years. There is an accounting system that tracks activities specific to each grant and fiscal controls in place to manage the grants in a timely manner. Funds are not comingled. Construction contracts are specific as to source of funding. The City has qualified professionals in place prepared to perform lead-based paint hazard evaluation, and control intervention work.

The City has developed a strong partnership with the Hamilton Health Center (HHC) to test children under the age of 6 years for blood lead levels. The City purchased two lead analyzers for HHC's use. HHC is a key partner in referring children with elevated levels to the City's LHRD program. HHC is also a convening

center for many City residents. On any day, the Center is jam packed with residents seeking health and dental care, pharmaceutical, laboratory testing services, parenting and teen classes and community programming.

The City engages with the YWCA, and Capital Area Head Start, as well as HHA for the purposes of hosting educational programming surrounding the potential hazards of lead-based paint for families with young children. The educational programs and lead-testing of children in pre-school, Head-Start and other venues, often points to the need for intervention to address problems in the housing stock. Landlords are contacted and units are enrolled through partnerships. HHA, which manages over 700 Section 8 Vouchers in the City, refers landlords to the program at the time of enrollment in Section 8.

Additionally, the Tri-County HDC, and Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority provide the City with increased capacity to acquire and rehabilitate vacant and deteriorated properties and address lead-based paint in the process. Over the next five years, the City plans to implement programs to provide HOME funding for these efforts.



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

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

The City is limited in its efforts to reduce the number of households living in poverty due to limited resources and capacity of the various agencies to address this vast problem. The City is making some progress through implementing various economic development initiatives that encourage local hiring, create training programs to elevate the skills of the workforces and placement services to connect low-income individuals with sustainable wage paying jobs.

In order to overcome the known barriers to economic development and reducing the number of people living in poverty, the City through its Comprehensive Plan process will develop an economic development set of incentives or “toolbox”, which is an extension of the SWOT analysis for the local economy. The process starts with establishing goals (values, principles, and a vision) and then looks at actions (strategies, policies, investments, and initiatives) to implement that vision and doing so in an affordable and cost-effective way.

As part of developing a set of economic development incentives the City will also create strategies and particular actions for economic development that relate to the evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the area economy and the organizational capacity of Harrisburg, the region and potential partners.

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

Part of the 2018-22 Con Plan includes funding for many of the organizations that implement job training and placement services for low-income households. In addition, our various housing programs funded with HOME and CDBG funding include policies that require local hiring of City low-income residents. The City will further enforce the policies as we implement new housing development programs over the next five years.

## **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**

DBHD monitors the programs funded through the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. Additionally, DBHD has a policy to follow all federal grant management standards applicable to housing rehabilitation regardless of the funding stream. Consequently, CDBG monitoring standards are applied to such projects. The following procedures are used by the DBHD:

- 1) A pre-award assessment is made of the organization's capacity to carry out the proposed activity. This assessment includes an examination of:
  - a) The organization's strengths and weaknesses and a determination if there is a duplication of efforts.
  - b) The nature of the proposed activity and if the activity is eligible.
  - c) Does the activity fit into the City's local goals?
  - d) The possibility of any potential conflicts of interest.
  - e) The financial management abilities of the organization.
- 2) If awarded, the organization receives an orientation to educate the staff or board about the basic and general requirements, discuss the scope of services, environmental impacts/constraints and define the expected outcomes of each party.
- 3) All subrecipients and beneficiaries sign written contracts with budgets that clearly delineate the scope of the project-eligible costs and the compliance requirements.
- 4) If the project involves construction or rehabilitation, DBHD conducts on-site inspections of the work on the sub-recipients request for payment and verifies that the work has been completed according to code and specifications. DBHD reviews all construction/rehabilitation budgets, bids and change orders for cost reasonableness and completeness.
- 5) Monitoring involves the on-going process of planning, implementation, communication, and follow-up combined with the training and technical assistance. DBHD staff conduct on-site monitoring of CDBG (and HOME and ESG) sub-recipients at the rate of one per month, when staffing allows. Desk reviews of DBHD files are reviewed before the on-site visit in order to collect previously submitted documents. During the site visit, a review of information, records, fiscal and data collection is done. The contract between the

City and the organization acts as the guideline for the monitoring. The on-site monitoring includes confirmation that the agency has documentation for the following:

- a) expenditures and draws on their contract;
  - b) compliance with procurement process (advertisement or solicitation);
  - c) bid evaluation and award, subcontracts, subsidy restrictions;
  - d) program income;
  - e) required match;
  - f) beneficiary information/documentation; and,
  - g) HOME affordability restrictions, documentation on HOME subsidy limits and price/value limits.
- 6) A follow up letter or visit is provided in which concerns and/or compliance is noted.
- 7) Organizations receiving funding, regardless of the source, are required to submit monthly or quarterly reports. The guidelines for the monthly or quarterly report are contingent upon the requirements of the funding source.

In addition to the program accomplishments and management monitoring detailed above, the City has an established monitoring program for performance based on specified measures established by HUD. On June 10, 2005, HUD published the Notice of Draft Outcome Performance Measurement System for Community Planning and Development Formula Grant Programs. The City follows this system, which enables HUD and the City to document clearly demonstrated results of program activities.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

<b>1</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2000 Census
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> United States Census Bureau
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.
	<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b> United States 2000 Final Response Rate: 67% Pennsylvania 2000 Final Response Rate: 70%
	<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b> 2000
	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b> Complete
<b>2</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimates
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> U.S. Census Bureau

	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year -- giving communities the information they need to plan investments and services. The 5-year public use microdata sample (PUMS) for 2008-2012 is a subset of the 2008-2012 ACS sample. It contains the same sample as the combined PUMS 1-year files for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. This data collection provides a person-level subset of 124,023 respondents whose occupations were coded as arts-related in the 2008-2012 ACS PUMS.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The ACS provides social, housing, and economic characteristics for demographic groups covering a broad spectrum of geographic areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. Demographic variables include sex, age, relationship of person to the selected respondent, race, and Hispanic origin. Social characteristics variables include school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, fertility, grandparents caring for children, veteran status, type of disability, health insurance, place of birth, United States citizenship status, year of entry, year of naturalization, language spoken at home, and ancestry. Variables focusing on economic characteristics include employment status, commuting to work, occupation, industry, class of worker, income and benefits, and poverty status.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>This data collection provides a person-level subset of 124,023 respondents whose occupations were coded as arts-related in the 2008-2012 ACS PUMS.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2008-2012</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>2010 Census</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>United States Census Bureau</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.</p>

	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.</p> <p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>2010 Response rate was 74%</p> <p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2010</p> <p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>
4	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>HUD CoC Homeless Assistance Program, 2014</p> <p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Capital Carea Coalition on Homelessness</p> <p>The participating agencies and programs that conducted this year’s survey were: 1. Bethesda Mission: Men’s Shelter, Trinity House, Community Soup Kitchen, and Mobile Street Mission; 2. Brethren Housing Association; 3. Bridge of Hope; 4. Capital Area Intermediate Unit; 5. Case Management Unit of Dauphin County; 6. Christian Churches United –Safe Haven; 7. Dauphin County Crisis Intervention; 8. Dauphin County Housing Authority; 9. Dauphin County Children and Youth; 10. DELTA Community, Inc. (Gaudenzia); 11. Downtown Daily Bread; 12. Evergreen House, Catholic Charities; 13. Family Promise of Harrisburg and Capital Region; 14. Harrisburg School District; 15. HELP Ministries for Overnight Winter Shelter at Downtown Churches; 16. Helping Hands; 17. Holy Spirit Medical Outreach; 18. Interfaith Shelter, Catholic Charities; 19. Isaiah 61 Ministries; 20. Keystone Community Mental Health Service; 21. NHS CDA-Windows; 22. PinnacleHealth – Harrisburg Hospital; 23. Salvation Army; 24. Shalom House: Emergency Shelter, SHARP Program, Women Veteran’s Services; 25. St. Francis Soup Kitchen; 26. St. Stephen’s Soup Kitchen; 27. YWCA of Greater Harrisburg: Emergency Shelter, Domestic Violence Shelter and Transitional housing program, Bridge and Transitional Housing, YW-WORKS Employment programs, SRO, Permanent housing for Disabilities Program, Veterans Permanent Housing, SSVF, Veterans Transitional housing and Veterans Reintegration Employment Program, Safe haven and Winter Overnight Program.</p>

**Provide a brief summary of the data set.**

A network of twenty-seven agencies with forty-five programs conducted a 24-hour survey on January 29, 2014 to study the number of individuals and heads of households seeking homeless related services in Capital Area (Dauphin County and Harrisburg City). These agencies are members of the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), an extensive collaboration of non-profit agencies, city, county, and federal representatives, businesses and foundations who are addressing homelessness in the Capital Area.

The 2014 Point in Time survey tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. 530 surveys were enumerated. 39 persons were “unsheltered.” 192 were in emergency shelter, 138 in transitional housing, and 27 in safe havens, and were considered “sheltered.” A total of 396 persons or 297 adults and 99 children were either “unsheltered” or were “sheltered” at known temporary housing programs. Additionally, another 49 (all were adults; no children) had listed “other” facilities as their shelter, or indicated that they were at a specific shelter or temporary housing program, but were not counted or registered in that program’s census. The census also counted 133 formerly homeless individuals and children who are now in permanent housing facilities for homelessness. 104 persons were “near homeless,” i.e. not unsheltered or sheltered but doubled up, etc. The total is 530 adults and 153 children or a total of 683 currently, formerly (i.e. now permanently housed), and nearly homeless persons.

Basic client beneficiary information on gender, ethnicity, family size, marital status, residence of origin, sources of income, and veteran status was gathered. Further questions probed participants’ current homeless situation, reasons for homelessness, and the pervasiveness of their homeless situation. The final set of questions queried client’s type of housing that was requested or rendered.

**What was the purpose for developing this data set?**

A network of twenty-seven agencies with forty-five programs conducted a 24-hour survey on January 29, 2014 to study the number of individuals and heads of households seeking homeless related services in Capital Area (Dauphin County and Harrisburg City).

**Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.**

2014

	<p><b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b></p> <p>The 2014 Point in Time survey tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. 530 surveys were enumerated. 39 persons were “unsheltered.” 192 were in emergency shelter, 138 in transitional housing, and 27 in safe havens, and were considered “sheltered.” A total of 396 persons or 297 adults and 99 children were either “unsheltered” or were “sheltered” at known temporary housing programs. Additionally, another 49 (all were adults; no children) had listed “other” facilities as their shelter, or indicated that they were at a specific shelter or temporary housing program, but were not counted or registered in that program’s census. The census also counted 133 formerly homeless individuals and children who are now in permanent housing facilities for homelessness. 104 persons were “near homeless,” i.e. not unsheltered or sheltered but doubled up, etc. The total is 530 adults and 153 children or a total of 683 currently, formerly (i.e. now permanently housed), and nearly homeless persons.</p> <p>Basic client beneficiary information on gender, ethnicity, family size, marital status, residence of origin, sources of income, and veteran status was gathered. Further questions probed participants’ current homeless situation, reasons for homelessness, and the pervasiveness of their homeless situation. The final set of questions queried client’s type of housing that was requested or rendered.</p>
	<p><b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b></p> <p>530 surveys enumerated</p>
	<p><b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b></p> <p>112 Females; 181 Males; 50.8% African American; 2.7% Bi-Racial; 34.7% Caucasian; 8.1% Hispanic; 1.3% Native American; 0.3% Pacific Islander; 1.3% Other; 60.3% were residents of the City of Harrisburg 3 months before homelessness (homeless only).</p>
5	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness</p> <hr/> <p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness</p> <hr/> <p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Homeless Needs Assessment. Near Homeless Data was extrapolated from "Homeless Prevention" funds from HELP data and PIT data.</p> <hr/> <p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>Responding to Homeless Needs Assessment Table</p> <hr/> <p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>Population data is for the Dauphin County Region and not specific to Harrisburg.</p>



	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>Monthly.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>In Progress.</p>
6	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>2005-2009 CHAS</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products.</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The primary purpose of the CHAS data is to demonstrate the number of households in need of housing assistance. This is estimated by the number of households that have certain housing problems and have income low enough to qualify for HUD's programs (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of median income). It is also important to consider the prevalence of housing problems among different types of households, such as the elderly, disabled, minorities, and different household types. The CHAS data provide counts of the numbers of households that fit these HUD-specified characteristics in HUD-specified geographic areas.</p> <p>In addition to estimating low-income housing needs, the CHAS data contribute to a more comprehensive market analysis by documenting issues like lead paint risks, "affordability mismatch," and the interaction of affordability with variables like age of homes, number of bedrooms, and type of building.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>

	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2005-2009</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>complete</p>
7	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>March 2015 from Harrisburg Housing Authority</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Harrisburg Housing Authority</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>The Harrisburg Housing Authority was asked to fill out a survey regarding data pertaining to: number and types of units owned/managed by HHA; vacancy information; PNA data; Section 504 Needs Assessments; USDAS accessibility standards; resident initiatives; needs; federal funding; resident demographics; voucher programs; and organizational structure.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The Harrisburg Housing Authority was asked to fill out a survey regarding data pertaining to: number and types of units owned/managed by HHA; vacancy information; PNA data; Section 504 Needs Assessments; USDAS accessibility standards; resident initiatives; needs; federal funding; resident demographics; voucher programs; and organizational structure.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>The data was self reported to the City of Harrisburg.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2015</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>
8	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>2014 CoC Homeless Assistance Programs Housing</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report</p>

	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Reports provide a snapshot of a CoC's HIC, an inventory of housing conducted annually during the last ten days in January, and are available at the national and state level, as well as for each CoC. The reports tally the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the count by program type, and include beds dedicated to serve persons who are homeless as well as persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. New for this year, the reports also include data on beds dedicated to serve specific sub-populations of persons.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Reports provide a snapshot of a CoC's HIC, an inventory of housing conducted annually during the last ten days in January, and are available at the national and state level, as well as for each CoC. The reports tally the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the count by program type, and include beds dedicated to serve persons who are homeless as well as persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. New for this year, the reports also include data on beds dedicated to serve specific sub-populations of persons.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>Harrisburg and Dauphin County.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2014.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>
9	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Harrisburg ESG Written Standards</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>City of Harrisburg</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Harrisburg's ESG Written Standards</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>Purpose was to establish guidelines for administering to the ESG grant</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>Not comprehensive</p>

<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b>
These Standards cover the period from 2015 - 2017.
<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b>
The data set is a written standard