

Department of Building and Housing

Roy Christ | Director

The City of Harrisburg

Fiscal year 2018 -2022 consolidated plan

AND

FIscal year 2018 annual action plan

Community Development Block Grant Program

HOME Investment Partnership Program

Emergency Solutions Grant Program

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# Executive Summary

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

### Introduction

The City of Harrisburg 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.

### Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

This Consolidated Plan (CP) is for Fiscal Years 2018-2023. 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 following goals were approved to meet these high-priority needs (in no particular order or ranking):

* Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation programs to restore/renovate dilapidated housing and to implement targeted demolition to increase neighborhood vitality and safety.
* Revitalize Neighborhood Business Districts in order to support suitable living environments, provide jobs to area residents, and contribute to public safety of the surrounding residential areas.
* Invest in community services and public/non-profit facilities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations.
* Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing units.
* Assist individuals and families who are experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions.

### Evaluation of past performance

The City undertook several important projects under its 2016 Annual Action Plan in order to reach its 3-year goals under the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. All activities completed under the 2016 Annual Action Plan are in alignment with the City’s 3-Year Strategic Plan. In the City’s 2015-2017 Consolidated Plan, it identified five high priority needs that serve as the basis for the strategic actions taken in 2016 to meet these needs. These goals are listed in no particular order or ranking:

* Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation programs to restore/renovate dilapidated housing and to implement targeted demolition to increase neighborhood vitality and safety.
* Revitalize Neighborhood Business Districts in order to support suitable living environments, provide jobs to area residents, and contribute to public safety of the surrounding residential areas.
* Invest in community services and public/non-profit facilities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations.
* Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing units.
* Assist individuals and families who are experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions.

Notably, Harrisburg provided the Capital Area Coalition on Homeless (CACH) with all ESG funding. The organization was able to meet and many of its goals included to provide overnight sheltering and tenant-based rental assistance/rapid rehousing.

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

The City had expected to complete 4 new homeowner housing units in 2016. These units have not yet been completed. The City has provided funding to Tri-County HDC to construct 4 affordable housing units in Mulder Square. These units will be sold to HUD income-eligible individuals and families. Tri-County expects to complete construction of these units by 2019.

The city had expected to assist 929 persons who are classified as homeless. In the 2016 Annual Action Plan year the City was able to assist 439 persons. The City provided all of its Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to CACH in 2016. 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 of Harrisburg and Dauphin County. The coalition includes faith based organizations, local and state governments, foundations, non-profit organizations, and businesses.

Through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), the City of Harrisburg was able to assist 439 persons with emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. The following lists by category the number of persons assisted with emergency shelter: 286 adults, 152 children and 1 missing information = 439. The City did not fund CACH to provide transitional housing needs.

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 accomplish 24 building demolitions during this past 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. Funding was not appropriated for this goal. As a consequence, this goal was not met – o 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 achieved 100% of its goal with respect to offering Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit. The City fell short of its goal to provide 326 individuals with Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit. In the 2016 Annual Plan the City assisted 74 persons or 22.7%. The City had a one-year goal of assisting 1160 persons with Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit. The City assisted 185 person of 15.95%.

### Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

The City of Harrisburg adopted and followed a Citizen Participation Plan in support of the Consolidated Plan. Public Notice of the Citizen Participation Plan will be/was advertised in the Patriot News on May 22, 24 and 27, 2018. The Patriot News is a local Harrisburg newspaper. It was also featured prominently on the City’s website. The Citizen’s Participation Plan sets forth the City’s policies and procedures by which the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans are to be designed, developed and implemented in consultation with stakeholders and the general public. 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 was widely distributed by mail, and email to stakeholders. It was also advertised and available on the City website. Hard copies were available at the City Hall in Harrisburg Department of Building and Housing Development. The surveys were also distributed during all 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 Consolidated Plan funds.

The City held two neighborhood public meetings. The meetings were intended to solicit citizen views and opinions and respond to questions and proposals. 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 three meetings to accommodate ESL citizens. Accommodations were available for sight/hearing impaired persons. All public meeting facilities were ADA accessible.

The public meetings were held on February 20th and on March 5th 2018. An additional sub-recipient meeting was also held on February 20th. The meeting was intended for potential sub-recipients of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. The meeting was held at the City Hall building and distributed applications for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. A draft of the FY 2018-2022 Consolidated 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 will end Thursday, June 21, 2018. After the mandatory 30-day public comment period, the City Council will hold a hearing to receive public comments and approve the annual action plan budget.

### 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

In sum, the City will continue its reforms to its entitlement process and will move forward in 2015-2017 in concentrating limited resources for maximum impact.

### 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 to the general survey that was issued by the City for the Consolidated Plan.

### Summary

See above.

# The Process

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

### 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 the administration of each grant program and funding source.

Table 1 - Responsible Agencies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Agency Role** | **Name** | **Department / Agency** |
| CDBG Administrator | City of Harrisburg | Department of Building and Housing Development |
| HOME Administrator | City of Harrisburg | Department of Building and Housing Development |
| ESG Administrator | City of Harrisburg | Department of Building and Housing Development |

### Narrative

The City of Harrisburg’s Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) is the agency responsible for the development and submittal of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the annual Action Plans. This department will be 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.

While not responsible for the programs’ administration, the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) will play a large role in providing and managing housing programs covered by this plan. Various non-profit organizations, such as the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), the YWCA Domestic Violence Center and the Habitat for Humanity of the Greater Harrisburg Area will also be involved in these programs.

This CP was developed using reliable data from sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, HUD’s State of the Cities Data System (CHAS data tables), the National Low Income Housing Coalition, municipal departments, and several planning departments produced by or on behalf of Harrisburg. These include the City’s 2015-2017 CP and 2017 Action Plan.

Public and private agencies that were identified as stakeholders in the process were asked to complete written questionnaires to provide data on special needs populations such as the elderly, youth, persons with HIV/AIDS, public housing residents, persons with disabilities, and the homeless. Copies of the Citizen Participation Plan, written questionnaires sent to the various entities and Citizen Surveys are included in the Appendix.

The Public Meetings were held as follows:

* February 20, 2018 at the Public Safety Auditorium, 10 North Second Street, Room 213, Harrisburg PA @ 2:00 PM EST (Sub-recipient workshop)
* February 20, 2018 at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center, 1301 Derry Street, Harrisburg PA @ 5:30 PM EST (Public meeting)
* March 5, 2018 at the Jackson Lick Tower, 1301 N 6th Street, Harrisburg PA @ 5:30 PM EST (Public meeting)

A number of concerns and issues were voiced by the community; a summary of these comments is included in the Citizen Participation section and in Appendix A. Minutes from each meeting are kept on file in the Department of Building and Housing Development.

Based on the public hearings, citizen and stakeholder surveys, a set of priorities were established by the City for the next five years.

A draft of the Consolidated Plan for FY2018-2022 was placed on public display for 30 days beginning 05/22/2018 and ending 06/21/2018.

After the mandatory 30 day public comment period, City Council will hold a hearing to receive public comments and approve the annual action plan budgets. City Council hearings were held:

The City Council will approve the Annual Action Plan Budget in June 2018.

### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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## PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

### Introduction

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

The City, in partnership with its project consultant The Ferguson Group (TFG), launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with City departments, community stakeholders, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within this five year plan.

Through the CP process, the City of Harrisburg encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation in an effort to identify priorities, needs and other issues with supporting data. Participation of the citizens, public agencies, and non-profit organizations in a proactive and collective mode was at the heart of Harrisburg’s strategy. A list of stakeholders and affordable housing providers was developed and they were asked for data and for input on their collective needs, priorities and other issues. Those groups and organizations included representatives of public and private agencies who serve elderly, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, and those whose mission includes the provision of affordable and decent housing for the homeless and low income residents. Additional multiple housing agencies, mental health service agencies and regional and state government agencies were consulted. Copies of the written Service Providers and Partner Questionnaires along with a mailing list of the entities to which questionnaires were sent are included in the appendix.

Based on the public meetings and stakeholder questionnaires, a set of priorities was established by the City for the next five years. A summary of the comments is included in the Citizen Participation section. Minutes of the public meetings are kept on file and available for inspection and review in the Department of Building and Housing Development.

### 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, the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), whose mission is to educate and 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 and the City of Harrisburg. The City’s partnership with CACH qualifies their submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a Consolidated Application called 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 Dauphin County.

Because of the role that disabilities, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, the age, veterans’ status plays in homelessness, CACH and its 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, CACH 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.

CACH has 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.

The Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) is a voluntary collaborative effort to address homelessness in the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County. The Coalition is designed to involve faith based organizations, local and state governments, foundations, non-profit organizations, and businesses. The goal is to comprehensively and cooperatively combat this conquerable problem in Harrisburg communities.

The Coalition has fostered enhanced communication between service providers from all sectors of the community including the business community and general public. This outreach and inclusiveness has improved the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs offered to aid the homeless. CACH’s efforts have reduced duplication of services and helped achieve a more coordinated approach to the homelessness problem.

CACH conducts regular studies of the homeless population and has developed an information management system called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that supports a number of homeless service provider organizations.

### Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction’s consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 - Organization Participation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | African American Chamber of Commerce |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-EducationServices-EmploymentBusiness and Civic Leaders |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Non-Homeless Special NeedsEconomic DevelopmentMarket AnalysisStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, 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 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Bethesda Mission of Harrisburg Inc. |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-homelessServices-Health |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, 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 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Boys & Girls Club of Harrisburg |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentPublic Housing NeedsNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide youth services. |
| 4 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | CAMP CURTIN YMCA |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned survey. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide youth services. |
| 5 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | CACH |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthAnti-poverty Strategy |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, 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 will compete for ESG funding and will continue to consult with the City. |
| 6 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | HARRISBURG FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Service-Fair Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization will compete for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City. |
| 7 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF HARRISBURG |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned survey. Organization will compete for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City. |
| 8 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Harrisburg Area Community College |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Education |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Economic DevelopmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization plans to work with City to assist in developing a economic development and jobs training strategy. |
| 9 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Harrisburg Housing Authority |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | PHA |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentPublic Housing NeedsAnti-poverty StrategyStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended public meeting. 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 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Redevelopment Authority of the City of Harrisburg |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | HousingServices - HousingServices-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to work with the City to make investments that complement City Development. |
| 11 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | HEINZ-MENAKER SENIOR CENTER |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - HousingServices-Elderly Persons |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, 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 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Latino American Hispanic Community Center |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - HousingServices-HealthServices-EducationServices-EmploymentServices-bilingual and immigration |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Non-Homeless Special NeedsEconomic DevelopmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, 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 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Rebuilding Together |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | HousingServices - Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization attended neighborhood meetings and City Council Hearings. Organization had meetings with City staff. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funding and work with the City. |
| 14 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Tri-County HDC, Ltd |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | HousingServices - Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentMarket Analysis |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey to complete. Organization will compete for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City on housing development projects. |
| 15 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | DAUPHIN COUNTY |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Other government - County |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentPublic Housing NeedsNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | City had meetings with County to discuss housing needs. City continues to collaborate with the County on planning and funding. |
| 16 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | YWCA OF GREATER HARRISBURG |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - HousingServices-ChildrenServices-Victims of Domestic ViolenceServices-homelessServices-Veterans |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentPublic Housing NeedsHomeless Needs - Families with childrenNon-Homeless Special NeedsStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization sent Health and Human Services Survey. Organization had meetings with City staff regarding domestic violence programs and needs. Organization will compete for CDBG funding and will continue to consult with the City. |
| 17 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | SCPa Works  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Job Training Programs Services - Employment and Professional Development Programs  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Economic DevelopmentStrategic PlanHomeless Needs  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization completed and returned Health and Human Services Survey. Organization will continue to consult with the City. |
| 18 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Neighborhood Dispute Settlement |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – mediation Services – conflict resolution training Services – youth peace sessions  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Strategic Plan  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization will continue to consult with the City. |
| 19 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Christian Love Ministries Daycare  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – childcare  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentPublic Housing NeedsHomeless Needs - Families with childrenStrategic Plan Anti-Poverty Strategy  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization has met with the City and will continue to consult with them.  |
| 20 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Mothers In Charge  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Education – Violence Prevention  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Strategic Plan  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization attended CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. Organization has met with the City and will continue to consult with them. |
| 21 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Brethren Housing Association |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing Services – Housing Services – Homelessness  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 22 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Amiracle4sure, Inc.  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – reentry  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Economic DevelopmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback.  |
| 23 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | MidPenn Legal Services  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – housing Services – homelessness Services – legal representation  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentStrategic PlanNon-Homeless Special Needs |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 24 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Community Action Commission  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – childcare Services – youth programs Services – job training / professional development Services – education Food Distribution  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 25 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | CRAM, Inc.  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – reentry  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Economic DevelopmentStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 26 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Bethany Christian Services of Central Pennsylvania  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – foster careServices – family counseling Services – adoption  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 27 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Pop’s House Inc.  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – housing Services – reentry Services – homelessness prevention Services – veterans Food  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomelessness Needs - VeteransStrategic Plan |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 28 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | The Salvation Army of Harrisburg Capital City Region |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – anti-poverty / homelessnessServices – education Services – disaster relief Services – veterans Services – anti-human trafficking / domestic abuse Services – anti-addiction Services – job training / professional development Services – housing  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic PlanAnti-poverty strategy  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 29 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Family Promise of Harrisburg Capital Region  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services –housing Services – homelessness Temporary/transitional housing Food Clothing  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with children |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 30 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Hamilton Health Center  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – medical / dental care  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Strategic PlanAnti-poverty strategy |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City has held multiple meetings with the organization and will continue to hold discussions.  |
| 31 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Catholic Charities Diocese of Harrisburg  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services – adoption Services – foster care Services – counseling Homelessness prevention / shelter  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need AssessmentHomelessness StrategyHomeless Needs - Chronically homelessHomeless Needs - Families with childrenHomelessness Needs - VeteransHomelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youthStrategic PlanAnti-poverty strategy |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. The City plans on following up for feedback. |
| 32 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | York County Economic Alliance  |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Regional Organization  |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Economic Development  |
| **Briefly Describe how the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | City reviewed organization documents and had conversations with staff regarding economic development activity. Organization was invited to attend CDBG, HOME, ESG workshop. Organization was sent survey. |

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

All 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 attempts to contact agencies we decided to suspend our efforts and follow up with meeting invitations during the respective grant years.

### Describe other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Table 3 - Plans Consulted

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 projects 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 Dauphin 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 of Harrisburg, 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. |

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

The City of Harrisburg works in cooperation with various public entities in development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan.

The City has been successful in “leveraging funds” by coordination of efforts and obtaining 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, clean-up of environmentally contaminated sites, and preservation of historic structures. These collaborations are vital to complete initiatives developed through the strategic planning process and funded through the CDBG program.

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.

### Narrative (optional)

## PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

The City of Harrisburg adopted and followed a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth the City’s policies and procedures by which the Three Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans are designed, developed and implemented in consultation with stakeholders and the general public. The City encouraged a high level of public communication and agency consultation in an effort to engage the participation of citizens, public agencies, and non-profit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner and identify priority needs.

The citizen participation process had a significant impact on establishing priority needs and in developing the goals established by the City of Harrisburg. Through a variety of outreach activities to citizens and stakeholders listed in Table 2 above, the City is recommending to fund several programs that stakeholders indicated a need existed. The Priority Needs and Goals advanced by the City are fully described in the Strategic Plan Sections SP-25 and SP-45. The Priority Needs identified in section SP-25 that were identified by stakeholders includes: demolition and blight removal, neighborhood revitalization, affordable housing, and homelessness and housing services. These Priority Needs are further described in section SP-45, Goals Summary.

### Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 4 - Citizen Participation Outreach

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mode of Outreach** | **Target of Outreach** | **Summary of response/attendance** | **Summary of Comments received**  | **Summary of comments not accepted and reasons** | **URL** |
| Public Meetings | Non-targeted / broad community | A total of 77 individuals attended two public meetings provided feedback on what they considered the housing, economic, and community development priorities to be within the City.  | Notable issues residents discussed included the need for better and more affordable housing as well as more community programs including youth programs. The need for home repair and funding for maintenance was also a reoccurring need among attendees, especially from seniors on fixed incomes. A portion of attendees were Puerto Rican hurricane refugees – their main concern was permanent housing and employment, as funding from FEMA was set to run out at the end of March 2018. See Appendix for full meeting minutes.  | None | N/A |
| Public Hearing  | Non-targeted / broad community | This meeting is TBD following the public comment period.  | N/A | None | N/A |
| Sub-recipient workshop | Sub-recipients  | A total of 14 individuals from various organizations attended the sub-recipient meeting. The meeting gave potential sub-recipients information on the award process and invited them to ask questions regarding the programs and their applications.  | Following the meeting attendees had a variety of questions and concerns related to the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. Inquiries were generally concerning funding amounts and what funding could be used for. The criteria for receiving funding was also spoken about at length.  | None | N/A |
| Email, Surveys and Phone Calls | CoC | Adequate.  | CACH worked with members to fill out Homeless Assistance Provider Survey and spoke with City and Consultant staff to advise on Homeless needs in the City. Need for Safe, decent, affordable housing and services for homeless individuals.  | None | N/A |
| Email, Surveys and Phone Calls | Public Housing Authority | Adequate.  | HHA filled spoke with City and Consultant staff to advise on Housing, Services and Economic Development needs in the City. The major unmet need identified was for one (1) bedroom non-elderly affordable housing to address the long wait list in this category.  | None | N/A |
| Email, Surveys and Phone Calls | Non-Profits | Adequate.  | 4 non-profits filled out General Surveys or the Health and Human Service Provider Survey City and Consultant staff to advise on Housing, Services and Economic Development needs in the City. | None | N/A |
| Email, Surveys and Phone Calls | Non-targeted/broad community | The City of Harrisburg Housing and Community Development Needs Survey, distributed broadly in hard copy and available on the Internet, posed a total of 44 questions. The survey was officially launched on February 1, 2018 and closed on March 1, 2018, giving area stakeholders and residents 1 month to complete the survey. A total of 46 responses were collected through March 20, 2018, including surveys collected electronically and collected on paper. | Please refer to appendix to see survey.  | None | [Survey](http://harrisburgpa.gov/consolidated-plan-survey/) |

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Harrisburg 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 City has experienced some high and low points over the past several decades, although its recent journey through the Act 47 State receivership process has resulted in a significant administrative restructuring and stabilized financial situation that leaves the city poised to begin rebuilding.

The Needs Assessment identified 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 serve 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 moderate 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 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 reduce 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 of Harrisburg 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 this Consolidated Plan, and are also reflective of the responses received from the community needs survey, stakeholder surveys, and the feedback received at the community forums.

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

| **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 | $34,216 | 27% |
| Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS  |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

|  | **0-30% HAMFI** | **>30-50% HAMFI** | **>50-80% HAMFI** | **>80-100% HAMFI** | **>100% HAMFI** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 7 - Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

|  | **Renter** | **Owner** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** |
| **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS** |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 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** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 8 -Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

|  | **Renter** | **Owner** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** |
| **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS** |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 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** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 9 -Cost Burden > 30%

|  | **Renter** | **Owner** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **Total** |
| **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS** |
| Small Related | 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** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 10 - 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** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 11 - 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** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

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

In the City of Harrisburg there are 8,121 single households, or approximately 40% of all households (ACS 2009-2013). The number of men and women who live alone is comparable. 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, the Harrisburg Housing Authority (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

Housing Assistance for Disabled Individuals: HUD defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities for an individual. According to HUD data, 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 accounting for 9.52% of the disabled population. Cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty account for the next most prevalent disabilities.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority 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. These units are located in Morrison Towers, Lick Towers, and Jackson Towers. 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 disadvantages 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. 29.65 percent of individuals who receive Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), which provides housing assistance, are disabled.

*Living Well with a Disability* is a free resource available to residents of Dauphin County that aims to connect disabled individuals with the appropriate programs or resources they need for a variety of issues. This includes finding assistance for financial aid, housing, transportation, education, community access, and employment among other things. In Dauphin County, *Living Well with a Disability* helps to connect disabled individuals with services located in Harrisburg such as:

* Blindness and Visual Services
* Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
* Barrier Free Living
* Pennsylvania Parents and Caregivers Resource Network
* Disability Rights Network of PA

Despite Living Well, several programs providing housing assistance for the disabled have terminated in Harrisburg over the past decade. The Dauphin County Local Housing Option Team (LHOT), whose purpose was to bridge gaps with private landlords, service agencies and disability advocates, ended due to funding cuts. Similarly, the Center for Independent Living of Central PA (CICLP), a service provider for the disabled and elderly, ended its Home Modification Program in 2015 due to funding constraints. Furthermore, much of the private housing stock in Harrisburg is over 60 years old. Without the right upkeep housing could be harmful to individuals with disabilities.

Housing Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence: Harrisburg Housing Authority follows strict protocols when dealing with cases of domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault and stalking. HHA adheres to The Violence Against Women Act or VAWA which provides certain protections for those in abusive situations. HHA cannot deny housing assistance, terminate from participation or evict individuals or families from rental housing because they have been a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. HHA may divide a lease in order to evict an individual or terminate the assistance of the individual who has engaged in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. HHA will also upon request permit individuals to move to another unit if they have provided evidence they are victims of abuse, request an emergency transfer, or reasonably believe they are threatened with imminent harm if they remain in their current unit. The emergency transfer application applies to victims if the assault occurred on the housing premises in a 90-calendar day period before requesting an emergency transfer.

The YWCA Domestic Violence Legal Clinic provides free civil legal assistance to victims of domestic violence who are unable to afford an attorney. The Legal Clinic handles a wide variety of cases, including: Protection from Abuse, Defiant Trespass Letters, Custody, Divorce, Child Support, Spousal Support, and Landlord-Tenant Housing issues.

The organization also operates Violence Intervention and Prevention Services (VIP), which provides a wide array of crisis and counseling services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, including a crisis hotline, individual and group counseling and medical and court accompaniments. Services are available for all ages and genders, and are confidential and free for victims of assault and non-offending family members. The VIP Department also offers Violence Prevention Education services, with instructors who are specifically trained and experienced in sexual assault and domestic violence issues and who use language appropriate to each age group. In 2014, the 24-hour domestic violence hotline received 1,352 calls, assisting 2,131 victims through the domestic violence services and another 1,399 victims through sexual assault programs.

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)

According to the 2009-2013 CHAS data, the City of Harrisburg is comprised of 20,725 households. Of this total number of households, approximately 14,550 or 70% are at 100% of area median family income or below, and 12,615 households or 60% are at 80% of area median family income or below.

Approximately 44% (9,149) of households are 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 of Harrisburg 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 making 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 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.

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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority:

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

Capital Area Homeless Coalition (CACH) relies heavily on Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to support 11 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) projects. According to CACH, for RRH, the individual or family to be served must reside within the geographic limits of Dauphin 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. Clients are assessed for the capacity to become self-sufficient and to remain stably housed once the subsidy benefit expires.

Additionally, 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. 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.

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 would include severe housing cost burden and substandard housing. Many other non-housing characteristics also play a role such as poverty, low income, 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 official have repeatedly raised concerns with predatory mortgage lending. Predatory mortgage lending provides low income households with readily available credit but at terms and costs that create a financial burden on these households. 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 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 expense 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 an affordable unit. 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)

### 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 – 2023 Consolidated Plan, the City of Harrisburg 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 of Harrisburg. 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.

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0-30% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 13 -Disproportionally Greater Need 30-50% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50-80% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80-100% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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 (lacking a complete kitchen, lacking complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden greater than 30 percent) 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 all the 5,125 households in the jurisdiction as a whole have one or more of the four housing problems. 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 jurisdiction as a whole) experience housing problems. 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 all the 4,385 households in the jurisdiction as a whole have one or more of the four housing problems. 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)

### Introduction

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the need demonstrated for the total households. For the 2018 – 2023 Consolidated Plan, the City of Harrisburg has a total population of 49,395 with 20,726 households. This section discusses disproportionately greater needs relative to sever 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, there is only one group that is experiencing disproportionate housing need, Asian households.

Table 16 - Severe Housing Problems 0-20% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 17 - Severe Housing Problems 30-50% AMI

| **Severe Housing Problems\*** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,350 | 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 18 - Severe Housing Problems 50-80% AMI

| **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 | 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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% |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80-100% AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHASThe 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 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 all the 5,120 households 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% if all the 3,110 households 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 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 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.

For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category 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 of Harrisburg 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.

Table 20 - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

| **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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

### Discussion

<=30% Household Income: 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% Household Income: 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% Household Income: 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 ACS data, the City of Harrisburg 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 Asians 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 206 – 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

The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) was established in 1938, and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Public Housing Program for the City of Harrisburg. The HHA’s mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families 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, 1,219 family units and 504 are elderly units.

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

| **Program Type** |
| --- |
|  | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** | **Disabled****\*** |
| # of units vouchers in use | 16 | 4 | 1,324 | 669 | 0 | 650 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) |

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

| **Program Type** |
| --- |
|  | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** |
| Average Annual Income | 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 |
| Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) |

Table 23 -Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

| **Program Type** |
| --- |
| **Race** | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** |
| **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 |
| Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) |

| **Program Type** |
| --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** |
| **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 |
| Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition |

### 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 of Harrisburg is in the process of 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.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority 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. These units are located in Morrison Towers, Lick Towers, and Jackson Towers. HUD provided data indicates there are 251 disabled families living in HHA housing, and 616 total living in subsidized housing either through public housing, mod-rehab, and certificate or voucher programs.

If there are not enough handicapped or disabled applicants to fill the units designated for such persons, the units may be offered to non-handicapped or non-disabled applicants. However when another unit becomes available to a non-handicapped or non-disabled family in these units they will be required to move if the handicap accessible unit is needed for a family with a disabled member. The lease agreement will contain this special moving requirement.

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

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”). The most immediate need of this income category is more public housing units.

HHA’s Public Housing waiting list consists of 1,302 on the preliminary eligibility waiting list. Approximately 1,623 applicants are expected to be on the full waiting list. Of those applicants who reported race/ethnicity, the racial composition of HHA’s waiting list is 55 percent Black, 43 percent White, 1 percent Asian, 0.37 percent Native American, 0.6 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 0.25 percent other. The ethnic composition is 32 percent Hispanic.

There are 701 applicants on HHA’s HCV waiting list. Of those applicants who reported race/ethnicity, the racial composition of the HCV waiting list is 66 percent Black, 30 percent White, 0.43 percent Asian, 1 percent Native American, and 1 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. The ethnic composition is 27 percent Hispanic. Comparing race/ethnicity of current HCV participants to HHA’s HCV waiting list, the current percentage of Black HCV voucher holders is higher than the Black waiting list percentage.

HHA has established preferences for admission to the public housing program HVC tenant based assistance as follows:

* Involuntary Displacement (Disaster, Government Action, Action of Housing Owner, Inaccessibility, Property Disposition)
* Victims of domestic violence
* Homelessness
* Veterans and veteran’s families
* Residents of Harrisburg who live and/or work in the jurisdiction

### 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 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 meet 0-30% AMI.

### Discussion

HHA goals and objective to address current housing needs between 2018 and 2020 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.

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

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

### Introduction

Capital Area Homeless Coalition (CACH) works to eliminate poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. CACH consists of over 70 organizations that pools resources to assist needy families and individuals who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. CACH programs have included educational workshops and materials, holding community meetings and conducting regular service provider meetings.

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. Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg 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 is often inadequate.

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. 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.

### 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 Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (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.

| **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) | 269 | 64 | 677 | 600 | 165 | 62 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 390 | 70 | 610 | 600 | 106 | 68 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 22 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 15 | N/A |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 45 |
| Veterans | 29 | 10 | 56 | 10 | 8 | 59 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 30 |

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

| **Race:** | **Sheltered:** | **Unsheltered (optional)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| White | 146 |  |
| Black or African American | 139 |  |
| Asian | 0 |  |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 |  |
| Pacific Islander | 0 |  |
| **Ethnicity:** | **Sheltered:** | **Unsheltered (optional)** |
| Hispanic | 39 |  |
| Not Hispanic | 261 |  |

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

The 2016 Point in Time (PIT) survey for the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. The survey enumerated 433 people, of which 132 were children (30% of the total homeless population). The survey showed 29 homeless youth ages 18-24, none unsheltered, predominately female, and over 60% of this population were youth parenting their own children.

The survey recorded 50 homeless veterans in Harrisburg in 2016, of which 6 were unsheltered. Homeless veterans account for 16.5% of the total homeless population in the City, and 12% of the unsheltered homeless population. The unsheltered veteran population drastically increased by 10% from 2015 to 2016. However, this is due in part to increased veterans’ transitional and permanent housing opportunities. Despite this large increase, the percentage of Veterans who are unsheltered has steadily and significantly decreased over five years. Veterans receiving benefits increased from 2014 to 2016.

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

According to the 2016 PIT survey, half the homeless population (50.55) were Caucasian and 47.9 percent were African Americans. This trend differed from all other year where African Americans were 50 percent or higher. Of those that responded to the survey, 13% were Hispanic in ethnicity. There were no Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native or Pacific Islander 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 they might require. The special needs populations considered in this section include:

* The elderly
* Persons with disabilities
* Veterans
* Persons suffering from drug and alcohol addition
* Single Parent Households and At-Risk Youth
* 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 American Community Survey 5-Years Estimates, 9.7% of the City is made up of individuals aged 65 and older. Just 4% are aged 75 and older. According to HUD provided 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. Maintaining a supply of affordable and accessible housing is necessary to serve their needs. Challenges faced by the elderly include:

* Income –retired and living on a fixed income
* Health Care – elevated rates of illness requires medical attention
* Transportation – reliance on public transportation
* Housing –live in old houses requiring repair; increasing rents create cost burden

While the senior population in Harrisburg has declined since 2000, the percentage of baby boomers in Harrisburg grew modestly during that time. The 60-64 year old population 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. A growth in the percentage of baby boomers could indicate that residents are staying in their jobs longer before retiring.

**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. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulty all account for fewer than 3 percent of the population in Harrisburg. People aged 18-64 account for the largest population with a disability in Harrisburg – 11.77%. Individuals aged 65 and older with a disability account for 4.1% of the population.

According the American Community Survey 1,274 or approximately 15.5% of individuals with disabilities are employed in the Harrisburg workforce. The majority of those employed with a disability have an ambulatory difficulty (571) or a cognitive difficulty (398). Of the total employed workforce in Harrisburg, individuals with difficulties account for approximately 6.7% of this population. Of the total disabled population in Harrisburg, approximately 7.3% are unemployed, and approximately 38.3% are not in the labor force. Of the disabled individuals not in the workforce, ambulatory and cognitive difficulties make up the largest number of individuals.

Those without a disability in the City of Harrisburg earn a median 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 percent of the employed disabled population earned $1-$4,999 or less, and 23.9 percent earned $5,000-$14,999. These were the lowest wage categories represented in the ACS, but had the highest percentages of the employed disabled population. The highest percentages of the non-disabled population earned wages in the $5,000-$14,000 and $15,000-$24,999 ranges at 19.3 percent and 18.1 percent respectively.

**Drug and Alcohol Addiction:** Dauphin 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 addiction. This was an 860% increase in treatment costs and a more than 400% increase in people needing treatment in a 5-year span. In 2017, at least 85 overdose deaths in the County were opioid related. Pennsylvania, similar to many other states in the U.S. has reported an epidemic of opioid and heroin use.

**Veterans:** According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, there are 2,282 veterans residing in Harrisburg.Of these, 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. 31.6% of veterans graduated high school, compared to 35.2% of the non-veteran population. The largest population of veterans is between 35-54 years old.

Veterans account for 16.5% of the homeless population in Dauphin County. This may be due to the barriers faced by returning service members when reintegrating into the workforce including:

* Difficulty translating military experience to civilian work
* Lack of résumé, job search, and interview experience
* Physical and mental health issues

**Single Parent Households and At-Risk Youth:** Nearly 30% of all households in Harrisburg are headed by a single parent. A whopping 25.4% are headed by a single female according to the American Community Survey 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 percent of all households according to HUD provided data.

**Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families:** In Dauphin County, there are 883 individuals or .39% of the population living with HIV in Dauphin County, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 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. As the opioid epidemic continues to rise, this number could potentially as well.

### 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 of Harrisburg have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive 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’s 2016 HIV Surveillance Report there were a total of 1,670 individuals living in the Harrisburg-Carlisle area with HIV/AIDS. Of this population, 9 were children. The area ranked 35th in Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for HIV/AIDS for 2016 diagnoses.

The Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania (FHCCP) funds 11 subcontractor agencies throughout a 14-county region (including Dauphin County) to provide prevention education and interventions, medical, supportive and housing for infected and affected persons and families. FHCCP prevention efforts are targeted toward high-risk groups and reducing stigma for those who are and could be infected. FHCCP provides HIV specialty care in both Lancaster and Harrisburg and works with other providers in the region to get and keep clients in care. Supportive services such as medical case management, transportation and linguistics are also available in the region as well as financial assistance for health insurance costs and life emergencies. Housing Opportunity for People with AIDS (HOPWA) is a program that provides rental and/or mortgage assistance to those infected and affected with HIV/AIDs. This program currently serves about 350 clients within FHCCP’s region.

In addition, FHCCP develops strategic regional plans, identifies gaps and barriers to providing and receiving HIV/AIDS services, and partners with consumers and providers in the region to enhance service delivery. We host several consumer groups a year recognizing how critical it is to utilize consumer input to improve and properly manage services in our region.

Within the City of Harrisburg, FHCC has three service providers that specialize in HIV/AIDS services. Theses providers are Alder Health Services, Pinnacle Health’s Resources, Education and Comprehensive Care for HIV (REACCH) Clinic and the Program for Female Offenders.

The Hamilton Health Center runs a HIV, Outreach and Patient Empowerment (HOPE) program. The program maintains diverse staff of all local HIV providers and includes a skilled African American HIV-specialist, the only minority physician providing HIV care in the Harrisburg region. 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.

### Discussion

The special needs population in Harrisburg suffers disproportionately to other populations in the City and is more likely to be at risk for homelessness.

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

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

The City of Harrisburg supports small scale capital improvements for non-profit organizations that operate public facilities (facility must be open to the general public). Examples include facilities for public recreation, public education, emergency shelter, social services, and arts or cultural purposes.

Greater public investment in neighborhood spaces throughout Harrisburg is also needed. This includes investment in parks, libraries, and recreation centers. Run down facilities with no adequate lighting attracts crime, blight and overall neighborhood disrepair. Investment in these areas is critical to attract not only residents to the city, but to reduce crime and attract future private investments.

Currently Harrisburg currently has no areas of public wifi outside of public libraries. The libraries have acknowledged that this wifi is “spotty” and users are likely to encounter “dead zones” when using. Not having public wifi in multiple public facilities disadvantages low income individuals specifically students who may not be able to afford private access. The Harrisburg Engineering Department and the Harrisburg Planning Department are currently discussing ways to make wifi more accessible around the city for residents.

### How were these needs determined

These needs were determined based on internal City discussions, feedback from community participation meetings, and local area non-profit feedback. Many local non-profits need for improved public facilities is hindering their ability to serve the community. For example, the Latino Hispanic Community Center (LHACC) cannot accommodate all community members because the facility is in a state of disrepair and not large enough for all who would like to attend local programs. Funding that could otherwise go to these programs often must be used for emergency facility repairs.

### 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 the operator of Harrisburg’s drinking water, wastewater, and storm water systems. Capital Region Water is a municipal authority that owns and manages the greater Harrisburg area’s water system and infrastructure. As a municipal authority, Capital Region Water makes no profit and is bound to set rates based on the costs associated with operating, maintaining, and making necessary improvements to water and sewer systems.

There are significant water and wastewater problems within the City of Harrisburg. Capital Region Water’s (CRW) City Beautiful H2O Program Plan (Program Plan) seeks a balanced, affordable approach to addressing these problems. The plan is currently a draft and is open to public comment. Problems include:

* Equipment failure and structural/operational deficiencies attributed to decades of deferred maintenance at the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWTF).
* 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 (CSOs) and municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) discharges to receiving waters.
* Separate sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and unauthorized releases from combined sewers attributed to hydraulic capacity limitations.

The age of the Harrisburg infrastructure significantly contributes to these problems. For example, a 128-year old sewer pipe collapsed in January 2018 in the Derry Street neighborhood prompting an emergency shut down of certain blocks. The repairs cost the City approximately $180,000. Preemptively repairing aged infrastructure would cost the City far less in the long run, than making emergency repairs, and would save residents from water shutdowns.

Improvements are also needed on Harrisburg roadways. According to [2040 Regional Transportation Plan](http://www.tcrpc-pa.org/rtp/), 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. In addition, the City accepted feedback from community and sub-recipient participation meetings.

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

There is a need for services to address common problems found in most cities. These broad categories include, but are not limited to: elderly services, youth oriented programs or services, low income services/activities/programs, crime prevention programs, homelessness issues, etc. Increased coordination and collaboration is needed 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

The Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment provided the bulk of the quantitative research. In addition, as discussed in PR-15, a Community Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from stakeholders throughout the City of Harrisburg. Community meetings were held in LMI areas, and a stakeholder meeting was held specifically for service providers and independent outreach.

Throughout the community meeting and stakeholder outreach, the following public service themes were most frequently mentioned: economic development/job training, youth-related programs, public safety, affordable and ADA accessible housing and blight removal. These needs emerged as top priorities in the voting, ranking, and open-ended dialogue activities.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview

According to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 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. If this trend continues, housing affordability will continue to be problematic for families in Harrisburg, worsening the existing housing problems throughout the City. This means that wages have not kept pace with the housing market and households have not increased their purchasing power. 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 tackle the socioeconomic challenges facing the city. In order to revitalize the city and attract new residents while nourishing those still here, 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 be 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 was built before 1980 (ACS 2009-2013 Estimates)

**MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing**

* There are an estimated 3,022 publically supported housing units in various locations throughout Harrisburg either through public housing, Project Based Section 8, Other Multifamily or the HCV program.
* The Harrisburg Housing Authority owns and operates 9 projects which contains 1,725 affordable rental units and administers between 500-1,249housing 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 of Harrisburg 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 Barriers to Affordable Housing**

* Increasing property taxes and insurance, predatory mortgage lending, and deficient infrastructure are examples of private and public constraints.
* The City is implementing strategies that will reduce the negative effects of public policy including a new housing court and a citywide 311 system.

**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.
* Less than 15% of Harrisburg’s population over the age of 18 has a Bachelor’s degree.

**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 of Harrisburg. Single-Family Housing, defined by 1-4 units makes up 77% of Harrisburg’s 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.

The U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that the housing stock in Harrisburg increased by 96 units from 25,326 in 2009 to 25,418 in 2011, and increase of .37%, with most of this increase occurring in single-family units. Multifamily units declined by 13 units or .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%.

Table 24 - Residential Properties by Unit Number

| **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% |
| **Total** | **25,418** | **100%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 25 - 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% |
| **Total** | **8,451** | **99%** | **12,275** | **100%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

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

The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) is the main provider of publically financed and managed housing in the City of Harrisburg. 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 of Harrisburg. HHA operates independently from the City of Harrisburg government, however, the Mayor appoints HHA’s Board members. HHA owns and manages 3,164 publically supported housing units.

According to HUD provided data, 1,548 families with children reside in publically 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 publically supported housing with the majority of these elderly households living in Project-Based Section 8 (226) and in Public Housing Program units (341). With respect to disability, there are 858 households where at least one member has a disability, and the vast majority of these households (363) resident in public Housing Program 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 5-years. Harrisburg Housing Authority has added units through demolition and rebuilding of Jackson Tower, a senior residence development. This project created a greater number of units within the tower in an attempt to alleviate the public housing waiting list. The new tower has 144 units, including 2 handicap units on each floor.

Furthermore, 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 Low Income Tax Credits in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to current properties.

### 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. 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

The overwhelming need for housing in Harrisburg is 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 (879 applicants).

### Discussion

The City of Harrisburg 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 and increase the supply of affordable housing for all the 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%. The table below provides additional information on the cost of housing for both owner- and renter-occupied homes.

Table 26 - 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% |
| Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year) |

Table 27 – Rent Paid

| **Rent Paid** | **Number** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Less than $500 | 3,803 | 31.0% |
| $500-999 | 8,084 | 65.9% |
| $1,000-1,499 | 383 | 3.1% |
| $1,500-1,999 | 5 | 0.0% |
| $2,000 or more | 0 | 0.0% |
| **Total** | **12,275** | **100.0%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 28 - 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 |
| **Total** | **16,170** | **9,110** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS |

Table 29 - 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 |
| Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents |

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

There is primarily insufficient housing available for persons and families who earn less than 50% AMI. Household income levels do not support the cost of available housing. The following describes the housing problems a large number of Harrisburg citizens are experiencing.

According to HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 5,125 or over 20% of all households are designated as having under 30% HUD Area Median Family Income. Of these, 705 households were found to have at least 1 or 4 housing problems. Housing problems include lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding and cost burden (monthly housing costs exceed 30% of a household’s monthly income). A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 of 4 of these problems. In total, 2,400 households were found to have at least 1 of 4 housing problems.

A total of 4,980 households were found to have at least 1 of 4 severe housing problems. This includes households potentially experiencing a severe housing cost burden, where monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Approximately 46% of all households in the City had a cost burden of less than 30%. Approximately 17% or 4,214 households experience a moderate housing burden, paying 30-50% of household income for housing costs.

Of households experiencing some kind of problem, housing cost burden is the most prevalent problem among both renters and owners. The affordability gap between the cost of housing and family income in the City has continued to increase creating a lack of sufficient housing for low- and moderate-income individuals in the City.

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

According to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 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. If this trend continues, 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 from 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. HUD has documented the 2013 Median Contract Rent for the City of Harrisburg to be $614. This amount is 33% less than high HOME Rent and Fair Market Rent, which are both valued at $918.

The market rate is inflated because the supply is not sufficient to meet the housing demand. Strategies are needed to increase the supply of decent, affordable housing available to the City’s lower income households. The strategy should also include providing support to families and individuals who already own their homes to make repairs necessary for critical upkeep and value retention.

### Discussion

Household income in the City of Harrisburg has not kept pace with the cost of housing, with 46% of all Harrisburg owners and renters experiencing some form of cost burden.

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 an affordable unit. Very low- and low-income renters with a housing problem need supportive services to reduce demands on their income, and to free up income to pay for housing. The majority of low-income renters are experiencing cost burden and would benefit from improved economic opportunities. In order for low-income earning families to take advantage of higher-skilled jobs that pay more and provide potential for advancement, there needs to be expanded educational and job training opportunities.

Low-income owners who are cost burdened need assistance with maintenance and upkeep of their units. Many struggle to afford this and end up having to vacate their homes. They too would benefit from improved economic opportunities that increase their purchasing power.

## 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 of Harrisburg 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. This means that 31% of renters, and nearly 14% of owners live with substandard housing conditions. (ACS 2009-2013).

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 HUD’s data, approximately 69% of Harrisburg's owner-occupied units and 56% of the renter-occupied units were built before 1950 (See Table 31). An additional 23% of the owner-occupied units and 25% of the renter-occupied units were built between 1950 and 1979. Many of these units are likely to contain lead paint and/or need other repairs due to the age of the housing.

According to the ACS 2009-2013 estimates, 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. According to HUD provided data (Table 31), of the units built before 1980, 7,781 are owner-occupied units, and 11,168 are renter-occupied units. There are approximately 13,065 (63%) low-moderate income households in Harrisburg. Based on this data, the number of low-moderate income households with potential lead-based hazards are less than 13,570 since not all families in this grouping would be living in pre-1980 constructed housing.

### Definitions

**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.

Table 30 - 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% |
| **Total** | **8,451** | **101%** | **12,275** | **100%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 31 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| **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% |
| **Total** | **8,451** | **100%** | **12,275** | **100%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present) |

### 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. 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).

Of the occupied units in Harrisburg, 8,580 (41%) are characterized as having one condition (problem).

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 1980 prohibition of lead-based paint with over half of the City’s stock built prior to 1950. 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 200-2013 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. The following table highlights the number of elevated lead blood levels found in children under the age of 6 in Harrisburg in 2014. The information does not specify LMI status:

Table 32- Elevated Blood Level Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Harrisburg** |
| Total Population < age 6 1 | 4,051 |
| % Population < age 6 1 | 8.2% |
| Population < age 6 tested for elevated blood lead levels 2 | 2,467 |
| Population < age 6 with elevated blood lead level of 5 µg/dL or above2 | 300 |
| % < age 6 tested for elevated blood lead levels 2 | 42.32% |
| % < age 6 with elevated blood lead level of 5 µg/dL or above2 | 12.6% |
| Sources:1 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey, DP05Minority population calculation: One Race - Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, Some other race.2 Pennsylvania Department of Health, Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, 2014 |

All HHA rental units were built before 1980 with the exception of the newly built Lick Tower, which has a total of 144 units. 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 to rehab the remaining 7.

Therefore, the presence of hazardous lead-paint in HHA non-elderly units should be no more than 100. 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.

### Discussion

The City of Harrisburg 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority, 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority and Pinnacle Health for outreach, education and testing support.

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

### Introduction

The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) was established in 1938, and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Public Housing Program for the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. HHA’s mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income families in the City of Harrisburg 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 Harrisburg in the four listed categories of publicly supported housing. The table below provides race/ethnicity data for households living in all categories of publicly supported housing:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Publicly Supporting Housing Category** | **White** | **Black**  | **Hispanic** | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | **Total** |
| **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** |
| Public Housing | 100 | 7.32% | 691 | 50.59% | 564 | 41.29% | 9 | 0.66% | 1,364 |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 92 | 14.60% | 308 | 48.89% | 187 | 29.68% | 42 | 6.67% | 629 |
| Other Multifamily | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| HCV Program | 123 | 11.95% | 727 | 70.65% | 175 | 17.01% | 4 | 0.39% | 1,029 |
| Total  | 315 | 10.42% | 1,726 | 57.11% | 926 | 30.64% | 55 | 1.82% | 3,022 |
| Source: HUD Provided Table for AFH |

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 of Harrisburg and other service providers.

In November 2013, the Harrisburg Housing Authority created a related non-profit affiliate – Paladin Development – for the purpose of the development, administration, operation, management and related activities associated with public, affordable and private market housing. Currently, the Paladin is managing and operating a 48-unit tax credit community located near downtown Harrisburg. Going forward, Paladin Development will play a central role in the development of both public and affordable housing.

Table 33 -Total Number of Units by Program Type

| **Program Type** |
| --- |
|  | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** | **Disabled**\* |
| # of units vouchers available | 16 | 5 | 1,731 | 983 | 0 | 983 | 201 | 0 | 0 |
| # of accessible units |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) |

### Describe the supply of public housing developments

According to HUD, HHA is classified as a large public housing authority, meaning it manages between 1,250 - 9,999 public housing units. 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 owed by HHA, 1,219 family units and 504 are elderly units. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, HHA’s Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers program is designated as medium high, meaning it administers 500 - 1,249 vouchers.

Comparing the housing assistance distribution of HHA between public housing units and housing choice vouchers to that of all housing authorities in Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Housing Authority has a larger proportion of public housing units than the average housing authority. The housing authority’s proportion of HCVs under management is also larger than the average housing authority in Pennsylvania.

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”). There are currently 1,623 families on HHA’s waitlist, and 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list. As of July 2017, the greatest preference for public housing units was for a 1-bedroom, with 879 applicants. There is a major need for more 1-bedroom, non-elderly units to address the long wait list period.

In 2015, there were 50 total LIHTC units in Harrisburg according to the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA). In Dauphin County, there were a total of 113 units, including the 50 Harrisburg units. It is important to note that there is some duplication of LIHTC data with other categories of publicly assisted housing, i.e. other categories of assisted housing often combine LIHTC with Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8 and/or other subsidies.

HHA continues to address several of the housing needs identified in the City of Harrisburg’s Consolidated Plan (2015 – 2017) and City’s surveys. The HHA admission policies that govern the housing programs already include an admissions preference to families living in substandard housing, homeless and working families. In addition, HHA coordinates efforts with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) which includes client referrals, information sharing regarding mutual clients, and coordination of provisions of social and self-sufficiency services and programs to eligible families.

### 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. The housing authority 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 Harrisburg Housing Authority portfolio, and Jackson-Lick apartments scored the lowest.

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

Table 34 - Public Housing Condition

| **Public Housing Development** | **Average Inspection Score** |
| --- | --- |
| George A. Hoverter 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 |
| Data Source: Office of Policy Development and Research Physical Inspection Scores  |

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

**William Howard Day Homes**: 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 AMP PA 008-000010. The final unit count will be determined after design and review of zoning restrictions on the property.

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 (7) buildings. The process will involve research into the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and/or Low Income Tax Credits. Hillside Village (AMP PA 008-000004) and M. W. Smith Homes (AMP PA 008-000005) 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 Low Income Tax Credits in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to the current properties. Demolition application for 2452 Reel Street was submitted in February, 2015.

**John A. F. Hall Manor and George A. Hoverter 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 the Low Income Tax Credit program 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.

**Jackson Tower:** HHA was recently renovated. See previous sections for renovation information.

**Lick Tower:** With the completion of the Jackson Tower rennovation, 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 or the Low Income Tax Credit program.

### 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 of Harrisburg 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.

### Discussion

HHA continues to have a positive working and cooperative relationship with the City government although it receives no direct funding from the City. The City has been supportive of the redesign of Jackson Tower, as well as criminal and rental background checks of all public housing applicants as efforts are continued by HHA to achieve income de-concentration at several of its largest family communities.

HHA works daily with City police/law enforcement, code enforcement, and public works (primarily trash removal), among others. The City completes environmental reviews for all rehabilitation projects. HHA provides a draft of its annual plan to the City seeking comment.

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

### Introduction

The City of Harrisburg supports efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). CACH is a nonprofit 501C3 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 of Dauphin and the City of Harrisburg in order to qualify for the U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (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 in the following areas of concern:

* Homeless Prevention Committee 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.
* Homeless Prevention committee. This committee is developing short and long term strategies to significantly prevent the occurrence of homelessness in our community.

Table 35 - 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 | N/A |
| Households with Only Adults | 129 | N/A | 50 | 140 | N/A |
| Chronically Homeless Households | N/A | N/A | N/A | 34 | N/A |
| Veterans | 13 | N/A | 19 | 102 | N/A |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | N/A | 3 | 0 | N/A |
| 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 use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Harrisburg City and Dauphin County’s homeless and homeless prevention priorities are based on information gathered during consultation with providers and other organizations concerned about the needs of homeless. Through its support of local homelessness agencies, the City of Harrisburg provides supportive services, emergency shelter and transitional housing to more than 400 persons annually.

As all-volunteer collaboration, no one organization has to bear the full costs for the operation of the collaboration. CACH was formed to develop and deliver a cooperative, coordinated and inclusive system of high quality services and shelter for the homeless. CACH is chaired by the Director of the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority. The Services Delivery Committee is charged with coordinating and integrating services for the homeless. The Services Delivery is chaired by a staff member from the Brethren Housing Association (BHA). Members of the Service Deliver Committee are engaged in meeting client needs every day. 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 & 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 and drug assistance
* Child care resources
* Education resources
* Disability assistance providers
* Transportation assistance

### 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 of Harrisburg, the Harrisburg Housing Authority, 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, provided 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 Harrisburg/Dauphin 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. Data on chronic beds through other programs was not available. There were also a total of 168 veteran beds, with the majority of beds dedicated to veterans through permanent housing (138). Harrisburg/Dauphin County has 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.

While CACH and the programs mentioned above 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. 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. 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.

## 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 such special needs also have very low incomes. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey estimates 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 Dauphin 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

The American Community Survey (ACS) for 2013 estimates Harrisburg’s elderly population consists of 2,766 persons age 65 to 74, representing about 5.6% of the City’s total population, and 2,075 persons over age 75, and representing 4.2% of the population. In total, persons over age 65 comprised 9.8% of total population. ACS data demonstrates that the elderly population in the City of Harrisburg has decreased by 9% since the 2000 Census. Nonetheless, elderly living in Harrisburg which are defined as 65 years or older with at least one disability - hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care or independent living challenge totals 1,830 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, Dauphin County was reported to have 1,761 cases of HIV/AIDs.

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

The special needs populations in the City of Harrisburg 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 for this category of need are summarized in the Citizen Participation section of the CP. In general, the Citizen Surveys revealed the following unmet needs for special needs populations:

* Programming for Seniors;
* Housing for persons with disabilities.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority 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. Dauphin County Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities (MH/ID) Program 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.

Dauphin County MH/ID 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 (CBHNP). All of the resources listed will be available to persons served as needed and eligible within the limitations of available funding.

The Case Management Unit (CMU) provides homeless case management, intake, Base Service Unit (BSU) 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 (ACT) Team services. Three peer specialist agencies are certified by OMHSAS and CBHNP: Keystone Community MH Services, CMU and Philhaven.

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 Dauphin County in transitional housing with a history of homelessness. Other programs contracted with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation are also available.

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 Dauphin 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.

Paxton Ministries supports a Fairweather Lodge program in Dauphin County for five individuals.

Hamilton Health Center is a federally-qualified health center and hosts comprehensive medical services, including dental services. Dauphin County 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 individuals this program serves.

### 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 of Harrisburg 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 Continuum of Care (CoC) in the region, along with many government and non-profit agencies listed above continue to collaborate around supportive services. 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.

Harrisburg will continue to utilize CDBG funding to assist agencies with housing rehab activities that benefit special needs individuals with affordable and adaptable housing. Unfortunately, there is a cap on the amount of funding allowed to be spent on supportive service. Annually, the City sends out a notice and application to all of its partnering agencies and encourages them to apply for these limited funds. Generally, the service activities that are funded are available to low and moderate income people regardless of their special needs. However, the City does include in its notification that available funds can be specifically utilized to benefit those citizens who are not homeless but have other special needs.

No housing projects outside of HHA have been targeted to assist persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Although not targeted, several of the CDBG service activities will likely assist some individuals with special needs. They include the dental clinic, elder case management, elder nurse and the legal assistance program. Youth gang intervention and other public safety prevention programs will also be made available to assist public housing residents and the city wide area.

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

Refer to the previous response.

## 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 use 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 development. There is an interagency work group for code review that expedites development applications. The City’s Plans and Permits Unit meets weekly to expedite the development review process for potential applicants and projects.

However, there are still some barriers to affordable housing including predatory mortgage lending. Predatory lending provides low income households with readily available credit but at terms and costs that create a financial burden on these households. 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 expense and provides minimal coverage. Federal policy imposes flood insurance requirements on people who own or are buying land located in floodplain. Historically, low income people 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.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City of Harrisburg is the condition of the housing stock. Comparable to the surrounding counties, housing in the City of Harrisburg 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. These initiatives are designed to improve and protect health, safety, and quality of life in the city.

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. The property taxes in the City are based on a two-tier system that encourages land reuse over abandonment. The City has a developed infrastructure and does not charge nor assess development fees for further development of that system.

## 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 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

Table 36 - 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 | 15 | 9 | -6 |
| Construction | 303 | 1,320 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 3,395 | 7,399 | 20 | 30 | 10 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 1,174 | 1,569 | 7 | 6 | -1 |
| Information | 292 | 696 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 1,052 | 1,133 | 6 | 5 | -2 |
| Other Services | 679 | 2,318 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 1,206 | 3,261 | 7 | 13 | 6 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 1,834 | 1,016 | 11 | 4 | -7 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 1,200 | 1,373 | 7 | 6 | -2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 577 | 1,367 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| **Total** | **14,320** | **23,717** | **--** | **--** | **--** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs) |

Table 37 - 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 38 - Occupations by Sector

| **Occupations by Sector** | **Number of PeopleMedian Income** |
| --- | --- |
| 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 39 - Travel Time

| **Travel Time** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| < 30 Minutes | 15,508 | 83% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 2,644 | 14% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 623 | 3% |
| **Total** | **18,775** | **100%** |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 40 – Educational Attainment by Employment Status

| **Educational Attainment** | **In Labor Force** |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Civilian Employed** | **Unemployed** | **Not in Labor Force** |
| 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 41 - 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 |
| Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS |

Table 42 - 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 |
| 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 of Harrisburg 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 of Harrisburg. 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.

### Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community.

The average unemployment rate for the ACS measured period from 2009-2013 in Harrisburg 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 level 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.

Worksites are 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 of Harrisburg 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 of Harrisburg has many major infrastructure projects underway which are described below:

* Local Economic Revitalization Tax Assistance (LERTA) allows local taxing authorities to exempt new construction and property renovations. These projects require the hiring local workers, that minority participation metrics are met, and payment of prevailing wages. Construction and related jobs will be created.
* Conversion of street lights to new LED fixtures will create local jobs, improve the streetscape throughout the City, enhance public safety and improve the city’s carbon footprint.
* The City is partnering with Capital Region Water (CRW) which now owns the water system infrastructure throughout Harrisburg and seeking creative ways to add green infrastructure to aging water lines.
* In accordance with regional plans, the City plans road repairs and upgrades that will be funded through Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PADOT).
* Revitalization of the Allison Hill area is planned with $20 million investment to fund MulDer Square. The project is a partnership among the county, Tri-County Housing Development Corporation, Harrisburg Housing Authority, 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 bumpouts and other traffic-calming measures. New trees, curb cuts and improved sidewalks are also part of the package.
	+ Tri-County Housing Development Corporation are 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.
	+ The Harrisburg Housing Authority will construct three new buildings: one 26-unit, one 21-unit, and one 3-unit. The HHA investment is expected to be about $15 million.

### 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 of the basic employment requirements. Hence, the 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 Harrisburg.

### 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 of Harrisburg participates in the South Central Workforce Investment Board programming. The vision of the South Central Workforce Investment Board (SCWIB) is to be the organization that provides and supports innovative leadership, effective and efficient programs.

The SCWIB is a leading catalyst in the South Central Pennsylvania region to enhance the economic recovery by implementing customer demand driven workforce, education and training programs that support regional industry and job seekers needs. The Local Elected Officials (LEOs) and the SCWIB Board are committed to meeting the needs of employers who have openings in high demand occupations by preparing job seekers. Through their direction, the SCWIB supported a state-leading $2.6 million plus in Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) and over 90 On-the-Job Training contracts (OJTs) in fiscal year (FY 2011-12). In the first two months of FY 2012-13, a total of $456,063 in ITAs and 28 OJTs have been contracted. Partnerships are centered on key clusters that have been established through collaboration with neighboring WIBs, the Commonwealth and local training providers and sustained via additional federal, state and private sector funding. More than 400 employers, including employer associations, participate in Industry Partnerships in Healthcare, Advanced Manufacturing and Diversified Materials, Logistics and Transportation, and Information Communication and Services. Additionally, the SCWIB is working with our Educational Partners and Service Providers on the development and implementation of new training initiatives customized to employers’ needs. This participation provides a strong voice for common training needs and strategic solutions, always with a focus on keeping the respective industry competitive. Consortiums formed under the Healthcare Industry Cluster have collaborated to develop and implement a strong model for mapping strategic initiatives. This Strategic Planning process led to setting goals and objectives, action planning, marketing, designing curriculum, establishing training schedules, etc. Sustainability funds contributed by companies enables incumbent worker training to continue with the decrease in state funding.

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

The City of Harrisburg was a participant in the recently completed 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; counties include 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.

### 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.

*Recent economic initiatives are N/A at this time.*

### Discussion

## MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Low income households often experience multiple housing problems to a much greater degree than the population in general. Therefore, areas with concentrations of low-income residents are often areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated. HUD typically defines a low-moderate income area as an area (often a Census Tract) where at least 51 percent of the residents are low-moderate income (less than 80% AMI). Areas where households with multiple housing problems exist is defined as a census tract which contains one or more housing problems (one of four severe housing problems, housing cost burden >30%, housing cost burden >50%, overcrowding and substandard housing) exists at a rate of at least 10% greater than the in the City of Harrisburg.

 The total number of households experiencing housing problems in Harrisburg is 9,149, while the number with incomes less than 80% AMI experiencing one or more of the four housing problems (lacking a complete kitchen, lacking complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden greater than 30 percent) is 8,799.

 In Harrisburg, nearly all Census Tracts 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")

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. 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.

Census Tracts meeting the definition of minority concentration include: 206 (Mid-town); 207 (Up-town); 211 (Industrial); 212 (Allison Hill); 216; and 213 (South Allison Hill); 214. 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.

Census Tracts meeting the definition of low-income include the entire City.

### 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. Households are relatively balanced between owner-occupied and renters.

Exceptions are Census Tracts 213 and 214 which have 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 this area. Other organizations such as Habitat for Humanity of the Greater Harrisburg Area 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 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority on the redevelopment of the MulDer Square area of Allison Hills. The Harrisburg Housing Authority is planning to purchase from the City of Harrisburg existing properties to provide for the eventual construction of Low/Moderate income apartments. The Harrisburg Housing Authority will then demolish the existing buildings in order to construct the low/moderate income apartments. Harrisburg’s DBHD will use federal funds (both CDBG and HOME) for homeowner rehabilitation efforts in this area. Program income from the sale of City-own properties to the Harrisburg Housing Authority will be used for housing rehabilitation services in the area as well as for public services.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is part two of the Consolidated Plan and includes broad strategies for how the City of Harrisburg plans to address affordable housing, homelessness, special needs and community development needs for the upcoming 5-year period of October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2022.

The five Consolidated Plan Goals represent high priority needs for the City of Harrisburg 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:

* Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation programs to restore/renovate dilapidated housing and to implement targeted demolition to increase neighborhood vitality and safety.
* Revitalize Neighborhood Business Districts in order to support suitable living environments, provide jobs to area residents, and contribute to public safety of the surrounding residential areas.
* Invest in community services and public/non-profit facilities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations.
* Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing units.

Assist individuals and families who are experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions.

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

### Geographic Area

The City of Harrisburg is required to spend 70% of its federal entitlement funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

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)
* 213 (South Allison Hill)
* 214 (Shiphoke / Hall Manor)
* 215 N/A

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. Census Tracts meeting the definition of low-income include the entire City.

### General Allocation Priorities

Federal CDBG and HOME funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects in the City of Harrisburg is predicated upon the following criteria:

* Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG and HOME programs
* Meeting the needs of low-moderate income persons
* Focusing on low- and moderate-income areas or neighborhoods
* Coordination and leveraging of resources
* Response to expressed needs
* Sustainability and/or long-term impact
* The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success

Currently, the majority of the City of Harrisburg’s entitlement funds are allocated through an annual competitive application process. All projects are evaluated at the same time. The total number and types of projects funded may vary year to year based on the number and types of applications submitted annually. Consequentially the outcomes and outputs for each year also vary based on the types of applications received and subsequently funded.

The City’s HOPWA entitlement is passed-through to the State of Pennsylvania. Therefore, the City is not responsible for administering the program.

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

### Priority Needs

After broad community and stakeholder outreach, the City of Harrisburg narrowed its 5-Year priority needs focus to 5 priorities. 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 Consolidated Plan period if they address the priority needs.

Table 42 – Priority Needs Summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Priority Need Name** | Demolition and Blight Removal |
| **Priority Level** | Mid |
| **Population** | Extremely LowLowModerateMiddleLarge FamiliesFamilies with ChildrenElderly |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | City Wide |
| **Associated Goals** | Blight and Demolition – demolition of 50 buildings over a 5-year period  |
| **Description** | Address **blight** through rehabilitation programs and targeted **demolition**, supported through neighborhood planning. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | * 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.
 |
| 2 | **Priority Need Name** | Community Development and Public Services  |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely LowLowModerateMiddleLarge FamiliesFamilies with ChildrenElderlyPublic Housing ResidentsRuralChronic HomelessnessIndividualsFamilies with ChildrenMentally IllChronic Substance AbuseveteransPersons with HIV/AIDSVictims of Domestic ViolenceUnaccompanied YouthElderlyFrail ElderlyPersons with Mental DisabilitiesPersons with Physical DisabilitiesPersons with Developmental DisabilitiesPersons with Alcohol or Other AddictionsPersons with HIV/AIDS and their FamiliesVictims of Domestic ViolenceNon-housing Community Development |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | City Wide |
| **Associated Goals** | Community Development – development/rehabilitation of 3 public facilities |
| **Description**  | Invest in **community development** services and public and non-profit facilities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve and protect the community and vulnerable populations. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority**  | * 25% of households are extremely low-income (5,120 households at 0-30% AMI)
* 15% of households are very low-income (3,110 households at 30-50% AMI)
* 21% of households are low-income (4,385 households at 50-80% AMI)
* The need for rehabbed, safe public facilities is at a premium for low-income families
 |
| 3 | **Priority Need Name** | Affordable Housing |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely LowLowModerateMiddleLarge FamiliesFamilies with ChildrenElderlyPublic Housing ResidentsElderlyFrail ElderlyPersons with Mental DisabilitiesPersons with Physical DisabilitiesPersons with Developmental DisabilitiesPersons with Alcohol or Other AddictionsPersons with HIV/AIDS and their Families |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | City Wide |
| **Associated Goals** | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing |
| **Description** | Improve housing opportunities by developing and/or implementing programs that create and preserve **affordable and safe rental and homeowner housing** units. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority**  | * There are 1,302 families on the public housing preliminary waiting list; the full waiting list is expected to have approximately 1,623 families
* There are currently 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list
* 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 serve cost burden
 |
| 4 | **Priority Need Name** | Homelessness Housing and Services |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Chronic HomelessnessIndividualsFamilies with ChildrenMentally IllChronic Substance AbuseveteransPersons with HIV/AIDSVictims of Domestic ViolenceUnaccompanied Youth |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | City Wide |
| **Associated Goals** | Homeless |
| **Description** | Assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority**  | * 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
 |

### Narrative (Optional)

After broad community and stakeholder outreach, the City of Harrisburg narrowed its 5-Year priority needs focus to 4 priorities. 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 Consolidated Plan period if they address the priority needs.

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

Table 43 - 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 TBRA program is intended to assist low-income residents who may or may not be special needs. |
| New Unit Production | As per the Needs Assessment and the Market Analysis, 29% of renters and 9.5% of homeowners are cost burdened paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. 5% of homeowners and 16% renters are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Further, there are currently 1,623 families on HHA’s waitlist, and 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list. |
| Rehabilitation | Median household income increased by 22% from 2000 to 2011, while housing prices and rents have increased by 48% over the same period. This means that household incomes have not kept pace with housing prices and other goods and services.As per the Needs Assessment and the Market Analysis, 29% of renters and 9.5% of homeowners are cost burdened paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. 5% of homeowners and 16% renters are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Further, there are currently 1,623 families on HHA’s waitlist, and 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list. Further, 91% of Harrisburg’s housing stock was built prior to 1979. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | As per the Needs Assessment and the Market Analysis, 29% of renters and 9.5% of homeowners are cost burdened paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. % of homeowners and 16% renters are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Further, there are currently 1,623 families on HHA’s waitlist, and 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list. Finally 91% of Harrisburg’s housing stock was built prior to 1979. |
| Data Source: HUD IDIS Data Needs Assessment and Market Analysis |

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

### Introduction

Table 44 – 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 of Real Property
* Disposition
* Public Facilities and Improvements
* Clearance
* Public Services
* Interim Assistance
* Relocation
* Loss of Rental Income
* Privately-Owned Utilities
* Rehabilitation
* Construction of Housing
* Code Enforcement
* Special Economic Development Activities
* Microenterprise Assistance
* Special Activities by CBDOs
* Homeownership Assistance
* Planning and Capacity Building
* Program Administration Costs
* Miscellaneous Other Activities
 | $1,800,000 | $60,000 | 0 | $1,860,000 | $7,200,000 | The City estimates an allocation of $1.8 million per year for 5 years with an annual income of $60,000. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects only the remaining 4 years of funding, not the expected program income. Actual amounts may vary due to the ongoing FY 2017 project completion.  |
| **HOME** | Public Federal | * Homeowner rehabilitation
* Homebuyer activities
* Rental Housing
* Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA)
 | $350,000 | 0 | 0 | $350,000 | $1,400,000 | The amount for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at $350,000 for each year. Amounts may vary due to ongoing FY 2017 project completion.  |
| **ESG** | Public Federal | * Street Outreach
* Emergency Shelter
* Homelessness Prevention
* Rapid Re-housing
* Homeless Management Information System (HIMS)
* Administrative Activities
 | $170,000 | 0 | 0 | $170,000 | $680,000 | The amount for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at $170,000 for each year. Amounts may vary due to ongoing FY 2017 project completion. |

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

Leverage, in the context of the City’s three HUD Programs, means bringing other local, state, and federal financial resources in order to maximize the reach and impact of the City’s HUD Programs. HUD, like many other federal agencies, encourages the recipients of federal monies to demonstrate that efforts are being made to strategically leverage additional funds in order to achieve greater results. Leverage is also a way to increase project efficiencies and benefit from economies of scale that often come with combining sources of funding for similar or expanded scopes. 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.

**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 of Harrisburg adopted a Lank 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 City's tax base.

The Harrisburg Land Bank will identify and use available resources to facilitate the return of vacant, blighted, abandoned and tax-delinquent properties to productive use. The Harrisburg Land Bank will acquire, hold, and transfer interest in real property throughout the City of Harrisburg 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.

### Discussion

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

The City of Harrisburg is fortunate to have an extremely well-developed institutional infrastructure for the delivery of housing and community development programs. The table below only lists major participating organizations as selection of many sub-recipients has not yet occurred due to the competitive Request for Proposal Process and may vary from year to year.

Table 43 - Institutional Delivery Structure

| **Responsible Entity** | **Responsible Entity Type** | **Role** | **Geographic Area Served** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| City of Harrisburg | Government | Lead AgencyHUD Entitlement Grantee | Jurisdiction |
| Harrisburg Housing Authority | Public Housing Authority | PHA | Jurisdiction |
| Capital Area Coalition on Homeless | CoC | Homelessness | Region |
| Tri County HDC, Ltd and The Fair Housing Council of the Capital Region | CHDO | Economic and Housing Development | Jurisdiction |

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

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

The strength of the current institutional structure is its long history of organizations working together and leveraging each other’s programs, services and resources. The City of Harrisburg’s Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) works closely with all governmental levels. 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 Dauphin 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 Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA). HHA is responsible for all aspects of the Consolidated Plan dealing with public housing, 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.

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

Table 44 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

### 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 of Harrisburg, Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania (FHCCP) has three service providers that specialize in HIV/AIDS services. Theses 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 of Dauphin and the City of Harrisburg 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 to meet the expressed need is 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. 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. 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, CACH 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.

### 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)

Table 45 - Goals Summary

| **Sort Order** | **Goal Name** | **Start Year** | **End Year** | **Category** | **Geographic Area** | **Needs Addressed** | **Funding** | **Goal Outcome Indicator** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Blight and Demolition | 2018 | 2022 | Affordable Housing  | City Wide | Demolition and Blight Removal | CDBG: $663,342 | Buildings Demolished:50 Buildings  |
| 2 | Community Development | 2018 | 2022 | Non-Housing Community Development | City Wide | Community Development and Public Services  | CDBG: $1,125,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:49,395 Persons Assisted($500,000) Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:3,350 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:(1,590 Fair Housing + 1,250 from MidPenn) =2,840 Households Assisted |
| 3 | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing | 2018 | 2022 | Affordable Housing | City Wide | Affordable Housing | CDBG: $1,655,418HOME: $1,064,745 | Homeowner Housing Added:5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated:145 Household Housing Unit |
| 4 | Homeless | 2018 | 2022 | Homeless | City Wide | Homelessness Housing and Services | ESG: $533,847 | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing:100 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter:75 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention:100 Persons Assisted Other:248000 Other |
| 5 | Administration | 2018 | 2022 | Program Administration | City Wide |   | CDBG: $3,205,179HOME: $118,326 | Other:248000 Other |

### Goal Descriptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Goal Name** | Blight and Demolition |
| **Goal Description** | Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation program funds to restore/renovate dilapidated houses and to demolish structurally unstable or dilapidated buildings in support of improving vitality and safety. In addition, support community planning and capacity building that achieves individual self-sufficiency and neighborhood revitalization.  |
| **2** | **Goal Name** | Community Development |
| **Goal Description** | Invest in community services and public/non-profit entities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations. Provide services and access to public/non-profit facilities to reduce crime through social development, job training opportunities, drug abuse counseling, domestic violence counseling, dispute/conflict resolution techniques, risk/threat assessment, anger management counseling, juvenile diversion programs, education and any other activities that have been proven to deter crime.  |
| **3** | **Goal Name** | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing  |
| **Goal Description** | Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable homeowner housing units. Provide financial and technical assistance to Harrisburg’s homeowners to make needed property improvements and make units available to buy for LMI individuals. Activities include small-scale rehabilitation of owner-occupied 1-4 unit family buildings; emergency repairs and substantial renovation for LMI individuals; and lead based paint abatement for homes with children under the age of 6. Support and encourage housing counseling agencies to provide tenant consulting to enable low-income households remain in their homes or rental units.  |
| **4** | **Goal Name** | Homeless |
| **Goal Description** | Assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions. Through the ESG, the City provides housing-related services for the homeless. ESG is funded primarily through federal McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs that support permanent and transitional housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and families; funds programs that provide leasing funds to help house chronically homeless individuals and homeless persons with disabilities. CDBG funds are used for emergency rental assistance and ESG funds provide shelter operating costs, homeless prevention and services.  |

### 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 of Harrisburg offers a Home Improvement Program (HIP) for low-to-moderate income homeowners. Qualifying homeowners must have incomes at or below 80% of area median. HIP provides incrementally forgiven deferred loans, and/or amortizing repayable loans, to low-and-moderate income homeowners. All individual work items will be performed in compliance with the local Property Maintenance Code. Rehabilitation will ensure that all major systems in the home (plumbing, heating, electrical, roof, windows and doors) are reliable, safe and operative. Homeowners whose household incomes are at or below 50% of the area median may qualify for forgivable deferred loans of up to $30,000 that are forgiven in ten (10) years, provided the household maintains the home as its principal residence. For homeowners with household incomes from 51-80% of area median, HIP may provide an amortizing loan of up to $30,000, repayable over ten (10) years at a below-market interest rate. For the latter group, if repair bids exceed $30,000, the City will consider increasing the loan to a maximum of $35,000. Except for up to one year after project completion, HIP assistance may not be provided to a homeowner previously assisted by the program during the 10 years of grant forgiveness and/or the period of loan repayment. The loan is repaid over a period of up to 10 years at 3% interest. The City projects assisting 145 low-to-moderate income homes over five-year CP.

The City also offers a First-Time Homebuyer Program to promote homeownership for low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers. The program is intended to assist property purchasers by providing financial and technical assistance in purchasing homes for the first time. The city will provide an interest-free, deferred loan not to exceed $10,000. Loans will be payable to the City of Harrisburg upon transfer of property title. Loans are forgivable upon demonstrated ten (10) years of successful occupancy from the date of ownership. Recipient of HOME funds are required to maintain the unit as their principal residence for the duration of the deferred loan period. In the event the property is sold or disposed of in any other manner, the HOME loan shall be immediately due and payable to the City according to the terms of the Mortgage & Note. The City projects assisting 5 low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers over the five-year CP.

A Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) is a private non-profit, community-based, service organization that has, or intends to obtain, staff with the capacity to develop affordable housing. The City selects CHDO project(s) annually to develop affordable housing. For FY2018, the CHDO 15% set aside totals $363,891.

**CDBG:**

The City of Harrisburg offers a Housing Rehabilitation Program (HRP) for low-to-moderate income homeowners. Qualifying homeowners must have incomes at our below 80% of the area median. HRP provides incrementally forgiven deferred loans, and/or amortizing repayable loans, to low-and-moderate income homeowners to repair an emergency need (i.e. roof, plumbing, electrical and/ or heating systems), lead-based paint hazards and/or code compliance issues that does not meet local health and safety standards. An emergency is a sudden and unforeseen event that renders the home uninhabitable. Households with incomes at or below 50% that are forgiven in ten (10) years provided the household maintains the home as its principal residence. For households with incomes from 51-80% of the area median, loans of up to $15,000 are available (loans are at 3% interest and are repayable over a ten-year term). Except for up to one year after project completion, Housing Rehabilitation program assistance may not be provided to a homeowner previously assisted by the program during the ten years of grant forgiveness and/or the period of loan repayment. The City projects assisting 45 low-to-moderate income units over five-year Consolidated Plan. [HRP estimates]

## 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)

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

Conversely, segregated settings are those that are occupied exclusively or primarily by individuals with disabilities. Segregated settings often mimic behavioral health institutions in their rigidity and lack of privacy and autonomy.

While it appears that aggregated local and regional data regarding integrated and segregated settings is not collected, both the City of Harrisburg and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania understand their obligations under Olmstead v. L.C. and are working towards integrating persons with physical and mental impairments.

The City of Harrisburg is in the process of its American with Disabilities Act (ADA) transition plan and self-evaluation. The accessibility plan provides a comprehensive plan for individuals with disabilities to access 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.

Harrisburg is working to ensure adequate access to all government services and facilities for disabled residents and welcomes all feedback. 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.

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. These units are located in Morrison Towers, Lick Towers, and Jackson Towers.

If there are not enough handicapped or disabled applicants to fill the units designated for such persons, the units may be offered to non-handicapped or non-disabled applicants. However when another unit becomes available to a non-handicapped or non-disabled family in these units they will be required to move if the handicap accessible unit is needed for a family with a disabled member. The lease agreement will contain this special moving requirement.

The city is taking steps to increase the affordable housing units available in Harrisburg that are accessible to disabled individuals. In 2016, the city was awarded a $3 million State Redevelopment Assistance Capital Improvement Program grant. The funds are being used to redevelop 15 Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority properties and one privately owned property into 50 new high quality affordable apartments in the Allison Hill neighborhood. Efforts such as this one will also help to bring greater commercial development to the area including a pharmacy, and will aid efforts to reduce blight and crime in the neighborhood.

### Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

At each of HHA's 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. Highlights of HHA initiatives follow:

**Coordination with TANF Agency:** HHA signed a cooperative agreement with TANF Agency to share information and/or target supportive services since 2003. 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.

**Economic and Social self-sufficiency programs:** HHA is in the process of applying to renew its Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator (ROSS-SC) grant. The program is designed to assist residents of public and Indian housing make progress towards economic and housing self-sufficiency. ROSS provides funding to eligible applicants to hire Service Coordinators to help assess the needs of public and Indian housing residents and link them to supportive services that enable participants to increase earned income, reduce or eliminate the need for welfare assistance, and make progress toward achieving economic independence and housing self-sufficiency. In the case of elderly or disabled residents, the Service Coordinator links participants to supportive services which enable them to age/remain in-place and avoid more costly forms of care.

**Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS):** The FSS is designed to assist families and individuals in becoming financially independent. Participation in the program requires a personal commitment by each individual. In exchange, participants receive supportive services and the opportunity to earn an escrow savings account. These services are available to assist participants in transitioning from dependence on government benefits, to an improved level of financial self-sufficiency

**Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH):** The VASH program combines HCV rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers and in the community. HHA collaborates with the VA, City and other partners in administering the VASH program.

**Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH):** HHA works directly with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) and is a member of its coordinating committee. It coordinated with CACH to help in defining and identifying homeless individuals and providing a preference to the homeless individuals applying for housing with HHA.

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.

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

The Harrisburg Housing Authority is not currently designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902.

### Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not Applicable.

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

### Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are a number of barriers to affordable housing in Harrisburg. This includes lack of private investment, land use ordinances and occupancy codes.

The proclivity of vacancy and crime in Harrisburg discourages private investment. An influx of families to the suburbs has attracted private investment to surrounding housing developments east and west of the city, taking away opportunity from Harrisburg, and lessening the chances of public/private partnerships for affordable housing investments.

The current land use development ordinance was adopted by the City of Harrisburg on July 8, 2014, replacing the previous ordinance from 1950. While the new ordinance in many ways attempts to mitigate unfair and discriminatory housing practices it falls short in several areas. Development costs in the 100-year flood plain increase when buildings are required to be constructed 1.5 feet above freeboard. In addition, the large number of designated historic homes in the city may impede housing availability for certain populations. The new zoning code places added requirements to historic homes, increasing the cost of building modification resulting in greater overall costs to residents.

Harrisburg’s current occupancy code also has a restrictive definition of family that may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit. Defining family so narrowly may disallow the blending of families who may be living together for economic purposes. This restrictive code could cause problems for low-income families and even further disadvantage them.

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

The City is developing a multi-prong plan to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing. Such policies include 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. These initiatives are further described in Section SP-70.

In addition, over the next three years the City will continue programs that increase and upgrade existing housing stock quality and value. Funds will also be provided for infrastructure improvements that complement improved housing. The City and Redevelopment Authority will use its powers of eminent domain to obtain blighted properties and rehabilitate them for housing where appropriate.

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

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

Key to helping unsheltered and chronically individuals achieve permanent housing are active and comprehensive outreach services. Currently, outreach services are provided by Bethesda Mission, Downtown Daily Bread, the two safe havens, Isaiah 61 Ministries, and other charitable programs.

In the past CACH has held an annual Project Homeless Connect (PHC) event which assembled over 70 organizations, agencies, churches and charities to match homeless men, women and children with services and housing assistance. Service providers at the event included the U.S. Social Security Administration, the Dauphin County Assistance Office, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the Office of Vital Statistics, Pinnacle Health, Hamilton Health Center, Harrisburg Housing Authority, Dauphin County Housing Authority, Bethesda Mission, YWCA of Greater Harrisburg, Christian Churches United, and Goodwill Industries among others.

On October 18, 2016 CACH held its 7th annual PHC at the Farm Show. The project served 247 guests plus children seeking various forms of assistance. Three unaccompanied youth attended PHC. Additionally, many other individuals obtained support and made connections with service providers that will work with them to address barriers to obtaining housing. Follow up case management services after the event continued into March 2017. The project was supported by more than 332 volunteers and had 60 different service providers and agencies available for assistance. The 2016 effort was fully funded by more than $23,450 in sponsorships, private donations and, in-kind and pro-bono services by professionals.

In addition, CACH runs a Drop-in-Center for homeless clients. In lieu of holding the PHC for just one day in 2017, the center aims to provide these services year round 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’s extensive website also acts as an avenue to reach out to individuals who have access to internet. The website includes information on how to access services, service availability, contact information, and background about homelessness in the region ([www.cachpa.org](http://www.cachpa.org)). 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 11 months.

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

There are several organizations and agencies that serve Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg that provide both emergency shelter as well as 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. These are the resources used by individuals and families when all other personal and family resources have been exhausted, and the individual is confronted with simply seeking a "roof over their head." Emergency shelters provide 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 Dauphin 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 up to 55 individuals.

There are 12 transitional housing service programs in Dauphin County. Transitional housing programs are specialized services that work with homeless individuals and families for extended periods of time, often up to two years. During the time in a transitional housing, participants work on long-term planning to become fully self-sufficient in the community. Some transitional housing programs offer services to special need populations such as ex-offenders, veterans and former substance abusers. A total of 176 individuals can be served at one time through the available transitional housing programs.

### 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 attempts to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living through the preservation of existing affordable units through the rehab program, the creation of new affordable units, or helping to fill vacant assisted units with people falling into this category.

CACH is implementing several policies to assist homeless person’s transition to permanent housing and independent living. For example, CACH’s service providers are increasingly using the HIMS system to share appropriate information and to screen for appropriate services to assist individuals and families in obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible while strengthening case management. Additionally, 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. Furthermore, CACH is actively 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 at risk of homelessness.

### 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.

Many of the members of the CACH provide critical case management services for the homeless. Also provided, among others, are mental health and substance abuse recovery, parenting, psychological counseling, transportation, life skills, and legal services.

The City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County support the efforts of these human service agencies, social service providers, and other organizations to continue to provide services and assistance to individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

There are several social service agencies in Harrisburg and throughout Dauphin 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. Harrisburg government 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.

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

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

The City has received funding from HUD to operate a Lead Hazard Control Program continuously since 1995. In 2003, following heightened interest in lead-paint abatement at the federal level, DBHD was awarded a $3 million grant from HUD’s Lead Paint Hazard Control Program. The grant allowed the City to continue the LBP Abatement/Control Program through June of 2007. In the 42-month period of the grant, the City addressed lead-paint concerns in 139 low- and moderate-income households (owner-occupied, rental, and for vacant properties rehabbed for sale). An additional 40 units were addressed through a similar grant received from the Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) in the amount of $530,000. Additional DOH funds were secured by the City in 2007 to address lead concerns in 25 units over a three year period.

In November 2007, the City was awarded designation once again as a grantee under the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Program. The City was awarded $2.1 million to address lead hazards in 140 homeowner occupied and renter occupied units city-wide. In addition to lead remediation activities and important facet of the City’s LHC program is the education of parents, caretakers and children on the dangers of lead paint and how to protect them.

The City was once again awarded funding for the 2015 round. 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority, YWCA and Capital Area Head Start. The grant funds have also beneficially impacted the local construction industry.

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

The City of Harrisburg has in excess of 92% of housings 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, 42.32 percent of the population 6 and under were tested for elevated blood lead levels. Approximately 12.6 percent of children 6 and under were positive for elevated blood lead levels of 5µ/dL or above. The report indicates that not only is this problem pervasive throughout the city, it is getting worse. The number of children found with evidence of lead poisoning is increasing.

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.

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

The City has been successfully managing the LHRD program for over 20 years. There 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 lead in blood. The City purchased two lead analyzers for HHC’s use. HHC is a key partner in referring children with EBLL to the City’s LHRD program. HHC is also a convening center for so 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 for target families with young children. Additionally, the Tri-County HDC, and Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority (HRA) provide the City with increased capacity to acquire and rehabilitate vacant and deteriorated properties.

The educational programs and lead-testing of children in pre-school, Head-start and other venues, often points to the need for intervention in the home. 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.

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

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

The City of Harrisburg is both blessed and burdened with being the capital of the State of Pennsylvania. The City is blessed to have many businesses seeking to have a presence. The City is burdened with a large percentage of State land classified as non-taxable which impacts critical services and infrastructure. Nearly half of all property in the City of Harrisburg is owned by government, hospitals and other charities, that are exempt from property taxes. These properties still receive City services, including fire and police protection, and benefit from other core City responsibilities.

Recent reporting on Harrisburg’s tax-exempt government properties suggests that the City would receive approximately $1,514,181,100 million per year in taxes from these tax-exempt properties. Yet the City receives only a portion in payment in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) to offset some of these costs. According to a recent Act 47 report, the City gets about $ $482,000 in PILOTs from 13 organizations.

Aside from seeking to increase PILOT funding to address this funding shortfall, the City will identify alternative ways to raise revenues from tax-exempt non-profits including modifications to fees and changes to the structure of the PILOT from the 13 tax-exempt organizations. The City is also considering modifying the existing PILOT program to include a Community Benefits Offset which enables non-profits to provide public services that directly benefit local residents.

In addition to the high percentage of tax-exempt properties, the City is also adversely impacted from an economic development perspective from the high concentration of workers who commute into the City. According to the 2009-2013 ACS, Harrisburg businesses employed approximately 48,746 people. Of those 48,746 workers, 77.2% held residence outside Harrisburg. Comparatively, 8.7% of those employed within the City are Harrisburg residents. The analysis reveals that 22.8% of Harrisburg’s residents also work in the City. This means that approximately 77.2% of Harrisburg’s residents commute elsewhere to work.

The above factors in addition to a low educational attainment for Harrisburg citizens as a whole as documented in section MA-45, create barriers to reducing the number of poverty-level persons and families in the City.

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”. A toolbox is generally 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) that seem to increase the odds of achieving that vision and doing so in an affordable and cost-effective way.

An economic vision for Harrisburg would be a formal expression of what the City and its citizens want to be at some point in the future. This process could entail processes such as public or town meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, newsletters, and computers to engage citizens in identifying problems and opportunities facing their community, and to depict a formal expression of what citizens want their community to be.

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 and potential partners.

In 2015, the City of Harrisburg adopted an Ordinance providing for residential and commercial 10-Year Tax Abatement and Exemption programs for qualifying improvements and new construction. This ordinance would provide tax abatement for deteriorated neighborhoods in a residential property program and for commercial properties. Tax abatement and exemption schedules would also be available for qualifying improvements to new construction of residential and commercial properties throughout Harrisburg. Incentives would be available for job creation; ensuring minority business participation, prevailing wage and residential participation in qualifying improvement and new construction projects.

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

The City’s poverty initiatives are N/A at this time.

## 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

The City engaged the services of The Ferguson Group, LLC to serve as consultant to the CP as well as to assist the City in managing the program in years 2018-2022. A project schedule was developed with the goal of submitting the adopted CP to HUD on or before July 19, 2018.

DBHD monitors the programs funded through the CDBG, HOME, and ESG. 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:
	1. The organization's strengths and weaknesses and a determination if there is a duplication of efforts.
	2. The nature of the proposed activity. If CDBG, ESG, or HOME funds are involved, is the activity eligible?
	3. Does the activity fit into the City's local goals?
	4. The possibility of any potential conflicts of interest.
	5. 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 sub-recipients 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 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:
	1. expenditures and draws on their contract;
	2. compliance with procurement process (advertisement or solicitation), bid evaluation and award, subcontracts,
	3. subsidy restrictions;
	4. program income;
	5. required match;
	6. beneficiary information/documentation; and
	7. 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 this report are contingent upon the funding stream; e.g. CDBG funds require a determination if the activity is a low/moderate income benefit, ESG provides a report on match.

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. This system is designed to enable HUD and the City of Harrisburg to document clearly demonstrated results of program activities.

# Annual Action Plan

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

### Introduction

The City of Harrisburg expects to receive $2,320,000 in Program Year 2018 federal housing and community development programs including:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)…………………………. $1,800,000

Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)……………………….. $350,000

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)……………………………………………………. $170,000

Table 46 - Expected Resources - Priority Table

| **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 of Real Property
* Disposition
* Public Facilities and Improvements
* Clearance
* Public Services
* Interim Assistance
* Relocation
* Loss of Rental Income
* Privately-Owned Utilities
* Rehabilitation
* Construction of Housing
* Code Enforcement
* Special Economic Development Activities
* Microenterprise Assistance
* Special Activities by CBDOs
* Homeownership Assistance
* Planning and Capacity Building
* Program Administration Costs
* Miscellaneous Other Activities
 | $1,800,000 | $60,000 | 0 | $1,860,000 | $7,200,000 | The City estimates an allocation of $1.8 million per year for 5 years with an annual income of $60,000. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects only the remaining 4 years of funding, not the expected program income. Actual amounts may vary due to the ongoing FY 2017 project completion.  |
| **HOME** | Public Federal | * Homeowner rehabilitation
* Homebuyer activities
* Rental Housing
* Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA)
 | $350,000 | 0 | 0 | $350,000 | $1,400,000 | The amount for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at $350,000 for each year. Amounts may vary due to ongoing FY 2017 project completion.  |
| **ESG** | Public Federal | * Street Outreach
* Emergency Shelter
* Homelessness Prevention
* Rapid Re-housing
* Homeless Management Information System (HIMS)
* Administrative Activities
 | $170,000 | 0 | 0 | $170,000 | $680,000 | The amount for the remainder of the ConPlan reflects the remaining 4 years of the plan budgeted at $170,000 for each year. Amounts may vary due to ongoing FY 2017 project completion. |

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

The City of Harrisburg leverages funds received from HUD by bringing other local, state, and federal financial resources in order to maximize the reach and impact of the City’s HUD Programs. Leverage is also a way to increase project efficiencies and benefit from economies of scale that often come with combining sources of funding for similar or expanded scopes.

The City requires developers, private non-profits and property owners who seek federal funds for housing development to fund a significant portion of their project with non-federal funds. During the RFP, application and review process, project budgets are analyzed to confirm the various sources and amounts of funds leveraged from non-federal sources. The following describes two specific examples of how federal funds are used to leverage additional resources.

The federal HOME and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs, in which the City participates, require a local funding match. While the City of Harrisburg is exempt from the HOME match requirement, it may use down payment assistance grants funded with Act 137 Affordable Housing Trust Funds as a local match in addition to the project specific match provided by the HOME developer. Proceeds from the sale of homes provide private funds that are applied to additional rehabilitation. The match requirement for the ESG program will be met by the non-profit sub-recipient of the grant, CACH.

In implementing CDBG funded housing development programs, the City requires a private sector investment. In non-profit rehabilitation and new construction projects, the City provides CDBG funds as "gap" financing, covering only the difference Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) or HUD's development programs. Low-income tax credit projects typically secure 45-55% of needed funding from private equity. Community facilities receiving funding for rehabilitation/improvements are required to demonstrate a 20% match at the time of application to the competitive RFP and are required to document actual match annually. Match may consist of cash contributions to the rehabilitation/improvement project or in-kind donations of supplies or services or volunteer labor.

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

The City is working with the Harrisburg Housing Authority on the redevelopment of the MulDer Square area of Allison Hills. The Harrisburg Housing Authority is planning to purchase from the City of Harrisburg existing properties to provide for the eventual construction of low/moderate income apartments. The Harrisburg Housing Authority will then demolish the existing buildings in order to construct the low/moderate income apartments. Harrisburg’s DBHD will use federal funds (both CDBG and HOME) for homeowner rehabilitation efforts in this area. Program income from the sale of City-own properties to the Harrisburg Housing Authority will be used for housing rehabilitation services in the area as well as for public services.

The City of Harrisburg recently adopted a Lank 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 City's tax base.

The Harrisburg Land Bank will identify and use available resources to facilitate the return of vacant, blighted, abandoned and tax-delinquent properties to productive use. The Harrisburg Land Bank will acquire, hold, and transfer interest in real property throughout the City of Harrisburg 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.

### Discussion

## AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Table 47 - Goals Summary

| **Sort Order** | **Goal Name** | **Start Year** | **End Year** | **Category** | **Geographic Area** | **Needs Addressed** | **Funding** | **Goal Outcome Indicator** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Blight and Demolition | 2018 | 2022 | Affordable Housing  | City Wide | Demolition and Blight Removal | CDBG: $663,342 | Buildings Demolished:50 Buildings  |
| 2 | Community Development | 2018 | 2022 | Non-Housing Community Development | City Wide | Community Development and Public Services  | CDBG: $1,125,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:49,395 Persons Assisted($500,000) Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:3,350 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit:(1,590 Fair Housing + 1,250 from MidPenn) =2,840Households Assisted  |
| 3 | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing | 2018 | 2022 | Affordable Housing | City Wide | Affordable Housing | CDBG: $1,655,418HOME: $1,064,745 | Homeowner Housing Added:5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated:145 Household Housing Unit |
| 4 | Homeless | 2018 | 2022 | Homeless | City Wide | Homelesness Housing and Services | ESG: $533,847 | Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing:100 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter:75 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention:100 Persons Assisted Other:248000 Other |
| 5 | Administration | 2018 | 2022 | Program Administration | City Wide |   | CDBG: $3,205,179HOME: $118,326 | Other:248000 Other |

### Goal Descriptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Goal Name** | Blight and Demolition |
| **Goal Description** | Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation program funds to restore/renovate dilapidated houses and to demolish structurally unstable or dilapidated buildings in support of improving vitality and safety. In addition, support community planning and capacity building that achieves individual self-sufficiency and neighborhood revitalization.  |
| **2** | **Goal Name** | Community Development |
| **Goal Description** | Invest in community services and public/non-profit entities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations. Provide services and access to public/non-profit facilities to reduce crime through social development, job training opportunities, drug abuse counseling, domestic violence counseling, dispute/conflict resolution techniques, risk/threat assessment, anger management counseling, juvenile diversion programs, education and any other activities that have been proven to deter crime.  |
| **3** | **Goal Name** | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing  |
| **Goal Description** | Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable homeowner housing units. Provide financial and technical assistance to Harrisburg’s homeowners to make needed property improvements and make units available to buy for LMI individuals. Activities include small-scale rehabilitation of owner-occupied 1-4 unit family buildings; emergency repairs and substantial renovation for LMI individuals; and lead based paint abatement for homes with children under the age of 6. Support and encourage housing counseling agencies to provide tenant consulting to enable low-income households remain in their homes or rental units.  |
| **4** | **Goal Name** | Homeless |
| **Goal Description** | Assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions. Through the ESG, the City provides housing-related services for the homeless. ESG is funded primarily through federal McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs that support permanent and transitional housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and families; funds programs that provide leasing funds to help house chronically homeless individuals and homeless persons with disabilities. CDBG funds are used for emergency rental assistance and ESG funds provide shelter operating costs, homeless prevention and services.  |

### Goal Descriptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Goal Name** | Blight and Demolition |
| **Goal Description** | Improve blighted areas through the use of rehabilitation program funds to restore/renovate dilapidated houses and to demolish structurally unstable or dilapidated buildings in support of improving vitality and safety. In addition, support community planning and capacity building that achieves individual self-sufficiency and neighborhood revitalization.  |
| **2** | **Goal Name** | Community Development |
| **Goal Description** | Invest in community services and public/non-profit entities that maximize impact by providing new or increased access to programs that serve the community and vulnerable populations. Provide services and access to public/non-profit facilities to reduce crime through social development, job training opportunities, drug abuse counseling, domestic violence counseling, dispute/conflict resolution techniques, risk/threat assessment, anger management counseling, juvenile diversion programs, education and any other activities that have been proven to deter crime.  |
| **3** | **Goal Name** | Affordable and Safe Rental and Homeowner Housing  |
| **Goal Description** | Improve housing opportunities by creating and preserving affordable homeowner housing units. Provide financial and technical assistance to Harrisburg’s homeowners to make needed property improvements and make units available to buy for LMI individuals. Activities include small-scale rehabilitation of owner-occupied 1-4 unit family buildings; emergency repairs and substantial renovation for LMI individuals; and lead based paint abatement for homes with children under the age of 6. Support and encourage housing counseling agencies to provide tenant consulting to enable low-income households remain in their homes or rental units.  |
| **4** | **Goal Name** | Homeless |
| **Goal Description** | Assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions. Through the ESG, the City provides housing-related services for the homeless. ESG is funded primarily through federal McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act Programs that support permanent and transitional housing and supportive services for homeless individuals and families; funds programs that provide leasing funds to help house chronically homeless individuals and homeless persons with disabilities. CDBG funds are used for emergency rental assistance and ESG funds provide shelter operating costs, homeless prevention and services.  |

## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

### Introduction

### Projects

N/A - The City is in the process of evaluating sub recipient applications for CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. The City will update the project information following the City Council’s approval for funds.

Table 48 -Project Information

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| --- | --- |
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|  |  |

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

Within the City of Harrisburg, HUD entitlement funds are distributed using the following allocations priorities:

**CDBG.** The primary objective of the CDBG Program is the development of viable communities through the provision of safe and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and demolition of blight, programs that support the successful integration of ex-prisoners in to the general population, funding for public infrastructure and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible CDBG spending includes Public Services, Community and Economic Development, Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) for Public Facilities/Infrastructure, Housing Counseling Services, Demolition of Blight and CIP Housing Rehabilitation.

For FY2018, CDBG funds were allocated using a scoring criteria system developed by the City to rank and evaluate for funding amount both the CDBG and HOME sub recipient grant applications. This form is provided in the Appendix. The applications with the highest average score were recommended to City Council for funding.

**HOME.** HOME funds are dedicated to housing activities that meet local housing needs and typically preserve or create affordable housing. Uses include TBRA, rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and new construction. The intent of the HOME program is to provide safe and affordable housing to lower-income households, expand the capacity of non-profit housing providers, strengthen the ability of state and local governments to provide housing, and leverage private sector participation in housing projects.

There are many barriers to increasing the affordable housing stock, such as: 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 the majority of residents. The majority of the City’s housing stick was built before 1950 and is in generally poor condition.

The same evaluation form used for CDBG program funding evaluation was used for HOME applications, due to both programs addressing the rehabilitation of housing stock.

**ESG.** ESG funds support outreach to and shelters for homeless individuals and families. ESG also supports programs that prevent homelessness or rapidly re-house homeless individuals. The City supports efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Since 2000, CACH has been the planning body for both Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg for HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funds.

The obstacles facing the homeless population closely mirror those making the provision of affordable housing difficult in Harrisburg yet in many ways the need is dire. The 2016 Point in Time (PIT) survey for the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. The survey enumerated 433 people, of which 132 were children (30% of the total homeless population). The survey showed 29 homeless youth ages 18-24, none unsheltered, predominately female, and over 60% of this population were youth parenting their own children.

For FY2018, ESG funds were allocated by the City of Harrisburg using a scoring criteria system. The City of Harrisburg developed the scoring model and used it to rank and evaluate for funding amount ESG sub recipient grant applications. This form is provided in the Appendix.

## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

N/A - The City is in the process of evaluating sub recipient applications for CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. The City will update the project information following the City Council’s approval for funds.

## AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

All 15 of the City’s census tracts qualify as LMI areas. As a consequence, 100% of federal entitlement funds can and will be used throughout the City since funding will benefit low and moderate income persons.

There are, however, seven census tracts that meet the HUD criteria for areas of racial and ethnic concentration. These census tracts include:

* Census Tract 206 – 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

These geographic areas represent a disproportionate need.

Although the majority of activities to be undertaken in the 2015 program year will take place Citywide, providing direct assistance to low-moderate income households will occur in the following census tracts: 203, 213, and 214, which are defined as racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs).

### Geographic Distribution

Table 49 - Geographic Distribution

| **Target Area** | **Percentage of Funds** |
| --- | --- |
| City Wide | 100 |

### Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Harrisburg is required to spend 70% of its federal entitlement funds to benefit low and moderate income persons. The targeted census track areas for the City of Harrisburg resources through the Action Plan are identified above. These areas are considered to be at the tipping point of being stable or unstable.

### Discussion

## AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

### Introduction

HUD requires that Entitlement Communities specify in the Annual Action Plan the goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households to be provided affordable housing within the program year. The plan must also indicate the number of affordable housing units that will be provided by program type, including rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of existing units, or acquisition of existing units. For the purpose of this section, the term “affordable housing” is defined in the HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.252 for rental housing and 24 CFR 92.254 for homeownership.

It is not possible to delineate annual affordable housing goals by population type as requested in Table below. Per HUD requirements, the total for Table 77 must match Table 78, yet Table 77 program types do not capture all relevant activities. For example, homeless population housing needs are supported through overnight shelters, but that program type is not listed as an option in Table 78. Additionally, the population types are not mutually exclusive. For example, housing supporting those with HIV/AIDS and their families would fall under both Non-Homeless and Special-Needs.

Elimination of slum and blight through scattered site demolition and homeless are among the City’s priorities.

Table 50 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirements

| **One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported** |
| --- |
| Homeless | 35 |
| Non-Homeless | 0 |
| Special-Needs | 0 |
| Total | 35 |

Table 51 -One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

| **One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through** |
| --- |
| Rental Assistance | 20 |
| The Production of New Units | 0 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 29 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 1 |
| Total | 50 |

### Discussion

## AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

### Introduction

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

HHA administers a Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The housing authority owns and manages 9 projects which contain 1,725 affordable rental units. In July 2017, HHA reported 1,302 individuals on the preliminary eligibility waiting list, the greatest preference being for a 1-bedroom unit, with 879 applicants. The full wait list is expected to have over 1,600 applicants. HHA reported 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list.

Of the applicants who reported race/ethnicity, the wait list consists of 55 percent Black individuals, 43 percent White, 1 percent Asian, 0.27 percent Native American, 0.6 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 0.25 percent other. The ethnic composition is 32 percent Hispanic. All on the waiting list are considered low-income.

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

HHA is continuing to work to increase housing choices for current and future residents through new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and modernization designed to revitalize HHA public housing developments, replace distressed housing lost to demolition and lack of capital funds, and improve Harrisburg’s neighborhoods. HHA’s Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan (2017-2021) plans on creating or preserving numerous housing units during this period. Below is a summary description of some of HHA’s ongoing transformation initiatives:

**William Howard Day Homes**: 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 AMP PA 008-000010. The final unit count will be determined after design and review of zoning restrictions on the property.

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 (7) buildings. The process will involve research into the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and/or Low Income Tax Credits. Hillside Village (AMP PA 008-000004) and M. W. Smith Homes (AMP PA 008-000005) 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 Low Income Tax Credits in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to the current properties. Demolition application for 2452 Reel Street submitted February 2015.

**John A. F. Hall Manor and George A. Hoverter 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 the Low Income Tax Credit program 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.

**Jackson Tower:** The long awaited renovations to Jackson Tower began with the demolition and abatement being completed in 2012. Phase I of the rehabilitation began in September 2013. Energy Performance Contract began May 2014. Additionally, HHA has submitted an application to HUD to enter into the Operating Fund Financing Program to leverage funds from the operating reserves for part of the rehabilitation funding. Phase 2 contracts were executed in July 2015. The renovation was completed in 2017. Residents from Lick Tower have moved into the renovated Jackson Tower, although some have expressed opposition to this move as the units are smaller to accommodate more people in the building.

**Lick Tower:** Following the completion of Jackson Tower, planning began 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 or the Low Income Tax Credit program.

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

Each HHA public housing community has a Resident Association. Each Resident Association has a President assigned to represent that community and the Presidents form to create the Resident Council. There are currently three Resident Councils formed and the Presidents of the Councils attend regular meetings and take part in the planning processes for both the Five-Year and the annual Public Housing Authority (PHA) plans that are submitted to HUD. HHA’s Resident Relations Department is partnering with the City-wide Resident Council to institute proactive activities through the councils and management committees.

Three residential initiatives are operated by HHA for its residents:

* HHA provides staff support to the resident organizations;
* HHA coordinates services for elderly and physically/mentally disabled tenants with medical and non-medical issues by having nurses on staff; and
* HHA develops programs to promote self-sufficiency through resident opportunity supportive service grants, a food program for residents, and day care services through a cooperative agreement with a third party.

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

Not applicable.

### Discussion

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

### Introduction

The City of Harrisburg supports efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Since 2000, CACH has been the planning body for both the County of Dauphin and the City of Harrisburg in order to qualify for the U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. In November 2007, the County and the City formally selected CACH as the lead entity for the implementation of "HOME RUN: The Capital Area's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness." CACH’s Blueprint Implementation Team is charged with this and other tasks. In accordance with these charges, CACH provides a system-wide planning process, coordinates services, improves the efficiency and effectiveness of services, maximizes cost-effectiveness, submits the application for HUD Continuum of Care funding, manages the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and other dues as more clear detailed in "HOME RUN."

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 in the following areas of concern:

* Homeless Prevention Committee 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.
* Homeless Prevention committee. This committee is developing short and long term strategies to significantly prevent the occurrence of homelessness in our community.

### Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

N/A – the City will update this section when sub recipient awards are distributed following the City Council’s decision.

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

In order to address Goal 5: Homelessness - assist individuals and families to stabilize in housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness by providing client appropriate housing and supportive service solutions, the City will subcontract with CACH. CACH will sub-contract with Christian Church United (CCU), Shalom Home, and YWCA to assist homeless households. One year action Plan Activities include:
1) CACH sub-contracting with CCU to coordinate a single point of initial intake for Emergency Shelter (ES) vouchered referral, coordination and case management.
2) Shalom House and the YWCA to provide essential services of case management and shelter operations of 41 beds of ES for women and women with children.
3) CCU’s HELP Ministries to provide Homeless Prevention (HP) rental assistance and Rapid Rehousing rental assistance (RRH).
4) CACH will continue to manage the training, network technical assessment, technical support, product ‘roll-out’, report development, regular HMIS data collection and submission to HUD and other related tasks.

In addition to the one-year actions planned to address homelessness, the City of Harrisburg through CACH will provide outreach to homeless persons and undertake assessments of individual needs by implementing the following Action Steps:
1. Develop a plan to use the CACH website and other public education strategies to improve awareness of available services and how to access assistance;
2. Conduct a series of training workshops for service workers to facilitate an understanding of the underlying causes of homelessness, improve referrals, strengthen case management practices and maximize coordination of available services (public, private, faith based);
3. Conduct an Annual Point in Time Survey in January to document the level of homelessness in the community; and
4. Expand current outreach system to better reach unsheltered and chronically homeless population including unaccompanied youth and children.

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

N/A - The City will complete this section following the allocation of ESG funds.

### 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

There are six permanent supportive housing providers with facilities and or service programs located in Harrisburg-Dauphin County. There are 193 permanent housing beds for families and individuals, veterans and their families with 42 beds (22%) dedicated to the chronically homeless. The Shalom House program provides almost half of the units identified for those chronically homeless.

The Brethren Housing Association’s Sid-By-Side Program provides 11 beds or 5 units for families who have been homeless due to a verified disability and or reported as HIV positive. The Lebanon VAMC (HUD VASH) program with 58 beds, The Shalom House SHARP program with 20 beds, and the Rapid Re-housing for Adult Individuals Programs (SSVF) with 7 beds, direct support services for veterans and their families.

In addition to housing, services are a part of the living arrangement for the tenants. Since 2006, the YWCA of Greater Harrisburg has assisted homeless veterans with finding employment, childcare, and access to healthcare, veterans' benefits, and referrals. In 2008, housing assistance was added to its comprehensive services.

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

The CoC’s one year policy goals on ending homelessness are:

1. CACH coordinates end to homelessness plan.

2.  Fully develop  HMIS  to improve the use of consumer information in screening, planning and service coordination

 3.  Preserve resources and ensure the development of new, safe, decent, affordable housing opportunities

4.  Ensure access to timely, appropriate and affordable services to end homelessness and prevent recurrence.

5.  Raise awareness and support for more resources

6.  Develop strategies to prevent homelessness

The CoC will: facilitate a standing committee on Housing; serve as the local lead agency for PHFA-funded developments; develop a resource plan and  instructional materials to engage local funding sources; track unaccompanied children: administer client satisfaction survey; conduct Project Homeless Connect; update website on services; facilitate a standing Prevention Committee, implement a Coordinated Assessment and Homeless resource priority standards, and review institutional discharge plans to permanent housing.

### Discussion

Please see section above.

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

### Introduction

The barriers to affordable housing in the City of Harrisburg are described in the Housing Market Analysis section, MA-40. Among the concerns noted as barriers to affordable housing were the generally poor condition and age of the housing stock, predatory lending, the high cost of property taxes and insurance, and deficient infrastructure.

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

In support of this CP, the City of Harrisburg will continue programs that increase and upgrade existing housing stock quality and value. The numbers of units that will be added and upgraded are provided in Section AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives. Funds will also be provided for infrastructure improvements that complement improved housing. The City and Redevelopment Authority will use its powers of eminent domain to obtain blighted properties and rehabilitate them for housing where appropriate.

In 2014 Harrisburg ratified an update to its 1950 Zoning Code in an attempt to mitigate unfair and discriminatory housing practices.

### Discussion

## AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

### Introduction

This section discusses the City’s efforts in addressing underserved needs, expanding and preserving affordable housing, reducing lead-based paint hazards, and developing institutional structure for delivering housing and community development activities.

### Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

In the City of Harrisburg the underserved constitute the majority of the population. As documented in the Needs Assessment the City faces many significant challenges to meeting the needs of the underserved including the following:

* Of 20,725 households in Harrisburg, approximately 14,550 or 70% are at 100% of area median family income or below
* 12,615 households or 60% are at 80% of area median family income or below
* Approximately 44% (9,149) of households are show to have at least 1 of the 4 housing problems
* Approximately 24% (4,980) of households experience at least 1 of 4 severe housing problems.
* 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.
* There are 1,623 families on HHA’s waitlist
* There are 701 applicants on the HCV waiting list

In light of these severe challenges, the City is seeking to maximize its use of CDBG and HOME funds toward:

* Funding the renovation of the existing housing stock for persons of LMI; Constructing new housing for persons of LMI;
* Demolishing buildings that present risks to public safety and deter economic renewal;
* Support social service agencies who provide critical programming and support for persons of LMI; and
* Work with the business community, state and local governments, higher education and the non-profit community to advance economic development initiatives and workforce investment.

### Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing include the strategies to remove or ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing listed in AP-55.

### Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Over 90% of the housing stock in Harrisburg was constructed prior to the 1980 prohibition of lead-based paint with over half of the City’s stock built prior to 1950. 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.

All HHA rental units were built before 1980 with the exception of the newly built Lick Tower, which has a total of 144 units. 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 to rehab the remaining 7.

The City of Harrisburg Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD), was a Round III, VI, XI and XV grantee under HUD’s Lead Hazard Control (LHC) Grant Program, in 1995, 1998, 2003 2007, 2011 and 2015. During the City’s most recent award round the city was able to:

* Enroll and assess 195 units
* Complete and clear of lead 161 units

During this time, the City worked closely with a number of community-based organizations who sponsor educational programs, including HHA, the YWCA and Capital Area Head Start. The grant funds also beneficially impacted the local construction industry.

From 2011 – 2014, the City of Harrisburg administered a $2,200,000 HUD lead-based paint hazard control grant program for residential properties built before 1980. The results were:

* Lead controlled in 161 rented and owned homes;
* Over 1200 citizens educated about lead paint and other related home and safety hazards;
* Community residents (40+) trained as lead workers and supervisors; and Local contractors performed much of the lead control work.

Harrisburg plans to 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority and Pinnacle Health for outreach, education and testing support.

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

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”. A toolbox is generally 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) that seem to increase the odds of achieving that vision and doing so in an affordable and cost-effective way.

An economic vision for Harrisburg would be a formal expression of what the City and its citizens want to be at some point in the future. This process could entail processes such as public or town meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, newsletters, and computers to engage citizens in identifying problems and opportunities facing their community, and to depict a formal expression of what citizens want their community to be.

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 and potential partners.

In 2015, the City of Harrisburg adopted an Ordinance providing for residential and commercial 10-Year Tax Abatement and Exemption programs for qualifying improvements and new construction. This ordinance would provide tax abatement for deteriorated neighborhoods in a residential property program and for commercial properties. Tax abatement and exemption schedules would also be available for qualifying improvements to new construction of residential and commercial properties throughout Harrisburg. Incentives would be available for job creation; ensuring minority business participation, prevailing wage and residential participation in qualifying improvement and new construction projects.

These agenda items are discussed further in SP-70.

### Actions planned to develop institutional structure

As detailed in the Strategic Plan section SP-40, the City of Harrisburg has put in place along with its partner, Dauphin County an excellent institutional structure to carry out this Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The Harrisburg Housing Authority is the responsible entity for directly managing the Section 8 Voucher program and the Public Housing program. CACH is the responsible entity for directly managing the CoC HUD grant and the City has allocated all of its available ESG funding to CACH to administer this program. The City serves on the Board of Directors of CACH and as such is routinely kept abreast of issues and concerns and actively participated in decision-making activities. CACH oversees and funds through HUD funds, State and local government funds, program income and charitable donations a consortium of 70 local providers of services to LMI residents in Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg. Public sector organizations who work with CACH 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.

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

HUD requires that Entitlement Communities describe actions that will take place to enhance coordination in the implementation of the jurisdiction’s Consolidated Plan, among the Continuum of Care; public and assisted housing providers; private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies; and the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area.

Since 2000, the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) has been the organization that has coordinated community services to prevent and reduce homelessness in the Capital Region, which includes the City of Harrisburg. The City’s partnership with CACH qualifies their submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a Consolidated Application called 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 Dauphin County.

Because of the role that disabilities, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, the age, veterans’ status plays in homelessness, CACH and its more than 70 partner agencies serve all of the persons in these categories of need.

The City of Harrisburg also coordinates its use of CDBG and HOME funding for the creation of affordable rental and for-sale housing with the Harrisburg Housing Authority. HHA administers the Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program in the City of Harrisburg. The City through the use of CDBG and HOME funds will provide funding toward the rehabilitation of homeowner and rental units as described in section AP-20 which will support the efforts being undertaken by HHA to expand the supply of quality public housing. HHA annual goals are fully described in section AP-60.

As described in the Strategic Plan, section SP-70, the City of Harrisburg’s anti-poverty/economic development strategy will be fully developed through its 2015 Comprehensive Plan process. The Comprehensive Plan process will develop an economic development set of incentives or “toolbox”. An expected outcome of the Comprehensive Plan will be the development of a set of economic development incentives, strategies and actions for economic development that relate to the evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the area economy and the organizational capacity of Harrisburg and potential partners. Categories of economic development and financial incentive strategies that the City will evaluate as part of its Comprehensive Plan process include identifying development incentives and funding mechanisms in the following areas:

* Land or Building Purchase and Assembly; Business Accelerator (incubator);
* Financial incentives; grants and loans, including revolving loan fund;
* Small business assistance;
* Infrastructure and other Public Service Improvements;
* Planning and Redevelopment Studies;
* Regulatory Relief;
* Education and Workforce Development;
* Business Recruitment; and
* Intra-Regional Coordination.

### Discussion

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

### Introduction

### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

N/A - Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year will be identified in the Projects Table below. This section will be updated following the dispersion of CDBG sub recipient awards.

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

### Other CDBG Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 70% |

### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) – Reference 24 CFR 91.22(I)(2)

#### A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The City of Harrisburg does not use HOME funds in any other manner than those described in Section 92.205. In addition, The City’s policies and procedures for administering HUD program funding was approved by HUD in 2018.

#### A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The City of Harrisburg only uses HOME funds for homeowner rehabilitation projects.  No HOME funds will be used to support homebuyer activities.

#### A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The City of Harrisburg only uses HOME funds for homeowner rehabilitation projects.  No HOME funds will be used to support homebuyer activities, and, therefore, the resale and recapture provisions are not applicable.

#### Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The City of Harrisburg will not use HOME funds refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

### Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) - Reference 91.220(l)(4)

#### Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

The City of Harrisburg provides all its ESG funding to the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). CACH is a CoC and as such has written standards on the use of ESG funds as required by Hearth Act and the requirements of being a CoC.  A copy of CACH's written standards has been transmitted to HUD Philadelphia and is available for review at the Department of Housing in the City of Harrisburg.

The City of Harrisburg has also developed its own ESG Written Standards.  These standards are attached.

#### If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The CACH has a developed and coordinated assessment system. CACH contracted with its HMIS vendor in 2014-2015 to assist in developing the model. As part of the model development the agency issued a survey to its local provider agencies to better understand how each provider is addressing the task of referrals. CACH has not yet identified a HUD-based model that it will modify to fit the agency’s specific needs. CACH expects to complete model development by the end of 2015.

#### Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The City of Harrisburg issued a request for sub-recipients to apply for ESG funding.  The only entity that applied for funding was CACH.  CACH included in their submittal information on sub-contracts that it has in place with Christian Churches United to coordinate single point of intake for ES vouchered referral, case management, and with Shalom House and the YWCA to provide essential services of case management and shelter operations. The City decided to provide all ESG funding to CACH to administer the ESG program.

#### If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City of Harrisburg complies with meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), through its participation and use of ESG funding of CACH programming.

#### Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

N/A – these standards will be available following the City Council’s allocation decision.