



2020 Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report (CAPER)

City of Harrisburg
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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The City of Harrisburg's Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) is the responsible agency for the implementation of the City's 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP), which is the 3rd year of the City's 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan period. This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides details on the accomplishments in PY 2020. Funding for projects was provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Home Investment Partnership (HOME) program, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, program income and prior year resources. These funds help the City address the housing and community development needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. Also, in PY 2020 the City received CARES Act Funds to help address the needs of LMI residents affected by COVID-19. These details are also summarized below and further in this section. Specific accomplishments in the program year include the following:

Blight and Demolition: For clearance and demolition, there were 13 buildings demolished in the Emergency Demolition program. The removal of abandoned and blighted properties were for the purpose of safety and creating a suitable living environment.

Community Development & Public Improvements: Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure had a low/moderate area benefit of 49,798 persons. Public improvements are intended to benefit low/mod tracts which have a population with at least 51% LMI. These included improvements to facilities such as Shalom House and Hall Manor Pool. Public infrastructure improvements included the 6th Street Accessible Route Project which consisted of ADA improvements, new and improved sidewalks/crosswalks and new street crossing signals.

Housing: A total of 67 low- and moderate-income (LMI) homeowner households received affordable housing rehab assistance (64 from CDBG and 3 from HOME). These activities included lead abatement and structural repairs. There was also one (1) LMI homebuyer households assisted with direct financial assistance with HOME.

Public Services: Public service accomplishments were combined with CDBG and CDBG-CV activities. For CDBG public services, 1,130 LMI persons were assisted with senior services, youth services, employment training and other services targeted to LMI persons. For CDBG-CV, 4,396 were assisted with CV activities such as employment services with the Center for Employment Opportunities, CDBG-CV Emergency Rental Assistance,

and COVID-19 response efforts from the Salvation Army and the Latino Hispanic American Community Center. A total of 5,526 LMI persons were served with public services in PY 2020.

Reduce Homelessness

The City worked with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) to serve persons experiencing homelessness in PY 2020. There were a total of 354 households consisting of 624 persons experiencing homelessness assisted through the ESG funded programs. A reported 619 homeless persons were assisted with emergency shelter operations. For homeless prevention, 5 persons were assisted with rapid rehousing rental assistance.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration	Program Administration	CDBG HOME ESG	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	3	3	100.00%
Blight and Demolition	Affordable Housing	CDBG	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	20	29	145.00%	5	13	260.00%
Community Development & Public Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	97379	588.71%	12000	49798	414.98%
Community Development & Public Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Other	Other	50	22	44.00%	50	22	44.00%
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	3		0.00%
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	1		0		

Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	144	144.00%	13	67	515.38%
Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG HOME	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	5	1	20.00%			
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	6217	24.87%	2500	5526	221.04%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	179		0		
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2000	1115	55.75%	400	619	154.75%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	275	42	15.27%	15	5	33.33%

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

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

The City of Harrisburg identified four primary goals in its 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. CDBG, HOME and ESG funding was utilized to meet these goals, which were: 1.) Community Development & Public Improvements, 2.) Public Services, 3.) Blight and Demolition, 4.) Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing, and 5.) Reduce Homelessness. The City utilized 100% of HOME funds towards affordable housing activities and 100% of ESG funds towards reducing homelessness. In particular for CDBG, funds went to address multiple priorities and goals and below is a breakdown of funds:

Community Development & Public Improvements: \$534,958 (36.9%)

Public Services: \$76,418 (5.3%)

Blight and Demolition: \$190,581 (13.2%)

Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing: \$37,853 (23.3%)

Administration: \$309,052 (21.3%)

Total CDBG Expenditures in PY 2020: \$1,448,862

Goals and Accomplishments Comparison

Administration: The City admin goals were met in PY 2020 and included compliance, fair housing, and general operating etc.

Blight and Demolition: The City had a goal for 5 buildings demolished and demolished 13 buildings. This goal was met.

Community Development & Public Improvements: The City had a goal to assisted 12000 persons living in low/mod areas with public improvements. In the program year, an estimated 49798 persons living in low/mod areas were served. Public improvements are intended to benefit low/mod tracts which have a population with at least 51% LMI. This goal was met.

Increase and Preserve Affordable Housing: The City had a goal for 13 LMI households to be assisted with Homeowner Housing Rehab, and served 67 LMI households through CDBG and HOME. This goal was met.

Public Services: The City had a goal to assist 2500 LMI persons with vital public services, and served a total 5526 through CDBG and CDBG-CV public service activities. For regular CDBG public services, 1,130 LMI persons were assisted with senior services, youth services, employment training and other services targeted to LMI persons. CDBG-CV public service accomplishments are summarized further below with CARES Act Accomplishments.

Reduce Homelessness: The City had a goal to assist 400 persons experiencing homelessness with Homeless Person Overnight Shelter operations and 15 persons with Homelessness Prevention Rapid Rehousing (RRH) activities. The City achieved shelter operation goals with 619 persons served, however RRH goals were not met and only 5 persons were assisted. The City will continue to work with CACH to identify individuals and families in need of this assistance.

CARES Act Accomplishments

On March 27, 2020 the Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) was signed into law to assist communities in their efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act included supplemental formula allocations to HUD's CPD programs, including CDBG and ESG programs for the City of Harrisburg. The additional CARES Act funds were allocated over three rounds during the pandemic and the City received a total of \$1,617,474 for CDBG-CV and \$1,604,661 for ESG-CV. CV funds were to be utilized as generally guided by eligible uses of funds for each grant, however funded projects must tie back to activities that prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19 (PPR). These funds came with provisions to citizen participation and provisions specific to the grant allocations including waivers to help expedite services for those in need due to this crisis.

For CDBG-CV there were a total of 4,396 were assisted with activities such as employment services with the Center for Employment Opportunities (61 persons), CDBG-CV Emergency Rental Assistance (179 persons), and COVID-19 response efforts from the Salvation Army Food Delivery Program for persons sheltering from COVID-19 (3504 persons) and the Latino Hispanic American Community Center food distribution services for persons sheltering from COVID-19 (652 persons).

ESG-CV accomplishments are reported in SAGE. In PY 2020, ESG-CV funded street outreach services and emergency shelter services that helped to PPR to COVID-19. These activities were carried out by CACH, Shalom House, Christian Churches United, the YWCA and Gaudenzia Foundation and assisted a total of 499 persons experiencing homelessness.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	3,704	2	163
Black or African American	1,613	2	423
Asian	37	0	5
American Indian or American Native	30	0	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Total	5,384	4	599
Hispanic	3,429	0	44
Not Hispanic	2,267	4	579

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

Narrative

DATA NOTE: The Table above does not include a category for people of “other or multiple races” or people who “refused to answer either racial or ethnic information” therefore the numbers in the above table do not necessarily match the number of people actually served through City CPD programs.

Black or African American persons account for just over half (51.5%) of the total Harrisburg population according to the most recent 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates. An estimated 34.9% were White, 4.6% were Asian, 4.4% were “Other” and 4.1% were “Two or more” races. All other races were less than 1%. Individuals that identified as ethnically Hispanic (of any race) account for 21.8% of the total Harrisburg population. Below is an assessment of services for minority groups by program.

CDBG: The table above shows 25,384 assisted with CDBG, however the actual total was 5,696 persons that were served with CDBG funds during PY 2020. The data table does not have a category for “Other multiracial” of which the City also assisted 312 persons. Race was reported as follows: 65% White; 28% Black; 1% as Asian; 1% as AIAN. There were also 5% reporting as “Other multiracial”. Of the actual total reporting ethnicity 60% were Hispanic and 40% were Non-Hispanic. The City adequately assisted the Hispanic population with CDBG, however there is a need to address the needs of all other minority groups in the City.

HOME: In the HOME program, there were four (4) households served, with two housing being White and two being Black or African American. This generally falls in line with the race demographics of the City.

ESG: The table above shows 599 assisted with ESG, however the total assisted with ESG shelter operations and RRH activities was 624 persons. Of all actual persons assisted, an estimated 26% were White and 68%

were Black or African American. Identifying by ethnicity 7% were Hispanic and 93% were Non-Hispanic. The City adequately assisted the Black or African American population with CDBG, however there is a need to address the needs of all other minority groups in the City.

Housing Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment in the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, assesses if any racial/ethnic group by income category has a disproportionate need in the area with regards to housing problems, severe housing problems and cost burden. Households with housing problems are those that reside in units lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities as well as overcrowding (more than one person per room) and cost burden (spending 30% or more of income on housing per month). Households with severe housing problems are those that reside in units lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities as well as severely overcrowded homes (more than 1.5 person per room) and severe cost burden (spending 50% or more of income on housing per month).

According to the Needs Assessment, no minority race groups have a disproportionate need with the first category of housing problems. For severe housing problem, Asian households have a disproportionate need, but only for one income category (50-80% of AMI). For housing cost burden, Black or African American and Hispanic populations are the most cost burdened populations, with approximately 25% of each population paying more than 50% of their household income on housing costs.

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

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,974,656	1,448,862
HOME	public - federal	489,839	31,754
ESG	public - federal	167,683	111,518

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

In PY 2020, sources of funds included the FY allocation of CDBG, HOME and ESG grant programs as well as funding from previous years. The table above details the resources made available as well as funds expended during the program year. The City also received CARES Act CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funds and these are summarized further below.

CDBG funds in the amount of \$1,974,656 was made available in the 2020 program year, and \$1,448,862 was expended. These funds went towards public facilities improvements, public services, demolition and homeowner housing rehab and lead abatement. A breakdown of expended CDBG funds is shown in the CR-05 priorities and goals narrative.

For HOME funds, \$489,839 was made available in the 2020 program year and \$31,754 was expended. These funds were expended to cover the cost of admin for the HOME program. Unfortunately, housing activities were delayed due to staff turnover and continued precautions related to the pandemic. The 15% CHDO set-aside requirement was waived for PY 2020. On April 10, 2020 HUD released the Availability of Waivers and Suspensions of the HOME Program Requirements in Response to COVID-19 Pandemic guidance, which reduced the CHDO set-aside requirement to zero percent for fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The suspension and waiver was to help relieve the requirement that may impede the use of funds towards households affected by the pandemic.

ESG funds in the amount of \$167,683 was made available in the 2020 program year, and \$111,518 was expended. ESG funds went to fund the local CoC lead, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) which works to address homelessness in the community with shelter operations, rapid re-housing assistance and HMIS data collection. The City will continue to work closely with CACH to expend funds towards identified activities that will help the homeless in Harrisburg.

CARES Act Funds

CDBG-CV: Funds for CDBG-CV were allocated in two rounds for a total of \$1,617,474 for activities that were intended to help LMI households and special needs groups to prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19. The City expended \$1,256,731 in CDBG-CV towards CV Public Services such as emergency

rental assistance and COVID-19 response food programs for persons in isolation, CV economic development activities and admin of the CDBG-CV program. Below is a breakdown of funds by project:

CDBG-CV Public Services: \$647,895
 CDBG-CV Economic Development: \$426,818
 CDBG-CV Administration: \$182,018

ESG-CV: Funds for ESG-CV were allocated in two rounds for a total of \$1,604,661 for activities that help homeless persons affected by the pandemic. In the program year, the City expended \$375,612 in ESG-CV funds. Funds helped to provide rapid rehousing and homeless prevention, provide for PPE and emergency hotel stays and increase the capacity of shelters during the pandemic. Below is a breakdown of funds by project:

ESG-CV Emergency Shelter: \$279,686
 ESG-CV Street Outreach: \$20,000
 ESG-CV Administration: \$75,926

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

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

Leveraging

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

The City continues to use federal CDBG, HOME and ESG funds to help leverage local and state funds. HUD also encourages the recipients of federal monies to demonstrate that efforts are being made to strategically leverage additional funds in order to achieve greater results. Funds will be considered leveraged if financial commitments toward the costs of a project from a source, other than the originating HUD federal grant, are documented. The City's staff continually identify and explore additional leveraging opportunities. Further, public service providers are considered if CDBG funds help to leverage local or state funds in the operations of funded service providers.

Publicly Owned Land Used to Address the Needs in the Plan

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

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

More information on properties listed or general information on the Land Bank, can be found at the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority offices at 10 N 2nd Street, Suite 405, Harrisburg, PA, 17101 or at: <https://harrisburgpa.gov/boards-commissions/>. The City did not use any other publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction during the 2020 program year.

MBE/WBE Report

In PY 2020, there were no HOME contracts, and as a result the MBE/WBE table in this section does not show any contracts.

ESG Match

The ESG grant requires a 1 to 1 match. The City of Harrisburg provided all ESG funds to CACH, which exceeded the 1 to 1 match from the volunteer organizations that provided services under the ESG

program. CACH received donations from the United Way, individual donors, foundations, special events, corporate giving, Pennsylvania State Housing Assistance Program, and the Harrisburg Redevelopment Authority. ESG received a total match of \$266,217 for the program year.

HOME Match Requirement

The City is exempt from the HOME match requirement and has a 100% match reduction due to fiscal distress. Even with the exemption however, all of our new housing developments leverage City funds with other public and private sources of funding.

Narrative for HOME Program Income

As reported by the PR-09, at the beginning of the program year the City had a balance of \$46,798 of HOME program income (PI) funds on hand. The PR-09 also reports that in PY 2020 the City received a total of \$55,046 in program income from Homeowner Improvement Program (HIP) activities. The City expended \$3,191 in program income funds leaving a balance of \$98,653 at the end of the program year. The City did not have any TBRA activities.

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

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
46,798	55,046	3,191	0	98,653

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	15	3
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	16	68
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	31	71

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	15	3
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	3	1
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	13	67
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	31	71

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In Table 1, the City had a goal for 15 homeless households and 16 non-homeless to be assisted with affordable housing. In the program year, the City was able to provide owner-occupied housing rehab services for 67 LMI households and direct financial assistance for one eligible first-time homebuyer. This helped the City to exceed the overall goal of affordable housing provided for LMI City residents.

Homeless household activities are reported by the ESG Sage report and there were 3 households consisting of 5 persons assisted. Homeless households are assisted with rapid rehousing rental assistance through the ESG program which was carried out by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).

In Table 2, the City had a goal to provide 15 LMI households with rental assistance, 3 LMI households with new housing units and 13 LMI households with housing rehab. Through the HOME program, the City assisted one first-time homebuyer with direct financial assistance. The City also assisted 67 LMI households with owner-occupied housing rehab through both the CDBG and HOME program. Rental assistance is provided by the ESG program through its rapid rehousing activities which are administered by CACH. These activities are reported by the ESG Sage report and there were 3 households consisting of 5 persons assisted.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City will prioritize and look for ways to expand affordable housing options throughout the community, and in particular for housing rehab as there is a need for this as identified in the City’s Strategic Plan. However, given the age of the housing stock, the costs of rehabilitating these units are typically higher than anticipated. As a result, the City will continue to try find feasible projects that can be completed in a timely manner.

The City will also continue to fund affordable housing opportunities such as first time homebuyer activities. This activity will be funded through the HOME program and will be continued in future AAPs.

Finally, the City will continue to help homeless households in Harrisburg with rapid rehousing rental activities to help keep individuals and families out of homelessness. Stable housing is one of the most effective strategies to help households trying to transition out of homelessness as it provides stability for families to find schools, steady health care and employment. This activity and goal outcome will continue to be added to future AAPs.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	21	1
Low-income	20	1
Moderate-income	22	2
Total	63	4

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Data Table Note: In the table above, the total for CDBG shows 63 households assisted, however the actual number of was 64 as one household was actually non low-mod. For those reporting LMI incomes 21 were extremely low-income, 20 were low-income and 22 were moderate income. All households assisted through CDBG were for housing rehab activities and for existing homeowners.

Through the HOME program, 4 LMI households were served with three (3) through homeowner housing rehab and one (1) with homebuyer financial assistance. Of the three assisted with housing rehab, 1 was low-income and 2 were moderate-income. The 1 household assisted with homebuyer assistance was extremely low-income.

Worst Case Needs

Those with worst case needs are extremely low-income households, extremely low-income renters who are at imminent risk of homelessness, and individuals or households who are at-risk of or currently experiencing homelessness. In PY 2020, the City assisted a total of 22 extremely low-income households with 21 with affordable housing rehab activities through CDBG and one with homebuyer assistance through HOME.

One particular group, extremely low-income renter households, are at imminent risk of homelessness as they lack the funds to maintain housing during emergency and times of crisis. According to CHAS data reported in the City's 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan needs assessment, there are approximately 2,305 extremely low-income renters (0-30% AMI) in Harrisburg that are also severely cost burdened (households paying 50% of income towards housing costs). To continue to address this need, the City will continue to direct ESG funds towards rapid rehousing rental assistance. The table above does not include ESG households served, however there were 3 homeless households assisted in the ESG program with rapid re-housing services.

There were no households with a disability that were reported to have been assisted however if the City identifies a household with a disability in need of affordable housing, it will work to accommodate and provide accessibility for the household.

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

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

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

Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) is the primary agency for reaching out to homeless individuals and assessing their needs. As the leading agency and long-time partner in this initiative the City provided all ESG programming funds to CACH for homeless activities. CACH is a voluntary collaborative effort of more than 40 organizations working to address homelessness in Harrisburg and Dauphin County. The coalition includes faith based organizations, local and state governments, foundations, non-profit organizations, and local businesses.

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

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

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

CACH continually updates and provides information through its Facebook page as it provides easy access to residents looking for assistance and services from CACH and the coalition members. This has been an increasingly valuable and effective way in reaching out to homeless persons. Throughout the year notifications were posted for access to services that are available for certain groups such as homeless youth and veterans, helpful information about resources that are available, COVID-19 testing and vaccination locations, emergency rent and utility assistance resources, other basic needs and more. The Facebook page could be found at: <https://www.facebook.com/CapitalAreaCoalitiononHomelessness>

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Through our partnership with CACH, the City was able to assist homeless persons with emergency shelter and transitional housing needs. CACH worked with Shalom House to provide emergency shelter services to women, women with children, and women who are disabled. The shelter provides basic needs such as a bed, food, clothing, health and hygiene supplies, a temporary address and phone number. CACH also works with the YWCA Winter Overnight Facility, which provides shelter services for women and children. The shelter provides case management services to help with self-sustainable and housing goals. There is a food and clothing bank available. In total the CoC has over 40 beds at the two facilities listed above. These facilities are dedicated to serving chronically homeless persons including Permanent Supportive Housing, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing.

The COVID-19 pandemic raised health concerns to a considerable level for the homeless population as they have fewer options to turn to for prevention, health and housing. The City with CACH and other local service providers such as Shalom House, Christian Churches United and the YWCA helped to serve 499 persons experiencing homelessness during this time of crisis with emergency shelter and transitional housing. Facilities were staffed with trained personnel for COVID-19, and shelter operations were tied to PPR activities.

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

The City provides funding to CACH to offer homeless prevention services throughout Harrisburg. Crisis intervention is also provided by the Dauphin County Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities Program which supports individuals and families in crisis, including those released from emergency departments and mental health facilities. The program serves as a liaison to police and the above mentioned facilities.

CACH also works with its members and organizations that address the needs of individuals being discharged from institutions to ensure they have a home. These organizations include HELP Ministries, Tri-County Community Action, The Salvation Army of Harrisburg, Alder Health Services and their Helping Hands Missions Ministry, and Dauphin Link & Dauphin County Area Agency on Aging. Activities include rental and utility assistance, travel assistance, food and clothing, and referral services.

CACH program and partners also help to assist special needs individuals with HIV/AIDS, disabilities, chronic substance abuse and mentally disabled. Finally, through its network of members and organizations, CACH can properly assist special need groups to transition to permanent housing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families

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

One of the goals of the City and CACH is to work to help persons experiencing homelessness, especially chronically homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. CACH partners with organizations that specialize in these services which work to assist in the placement of homeless individuals and families into Permanent Supportive Housing. Several of the lead providers include:

Brethren Housing Association: Provides goal planning and case management. Provides permanent housing through leased apartments at scattered site.

Robert Jackson Veterans Center: Provides permanent housing placement services for veterans in Harrisburg.

Shalom House (Sharp Program): Provides goal planning, life skills and case management for eligible homeless single women with an official determination of disability. The Sharp Program provides housing through rental assistance.

Shelter Plus Care: Provides permanent housing with rental assistance at scattered sites. Services also include supportive services and case management for homeless persons and unaccompanied youth with severe and verified mental health disabilities.

YWCA of Greater Harrisburg (YW-phd Program and YW-VETS): The program provide goal planning and case management services for permanent housing. The program also helps with a rental subsidy.

PA Housing Finance Agency: The agency helps search for affordable housing in the City.

Habitat for Humanity of the Greater Harrisburg Area: Habitat helps develop and construct affordable housing in Harrisburg.

Tri-County Community Action and the Fair Housing Council of the Capital Region help assist homeless persons with housing and credit counseling.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City refers to the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) on the public housing needs in Harrisburg. As of the most recent PHA plan, the HHA reported 1,738 traditional public housing units and 1,200 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) in use. There are 3 high rise towers for senior residents and 5 family communities. Additionally, 80 scattered-site public housing family units are located throughout the City.

Currently, the Harrisburg Housing Authorities (HHA) has a lengthy waiting list that needs to be shortened. There are currently 861 families on the public housing development wait list. Of the total applicants, 84% are small families with 2-4 members. Additionally, there are 498 families on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) wait list. The HHA continues to work to alleviate the lengthy waitlist and address the needs of public housing residents. Currently, the projected wait time is 1-3 years depending on the criteria and number of variables for each family on the waitlist.

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

The HHA has undertaken two major modernization projects at Lick Tower (senior housing) and William Day Apartments (family housing). Both projects had a complete gut and rehab and will create a major improvement to the quality of life for residents. The PHA, through its nonprofit entity, was also able to place an additional 50 units of affordable housing into service.

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

The HHA continues to work with the local law enforcement development to determine ways in which to reduce and deter crime in the public housing communities.

The Residential Relations Department has taken a stronger role in resident engagement and outreach due in part to the pandemic. This has resulted in the development of a community classroom for grade-school age children living in public housing that must learn remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

The HHA encourages public residents to become more involved in the management of HHA properties. This includes encouraging residents to participate in events put on by the Resident Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is in charge of food distributions, providing summer activities, and Thanksgiving and Christmas giveaways. HHA also implements a mandatory community service requirement for residents in order to encourage greater involvement with the community and potentially spark interest

in management. HHA residents are required to complete 8 hours of community service each month. Residents can participate in a variety of ways including being a reading mentor, library assistant, Salvation Army store clerk, office filing, or homework helper for children.

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

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

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

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

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

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

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

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

This section describes some of the actions taken over the past several years to remove the barriers to affordable housing in the area. These actions either were new efforts to create policies that helped to make housing affordable or were removed/modified to address affordable housing issues.

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

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

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

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

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

There is a need for greater affordable housing in Harrisburg, however there are some obstacles to meeting this need. According to 2015-2019 ACS 5-Yr Estimates approximately 24.8% homeowners with a mortgage, 13.2% homeowners without a mortgage and 44.4% of renters were cost burdened. Housing cost burden can also cause overcrowding in affordable units.

An obstacle to meet the needs of LMI households in Harrisburg is that the City has limited ability to implement measures that will fully correct this problem. Housing choice has been negatively impacted by the following factors the City has limited capability to remedy:

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

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

- Partnering with private investors for a \$30 million investment initiative in the Allison Hill Neighborhood.
- Collaborating with Tri-County HDC and HHA to redesign and beautify a pedestrian walkway, add 16 new single family town homes, and 48 high quality and affordable apartments. The project included the demolition of vacant and blighted properties while increasing homeownership in the neighborhood.
- Tri-County received funding from the CDBG program as well as a \$350,000 grant from the Harrisburg Impact Project, a non-profit committed to redeveloping Harrisburg, to complete 48-unit apartment units spread over three new buildings and will be available to residents who make less than 60% AMI.
- Section 7-301.2 PURPOSE of the zoning code was enacted in 2014 to promote, protect, and facilitate the public health, safety, and general welfare; and protect existing residential neighborhoods and to provide diverse housing opportunities, including housing that is affordable.

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

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

The City of Harrisburg Department of Building and Housing is administers a Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant (LHRD) funded by HUD for qualifying residents (tenants and homeowners) within the city limits. This three-and-a-half-year grant operating through June 2023 aims to complete work in 230 housing units to make them Lead Safe. If eligible, the City provide a free Lead Inspection and Risk

Assessment on the property. Some of the lead safe services include window and door replacements, paint stabilization, minimal structural repair, and help to identify and address health and safety hazards in the home. This program is not a rehab program, but intended to eliminate or control lead-based paint hazards. Work is performed by Pennsylvania lead abatement contractors and workers.

The City also supports and provides resources about lead-based paint hazards (LBPH) on its website. These resources are information and fact sheets about LBPH and how to guides on how to protect families from LBPH.

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

The activities identified in this CAPER report worked directly to reduce the number of poverty level households in Harrisburg. The City funded public service programs that worked to improve the quality of life for LMI households. Funding was provided to the Department of Public Works for the demolition of dilapidated buildings throughout the City in LMI areas to improve the health and safety of residents in these areas. Funding from the City's housing rehabilitation programs helped elderly or frail elderly homeowners to remain in their homes and allow those with physical limitations to adapt their home to their specific needs.

The Harrisburg Housing Authority has a Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS) that is designed to assist families and individuals in becoming financially independent. These services are available to assist participants in transitioning from dependence on government benefits, to an improved level of financial self-sufficiency.

Dauphin County Human Services Development Fund provides comprehensive services and coordination of community partnerships to address poverty in the area. A Poverty Forum committee was formed to tackle the issues of poverty.

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

The City has taken steps to develop an institutional structure to carry out its 2020 Annual Action Plan and 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan.

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

During the 2020 program year, the City allocated its ESG funding to CACH, which oversees and funds additional state and local government grants, program income and charitable donations to a consortium of 70 local providers of services designed to address the needs of homeless and households at risk of homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding Dauphin County. Among the public sector organizations working with CACH is the State of Pennsylvania, Dauphin County, local government agencies, HHA, school

districts, and law enforcement agencies. Organizations from the private sector include non-profit groups, faith-based organizations, social service providers, advocacy groups, local foundations, businesses, hospitals, and homeless persons acting as volunteer mentors.

The City is also taking steps within DBHD to better improve the delivery of our various HUD-funded programs. These actions will continue to and work to improve the department.

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

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

Each year DBHD holds a pre-proposal workshop to review the grant programs and inform past and potential funded organizations the community and housing development goals of each program. HUD national objectives, eligible activities and uses of funds are discussed. Other items discussed are performance outcomes measurement, record keeping responsibilities and technical assistance is provided. These action help to increase the capacity of service providers in CDBG, HOME and ESG.

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

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

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

- Weak local economy with above average unemployment rates for Harrisburg residents;
- Elevated number of persons living in Harrisburg at or below the federal poverty line;
- High property taxes that limit the opportunity for LMI persons to achieve homeownership;
- Housing values and rental costs that continue to grow faster than household incomes;
- An extraordinarily high percentage of housing units with one or more housing problems as defined

- by HUD (43%); and,
- Economically and functional obsolete housing stock that is cost prohibitive to improve.

Actions to Address Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Affordable Housing

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

The City also directly through the activities it its community and housing development programs have worked to address high housing costs, housing problems and remove obsolete housing stock as identified in the AI. Through the HOME program the City assisted 1 LMI homebuyer household with direct financial assistance, and 3 existing homeowners with housing rehab.

CDBG funded activities include blight and demolition activities such as 13 blighted properties demolished. There were 64 LMI households assisted with housing rehab and 1 LMI household with energy efficient improvements to maintain the value of their homes and to keep maintenance costs low.

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

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

To address LMI areas of poverty, the City made improvements to public facilities such as Hall Manor Pool repair and improvements, the Chutes and Ladders park facility improvements, the Heinz-Menaker Senior Center Facility ADA Accessibility Improvements. Public infrastructure improvements were made at the 6th Street Accessible Route Project which included new and improved sidewalks, crosswalks, street crossing signals for physical, visual and hearing impaired residents.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

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

Harrisburg is committed to reducing and ending homelessness, and strictly monitors activities that further the goals of the 2020 Annual Action Plan. CACH is responsible for monitoring for the grantees they provided ESG resources to.

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

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

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

MBE/WBE & Section 3

The City maintains a list of MBE/WBE businesses that is made available to subrecipients. The City encourages MBE/WBE participation in the bidding process. Our hope is that contracting with MBE/WBE's will provide these firms with valuable experience to win future contracts. Further, the City will comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.

Comprehensive Planning Requirements

The comprehensive planning requirements include the community planning and development process of the 5-Year ConPlan, subsequent AAPs, and CAPERs as per 24 CFR 91 Subpart A, C & F. Citizen participation is a vital part of the consolidated plan process and the City will make sure to follow its HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which helps guide City staff to gather information which is an essential component in identifying the priority housing and community development needs in Harrisburg. These priority needs form the basis of the City's Strategic Plan in the ConPlan and annual goals and activities carried out in each subsequent AAP.

The ConPlan is developed every 5 years, with identified priority needs and goals to address these needs. Each year of the 5-Year plan, the City develops an AAP which identifies the projects and activities that will address and further the goals of the plan. This plan is required to be submitted to and approved by HUD each year to receive CDBG, HOME and ESG funding annually. At the end of each AAP program year, the City will report on the accomplishments and performance of the program through the CAPER. Citizen participation is required in the development of each of these stages as per 24 CFR 91.105.

PY 2020 Citizen Participation Efforts for the Plan

The City has adopted and follows a HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan to ensure public support for any CPD planning and performance report. 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. These efforts are outlined below in particular for PY 2020 AAP.

A virtual public hearing was held by the City on February 2, 2021 at 5:30PM via Zoom to present the AAP and give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Plan. The City also held a public comment review period from January 20, 2021 to January 26, 2021 to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Plan. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/>. Public comments could be sent to email: DBHDPublicComment@harrisburgpa.gov

For the public comment review period there was a request to send a link of the webpage with the plans for review. The City responded with a link and further details to respond and make comments. There were no further comments made from the public.

For the public hearing there were no comments made on the plan from the public. City Council approved the plan.

CARES Act Amendment Citizen Participation Efforts

The City made two substantial amendments to the 2019 AAP to include CARES Act funds. These amendments were named the CARES Act Amendment. The first amendment was the Original CARES Act Amendment and the second was to include Round 3 CDBG-CV 3 funds. Please see below:

Original CARES Act Amendment: The City under the provision of the CARES Act held a 5-day public comment period from May 8, 2020 to May 12, 2020. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/>. No comments were made.

A virtual public hearing was held May, 28, 2020 at City Council to inform the public of the substantial amendment to the 2019 AAP. HUD provisions eliminate in-person public hearings, but allows grantees the option to hold virtual online hearings. No comments were made.

CARES Act Amendment Round 3 (CDBG-CV3): The City under the provision of the CARES Act held a 5-day public comment period from January 20, 2021 to January 26, 2021. The Plan could be downloaded and viewed from the City's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <http://harrisburgpa.gov/office-of-building-housing/>. Public comments could be sent to email: DBHDPublicComment@harrisburgpa.gov. No comments were made.

A virtual public hearing was held February 2, 2021 at 5:30PM via Zoom to inform the public of the Round 3 funds of the CARES Act amendment to the 2019 AAP. No comments were made.

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

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

PY 2020 CAPER Citizen Participation

The public was invited to provide comments to DBHD on the draft 2020 CAPER report. A public notice was made on the local newspaper and on the City's website that a copy of the draft CAPER was available for public review and comment starting December 9, 2021 through December 23, 2021. The report could be downloaded and viewed from the city's Bureau of Building and Housing webpage at: <https://harrisburgpa.gov/building-and-housing/> Comments could be mailed to the Department of Building and Housing Development, 10 N. 2nd Street, Suite 206, Harrisburg, PA 17101 or by email to: DBHDHousing@harrisburgpa.gov.

Additionally, a public hearing will be held as part of the City Council meeting scheduled for December 14, 2021 at 5:00 PM. Due to the cancellation of COVID-19 statewide authorizations by the General Assembly, the City is returning to in-person meetings for City Council, boards and commissions. Public participation during the meeting will be limited to those physically present until new rules are adopted by the General Assembly or City Council. Residents may submit comments during the public comment portion of the session.

If any non-English speaking persons, or persons with mobility, visual or hearing impairments wish to participate and have special needs, please notify the Bureau of Building and Housing at 3-1-1 or 717-255-3040 in advance so accommodations may be made.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

The City remains committed to fulfilling its housing and community development program objectives included in the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan. The City did not make any changes to its original program objectives during the 2020 program year.

If there are any changes to the priorities or program objectives, the City will properly document the changes and take the proper steps to make substantial amendments necessary to add these changes to the program.

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

No

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

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

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

The City actively promotes housing programs and affirmatively furthers fair housing to assure compliance with 24 CFR 92.351. In PY 2020, there were no HOME contracts of activities however when there are housing projects that meet the requirements for affirmative marketing, the City will take the steps to ensure compliance. The purpose of the City's affirmative marketing policy is to communicate to the general public that the City's housing programs are administered in a nondiscriminatory manner. The City's policy states that all HOME subrecipients must adhere to the following:

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

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

As reported by the PR-09, at the beginning of the program year the City had a balance of \$46,798 of HOME program income (PI) funds on hand. The PR-09 also reports that in PY 2020 the City received a total of \$55,046 in program income from Homeowner Improvement Program (HIP) activities. The City expended \$3,191 in program income funds leaving a balance of \$98,653 at the end of the program year. The City did not have any TBRA activities.

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

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

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

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

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Dennise
Middle Name	L
Last Name	Hill
Suffix	0
Title	Interim Director

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	10 N. Second Street Suite 206
Street Address 2	0
City	Harrisburg
State	PA
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	7172556411
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	dlhill@harrisburgpa.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

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

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	10/01/2020
Program Year End Date	09/30/2021

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness

City: Harrisburg

State: PA

Zip Code: 17101, 1677

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: \$155,107

CR-65 - Persons Assisted (This section is now reported in Sage)

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

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

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units – Conversion	0
Total Number of bed - nights available	126,655
Total Number of bed - nights provided	83,585
Capacity Utilization	65.99

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

The City helps to fund shelter services providers with the Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC (PA-501), which include Shalom House and the YWCA of Greater Harrisburg Shelter. These facilities provide emergency shelter to mixed populations and women and children. The table above shows the shelter utilization in the CoC area.

As instructed by the HUD eCon Planning Suite Guide, the City calculates the number of year-round emergency/transitional shelter beds multiplied by 365 nights in a year to get the “Total number of bed-nights available. For the purposes of this report, the City uses the number of shelter beds reported by the CoC in HUD’s Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report (HIC).

There were 347 emergency and transitional year-round beds and no seasonal beds. Multiplied by 365 nights, that would make a total 126,655 shelters beds available year-round in the CoC area. At this time, the exact counts of the number of shelter beds provided each night for the entire year was not available, however HUD provides HMIS participation at the CoC level. In 2020 HMIS reported a 65.99% participation rate of emergency and transitional shelter beds for the CoC. While shelter utilization was likely higher, it is assumed that if 65.99% of year-round shelter beds were utilized, then the total beds would be estimated at 83,585 nights provided.

Performance Standards

According to the ESG SAGE report, there were a total of 399 persons reporting their exit destinations for the ESG program in the 2020 program year. There were 27 persons who did not know or refused to answer and/or data was not collected (unable to collect). Of the persons reporting their exit destinations, 233 (58%) reported positive housing destinations (rental housing with or without housing subsidy, homeownership, or other permanent housing options).

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	43,771	13,785	6,395
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	43,771	13,785	6,395

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	55,794	88,673	62,087
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	55,794	88,673	62,087

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	10,629	8,121	24,000
Administration	7,693	8,826	12,936

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020
	117,887	119,405	111,518

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	63,000	0
Local Government	58,788	0	0
Private Funds	80,913	117,100	266,217
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	139,701	180,100	266,217

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020
	257,588	299,505	377,735

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities