



# **2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)**

City of Harrisburg  
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## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

### **Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The City of Harrisburg's Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) is the responsible agency for the implementation of the City's 2019 Annual Action Plan (AAP). The City undertook several important projects identified in the 2019 AAP in order to reach its 5-year goals as outlined in the City's 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides details on the accomplishments in PY2019. However, due to the extraordinary circumstances of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, many projects were not completed or were significantly delayed. Funding for projects was provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Home Investment Partnership (HOME) program, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, program income and prior year resources. Specific accomplishments in the program year include the following:

#### **Blight and Demolition**

For clearance and demolition, there were 6 buildings demolished in the Homeownership Opportunities Program and Emergency Demolition. The removal of abandoned and blighted properties were for the purpose of safety and creating a suitable living environment.

#### **Community Development & Public Improvements**

Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure had an area benefit of 49,109 persons (intended to benefit citywide). These included improvements to neighborhood facilities such as the Latino Hispanic American Community Center and public facilities improvements to the Heinz Manaker (senior center) facility which served a citywide area benefit.

#### **Housing**

A total of 14 low- and moderate-income (LMI) homeowner households received affordable housing assistance. There were 13 LMI homeowner households that received housing rehab assistance. There was 1 LMI household that received assistance with energy efficient improvements.

## **Public Services**

Public services included services for seniors with assistance to 25 LMI persons at the Heinz Menaker Senior Center. There was family counseling for 103 families with A Miracle 4 Sure. There was fair housing counseling that benefitted 13 LMI persons through the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council. Public services were negatively affected by COVID-19.

## **Reduce Homelessness**

The City worked with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) to serve persons experiencing homelessness in the 2019 program year. There were a total of 118 households consisting of 177 persons experiencing homelessness assisted through the ESG funded programs. A reported 174 homeless persons were assisted with emergency shelter and street outreach. Of the total households, 2 households (3 persons) were assisted with rapid re-housing. Shelter operations and rapid rehousing assistance services were negatively affected by COVID-19.

**Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)**

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration	Program Administration	CDBG HOME ESG	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
Blight and Demolition	Affordable Housing	CDBG	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	20	16	80.00%	5	6	120.00%
Community Development & Public Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	97379	389.50%	12000	49109	409.00%
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		7	0	0.00%

Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	77	77.00%	10	14	140.00%
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	5	1	20.00%			
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	691	2.76%	2500	146	5.84%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2000	496	24.80%	400	174	43.50%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	275	37	13.45%	75	3	4.00%

**Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date**

**Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.**

The City of Harrisburg identified four primary goals in its 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. CDBG, HOME and ESG funding was utilized to meet these goals. These goals were: 1.) Community Development & Public Improvements, 2.) Public Services, 3.) Blight and Demolition, & Increase and 4.) Preserve Affordable Housing. As mentioned in the opening narrative, these activities listed below were the accomplishments in the 2019 program year.

- Clearance and demolition activities resulted in 6 abandoned and/or blighted buildings demolished.
- Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure had an area benefit of 49,109 persons (intended to benefit citywide). These included

improvements to neighborhood facilities such as the Latino Hispanic American Community Center and public facilities improvements to the Heinz Manaker (senior center) facility which served a citywide area benefit.

- A total of 14 low- and moderate-income (LMI) homeowner households received affordable housing assistance. Of these 13 were rehabilitated through the Housing Rehabilitation Program. There was 1 LMI household that received assistance with energy efficient improvements.
- Public Service programs assisted 146 total LMI persons. These services included 25 LMI seniors assisted at the Heinz Menaker Senior Center, 103 families at A Miracle 4 Sure with family counseling, and fair housing counseling that benefitted 13 LMI persons through the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council.

According to the information supplied by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), during the 2019 program year, they used the City ESG funds to assist a total of 118 households consisting of 177 homeless persons in the City. Of the persons assisted, 174 were assisted with services in two different emergency shelters and street outreach. CACH also used ESG resources to assist 2 households (3 persons) with rapid re-housing services.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	712	1	47
Black or African American	222	7	122
Asian	1	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>169</b>
Hispanic	20	1	20
Not Hispanic	916	7	157

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

### Narrative

Data Note: The Table above does not include a category for people of “other” or “multiple races” or people who “refused to answer either racial or ethnic information” therefore the numbers in the above table do not necessarily match the number of people actually served through City programs. Also, it should be noted that the City works to align funds from CDBG, HOME and ESG with that of the City’s race/ethnic demographics, however in PY2019, due to the circumstances presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, many activities were not completed or were significantly delayed and the data above may not represent the efforts the City annually takes to assist minority households.

Black or African American households account for just over half (51.9%) of the total Harrisburg population according to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. Black or African American individuals received services that accounted for approximately 32% of all CDBG, HOME and ESG funding in 2019. Harrisburg also has a significant Hispanic population, and one that continues to increase. According to the ACS, Hispanic (of any race) individuals account for 20.3% of the total Harrisburg population, however only 4% of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds went to those classified as Hispanic.

The White population received 68% of all available funding. Asians, American Indian or Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders received the least amount of funding or none at all.

The Needs Assessment in the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, assesses if any racial/ethnic group by income category has a disproportionate need in the area with regards to housing problems, severe housing problems and cost burden. Households with housing problems are those that reside in units lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities as well as overcrowding (more than one person per room) and cost burden (spending 30% or more of income on housing per month). Households with severe housing problems are those that reside in units lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities as well as severely



overcrowded homes (more than 1.5 person per room) and severe cost burden (spending 50% or more of income on housing per month).

According to the Needs Assessment, no minority race groups have a disproportionate need with the first category of housing problems. For severe housing problem, Asian households have a disproportionate need, but only for one income category (50-80% of AMI). For housing cost burden, Black or African American 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.

In comparing the disproportionate needs of certain race/ethnic groups as described by the Needs Assessment to the beneficiary outcomes provided by City programs, there is a need for the City to improve to sufficiently serve Black or African American and Hispanic households. The City will continue to make efforts to identify Black or African American and Hispanic households for its programs.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,948,354	722,193
HOME	public - federal	432,187	167,861
ESG	public - federal	166,243	119,405

**Table 3 - Resources Made Available**

### Narrative

During the 2019 Program Year, the City had three sources of Federal funds which were the CDBG, HOME and ESG grant programs as well as funding from previous years. The table above details the resources made available as well as funds expended during the program year. Due to COVID-19, many planned activities were not started due to safety concerns or significantly delayed and expenditures were down from the prior program year.

CDBG funds in the amount of \$1,948,354 was made available in the 2019 program year, and \$722,193 expended. These funds went towards public facilities improvements, public services and the homeowner housing rehab.

For HOME funds, \$432,187 was made available in the 2019 program year and \$167,861 was expended. These funds were expended to cover the cost of admin for the HOME program owner occupied housing rehab.

ESG funds in the amount of \$166,243 was made available in the 2019 program year, and \$119,405 was expended. ESG funds went to fund CACH which works to address homelessness in the community with shelter operations and rapid re-housing assistance. The City will continue to work closely with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) to expend funds towards identified activities that will help the homeless in Harrisburg.

**Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
The City of Harrisburg	100	100	Citywide

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

**Narrative**

HUD defines an LMI area as one in which 51% or more of the population has an annual household income that is less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). According to this criteria, the entire City of Harrisburg is an LMI area with over 70.8% of the households below 80% AMI. In addition, all but one of the 15 census tracts within the City qualify as LMI areas. The City spends all CDBG, HOME and ESG funds on projects that benefit LMI households and only in LMI designated areas of the City.

**Leveraging**

**Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.**

The ESG grant requires a 1 to 1 match. The City of Harrisburg provided all ESG funds to CACH, which exceeded the 1 to 1 match from the volunteer organizations that provided services under the ESG program. CACH received donations from the United Way, individual donors, foundations, special events, corporate giving, Pennsylvania State Housing Assistance Program, and the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority.

The City did not use publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction during the 2019 program year.

*HOME Match Requirement*

The City is exempt from the HOME match requirement and there is a waiver in PY2019 for the requirement. Even with the exemption however, all of our new housing developments leverage City funds with other public and private sources of funding.

*Narrative for HOME Program Income*

At the beginning of the program year the City did not have any HOME program income on hand and the balance was \$12,288. In the program year the City received a total of \$27,102 in program income from Home Improvement Program (HIP) activities and expended \$6,335 leaving a balance of \$33,055 at the end of the program year. The City did not have any TBRA activities.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report**

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

**HOME MBE/WBE report**

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
12,288	27,102	6,335	0	33,055

Table 7 – Program Income

<b>Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises</b> – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
<b>Contracts</b>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
<b>Contracts</b>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						

**Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

<b>Minority Owners of Rental Property</b> – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Dollar Amount						

**Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property**

<b>Relocation and Real Property Acquisition</b> – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired						
Businesses Displaced						
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced						
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced						
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

**Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**

## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	2
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	17	14
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	2
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	7	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	14
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

**Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.**

In PY2019 the City set a goal of 10 homeowner housing rehab units and exceeded its goal through its CDBG and HOME homeowner rehab programs with 14 LMI households assisted. There was a goal to assist 7 LMI households with affordable housing however this program was not started in PY2019 due to circumstances with COVID-19 and safety precautions. There were two (2) homeless households assisted with rapid re-housing rental assistance through the ESG program which was administered through Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

The City will prioritize and look for ways to expand affordable housing options throughout the community, and in particular for housing rehab as there is a need for this as identified in the City's Strategic Plan.



However given the age of the housing stock, the costs of rehabilitating these units are typically higher than anticipated. As a result the City will continue to try find feasible projects that can be completed in a timely manner.

**Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.**

<b>Number of Households Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	2	4
Low-income	3	0
Moderate-income	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Households Served**

**Narrative Information**

Through CDBG affordable housing programs, 6 low- and moderate-income (LMI) households were served. There were 5 homeowners assisted with homeowner housing rehab and one extremely low-income household was assisted with wheatherization improvements.

Through the HOME program, 8 LMI households were served with homeowner housing rehab.

Worst case needs such as those who are at-risk or experiencing homelessness were not specifically targeted or identified as the City works with any eligible household for these services. The table above does not include ESG households served, however there were 2 homeless households assisted in the ESG program with rapid re-housing services, and were low income.

## **CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)**

**Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

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

Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) is the primary vehicle for reaching out to homeless individuals and assessing their needs. CACH is a voluntary collaborative effort of more than 40 organizations working to address homelessness in the City and Dauphin County. The coalition includes faith based organizations, local and state governments, foundations, non-profit organizations, and businesses.

CACH runs a Drop-in-Center for homeless clients which aims to provide services throughout the year for homeless individuals (sheltered and unsheltered) and near homeless individuals. The Drop-in-Center is a safe and secure area where people who are poor can come inside during the day to rest, connect to services, and socialize.

CACH also provides coordinated outreach every week as a resource for the homeless during the pandemic. Meals were provided everyday at Bethesda Mission, the Downtown Daily Bread and Helping Hand (except for Mondays). Other services included clothes, food supplies for the week, housing services, health services and free showers. Clean drinking water was also provided throughout the week at various locations.

CACH's extensive website ([www.cachpa.org](http://www.cachpa.org)) acts as an avenue to reach out to individuals who have access to the internet. The website includes information on how to access services, service availability, contact information, and background about homelessness in the region. CACH has also developed the Coordinated Evaluation and Referral Tool (CERT) on the CACH website. The use of this tool is crucial in targeting and serving chronically homeless, unsheltered people and unaccompanied homeless youth. Veterans are targeted and served by a By-Name list. A coordinated Evaluation and Assessment Referral (CEAR) team meets every month to perform case management and move targeted populations towards permanent housing including public housing. The CERT and CEAR have been in place for about 2 years.

CACH continually updates and provides information through its Facebook page as it provides easy access to residents looking for assistance and services from CACH and the coalition members.

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

Through our partnership with CACH, the City was able to assist homeless persons with emergency shelter and transitional housing needs, although the City does not fund the transitional housing services offered by CACH. CACH contracted with Shalom House to provide emergency shelter services to women and

children. The YWCA Winter Overnight Facility also provides shelter services for women and children. In total the CoC has over 70 beds at the two facilities listed above. These facilities are dedicated to serving chronically homeless persons including Permanent Supportive Housing, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing.

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

The City provides funding to CACH to offer homeless prevention services as well as rapid re-housing services. CACH also works with its members and organizations that address the needs of individuals being discharged from institutions to ensure they have a home. CACH assists special needs individuals with HIV/AIDS, disabilities, chronic substance abuse and mentally disabled. Finally, through its network of members and organizations, CACH can properly assist this group to transition to permanent housing.

**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**

One of the goals of the City and CACH is to work to help persons experiencing homelessness, especially chronically homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. CACH partners with organizations that specialize in these services, such as the Christian Churches United and their Help Ministries program which work to assist in the placement of homeless individuals and families into Permanent Supportive Housing.

## **CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)**

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

There is an estimated 2,938 publically supported housing units in Harrisburg in eight communities across the City. There are 3 high rise towers for senior residents and 5 family communities. Additionally, 80 scattered-site public housing family units are located throughout the City. Currently, the Harrisburg Housing Authorities (HHA) has a lengthy waiting list that needs to be shortened. There are currently 861 families on the public housing development wait list and 498 families on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) wait list. The HHA continues to work to alleviate the lengthy waitlist and address the needs of public housing residents.

HHA residents have also expressed the need for better repairs and maintenance, better access to transportation, and better services for elderly and disabled residents.

HHA previously renovated the Jackson Tower public housing complex. Currently HHA has undertaken two major modernization projects at Lick Tower (senior housing) and William Day Apartments (family housing). The renovations will include HVAC, walk-in closets, new kitchen and baths, upgrades and upgraded electrical and mechanical systems.

HHA has been able to increase the number of participants in the Section 8 program by adding the Veterans HUB program to its project based voucher program as well as obtaining additional VASH vouchers for the tenant-based program.

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

The HHA encourages public residents to become more involved in the management of HHA properties. This includes encouraging residents to participate in events put on by the Resident Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is in charge of food distributions, providing summer activities, and Thanksgiving and Christmas giveaways. HHA also implements a mandatory community service requirement for residents in order to encourage greater involvement with the community and potentially spark interest in management. HHA residents are required to complete 8 hours of community service each month. Residents can participate in a variety of ways including being a reading mentor, library assistant, Salvation Army store clerk, office filing, or homework helper for children.

Partly as a result of COVID-19 the Resident Relations Department has taken steps to improve the development of a community classroom for grade school aged children for the purpose of remote learning during school closings.

In order to help residents become economically self-sufficient and move in the direction of homeownership, HHA collaborates with a number of different organizations and implements a variety of programs.

HHA has a cooperative agreement with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency to share information and/or target supportive services. Coordination efforts include client referrals, information sharing regarding mutual clients, and coordinating the provision of specific social and self-sufficiency services and programs to eligible families. Services offered to HHA residents include self-sufficiency policies, economic and social self-sufficiency programs, family self-sufficiency programs, and welfare benefits reductions.

HHA makes available to tenants the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS), which is designed to assist families and individuals in becoming financially independent. These services are available to assist participants in transitioning from dependence on government benefits, to an improved level of financial self-sufficiency.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

The Harrisburg Housing Authority is not designated a troubled PHA. The HHA reported in its annual submission to HUD that it is a “standard performer.”

## **CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)**

**Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)**

In 2016, the Dauphin County commissioners, and the Harrisburg School Board approved a 10-year citywide tax break program for Harrisburg, marking the final step in the effort to encourage new construction and home improvements. The program will provide a 100-percent tax cut for residential improvement projects and a minimum 50-percent tax break for commercial properties over a decade. Commercial developers could earn a higher tax break, up to 100 percent, depending on the number of permanent jobs created. The property tax breaks are designed to enable the City encourage economic development, expand the tax base and fight blight. The City is anticipating that many of the hundreds of condemned and vacant properties in the City, which are economically obsolete, will become financial feasible to redevelop.

In 2014, Harrisburg adopted a land use development ordinance which modified a previous 1950 ordinance in an attempt to further fair housing practices. The 2014 zoning code includes descriptive language in support of providing affordable housing. Section 7-301.2 PURPOSE of the zoning code was enacted to:

- Promote, protect, and facilitate the public health, safety, and general welfare; and
- Protect existing residential neighborhoods and to provide diverse housing opportunities, including housing that is affordable.

The updated zoning code also enabled the City to develop Accessory Dwelling Units, which permit a separate dwelling unit within the same principle structure or detached and situated on the same lot as the principle structure. These units cannot be bought or sold separately from the main home, but are intended to foster lower rental payments from those who might not otherwise be able to afford the main home. The new code also permits emergency supportive housing designated zoning districts as Family Supportive Housing.

## **Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

There is a need for greater affordable housing in Harrisburg. The affordability gap between household income and housing costs is evidenced by the number of residents living in Harrisburg which are housing cost burdened (households with housing costs of more than 30% of their income). According to 2015-2019 ACS 5-Yr Estimates approximately 24.8% homeowners with a mortgage, 13.2% homeowners without a mortgage and 44.4% of renters were cost burdened. Housing cost burden can also cause overcrowding in affordable units.

The City has limited ability to implement measures that will fully correct this problem. Housing choice has

been negatively impacted by the following factors the City has limited capability to remedy:

- A persistent weak local economy with above average unemployment rates for Harrisburg residents
- An elevated rate of persons living below the definition of the federal poverty line
- High property tax rates that limit the opportunity for low income persons to realize the dream of homeownership
- Housing values and rental costs that continue to grow faster than household incomes
- An extraordinarily high percentage of housing units with one or more housing problems as defined by HUD (43%)
- An inherent disincentive to purchase dilapidated housing in Harrisburg because the sale cost is considerably lower than the assessed value

In an attempt to address these needs, the City has taken steps recently to incentivize developers to create affordable housing. These include:

- Partnering with private investors for a \$30 million investment initiative in the Allison Hill Neighborhood.
- Collaborating with Tri-County HDC and HHA to redesign and beautify a pedestrian walkway, add 16 new single family town homes, and 48 high quality and affordable apartments. The project included the demolition of vacant and blighted properties while increasing homeownership in the neighborhood.
- Tri-County received funding from the CDBG program as well as a \$350,000 grant from the Harrisburg Impact Project, a non-profit committed to redeveloping Harrisburg, to complete 48-unit apartment units spread over three new buildings and will be available to residents who make less than 60% AMI.
- This includes the aforementioned zoning code update.

The City is also considering other options for new housing development to increase the supply of affordable housing units.

### **Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City was awarded a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) Grant for \$3.7 million by HUD in 2014. These funds were used to remediate lead hazard including peeling, flaking, and dust in homes where children under the age of 6 reside or spend 60 hours annually. Families receiving remediation from this grant are classified as low- to moderate-income. Making properties safe for individuals and families reduces the chance that these homes will be abandoned and left to deteriorate. The City has completed Lead Abatement or Interim Controls at over 60 properties with HUD grant funding. The grant ran until December 2018. 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 has developed a strong partnership with the Hamilton Health Center (HHC) to test children under the age of 6 years for blood lead levels. Previously, 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.

The City will also partners with the Harrisburg Housing Authority for outreach, education and testing support for public housing residents.

### **Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City's Enterprise Community Strategy includes plans to reduce the number of households living below poverty through the following mechanisms:

- Attract, retain, and help existing business expand, thus creating opportunities for construction jobs, permanent jobs and contracting opportunities for EC residents and business;
- Enhance career opportunities through education, job mentoring, job shadowing;
- Increase transportation to major employment centers;
- Help part-time workers to obtain full-time employment; and,
- Provide day care and family services to families in poverty working to achieve self-sufficiency funds several services for persons with special needs.
- Supports a drop-in center for the mentally ill and persons with substance abuse issues.

Funding from the City's housing rehabilitation programs often enable elderly or frail elderly homeowners to remain in their homes and allow those with physical limitations to adapt their home to their specific needs.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority's Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) Program pulls together a variety of social services from multiple agencies and packages them through the Community Action Commission for families currently living in public housing who want to become self-sufficient. The program is designed to help as many as 130 families from Hall Manor and Hoverter Homes reach the goal of self-sufficiency moving off of welfare and public housing to make it in the mainstream.

The Dauphin County Family and Community Center serves as the focal point for outreach, recruitment and coordination of services. Program components include:

- Self-sufficiency counseling and case management provided by Community Action Commission (CAC).
- Entrepreneurial training provided by the Entrepreneurial Center of the Capitol Region Economic Development Corporation.
- Pre-school childcare provided by Capitol Area Head Start.
- Counseling for job readiness and workplace etiquette provided by the CAC and the Susquehanna Employment and Training Corporation (SETCO).
- Literacy training provided by the Opportunities Industrialization Congress (OIC) and SETCO.



- Job placement provided by the CAC, SETCO and local employers.
- Childcare for working families provided by the CAC and Harrisburg Housing Authority.

Parent-child counseling provided by the Dauphin County office of the state Department of Public Welfare.

**Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City has taken steps to develop an institutional structure to carry out its 2019 Annual Action Plan and 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan.

The City has continued our relationship with HHA, which directly manages the Section 8 Voucher Program and the Public Housing Program. Its long-term management of these programs has allowed for the creation of a secure institutional structure.

During the 2019 program year, the City allocated its ESG funding to CACH, which oversees and funds additional state and local government grants, program income and charitable donations to a consortium of 70 local providers of services designed to address the needs of homeless and households at risk of homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding Dauphin County. Among the public sector organizations working with CACH is the State of Pennsylvania, Dauphin County, local government agencies, HHA, school districts, and law enforcement agencies. Organizations from the private sector include non-profit groups, faith-based organizations, social service providers, advocacy groups, local foundations, businesses, hospitals, and homeless persons acting as volunteer mentors.

The City is also taking steps within DBHD to better improve the delivery of our various HUD-funded programs. These actions will unfold over the next few years.

**Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City took every effort to ensure adequate coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. The City continues to advertise funding opportunities for non-profit agencies to request, either through the use of HOME funds or CDBG funds, to undertake projects that support housing rehabilitation or social services for LMI households.

The City used either HOME or CDBG funding to support the following non-profit and private housing agencies:

- Christian Recovery Aftercare Ministries (CRAM) developed training programs for persons recovering from substance abuse and those re-entering the workforce from incarceration.
- A Miracle 4 Surewhich provided case management and mentoring through reentry support services and activities.
- Latino Hispanic American Community Center for community programs and provide relief

assistance to displaced families.

- Fair Housing Council offered first-time homebuyer counseling services.
- PPL/IN HOUSE's Winter Assistance Pilot program to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in LMI housing.
- Shades of Greatness Youth Enrichment Program.
- Heinz-Menaker Senior Center.
- TLC Work Base Training programs for ex-offenders, veterans and youth, which provided work related clothing and tools.
- Neighborhood Dispute, which addressed conflict remediation between landlords, tenants and neighbors.
- Habitat for Humanity provided critical home repairs.
- Tri County, HDC helped with homeowner housing rehab.

In terms of coordination with private housing agencies, the City is offering the real estate tax abatement program to provide financial incentives to commercial, industrial and residential property owners to rehab an existing structure or build on a vacant lot. The City has no formal agreements with private housing agencies but continually holds public meetings encouraging representatives from these agencies to attend in order to create greater collaboration between the public and private housing sectors.

**Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)**

In October 2016, the City completed an Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) to remain in compliance with the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. The City found that all appropriate measures have been taken by the City's housing programs and other relevant community housing programs to not restrict housing choice to any person based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. Housing choice has been negatively impacted by the following factors that the City has limited capability to implement corrective measures:

- Weak local economy with above average unemployment rates for Harrisburg residents;
- Elevated number of persons living in Harrisburg at or below the federal poverty line;
- High property taxes that limit the opportunity for LMI persons to achieve homeownership;
- Housing values and rental costs that continue to grow faster than household incomes;
- An extraordinarily high percentage of housing units with one or more housing problems as defined by HUD (43%); and,
- Economically and functional obsolete housing stock that is cost prohibitive to improve.

The City has addressed low homeownership rates among minority households by actively marketing decent, safe and affordable home purchase opportunities in outlets that target the City's predominately minority population. This includes advertising on the City's website, newspaper advertisements, outreach to City employers and new City hires, and attendance at City and regional homebuyer expos.

The City also directly through the activities it its community and housing development programs have worked to address high housing costs, housing problems and remove obsolete housing stock as identified in the AI. These activities in PY2019 include blight and demolition activities such as 6 blighted properties demolished, and 14 LMI households assisted with housing rehab or energy efficient improvements to maintain the value of their homes and to keep maintenance costs low.

In 2017, the City and HHA collaborated to produce a joint Assessment of Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Plan designed to provide meaningful goals and strategies that can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change in disparities in housing need and in access to opportunity. Some of these strategies included:

- Replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns;
- Transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity; and,
- Fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

The City worked to address these in PY2019 with fair housing counseling that benefitted LMI persons through the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council. To address LMI areas of poverty, the City made improvements to neighborhood facilities such as the Latino Hispanic American Community Center and public facilities improvements to the Heinz Manaker (senior center) facility.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

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

The City monitors CDBG, HOME and ESG sub recipients. In this monitoring process, the sub recipients were monitored closely during the fiscal year on their progress, and financial responsibilities of the funds that were requested for their projects. Monitoring consist of site-visits, phone conversation and reporting, including overview of financial performance. Assistance and guidance is given and offered to the subrecipients in the process to ensure the success of the programs.

The City maintains a list of MBE/WBE businesses that is made available to subrecipients. The City encourages MBE/WBE participation in the bidding process. Our hope is that contracting with MBE/WBE's will provide these firms with valuable experience to win future contracts.

Harrisburg is committed to reducing and ending homelessness, and strictly monitors activities that further the goals of the 2019 Action Plan. CACH is responsible for monitoring for the grantees they provided ESG resources to.

Plans and Permits: A multi-disciplinary group from the City Administration reviews all new construction and rehabilitation plans to ensure a synchronized approval and permitting process and compliance with all Codes, including historic flood regulations. A Building Codes Official and the City Historic Preservation approve all permits to ensure that each construction project meets local and state building codes.

Regular Construction Inspections: For major development projects, subrecipients and/or beneficiaries must engage professional architects who are responsible for ensuring contractor's compliance with drawings and specifications. Staff Rehabilitation Specialists inspect residential rehabilitation projects regularly. All major rehabilitation or new construction projects must receive a Certificate of Occupancy from the City Building Official prior to the final release of funds. The City Engineer, who has staff construction inspectors, inspects public improvements.

Monthly reports: All subrecipient agencies were required to submit monthly reports on activity progress; however, the City is changing to quarterly reports that capture higher level data. Developers of housing units hold monthly or bimonthly "job meetings" during construction which DBHD staff attend and receive written minutes, which serve as job progress, reports. These reports are compared to contract requirements and timeframes.

## **Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)**

### **Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.**

The public was invited to provide comments to DBHD on the 2019 CAPER report. A public notice was made on the local newspaper and on the City's website that a copy of the PY2019 CAPER was available for public review and comment starting March 12, 2021 through March 27, 2021. The report could be downloaded and viewed from the city's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/> Comments could be mailed to the Department of Building and Housing Development, 10 N. 2nd Street, Suite 206, Harrisburg, PA 17101 or by email to: [DBHDHousing@harrisburgpa.gov](mailto:DBHDHousing@harrisburgpa.gov)

Additionally, a virtual public hearing will be held as part of the City Council meeting scheduled for March 16, 2021 at 5:30 PM. Harrisburg City Council is holding sessions using the Zoom platform. The public can attend the sessions by using the Zoom app: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84694509930>, Passcode 20214321. To enter the meeting by phone (dial-in method), call 301-715-8592. When prompted, enter the Webinar ID (846 9450 9930 #) and Passcode (20214321 #). During the public comment portion, those dialing in can participate by pressing \*9 to 'raise hand', and then when prompted, press \*6 to unmute/mute themselves.

## **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

**Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.**

The City remains committed to fulfilling its CDBG priority program objectives included in the 2019 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. The City did not make any changes to its original program objectives during the 2019 program year. However, while the City did not make any changes to its original program objectives, due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic the City added a goal for economic development through the CARES Act amendment to the 2019 AAP to assist small business in distress from the outbreak. As well, a public service project was added to address the needs of LMI residents affected by COVID-19.

### *CARES Act Amendment*

In response to COVID-19 the Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was signed into law to assist communities in their efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus. The CARES Act included formula grant allocation funding through HUD for entitlement cities. These funds were awards in three rounds, of which the City as a CDBG-CV recipient was awarded funds in Round 1 and Round 3 of the grant allocations. To facilitate this, the City amended its 2019 AAP to include CDBG-CV funds to address the pandemic. CDBG-CV funds went towards vital public services for LMI persons and households, and economic development activities to encourage businesses to retain jobs in the City that were negatively affected by the pandemic. All activities funded by the CARES Act are to prevent, prepare and respond to COVID-19.

**Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?**

No

**[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.**

N/A

## **CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)**

**Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations**

*Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.*

Currently, the City of Harrisburg does not have any HOME funded rental development units within the affordability period. The last rental project was completed over 20 years ago. The City focuses on homeowner housing rehab through the Home Improvement Program (HIP).

**Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)**

The City actively promotes housing programs and affirmatively furthers fair housing to assure compliance with 24 CFR 92.351. The purpose of the City's affirmative marketing policy is to communicate to the general public that the City's housing programs are administered in a nondiscriminatory manner. The City's policy states that all HOME subrecipients must adhere to the following:

- Include the equal housing opportunity logo or slogan in all outreach to the general community;
- Display HUD's Fair Housing Poster wherever sales /rental and showings take place;
- Identify populations that are least likely to apply for assistance without special outreach and tailor affirmative marketing accordingly;
- Complete HUD Form 9.3.2A and/or 935.2B, Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan;
- Publish all advertisements, brochures, and other written material in languages other than English in order to reach non-English speaking clients; and,
- Use specific mailing lists of organizations whose membership clientele consists primarily of protected class members.

During the 2019 program year, the City worked with development partner, the Harrisburg Fair Housing Council, to ensure that they adhered to these guidelines in marketing the seven units of new rental housing.

**Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics**

The City used \$6,335.47 of HOME program income to for admin and homeowner housing rehab activities in the HOME program. This information was taken from the PR-07 report from IDIS reporting for PY2019 (10/1/2019 to 9/30/2020).

Activity #2844, HOME Admin (2018): \$594.00

Activity #2885, HOME Admin (2019): \$3,691.47

Activity #2890, Homeowner Rehab: \$2,050.00

**Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)**

The City uses HOME funds to complete homeowner rehabilitations for LMI households. Each household is required to maintain the house as their primary residence for the affordability period depending on the level of HOME funding provided. The new units developed with HOME or CDBG funding provided by the City have use restrictions placed on them at the County that requires the owner to main the housing as affordable for the duration of the affordability period. The City placed a 20-year deed restriction on the new housing units developed by Fair Housing Council to ensure the long-term affordability provisions.



# CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

## ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

### For Paperwork Reduction Act

#### 1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

##### Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	HARRISBURG
Organizational DUNS Number	071211478
EIN/TIN Number	236002010
Identify the Field Office	PHILADELPHIA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mrs
First Name	Lillie
Middle Name	J
Last Name	Williams
Suffix	0
Title	Director

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Suite 206
Street Address 2	0
City	Harrisburg
State	PA
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	717.255.5415
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	ljwilliams@harrisburgpa.gov

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mrs
First Name	Linda
Last Name	McClure
Suffix	0
Title	Asset Management
Phone Number	7172556443
Extension	0
Email Address	lmclure@harrisburgpa.gov

## 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

<b>Program Year Start Date</b>	10/01/2019
<b>Program Year End Date</b>	09/30/2020

### 3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness

**City:** Harrisburg

**State:** PA

**Zip Code:** 17101, 1677

**DUNS Number:** 832495571

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 166,243

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted (This section now reported in SAGE)

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 18 – Shelter Information

**4d. Street Outreach**

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

**Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach**

**4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG**

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

**Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG**

**5. Gender—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

**Table 21 – Gender Information**

**6. Age—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

**Table 22 – Age Information**

**7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities**

**Number of Persons in Households**

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

**Table 23 – Special Population Served**

## CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

### 10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units – Conversion	0
Total Number of bed - nighths available	25,915
Total Number of bed - nighths provided	15,031
Capacity Utilization	58%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

### 11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

The City helps to fund two providers with the CoC (PA-501) for a total of 71 beds: Shalom House and the YWCA of Greater Harrisburg Shelter. These facilities provide emergency shelter to mixed populations and women and children. There was no change in dedicated beds from the previous year.

Data note: As instructed by the HUD eCon Planning Suite Guide, the City calculates the number of year-round emergency/transitional shelter beds multiplied by 365 nights in a year to get the “Total number of bed-nights available. Seasonal beds would be multiplied by the number of seasonal nights provided. For the purposes of this report, the City uses the number of emergency shelter beds assisted through its ESG program.

There were 71 emergency shelter beds supported through the City’s ESG program. Multiplied by 365 nights, that would make a total 25,915 shelter beds available year round in the City. At this time, the exact counts of the number of shelter beds provided each night for the entire year was not available, however HUD provides HMIS participation at the CoC level. In 2019 HMIS reported a 58% participation rate of emergency shelter beds for the CoC. While shelter utilization was likely higher, it is assumed that if 58% of year-round shelter beds were utilized, then the total beds would be estimated at 15,031 nights provided.

#### *Performance Standards*

According to the ESG SAGE report, there were a total of 159 persons reporting their exit destinations for the ESG program in the 2019 program year. There were 2 persons who did not know or refused to answer and data was not collected for another 26 persons. Of the persons reporting their exit destinations, 44 reported positive housing destinations (rental housing with or without housing subsidy, homeownership, or other permanent housing options).

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	29,308	0	0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>29,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	40,578	43,771	13,785
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	<b>40,578</b>	<b>43,771</b>	<b>13,785</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	88,137	55,794	88,673
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>88,137</b>	<b>55,794</b>	<b>88,673</b>

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

#### 11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	5,601	10,629	8,121
Administration	20,451	7,693	8,826

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

#### 11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2017	2018	2019
	184,075	117,887	119,405

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

#### 11f. Match Source

	2017	2018	2019
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	48,705	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	120,000	58,788	0
Private Funds	80,000	80,913	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	68,700	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>317,405</b>	<b>139,701</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

#### 11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2017	2018	2019
	501,480	257,588	119,405

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities