



2023-2027 Consolidated Plan

DRAFT

City of Harrisburg

Department of Building & Housing Development, Bureau of Housing

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Harrisburg, PA 17101

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

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

As a requirement to receiving HUD federal Community Planning and Development funding, the City is required to prepare a Consolidated Plan every five years. This 5-Year 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan identifies the City's priority needs through a community needs assessment and data analysis of the housing market, as well as an extensive citizen participation and stakeholder consultation process. The priority needs of the City are addressed through goals developed in the Strategic Plan.

This 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan also includes the program year (PY) 2023 Annual Action Plan (AAP), which is the first programming year of the Consolidated Plan. The PY 2023 AAP identifies specific projects and activities the City will undertake in meeting the goals that address the housing and community development needs as outlined in the City's ConPlan.

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

The City of Harrisburg has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data presented in the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis of the Consolidated Plan, and the community participation and stakeholder consultation process. Through these efforts, the City has identified six (6) priority needs and associated goals to address these needs. Over the 5-Year plan period, the City will work to accomplish the following outcomes, which are listed by Priority Need.

Priority Need: Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: 1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure - The City will make public infrastructure improvements or expand infrastructure in low/mod income areas. These activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer, and ADA improvements.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
Benefit: 25,000 Persons Assisted

Goal: 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities - The City will make public facility improvements in low/mod areas. These may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and community centers that serve those with special needs.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
Benefit: 100,000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Public Services

Goal: 2A Public Services - The City will invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low-to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs such as the elderly and persons with a disability.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing
Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Removal of Slum and Blight

Goal: 3A Demolition and Blight Removal - The City will fund activities that improve blighted areas through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings

Priority Need: Affordable Housing Development & Preservation

Goal: 4A Rental Housing Development - The City will fund rental housing development activities for low-to moderate-income households. These activities will be carried out by local housing developers under the City housing programs and partner CHDOs.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit

Goal: 4B Homeownership Housing Development - The City will fund homeownership opportunities such as new construction of affordable homeowner housing and/or direct financial assistance for eligible first-time homebuyers.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit & Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit

Goal: 4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab - The City will fund homeowner housing rehabilitation activities to help preserve the housing stock of low- to moderate-income households. Small grants or loans will be awarded to make repairs for eligible single-family households. The goal will be to bring owner-occupied residences into compliance with City Building Codes and HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule throughout the City.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit

Priority Need: Homelessness and Housing Services

Goal: 5A Reduce Homelessness - The City will continue to fund homeless prevention, street outreach, rapid rehousing rental activities as well as support overnight shelter operations at the local shelter. These activities will be managed by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2,500 Persons Assisted & Homelessness Prevention: 75 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Section 108 Loan Repayment

Goal: 6A Section 108 Loan Repayment - The City will continue to make loan repayments of principal and interest for HUD Section 108 loans used for 2000-2003 Capital Corridor infrastructure improvements and the David Dodd project at the corner of Cameron and Herr Street.

Outcome (5-Yr Goal): Other: 1

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Harrisburg with other public, private and nonprofit community housing providers and community development service agencies, have made significant contributions to provide safe, decent and affordable housing, improvements to public facilities and infrastructure and provide for vital public services in the Harrisburg. There has been considerable progress made, however addressing homelessness, continued public improvements in low/mod areas, economic opportunities and the need for more affordable housing remain some of the most prolific issues facing Harrisburg, as documented by the current Consolidated Plan and the most recent PY 2021 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The CAPER provides an assessment of progress towards the five-year goals and the one-year goals of HUD entitlement grants CDBG, HOME and ESG. The evaluation of the City's performance is summarized in the annual CAPER report. The following is a summary of accomplishments by priority:

Blight and Demolition: Clearance and demolition activities were started in the program year; however, they were not completed yet by the Emergency Demolition program. The City will report these in the upcoming program year. The removal of abandoned and blighted properties are 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 48,220 persons. Public improvements are intended to benefit low/mod tracts which have a population with at least 51% LMI. These included improvements at the Chutes and Ladders park facility and repair of a major sink hole at the Hall Manor Public Pool facility. The City exceeded its goal in the program year.

Affordable Housing Preservation: With CDBG funds, a total of 81 low- and moderate-income (LMI) homeowner households received housing rehab assistance through the LEAD Match Program and the Housing Repair Program. These activities included lead abatement and structural repairs. The City exceeded its goal in the program year. With HOME funds, the City is working to complete a homebuyer

acquisition project with Tri-County HDC Mt. Pleasant and a homeowner rehab activities through YMCA Home Development. The City anticipates these activities will be completed in the upcoming program year.

Public Services: There were 93 LMI persons assisted with vital public services in PY 2021. This service was provided by A Miracle 4 Sure, which provided case management and mentoring services which focused on barriers to employment, housing and activities following reentry from incarceration. Several other public services have started; however, they have not yet reported accomplishments. These activities will include homeless services, youth services, substance abuse services, and employment training.

Reduce Homelessness: The City worked with Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) to serve persons experiencing homelessness in Harrisburg. There were a total 614 persons experiencing homelessness assisted through the ESG program in PY 2021. Through the ESG-CV program, there were 896 persons experiencing homelessness assisted and this is a cumulative number from the start of the program. ESG-CV is not reported in the table below as those are goals from the 2021 AAP for homeless activities funded with the annual ESG allocation. All persons were assisted with emergency shelter operations. The City exceeded its goal in the program year.

CARES Act Accomplishments

The City also had resources from CARES Act Funds (CV) which were received in PY 2020 to help address the needs of LMI residents affected by COVID-19. 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).

For CDBG-CV there were 179 LMI persons with continued assistance through the CDBG-CV Emergency Rental Assistance program. In addition, the City also assisted another 8 small businesses with financial assistance to help recover from the pandemic. ESG-CV accomplishments are reported in SAGE. In PY 2021, ESG-CV funded emergency shelter services that helped to PPR to COVID-19. There were 896 persons experiencing homelessness assisted and this is a cumulative number from the start of the program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City has adopted and follows a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to ensure public support for the creation and development of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and first year PY 2023 AAP. 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. Below are a summary of efforts made.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: The City is scheduled to hold a public comment review period from **July 1, 2023 through July 31, 2023** to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and AAP. The Consolidated Plan and AAP could be viewed at the City's Department of

Building & Housing Development at 10 North 2nd Street, Suite 206 Harrisburg, PA 17101 or on the City webpage at: <https://harrisburgpa.gov/building-and-housing/>. Public comments could be sent to email: DBHDPublicComment@harrisburgpa.gov

PUBLIC HEARING: A public hearing will be held on **July 5, 2023 at 6:00 PM** at City Council to present the draft 2023 – 2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 AAP and give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft plans. City Council meetings are held at the MLK Jr. City Government Center located at 10 N. 2nd St. Suite 305, Harrisburg, PA 17101. Please see the City Council webpage for more details of how citizens can participate at: <https://harrisburgpa.gov/city-council/>

COMMUNITY SURVEY: A community survey was held online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority needs in Harrisburg. The link to the survey was: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Harrisburg-ConPlan>

STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH: A stakeholder workshop was held to gather input from local nonprofit agencies and other local organizations on the housing and community development priority needs in Harrisburg, as well as to present the CDBG application workshop.

A summary of citizen participation outreach efforts can be viewed in the AP-12 Citizen Participation process. Citizen participation outreach documents are attached in the AD-25.

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

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: A summary of comments from the public will be included at the conclusion of the public comment period.

PUBLIC HEARING: A summary of comments from the public will be included after the public hearing.

COMMUNITY SURVEY: Survey results will be provided at the conclusion of the citizen participation process.

All comments are welcome. A summary of citizen participation outreach efforts can be viewed in the AP-12 Citizen Participation process.

7. Summary

This Consolidated Plan consists of a number of parts including: a housing and community needs assessment that analyzes the current market conditions, a section on the needs for people who are homeless, a Strategic Plan section and the PY 2023 Annual Action Plan. The Strategic Plan is a key component of the Consolidated Plan, as this section outlines the City of Harrisburg's objectives and outcomes to meet the needs identified in the assessment section. The PY 2023 Annual Action Plan is the first of five annual action plans, and outlines how federal resources will be allocated. Each year, an Annual Action Plan will be completed to communicate how federal funds will be allocated to meet the objectives

identified in the Consolidated Plan. The Annual Action Plans will also include a section that evaluates the City's performance towards meeting the objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan, and each year a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Review (CAPER) is completed.

Not only are the priority needs in the City identified through the needs assessment and market analysis, the City of Harrisburg also determines these needs through a citizen participation process, which included engagement with community nonprofit organizations and with members of the community.

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include: 2006-2010 & 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2015-2019 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (PIC), HUD Income Limits, HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits and other local data sources. Data for map analysis came from the 2016-2020 ACS.

A disparity exists between data tables throughout the plan in that tables which utilize ACS contain 2016-2020 data and tables that utilize CHAS contain 2019 data. At the time of writing, only 2015-2019 CHAS data was available from HUD. However, 2016-2020 ACS data was available, and the City has opted to utilize the most current data source where possible. Incongruences in the source years were outweighed by the more accurate demographic and housing picture painted by the most recent ACS data.

The Process

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

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

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

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Harrisburg's Department of Building & Housing Development (DBHD) is the agency responsible for the development of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and first year PY 2023 AAP. DBHD is responsible for the administration of funding and compliance to federal regulations related to the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. DBHD contracts with many sub recipient grantees to implement the various programs outlined in the plan. These organizations are identified through the planning process and in the projects.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City consulted with numerous organizations, individuals, community groups, stakeholders and municipal departments when preparing the Consolidated Plan. This helped to identify the needs and goals that formed the activities in this plan and the first year PY 2023 AAP. This section lists the organizations that were consulted in the development of the plan.

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

The City launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with various City departments, the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA), community stakeholders, local non-profit service providers and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and PY 2023 AAP.

Aside from direct citizen participation described in the citizen participation process, DBHD consulted with local housing service providers and community development agencies, including HHA and social service organizations in order to assess community needs, establish priorities, identify goals and programs that will address these community needs. The HHA not only plays a large role in providing and managing public housing within the City of Harrisburg, but it also plays a large role in the housing programs covered in this plan and future AAPs. The City remains engaged with the HAA when soliciting input on the needs of LMI residents in need of affordable housing and public housing services. DBHD also solicited input from various community development and social service organizations with an emphasis on those who serve special need groups such as the homeless populations, children, youth and seniors.

Throughout the coordination with diverse groups and organizations, several themes emerged that led to the development of the activities the City intends to fund with CDBG, HOME and ESG. These areas of high need are affordable housing development and preservation, the removal of slum and blight, public facilities and infrastructure improvements in low/mod areas, vital public services that improve the quality of life of LMI residents, and addressing homelessness in the City.

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

Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH), whose mission is to educate, helps to mobilize the community and coordinate services to prevent and reduce homelessness in the Capital Region, has been the planning body for both the County of Dauphin (the County) and the City of Harrisburg. The City has a

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

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

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

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

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	African American Chamber of Commerce of Central PA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	African American Chamber of Commerce of Central PA attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Beahive Affordable Housing Outreach, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Beahive Affordable Housing Outreach, Inc. attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	BFW Group, LLC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Developer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	BFW Group, LLC attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Bro2Go, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Bro2Go, Inc attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Catholic Charities attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Planning Organization Neighborhood Organization Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CACH was invited to attend application workshop. CACH had meetings with City staff to discuss organizational coordination. City staff are members of CACH and sit on committees. The organization annually competes for ESG funding and has been awarded ESG funding in the past. CACH will continue to consult with the City.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Capital Region Literacy Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Capital Region Literacy Council attended the grant application workshop. The agency application helped to determine the community development needs in the City.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Camp Curtin YMCA & East Shore YMCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Camp Curtin YMCA & East Shore YMCA attended the grant application workshop. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide youth services.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Christian Church United
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Christian Church United attended the grant application workshop. Organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to provide homeless services.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	CCI Group Property Preservation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CCI Group Property Preservation attended the grant application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Independent Living of Central PA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Elderly Services-Persons with a Disability Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Center for Independent Living of Central PA attended the application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Better Together Central Pennsylvania
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Better Together Central Pennsylvania attended the grant application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Chris Franklin Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Chris Franklin Foundation attended the grant application workshop. The agency helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Christ Lutheran Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Christ Lutheran Church attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Christian Recovery Aftercare Ministry, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Substance Abuse Services Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Christian Recovery Aftercare Ministry, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Commonwealth Property Solutions, LLC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Property Manager
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Commonwealth Property Solutions, LLC attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.

17	Agency/Group/Organization	Color & Culture
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Marketing Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Color & Culture attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Dauphin County Library System
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Dauphin County Library System attended the application workshop. City continues to collaborate with the Dauphin County Library System on planning and funding. Libraries offer internet access for all residents 18yrs and over.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	DBT Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The DBT Network attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	East Shore YMCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Recreational Services

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	East Shore YMCA attended the grant application workshop. The organization will continue to compete for CDBG funds to serve youth and families.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Educational Stability for Foster Care Youth
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Educational Stability for Foster Care Youth attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Fernandez Realty Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Realtor
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Fernandez Realty Group attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Fountain Gate Church & Ministries, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Fountain Gate Church & Ministries, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.

24	Agency/Group/Organization	Fred Lee
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Fred Lee attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Full Circle Music, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Full Circle Music, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	Grandparents Involved From the Start, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Services-Health Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Grandparents Involved From the Start, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Harrisburg Area Media Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Harrisburg Area Media Corporation attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Holistic Hands Community Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Community Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Holistic Hands Community Development Corporation attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Holloman Home Investments, LLC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Real Estate Firm
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Holloman Home Investments, LLC attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	JTA Consulting Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	JTA Consulting Group attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.

31	Agency/Group/Organization	Justice House of Hope
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Children Services-Victims Services-Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Justice House of Hope attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	Kent Brothers Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Non-Profit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Kent Brothers Foundation attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Elderly
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Martin Luther King Baptist Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Services

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Martin Luther King Baptist Church attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Mid Penn Legal Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Fair Housing Services-Legal Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Mid Penn Legal Services attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	Education for Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Homeless Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Education for Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
37	Agency/Group/Organization	Pathlinks Global, LLC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Transportation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Pathlinks Global, LLC attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
38	Agency/Group/Organization	Prayers in Action
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Victims Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Prayers in Action attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
39	Agency/Group/Organization	The Salvation Army Harrisburg Capital City Region
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Salvation Army attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
40	Agency/Group/Organization	Sandy Shores, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sandy Shores, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
41	Agency/Group/Organization	Sarah Jane Bentley Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Substance Abuse Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sarah Jane Bentley Foundation attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
42	Agency/Group/Organization	Shalom House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Women and Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Shalom House attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
43	Agency/Group/Organization	Tears for Tarina
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Tears for Tarina attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
44	Agency/Group/Organization	The Cave Anti-Bullying Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Cave Anti-Bullying Foundation attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
45	Agency/Group/Organization	Thrive Housing Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Thrive Housing Services attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
46	Agency/Group/Organization	Tri-County HDC, LTD.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Tri-County HDC attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
47	Agency/Group/Organization	Tri-County OIC

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Tri-County OIC attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
48	Agency/Group/Organization	Truemac Outreach Ministries, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Homeless Services-Food Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Truemac Outreach Ministries, Inc attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
49	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of the Capital Region
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	United Way of the Capital Region attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.
50	Agency/Group/Organization	Wesley Union AME Zion Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Services Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<p>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Wesley Union AME Zion Church attended the grant application workshop. The organization helped to determine the housing and community development needs in the City.</p>
51	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Harrisburg Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Housing PHA Services-Fair Housing</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>The Harrisburg Housing Authority is the local PHA in Harrisburg. The PHA plan was reviewed and the agency was welcome to review the plan.</p>
52	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>BROADBANDNOW</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Quality of Life Improvements</p>
	<p>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>BroadbandNow collects and maintains internet coverage for all US internet providers. BroadbandNow is also focused on bringing awareness to the digital divide and bringing awareness to the issue. Its belief is that broadband internet should be available to all Americans. Information and data from the BroadbandNow website helped to inform the plan. According to Broadband now, there are 7 high-speed internet service providers with at least 25 Mbps. Low-income households have discounted services from Xfinity (under certain conditions) as well as Verizon, Viasat and Hughes Net which participate in the federal Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) discount service.</p>

53	Agency/Group/Organization	Dauphin County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City and Dauphin County are engaged with ongoing communication throughout the year involving the housing and community development needs in the City. The County provides emergency management under the public safety department.

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

There were no agency types not intentionally consulted and all comments were welcome.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness	The Continuum of Care works to alleviate the impact of homelessness in the community through the cooperation and collaboration of social service providers. This effort aligns with the Strategic goal to provide client-appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for homeless individuals and families.
HHA Plans	Harrisburg Housing Authority	The Harrisburg Housing Authority owns and operates 9 housing developments which contains 1,725 affordable rental units and administers 990 housing choice vouchers. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to provide appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for individuals and families.
CACH Point In Time Survey	Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness	A 24-hour survey on homelessness in the County conducted in the last week of January. This effort aligns with the Strategic Plan's goal to provide client-appropriate housing and supportive service solutions for homeless individuals and families.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan	Dauphin County Planning Commission	The Housing Element serves as a policy guide to help the County, which includes the City, meet its existing and future housing needs. Both plans have the goal of creating and preserving affordable housing stock within the City.
The Regional Growth Management Plan	Tri County Planning Commission	Address population growth, housing development, demands for park and other outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities, and other social and economic trends. This supports the Strategic Plan's goal of creating and preserving affordable housing and enhancing economic development.
Workforce Investment Act Local Plan Program	South Central Workforce Investment Board	This WIB serves an eight county region in south central Pennsylvania (Adams, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry and York Counties. This supports the Strategic Plan's goal of enhancing economic development and job creating.
2020 Comprehensive Plan	City of Harrisburg	The City Comprehensive Plan sets forth the framework necessary for orderly growth and development in the City and focuses on land use, community facilities, parks and open spaces, mobility and access, housing, economic development, and energy and utilities. The plan helps to guide the community development and infrastructure needs of the plan.
2023 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy of South Central PA	PA Dept. of Community & Economic Development	The 2023 CEDS identified four economic development goals that could be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan. There were: 1.) Foster & Maintain an Economically Competitive Region. 2.) Build, Develop, & Maintain the Regional Talent, 3.) Improve & Modernize Infrastructure to Maintain Advantages, and 4.) Enhance & Promote Development of Regional Quality of Life.
Dauphin County 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan	Dauphin County	The County Hazard Mitigation Plan names a number of man-made and natural disasters and provides a mitigation plan for each. LMI residents in the area are incredibly vulnerable to the risks of climate-based natural hazards and LMI households typically have fewer economic resources and are less able to respond to a disaster without assistance.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City works in cooperation with various public entities, including adjacent units of government and other City departments in the development and implementation of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. The City and Dauphin County align efforts in preserving the affordable housing stock within the City. The Dauphin County Library branches in Harrisburg play an important role in providing LMI residents with highspeed internet access and access to information, which helps to bridge the digital divide. The City, through its ESG sub-recipient, CACH, coordinates with member public entities and nonprofit agencies through the Continuum of Care network of homeless programs and services. The HHA plays a large role in providing and managing public housing within the City of Harrisburg, and also helps to coordinate and manage housing programs covered in this plan and future AAPs. The City remains engaged with the HAA when soliciting input on the needs of LMI residents in need of affordable housing and public housing services.

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

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

The City’s Department of Building and Housing Development (DBHD) has adopted and follows its HUD approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), which adheres to 24 CFR 91.105 to ensure public support in the development of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and PY 2023 Annual Action Plan. The CPP helps to guide and encourage a high level of participation from citizens of Harrisburg in the development of HUD CPD programs and plans, in particular from special need groups such as persons with limited English, the elderly and persons with a disability.

Citizen outreach efforts made during the development of the plan included a 30-day public comment review period which gave the public an opportunity to review the contents of the plan and provide feedback, a public hearing which was also held at City Council to give the public and community stakeholders and opportunity to review and make comments on the proposed draft plan, and a community and stakeholder survey.

The table below displays the City’s citizen participation outreach efforts and a summary of comments received.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing will be held on July 5, 2023 at 6:00 PM at City Council to present the draft 2023 – 2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 AAP and give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft plans. City Council meetings are held at the MLK Jr. City Government Center located at 10 N. 2 nd St. Suite 305, Harrisburg, PA 17101. Please see the City Council webpage for more details of how citizens can participate at: https://harrisburgpa.gov/city-council/	A summary of comments from the public will be provided after the public hearing.	All comments are accepted.	
2	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The City is scheduled to hold a public comment review period from July 1, 2023 through July 31, 2023 to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and AAP. The Consolidated Plan and AAP could be viewed at the City's Department of Building & Housing Development at 10 North 2nd Street, Suite 206 Harrisburg, PA 17101 or on the City webpage at: https://harrisburgpa.gov/building-and-housing/ . Public comments could be sent to email: DBHDPublicComment@harrisburgpa.gov	A summary of comments from the public will be provided at the conclusion of the public comment period.	All comments are accepted.	
3	Community Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	A community survey was held online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority needs in Harrisburg. The link to the survey was: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Harrisburg-ConPlan	Survey results will be provided at the conclusion of the citizen participation process.	All comments are accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
4	Stakeholder Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	A stakeholder survey was held online to gather public input from local nonprofit agencies and other local organizations on the housing and community development priority needs in Harrisburg. The link to the survey was: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Harrisburg-Stakeholder2023	Survey results will be provided at the conclusion of the citizen participation process.	All comments are accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs within the City of Harrisburg by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. The Needs Assessment is made up of nine subsections, each dedicated to a different aspect of housing needs. They cover a wide range of topics including current demographics and demographic changes, disproportionately greater needs, public housing, and others. While the Consolidated Plan is meant to be reviewed as a complete document, each section is also accessible to look at key subjects. Many sections in the Needs Assessment match up with similar sections in the Market Analysis. For example, public housing needs are discussed in NA-35 and a review of the public housing market is in MA-35.

- NA-10: Housing Needs Assessment
- NA-15: Disproportionately Greater Need – Housing Problems
- NA-20: Disproportionately Greater Need – Severe Housing Problems
- NA-25: Disproportionately Greater Need – Housing Cost Burdens
- NA-30: Disproportionately Greater Need – Summary
- NA-35: Public Housing
- NA-40: Homeless Needs Assessment
- NA-45: Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment
- NA-50: Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Data Note: Many fields in this document are populated automatically by the IDIS system. To provide the most accurate and up-to-date analysis, additional data sources are often used.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

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

The overwhelming housing issue which has a real-world connection to family instability and homelessness is the excessive cost of housing. The City has a need for expansion of 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.

These issues were highlighted in the research conducted for the drafting of the 2023-2027 Con Plan, and are also reflective of the responses received from the community needs survey, stakeholder surveys, and the feedback received at the community forums.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	49,332	49,209	-0%
Households	20,754	20,986	1%
Median Income	\$34,791.00	\$41,831.00	20%

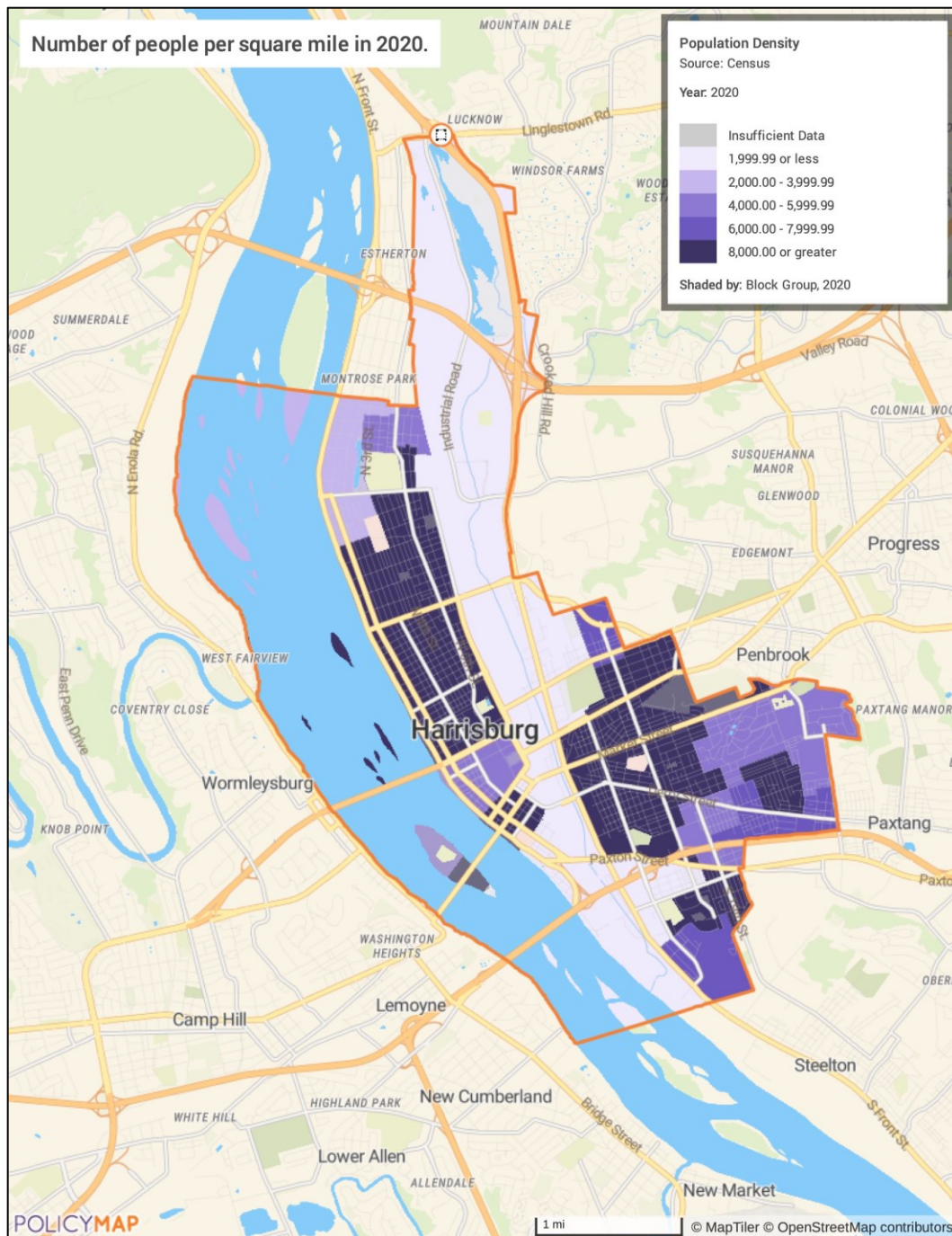
Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2006-2010 ACS, 2016-2020 ACS

The following maps display the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the city across a few key indicators, including population change, median household income, and poverty.

Population Density

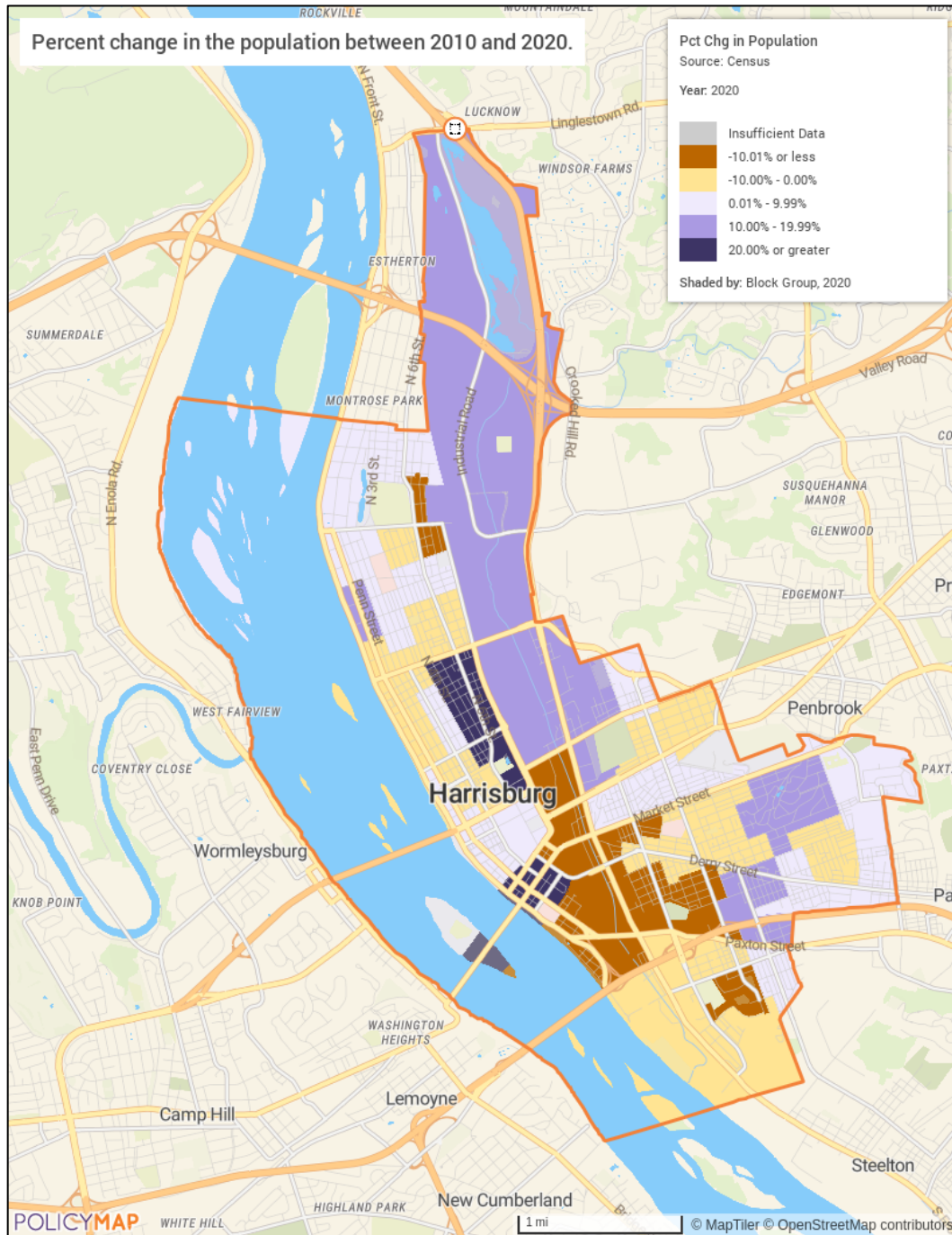
The following map displays the population density throughout by Census Tracts. Tracts that are along the outer edges of The City has the lowest population density. There are two areas where the population density is over 10,000 people per square mile.



Distribution of Population

Change in Population

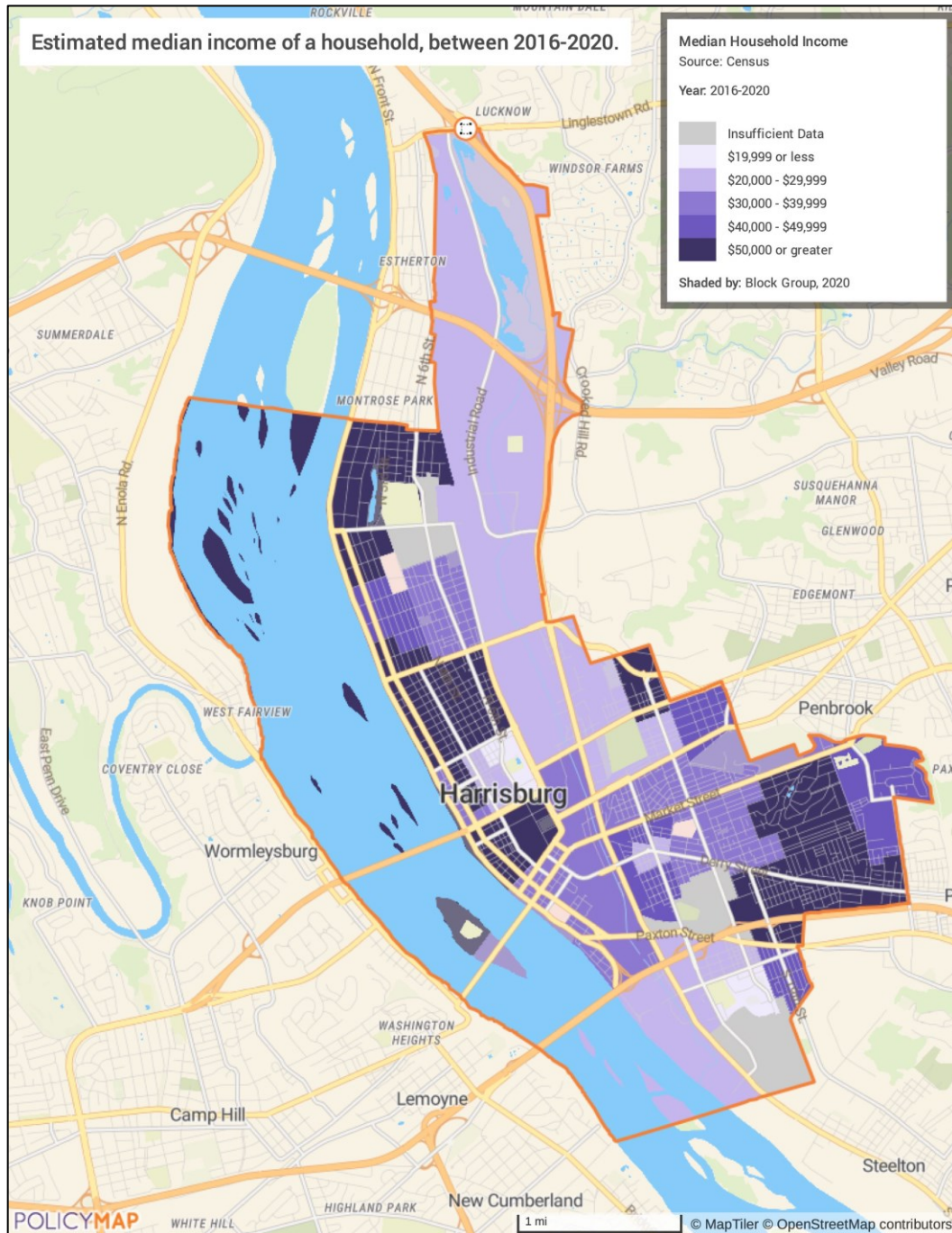
Between 2000 and 2019 the population changed inconsistently. In many tracts the population grew by 20% or more while in others, particularly in the tracts to the east and west of downtown, the population shrank by over 20%.



Change in Population

Median Household Income

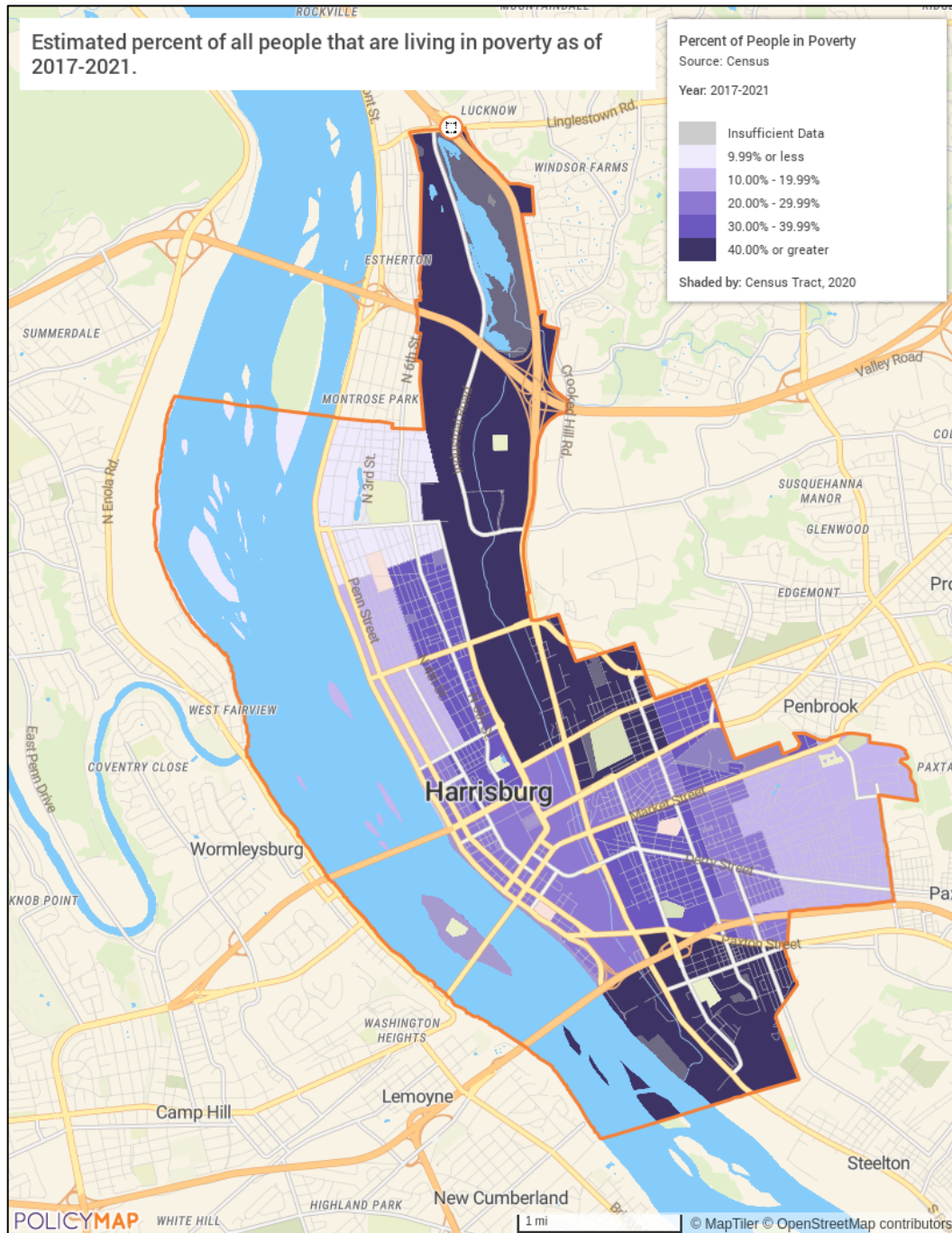
As noted above, the median household income in The City was \$55,634 in 2020. However, the median household income varied by location across the city. The median income varied from \$40,000 to over \$100,000 per tract.



Median Household Income

Poverty

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Areas with a relatively high poverty rate, over 40%, are found in downtown and towards the north. Tracts in the far north and south tend to be lower, often under 10%



Poverty Rate

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	4,990	3,750	4,660	2,295	4,855
Small Family Households	1,705	1,290	1,550	930	2,155
Large Family Households	365	285	355	35	340
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	935	760	800	439	865
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	465	505	390	180	265
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,280	770	640	430	705

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Number of Households

The above table breaks down family type and income in the city using 2019 CHAS data. In The City, family type and income are correlated in some ways. Specifically, households that earn over 100% HAMFI are more likely to be small than lower income households. Approximately 46.1% of households earning more than 100% HAMFI are small but only 28.8% of households earning less than 30% HAMFI are small. Additionally, households with a person 62 years or older present are more common among lower income groups than higher income groups. Fewer than one-quarter of households in the 100% HAMFI range have an elderly person present but nearly one-third of the 0-30% HAMFI group have an elderly person present.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	45	35	55	25	160	10	4	25	50	89
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	50	30	25	50	155	15	0	0	4	19
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50	120	70	10	250	0	15	35	10	60
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,365	410	10	0	2,785	335	160	30	0	525
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	525	1,365	495	0	2,385	220	245	300	45	810
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	395	0	0	0	395	135	0	0	0	135

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary

The table above gives an overview of housing problems in the city. Using 2019 CHAS data, it provides the numbers of households experiencing each category of housing problem broken down by income ranges (up to 100% AMI) and owner/renter status.

Cost burden is clearly the biggest housing problem in the City in terms of sheer numbers – a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today. There are nearly 32,225 renters and 12,285 homeowners in the 0% to 100% AMI range spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs (100% AMI is the area median income).

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,035	1,960	655	85	5,735	575	430	390	110	1,505
Having none of four housing problems	690	825	2,285	1,105	4,905	160	535	1,330	995	3,020
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	395	0	0	0	395	135	0	0	0	135

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Severe Housing Problems

The above table shows households with at least one severe housing problem broken out by income and occupancy. Unsurprisingly, lower income households are more likely to have a severe cost burden than higher income households. Additionally, severe housing problems are more common in renter households than owner occupied units. Over 70% of renters report a severe housing problem and 67.5% of homeowners report a severe housing problem.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	220	390	840	1,450	0	100	480	580
Large Related	60	80	105	245	15	25	170	210
Elderly	270	105	185	560	105	210	215	530
Other	140	230	1,165	1,535	0	80	340	420
Total need by income	690	805	2,295	3,790	120	415	1,205	1,740

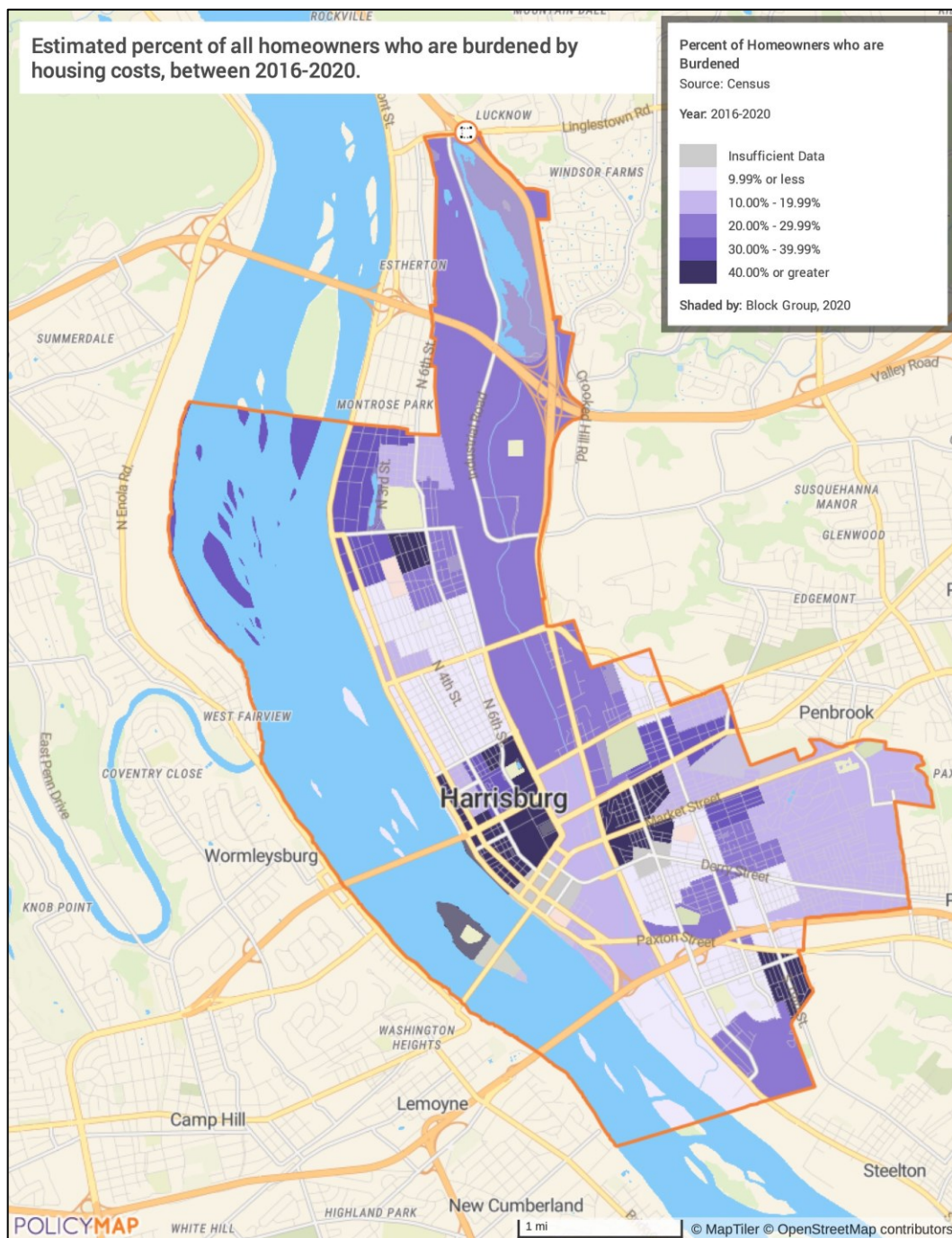
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

The table above displays 2019 CHAS data on cost-burdened households for the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. These households are at an increased risk of facing homelessness, particularly elderly residents who may be on a fixed income.

Cost Burden Homeowners

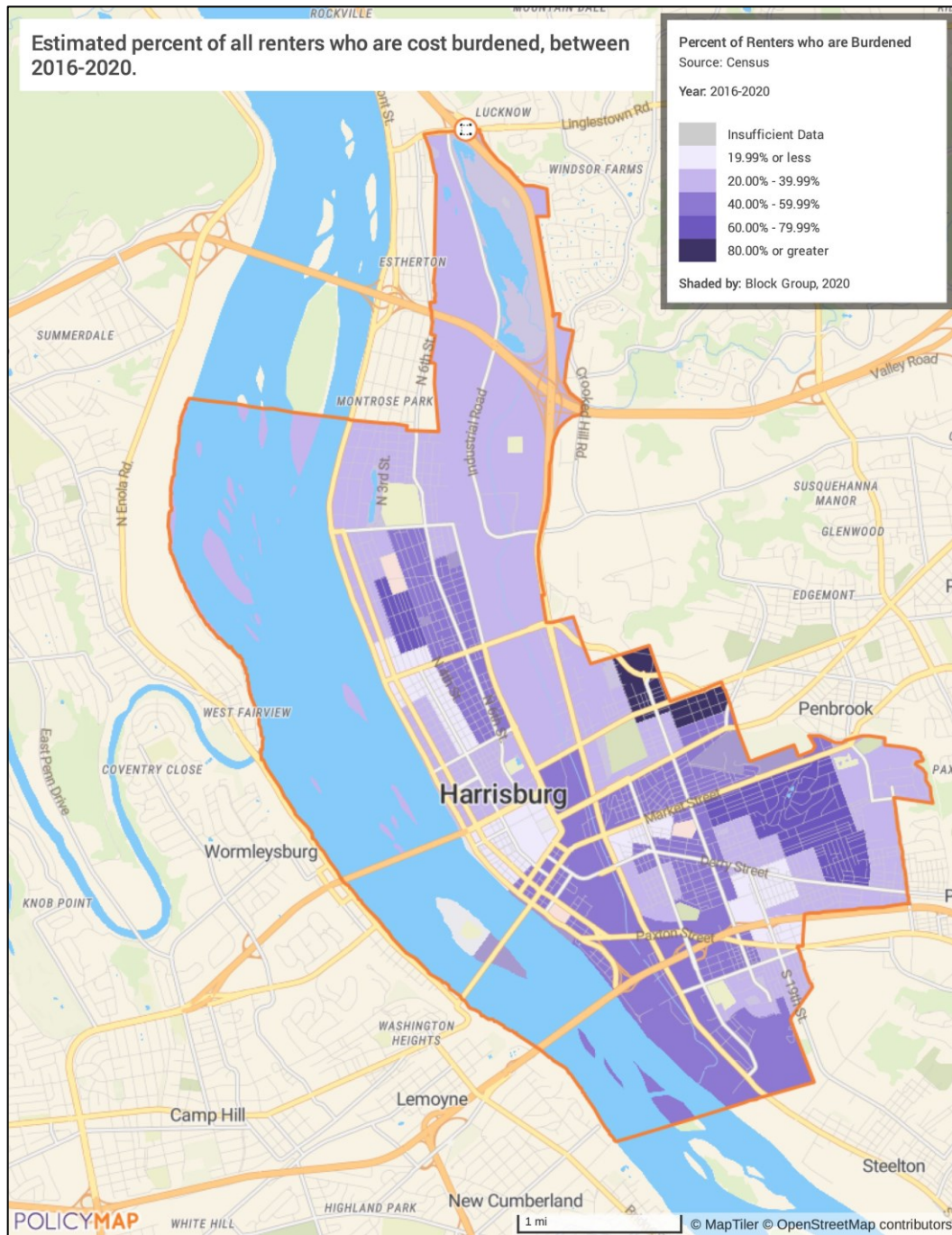
As mentioned above, the most prominent housing problem is cost burdened households. Cost burden is increasingly common as income decreases and is more prevalent among renters. Among homeowners, there is not a clear geographic pattern associated with cost burden. Tracts with a cost burden rate of over 30% are found throughout the city.



Cost Burden Homeowners

Cost Burden Renters

Like homeowners, relatively high-cost burden is found throughout the city for renters. The major difference is the high percentage of renters who are cost burdened. In high-cost burden tracts over 60% of renters pay more than 30% of their income to housing costs.



Cost Burden Renters

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	985	155	0	1,140	10	30	0	40
Large Related	135	80	0	215	0	0	0	0
Elderly	325	105	0	430	120	55	0	175
Other	970	155	10	1,135	170	60	20	250
Total need by income	2,415	495	10	2,920	300	145	20	465

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Severe Cost Burden

Severe Cost Burden is defined as spending more than 50% of a household's income on housing costs. While it is less common for homeowners to be severely cost burdened, renters have a high likelihood of severe cost burden. In total, over 23,000 households in the city are severely cost burdened.

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	65	110	60	40	275	15	15	35	4	69
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	30	35	0	85	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	15	10	0	20	45	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	100	150	95	60	405	15	15	35	14	79

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Overcrowding

HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. This type of condition

can be seen in both renter and homeowner households but was more prevalent in renter-occupied housing units.

The table below shows the prevalence of children in households by income group and tenure. Renters are much more likely to have children and earn less than 80% AMI than homeowners.

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,265	675	410	2,350	15	95	230	340

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

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

In the City there are 8,644 single households, which make up approximately 40% of all households (ACS 2016-2020). The majority of persons living alone are aged 15-64. Approximately 11% of all individuals living alone are 65 and older (ACS 2016-2020). The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) also publishes data on waitlists for all household types. In the most recent PY 2022 PHA plan, the HHA reported 488 households on the waiting list, of which 382 were single-person households and 106 were families with children. The greatest preference was for a 1-bedroom, with 316 applicants, or 65% of all units types on the waitlist.

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.

ACS data reveals 8,047 or 16.4% of Harrisburg’s population have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty represents the largest population with a disability (8.6%). Cognitive and independent living difficulty account for the next most prevalent disabilities. Approximately 2,086 of the disabled residents are over the age of 65, making up 25.9% of the disabled population. These seniors may need in home supportive services and eventually, as disabilities worsen, may need to relocate to one of the regions’ assisted living facilities.

HHA provides a total of 113 housing vouchers for individuals who qualify as disabled through the Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) voucher program. Only income eligible families whose head of household, spouse or co-head is non-elderly (under age 62) and disabled may receive a NED voucher. Families with only a

minor child with a disability are not eligible. HUD data from the NA-35 indicates that are 251 disabled families (19%) in HHA's public housing units and 181 (27%) utilizing housing vouchers. The large majority of units are 0-1 bedroom, which is not conducive to disabled individuals who many need to live with a caretaker. HHA's extensive waitlist exacerbates this problem and highlights the need for greater housing assistance for disabled individuals.

In 2021, 245 incidents of domestic assault were reported to the Harrisburg Police. The 2022 Point in Time Survey (PIT) recorded that 33 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 33 individuals who reported their situation during the PIT Count. Based on the high number of crisis calls and the individuals in sexual assault programs this is a significant problem in the City. More information on the PIT survey can be found in later sections.

What are the most common housing problems?

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

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

In addition, HUD defines severe housing problems as:

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

Approximately 35% (7,240) of LMI households show to have at least 1 of the 4 housing problems listed above, and approximately 20% (4,040) of LMI households experience at least 1 of 4 severe housing problems. The most significant housing problem in the City is cost burden. Nearly 27% of all LMI owners and renters in Harrisburg pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, and 16% pay more than 50% of their income towards these costs.

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

Overall, household income is correlated with the likelihood that they are impacted by housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. While households with income levels below 100% AMI are most affected by housing problems, renters are more

affected by problems than owners. Of these households experiencing housing problems, over 79% are renters. Furthermore, of the households experiencing a severe housing burden, nearly 78% are renters.

Extremely low-income renters with annual household incomes below 30% AMI experience at least 1 in 4 housing problems, more than any renters in higher income brackets. The same is true for owners earning less than 30% AMI, although they still experience housing problems in less frequency than renters (Table 8). When those facts intersect, we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

Additionally, residents with disabilities and experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to housing problems. A discussion of the prevalence of housing problems by race and ethnicity are discussed later in NA-15 to NA-30.

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 2,415 extremely low-income renters must pay more than 50% of their income towards housing costs. Of this figure, over 40% of households comprise of 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 87% of homeowners earning 0-30% AMI and paying 30% of their income towards housing costs – more than any other group in this category. Many may be on fixed incomes which exacerbates this problem.

Housing evictions can help determine if individuals are at imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In 2021, 4,800 evictions were filed in Dauphin County.

Extremely low-income households have the greatest need for continued assistance in the form of a subsidy or affordable housing.

CACH relies heavily on Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to support Rapid Rehousing (RRH) projects. While these programs and organizations work to tackle poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg, not all residents benefit from them. The need for assistance in Harrisburg is too great for these programs to assist all individuals and families. Many residents reported long waiting list times for assistance through

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

As is the case nationwide, when a household is using more than 30% of their income on housing costs, they frequently have to make difficult decisions on what to pay - housing, utilities, food, childcare, health care, education, or transportation. With limited resources, one emergency or unplanned situation can render a family homeless. Once a family becomes homeless, this experience can shake the very self-reliance and determination families need to get back on their feet. They often require on-going case management or mentorship to help them get housed and remain housed when various life challenges arise. 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.

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:

N/A

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

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

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

Residents of the City and City officials have repeatedly raised concerns with predatory mortgage lending, which provides low-income households with readily available credit at terms and costs that create a financial burden. Although opportunities exist in the community for learning about credit and purchasing

a home, many households do not avail themselves of such services until they find themselves in foreclosure or unable to pay their mortgage payments.

Property insurance is another area of concern. It has become increasingly difficult for low-income property owners to obtain property insurance. The industry's approach to rating fire hazards now includes factors outside the property, including the presence of a vacant house next door, neighborhood conditions, and the credit history of the householder. Fair Plan insurance, a state alternative to private fire insurance, is very expensive and provides minimal coverage.

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

Discussion

Needs Assessment by Housing Type

Using the CHAS data provided in this section, data from the ACS 5-Year estimates, as well as other local data, the City is able to identify the number of LMI households and vulnerable household types that may be in need of housing assistance. Unfortunately, due to funding limitations the City may not be able to assist all household types, but may use the data collected to prioritize assistance. See below estimates for households that may be in need of housing assistance by family type:

Extremely Low-Income Households (0-30% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 4,990 extremely low-income households in the City. Extremely low-income households make up 37% of LMI households in Harrisburg.

Low-income Households (30-50% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 3,750 low-income households in the City, which is 28% of all LMI households in Harrisburg.

Moderate-Income Households (50-80% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 4,660 moderate-income households in the City, which is 35% of all LMI households in Harrisburg.

Low-Income Small Families (no more than 4 person): The CHAS data indicates that there are 4,545 LMI small family households in the City. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Low-Income Large Families (5 or more persons): The CHAS data indicates that there are 1,005 LMI large family households in the City. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Cost Burdened Renters: Renters that need housing assistance are those that are LMI and cost burdened. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. According to CHAS data, there are 5,170 LMI renter households that are cost burdened.

Cost Burdened Owners: Homeowners in need of housing assistance are those that are LMI and cost burdened. According to CHAS data, there are 1,335 LMI homeowners that are cost burdened.

Single-Person Households: According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey (S2501) there are 8,652 one-person households in Harrisburg, which is 41% of all households.

Public Housing Residents: The HHA operates public housing and HCV housing vouchers in the City. Public housing provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible LMI families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. There are currently over 1,640 public housing units and 1,274 housing vouchers in use. The 2022 PHA plan reported that the waiting list was 488 households for public housing units and 450 households with HCV housing vouchers, with the vast majority of applicants being extremely low-income (<30% AMI). Accessibility for persons with a disability is a concern for eligible households. Currently there are only 113 non-elderly disabled (NED) vouchers designated for households with a disability, however there is a much greater need than the amount of available NED vouchers. According to the most recent PIH Information Center data, there are currently 251 disabled households using traditional public housing and 181 using housing choice vouchers. For more details on the public housing population including demographics and need for accessibility please see the NA-35.

Persons with HIV/AIDS: According to the 2021 Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, there were 1,227 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Dauphin County. There were 38 new HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2021.

Victims of Domestic Violence: The City does not have specific statistics on victims of domestic violence, however the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting and US Department of Justice via PolicyMap reports that the violent crime rate in Dauphin County went from 500.1 per 100,000 in 2010 to 62.8/100,000 in 2020, which is a sharp decrease in the past decade. The City does not have an estimate to its ability to serve this population; however, it will refer these individuals to domestic violence services providers and relevant CoC members in the area.

Persons with a Disability: There are 8,253 individuals in the City who have a disability, which is 16.6% of the population (2017-2021 ACS, S1810). Over half (53%) of the disabled population is Black, non-Hispanic and 27% are White, non-Hispanic. Disability is highly correlated with age and older residents are more likely than younger residents to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability, followed by cognitive and independent living difficulty.

Elderly Ages 62-74 years (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households in this age group citywide is 2,495 households.

Elderly Ages 75 years or older: (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households ages 75 years and older in the City is 1,360 households.

Homeless & those receiving assistance and are nearing termination of assistance: The City refers to the Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC in determining the number of households and household types in need of homeless services. The most recent survey in 2022 reported a total of 297 homeless households with 238 sheltered and 59 unsheltered. Of these households, 251 were without children and 46 had at least one child. The City works with CACH to administer homeless prevention activities and services to all homeless in Harrisburg. Services include HMIS support, emergency shelter operations, street outreach, homeless prevention and rapid rehousing rental assistance.

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

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

Introduction

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,610	1,380	0
White	825	260	0
Black / African American	1,955	605	0
Asian	40	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	695	465	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,390	1,360	0
White	510	390	0
Black / African American	1,170	675	0
Asian	125	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	420	275	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,045	3,615	0
White	425	985	0
Black / African American	425	1,680	0
Asian	44	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	145	705	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	195	2,100	0
White	100	710	0
Black / African American	55	1,000	0
Asian	25	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	310	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 72.3%

In the extremely low-income group there are two racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. According to the available data, 100% of Asian households and 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native households have a housing problem.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 63.7%

The overall rate of housing problems for very low-income households is about 10% lower than extremely low income households. There are two groups that are disproportionately impacted. Approximately 89% of very low-income Asian households and 100% of Pacific Islander households have a housing problem.

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 22.4%

The rate of housing problems shows a substantial decrease for low-income households when compared to lower income groups. There are no groups disproportionately impacted.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 8.5%

The change in housing problems between low-income and moderate-income is a decrease of over 10%. One group, Asian households, have a disproportionate impact with 55.6%.

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

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

Introduction

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to severe housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,865	2,120	0
White	770	320	0
Black / African American	1,515	1,050	0
Asian	25	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	680	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

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	780	2,970	0
White	200	705	0
Black / African American	310	1,545	0
Asian	50	95	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	190	505	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

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	250	4,415	0
White	70	1,345	0
Black / African American	110	2,000	0
Asian	39	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	825	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	145	2,145	0
White	65	745	0
Black / African American	45	1,015	0
Asian	25	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	310	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 57.5%

In the extremely low-income group there are two racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionate rate of severe housing problems. Approximately 70.6% of White households and 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native households have a severe housing problem.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 20.8%

The overall rate of housing problems for very low-income households is approximately 30% lower than for extremely low-income households. There is one group disproportionately impacted. An estimated 34.5% of Asian households report a severe housing problem.

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 5.4%

The rate of severe housing problems drops approximately 15% for low-income households when compared to very low-income. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted. Approximately 17.8% of Asian households report a severe housing problem.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 6.3%

Moderate income households report rates similar to low-income households. However, Asian households are disproportionately impacted with 55.6% of households reporting severe housing problems.

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

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

Introduction:

The following section analyzes the prevalence of a specific housing problem, cost burden. A household is considered to have a cost burden when they pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to severe housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,255	3,315	3,409	550
White	4,635	825	920	145
Black / African American	5,585	1,670	1,750	205
Asian	580	100	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0
Hispanic	2,140	590	545	200

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 CHAS

Discussion:

For the purposes of this discussion, “Cost Burden” is broken into three separate categories. Households that spend between 30% and 50% have a *Standard Cost Burden*, households that spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs have *Severe Cost Burden*, and these two groups combined is the *Total Cost Burden*. By separating the data into these groups, it is possible to identify the degree of need of any groups that are disproportionately impacted by cost burden.

Standard Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 16.6%

In the jurisdiction, there are approximately 3,300 households with a standard cost burden. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted. All Pacific Islander households report a standard cost burden. However, the number of households in this group is only 10.

Severe Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 17.1%

Severely cost burdened households are at a high risk of insecurity and experiencing homelessness. A minor financial problem could lead to default and/or eviction. There are currently approximately 3,400 households with a severe cost burden and one group is disproportionately impacted. Nearly 29% of American Indian or Alaska Native households are severely cost burdened. This group is only 4 households, however.

Total Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 33.7%

In total, over 6,700 households are cost burdened in the community. The only group that reports a disproportionate impact is Pacific Islander households, which is very small.

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?

The available data identified Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander households as the minority groups that are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. Asian households are the most likely to report housing problems across economic groups.

Disproportionate Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: Asian, Pacific Islander
- Low Income: None
- Moderate Income: Asian

Disproportionate Severe Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: White, American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: Asian
- Low Income: Asian
- Moderate Income: Asian

Standard Cost Burden: Pacific Islander

Extreme Cost Burden: American Indian or Alaska Native

Total Cost Burden: Pacific Islander

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

No additional needs were identified that disproportionately impact households based on race or ethnicity. Household income is the primary indicator for both housing and non-housing. Additional information can be found throughout the document, including public and assisted housing needs by race or ethnicity in NA-35 and disparities in housing locations and income in MA-50.

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

There are some areas that have a concentration of racial or ethnic groups. There is a concentration of Black or African American primarily on the north side of the City. For ethnicity, there is a small area in the south side of the City that has a concentration of Hispanic residents. A more detailed analysis of the geographic distribution of different racial and ethnic groups and income levels can be found in MA-50.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

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

HHA owns and manages 1,324 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.

Totals in Use

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

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

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

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	1	1	386	88	0	86	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	15	3	938	581	0	564	17	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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

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

The last update of HHA's Section 504 Needs Assessment occurred in August 2013. Most sites were found in General Compliance; however, the City is dedicated to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The City encourages members of the community to reach out to the City's ADA coordinator with any input or grievances. The City complies with the ADA Non-Discrimination Notice and does not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs or activities.

With respect to the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on HHA's waiting lists for accessible units, HHA has accessible units in all of their developments. They routinely conduct outreach to persons with handicaps and have units that include a leasing preference for households with members who have a disability.

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

Based off feedback from residents and community members, the most immediate needs of the residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher holders are education and job training. Increased opportunities for education and job training would allow residents to raise their incomes and save up to move out of public housing. This concept is challenged by the HHA's the "more you make the more you pay" model because it means that many tenants are unable to save enough to move out of public housing. Additional needs include incentives for residents to move out of public housing to avoid overcrowding and long waiting lists.

Lastly, the most immediate need is for an increase in public housing units and vouchers. There are significant numbers of households on both the public housing and HCV waiting list. More units would reduce the wait times to move these households into public housing and to get more residents stably housed.

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

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

Discussion

HHA goals and objective to address current housing needs between 2021 and 2025 include:

- 1.** Expand the supply of assisted housing by applying for additional vouchers as they are made available, reducing public housing vacancies, leveraging private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities, acquiring or building additional units, and collaborating with other partners engaged in the development and/or management of assisted housing.
- 2.** Improve the quality of assisted housing by improving management, increasing customer satisfaction, renovating or modernizing public housing units, demolishing or disposing of obsolete public housing, and providing replacement public housing and vouchers.
- 3.** Increase assisted housing choices through voucher mobility counseling, conducting outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords, increasing voucher payment standards, implementing homeownership programs, converting public housing to vouchers, and creating additional affordable housing that accepts Housing Choice vouchers.
- 4.** Provide an improved living environment by implementing measures to de-concentrate poverty, promoting income mixing in public housing, improving security, designating developments/buildings for particular resident groups, continuing to work on incorporating more than baseline policing, and improving the outdoor environment of properties through lawn care services.
- 5.** Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households by increasing the number and percentage of employed persons in assisted families, and providing or attracting supportive services to improve recipient's employability and increase independence.
- 6.** Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively furthering fair housing.

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

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

CACH works to eliminate poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg and the surrounding region. CACH consists of over 70 organizations that mobilizes its resources to assist individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. CACH is responsible for strategic planning and the development and delivery of a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive system of high-quality services and shelter for homeless persons. The County and the City have a full array of services to support individuals and families experiencing homelessness. While there may be an appropriate range of services, the availability of services to meet the expressed need are often inadequate. Although these organizations have programs to address poverty and homelessness in Harrisburg, not all residents benefit from them. In Harrisburg the need for housing is greater than what these organizations can service, therefore, there are lengthy wait list for assistance. Additionally, CACH programs, specifically homeless shelters are often at capacity and cannot always accommodate all individuals or families in need. This issue has given rise to tent cities. The City is regularly seeing encampments established with 15-20 people setting up tent sites in the woods. It is likely that these individuals are chronically homeless and face the most barriers for housing.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	165	3	677	600	165	62
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	194	61	610	600	106	68
Chronically Homeless Individuals	44	18	26	20	15	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	3	12	15	5	45
Veterans	38	0	56	10	8	59
Unaccompanied Child	14	2	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	0	5	5	1	30

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2022 Point in Time Count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The City consulted with the CACH to collect HMIS data on "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness."

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	109	36
Black or African American	222	21
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	3
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	28	5
Not Hispanic	331	59

Table 27 – Nature and Extent of Homeless

Data Source Comments: 2022 Point in Time Count

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

The 2022 Point in Time (PIT) survey for the City and the County tracked all participants through the use of anonymous identifiers enabling an unduplicated count of homeless census participants at multiple locations. The survey identified a total of 423 people, of which 370 were sheltered and 64 were unsheltered. Of the 370 sheltered individuals, 113 were children (30.5% of the total sheltered homeless population). There was one household with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and the family was also chronically homeless. The survey showed 16 homeless youth ages 18-24, two unsheltered, predominately male, and 7 of these were youth parenting their own children. There were 11 children of parenting youth counted during the PIT Count. The survey recorded 38 homeless veterans in Harrisburg in 2022. All homeless Veterans were sheltered on the night of the Count. This is due to several programs available to assist homeless veterans. Homeless veterans account for 9% of the total homeless population in the City.

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

According to the 2022 PIT survey, 57.4% the homeless population was African American, 34.3% Caucasian, 1.4% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 0.7% Asian, and 6.1% Multiple Races. Of those that responded to the survey, 7.8% were Hispanic in ethnicity. There were no Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders identified in the Count.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The PIT survey identified 359 sheltered individuals (84.9%) and 64 unsheltered homeless individuals (15.1%). The City has seen an increase in unsheltered homelessness in 2022 compared to the last four

years. It is also likely that there are additional individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness that were not counted on the night of the count since it is more challenging to locate unsheltered individuals. Those who were sheltered (in emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH) or safe haven (SH)) have stayed consistent over the last four years.

Discussion:

The CoC's 2022 PIT outreach survey collected extra data that was not in the PIT HDX submission: a household's stated "reasons for homelessness" and information on those who fall in "Category 2 - at risk of homelessness." The "reasons for homelessness" were then cross referenced with households who answered yes if this was their "first time homeless" to identify the risk factors to be addressed for experiencing homelessness for the first time. The highest reasons for those who experienced homelessness for the first time was mental health (21%), followed by domestic violence (15%) and temporary living situation ended (12.8%).

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

Introduction:

HUD has identified a few specific groups that warrant additional support and consideration when allocating grant funds. These groups include

- Elderly (defined as 62 and older) and frail elderly
- Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

This section focuses on the needs of these communities. While many needs are fairly universal, it is often the case that the situation in individual jurisdictions will vary.

Non-homeless persons with special needs include the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with drug and alcohol addictions; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Members of these special needs populations often have low incomes. Data on special needs populations is limited, but there is a significant need for housing and/or supportive services for all special needs Sub-populations and meeting these needs is a high priority for the City.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: According to the ACS 5-Years Estimates, 11.1% of the City is comprised of individuals aged 65 and older, while 4.7% are 75 and older. According to HUD data provided in Table 6, 28.1% of all 0-30% HAMFI households contain a senior aged 62 or older. Furthermore, 32% (4,294) of all households experiencing 0-80% HAMFI contain an elderly member. Based on data provided in Table 9, over 19.7% of households experiencing cost burden contain an elderly member.

The senior population in Harrisburg has increased since 2010, and the baby boomer generation is entering age cohorts considered seniors. As a result, the population in age cohorts 62 and older is growing. This age cohort made up 12.8% of the population in 2010, and by 2020 it made up 13.6% of the population. This indicates that the senior population will continue to increase over the next five-year period as the baby boomers enter into age cohorts over 65.

Persons with Disabilities: There are 8,036 people aged five and older living in Harrisburg with one or more disabilities, or 16.4% of the City's population. Ambulatory difficulty represents the largest population with a disability in Harrisburg, accounting for 8.6% of the total population. Cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty represent the next largest populations with disabilities in the City.

Drug and Alcohol Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people do not seek help due to fear of

criminal charges and/or the social stigma associated with addiction and other medical issues. Often only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics. According to Open Data Pennsylvania, there are an estimated 5,920 individuals with drug use disorder in Dauphin County. Open Data Pennsylvania also reported 111 overdoses in the County in 2020. There is a great need for residential rehabilitation facilities in the City.

Survivors of Abuse and Sexual Assault: According to the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System, in 2021 there were 3,791 cases of rape and 92 cases of human trafficking reported in Dauphin County. Additionally, in 2021 there were over 1,000 cases of child abuse reported in Dauphin County. This points to a significant need for resources to assist survivors and provide financial and housing support. Data on stalking was not available.

HIV/AIDS: See below.

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

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

The non-homeless special needs populations in the City have a wide range of service needs, including transitional housing, supportive housing, affordable permanent housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. Consultation with key stakeholders is an important way to gather information on this subject. Specific needs for each population are described below:

Elderly and Frail Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly residents' homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop because of aging.

Disability: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in the public welfare funded community homes either sharing settings or privately-owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

HIV/AIDS: Individuals affected by HIV/AIDS are in need of intensive health services. These persons are more susceptible to illnesses and require a safe, healthy living environment. Many also require supportive housing with case management.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Survivors of Abuse and Sexual Assault: There is a high need for a continuum of care to support this population. More housing is needed that can care for families, particularly women with children. There needs to be economic support, counseling, and other care to ensure escape from dangerous households. Currently, there is only one shelter for residents fleeing domestic violence.

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

Persons living with AIDS/HIV and their families: According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports for 2021, there are 1,414 individuals, living with HIV in the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area. Of those, 728 have been diagnosed with AIDS. In 2021, there were also 55 new HIV diagnoses.

Persons aged 55 and older are the largest age group living with HIV in the area. Additionally, 39% of persons with HIV are white and 34.3% are black.

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

Discussion:

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

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City has identified the need for public facilities improvements and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

1B Improve Access to Public Facilities

For this goal, the City will make public facility improvements in low/mod areas. These may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and community centers that serve those with special needs.

How were these needs determined?

Public facility needs were determined based on internal City discussions, feedback from residents, participation at community meetings, and local area non-profit feedback. A Community Survey and a Stakeholder Survey was conducted to solicit input from members of the public throughout the City. A public hearing was held as well as a public comment review period to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the proposed plan. The City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan also outlined strategic goals and improvement projects for the future. Public facility improvements was given a high priority based on the input from these reports and outreach efforts.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City has identified the need for public infrastructure improvements and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure

For this goal, the City will make public infrastructure improvements or expand infrastructure in low/mod income areas. These activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer, and ADA improvements.

The City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan also identified multiple goals for public improvements, including updates to streets to provide accessibility and comfort for all users, enhancing street networks to expand regional transportation options, improving pedestrian and bicycle-friendly walkways and paths, developing a network of parks and playgrounds that are accessible to all residents, and make improvements to the City's energy and utility facilities.

How were these needs determined?

Needs for public improvements were determined by internal City discussions and City reports. A Community Survey and a Stakeholder Survey was conducted to solicit input from members of the public

throughout the City. A public hearing was held as well as a public comment review period to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the proposed plan. The City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan also outlined strategic goals and improvement projects for the future. Public improvements was given a high priority based on the input from these reports and outreach efforts.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City has identified the need for public services and has provided a goal in the Strategic Plan:

2A Public Services

For this goal, the City will invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs such as the elderly and persons with a disability.

How were these needs determined?

As discussed in PR-15, a Community Survey and a Stakeholder Survey was conducted to solicit input from members of the public throughout the City. A public hearing was held as well as a public comment review period to give the public an opportunity to review and make comments on the proposed plan. The City also obtained feedback from sub-recipients during planning meetings and through the application process. The needs of the City is greater than the amount of funding the City can currently provide, and therefore public services has been given a high priority.

Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis provides insight into what types of housing is needed and who needs them. This provides complimentary data to the Needs Assessment. The information gathered and analyzed here helps set the priorities for both the Action Plan and Strategic Plan. It is necessary to understand how things have changed and how they stand now to make wise decisions about how to use resources in the future. There are twelve subsections in this section that cover a variety of topics that impact the supply of housing in the jurisdiction.

- MA-10: Number of Housing Units
- MA-15: Housing Market Analysis – Cost of Housing
- MA-20: Housing Market Analysis – Condition of Housing
- MA-25: Public and Assisted Housing
- MA-30: Homeless Facilities and Services
- MA-35: Special Needs Facilities and Services
- MA-40: Barriers to Affordable Housing
- MA-45: Non-Housing Community Development
- MA-50: Needs and Market Analysis - Discussion
- MA-60: Broadband Needs of Housing
- MA-65: Hazard Mitigation

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

Introduction

The following section looks at the size of the city's housing stock. In addition to the number of units present, it looks at the type of housing units and where they are located. This section also includes a comparison of renter and owner-occupied households.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	2,982	12%
1-unit, attached structure	11,692	47%
2-4 units	4,054	16%
5-19 units	2,901	12%
20 or more units	3,263	13%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	152	1%
Total	25,044	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

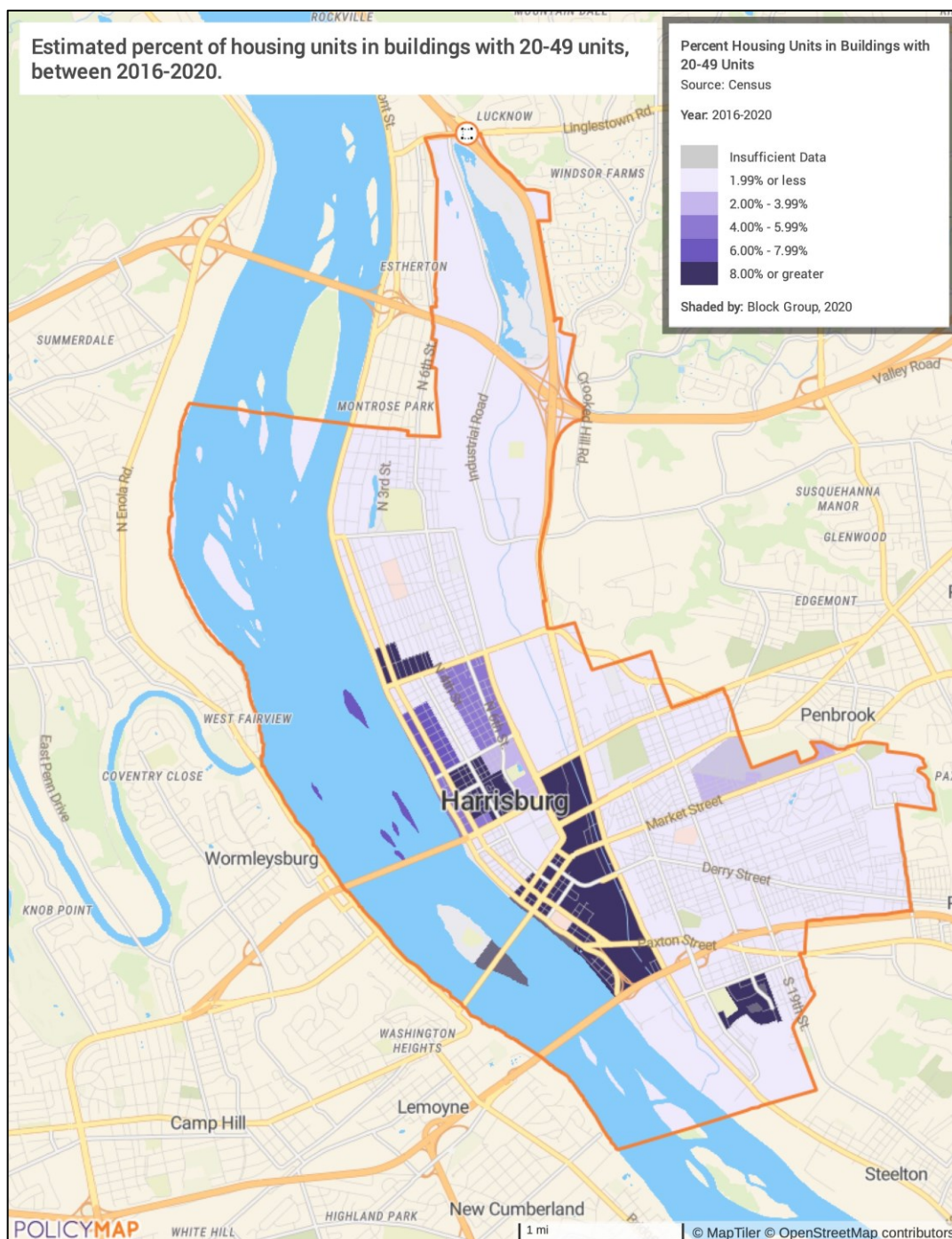
Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down the City's housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Single-family attached structure homes are most prominent, accounting for 47% of all housing units. Smaller multi-family developments (2-4 units) account for 16% of all housing units, which is the second most common housing type.

Multifamily Development Distribution

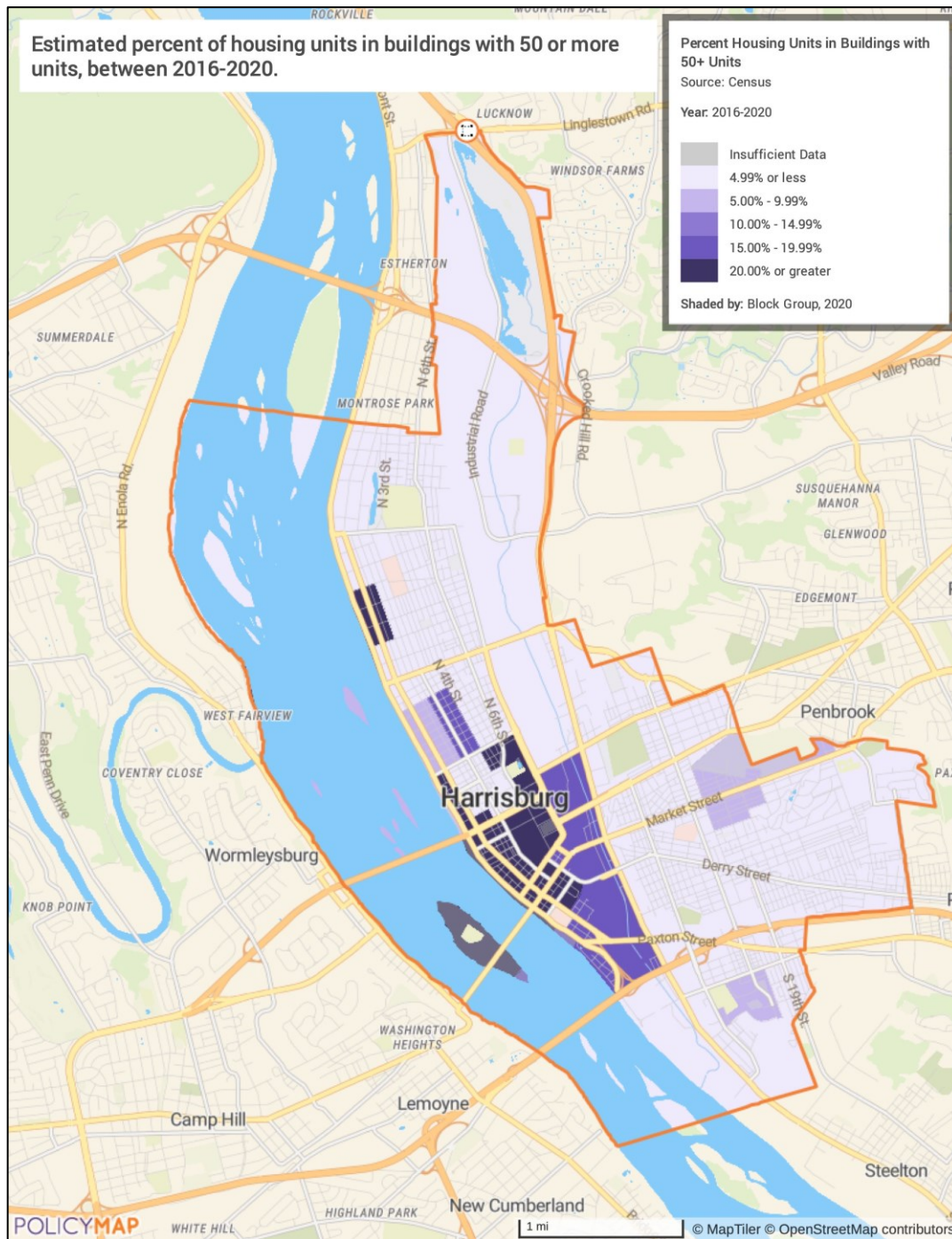
The maps below display the distribution of small, medium and large multifamily developments in the jurisdiction. Small multifamily units have between 3 and 19 units in each development. These developments are slightly more concentrated in the center of downtown near the river and in the block group that takes up the northeastern boundary of the city.

Medium multifamily developments have between 20 and 49 units per development. Medium developments are most found in the downtown areas of the City near the river. These areas have a relatively low concentration of this housing type.



Medium Multifamily Developments

Large multifamily developments are buildings with 50 or more units. Large developments are found throughout the City, but appear to be more concentrated in the block groups closest to downtown Harrisburg near the river. The western and southern parts of The City appear to have a slightly higher concentration of these units.



Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	64	1%	1,015	7%
1 bedroom	203	3%	4,096	30%
2 bedrooms	1,075	15%	4,020	30%
3 or more bedrooms	6,018	82%	4,495	33%
Total	7,360	101%	13,626	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Unit Size by Tenure

The size of housing units is generally linked to whether it is owner occupied or renter occupied. Owner occupied units tend to be larger than rental units. Approximately 4% of the owner-occupied units have 1-bedroom or less, while 37% of rental units are in that group. On the other end of the spectrum, about 82% of owner-occupied units have three or more bedrooms but only 33% of rental units are similarly large.

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

The city has identified extremely low- and low-income households as being in particular need of support. During the 2023 – 2027 ConPlan period, the City aims to construct ten or more affordable rental units and ten or more affordable owner-occupied units. They also plan to rehabilitate 125 affordable owner-occupied units through the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program. Additional information can be found in the Strategic Plan.

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

According to the HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Database, there are XX developments with contracts in the city. Of these developments, there are two that have expiring contracts during the next five years. These developments account for 34 units of affordable housing that will be lost during the ConPlan period.

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

No, the available housing units do not meet the needs of the population. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, there are a significant number of residents who are cost burdened. Renters are particularly likely to be cost burdened. Overall, there is significant need for affordable housing in the city.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As shown in the data above, the city has a very limited supply of owner-occupied units with fewer than two bedrooms. Smaller units tend to be more affordable and attractive to new homeowners or retired and elderly residents who are looking to downsize. If these smaller owner-occupied units are not available, this can force homeowners to either move outside of the city or to live in substandard housing.

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

Introduction

Cost is one of the prime components of demand for housing because the units in a city must be affordable in order for them to meet the community's needs. The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	79,200	85,500	8%
Median Contract Rent	560	709	27%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:
2006-2010 ACS, 2016-2020 ACS

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,304	17%
\$500-999	7,127	53%
\$1,000-1,499	3,665	27%
\$1,500-1,999	322	2%
\$2,000 or more	54	0%
Total	13,472	100%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

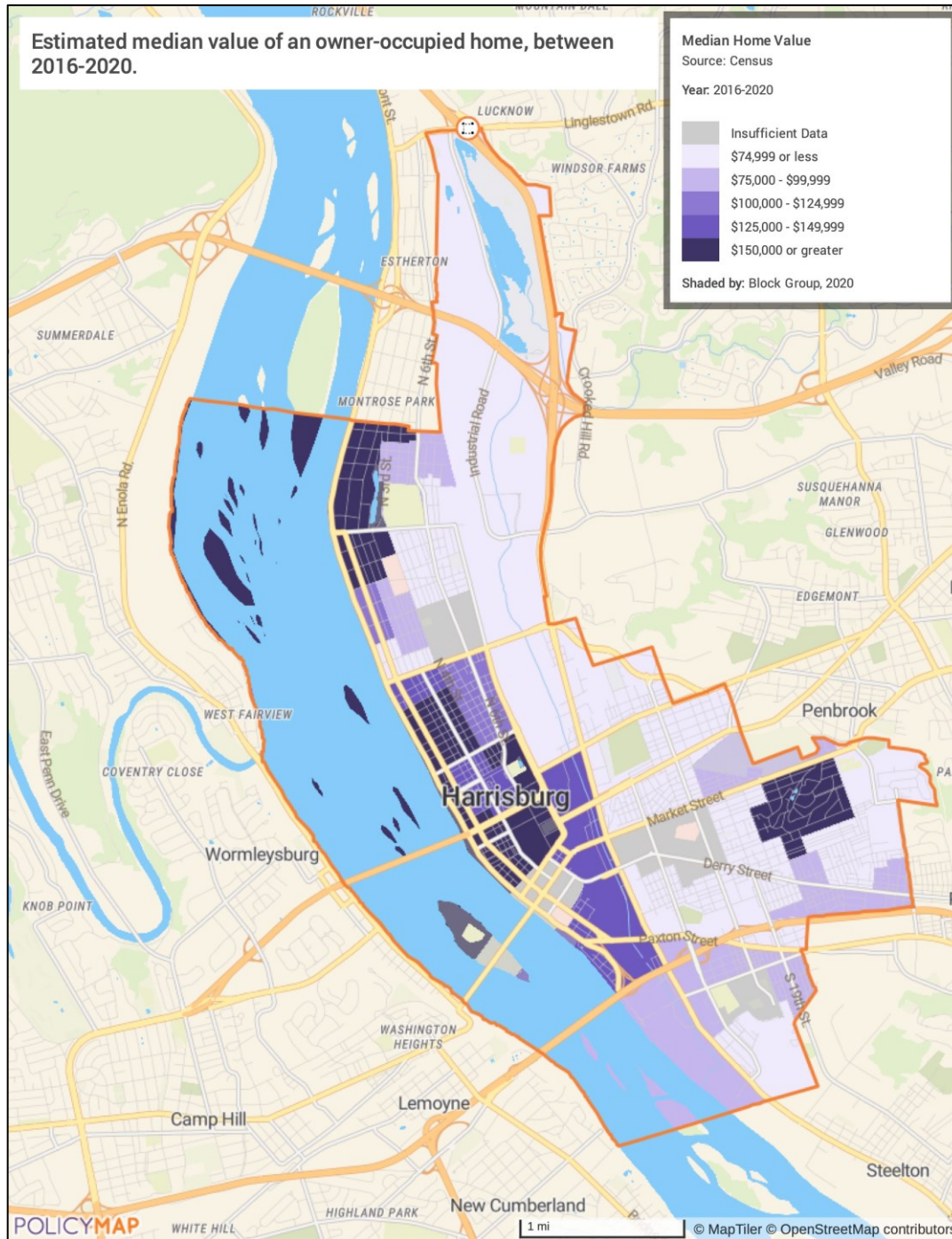
Housing Costs

Since 2010, the median home value in The City has increased by 8% and rent has increased by 27% in nominal dollars. This is substantial growth and can contribute to affordability problems in the City. With rents increasing more dramatically than home value households that wish to purchase their first home are increasingly at a disadvantage. They are less likely able to save for a down payment due to rental costs.

The second table breaks down rent by the number of households that pay it. The largest price cohort is \$500 to \$999 with 53% of the population. The smallest group is households that pay more than \$1,500 per month. Later in this section rental rates will be looked at more closely.

Home Value

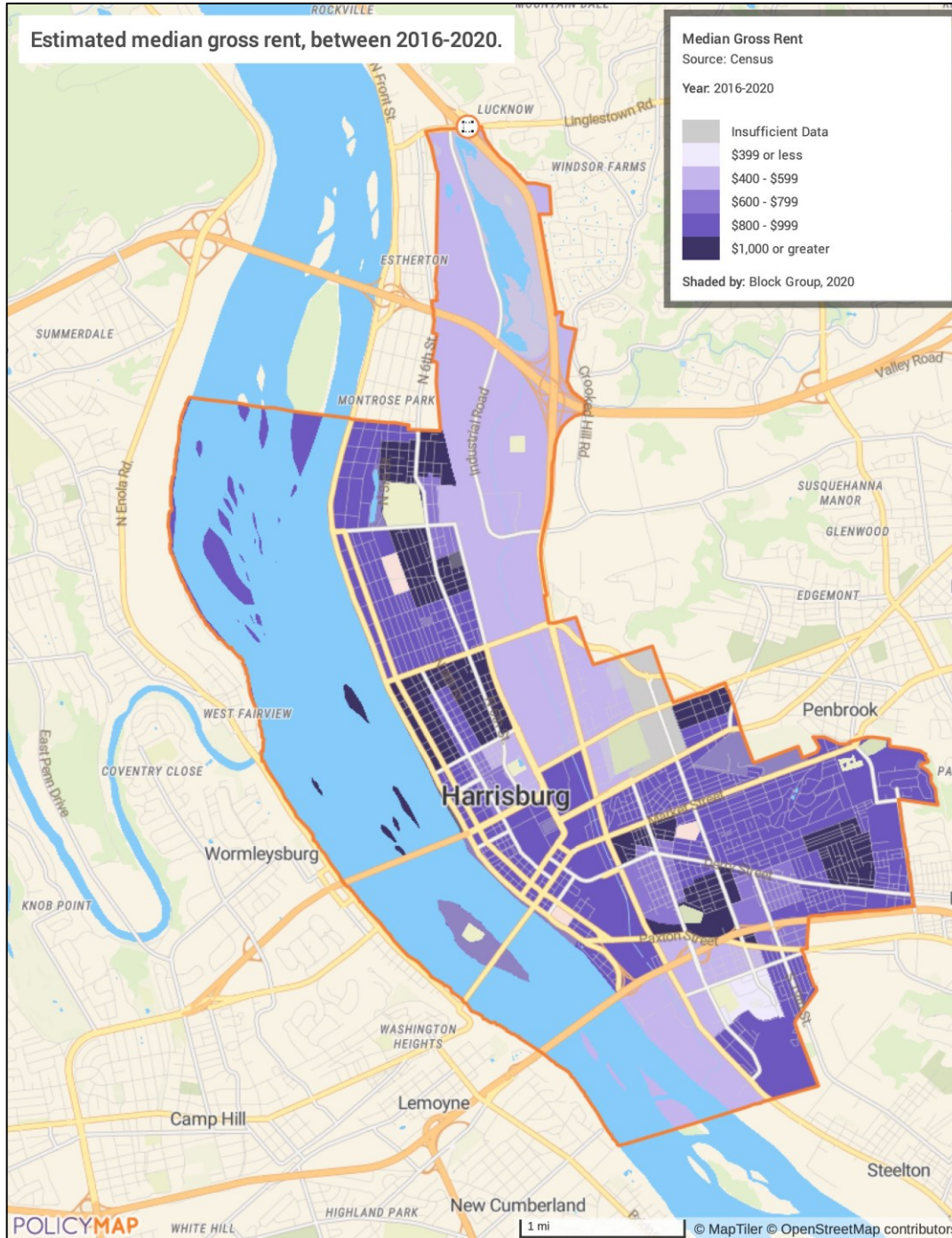
The map below shows the median home value by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. Higher home values are primarily found along the riverfront. In those tracts the median home value is over \$150,000.



Median Home Value

Median Rent

The map below displays the median rent by census tract, and it shows a distribution that is similar to home values. The highest rent areas are along the riverfront where the median gross rent is over \$1,000.



Median Rent

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,735	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,395	1,845
80% HAMFI	10,480	3,615
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,527
Total	17,610	9,987

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Affordability

Renters and homeowners earning 80% HAMFI or more have the most access to affordable units. The number of units available for homeowners meets the need of homeowner households by income level. This is not the case for renting households. The City only has 1,735 rental units that are affordable to 30% HAMFI households, while there are 4,120 renters earning 30% HAMFI or less. Overall, renters in the region are also much more likely to be lower income than owner-occupied households with a higher percentage of households experiencing cost burdens compared to owners.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	732	843	1,074	1,364	1,456
High HOME Rent	732	843	1,074	1,364	1,456
Low HOME Rent	732	843	1,061	1,226	1,367

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:
HUD 2022 FMR and HOME Rents

HOME Rents Limits and Fair Market Rents (FMR)

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas and each nonmetropolitan county.

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The city does not currently have enough housing for residents at all income levels. Affordability continues to be a problem, particularly for low-income households. As noted above, there are 1,735 rental housing units affordable to households earning less than 30% AMI. The City has a huge need for affordable housing for households at this income level., as 2,385 additional affordable units are needed for this population. At the other income tiers (30-50%, 50-80%, 80-100% and >100%), the supply of housing exceeds the number of households.

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

It is difficult to project exactly how housing affordability will change, but it is unlikely that housing will become significantly more affordable in the future. This is particularly true for renters who have seen the cost of housing increase at a rate much faster than home values. Due to lack of resources and capacity, the City is not adding significant numbers of affordable housing units to the existing supply. Given the likelihood of these trends continuing, housing affordability will continue to be problematic for families in Harrisburg, worsening the existing housing problems throughout the City.

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

The median contract rent for all units was \$709 in 2020. The median contract rent is between the efficiency price and 1-bedroom price for Fair Market Rent, Low HOME Rent and High HOME Rent. This information will be used to determine the appropriate size and pricing for the development of affordable units in the city.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

The tables and maps in this section provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the region by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

- 1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
- 2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
- 3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
- 4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

It is important to recognize that safe and secure housing is more than just an available physical space. The quality of the space and its ability to meet the needs of the residents is vital to housing security.

Definitions

For the purposes of this plan, units are in “standard condition” when the unit is in compliance with the local building code, which is based on the International Building Code.

The definition of substandard housing is a housing unit with one or more serious code violations. For the purposes of this analysis the lack of complete plumbing or complete kitchen will also serve as an indicator of substandard housing.

Units are in “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” when the unit is out of compliance with one or more code violations, and it is both financially and structurally feasible to rehabilitate the unit.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,526	21%	5,385	40%
With two selected Conditions	6	0%	301	2%
With three selected Conditions	9	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	5,819	79%	7,940	58%
Total	7,360	100%	13,626	100%

Table 34 – Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. Twenty-one percent of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 40% of all renters have at least one housing condition. Generally speaking, there are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are housing cost burden.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	148	2%	649	5%
1980-1999	295	4%	1,231	9%
1950-1979	1,940	26%	5,498	40%
Before 1950	4,977	68%	6,248	46%
Total	7,360	100%	13,626	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

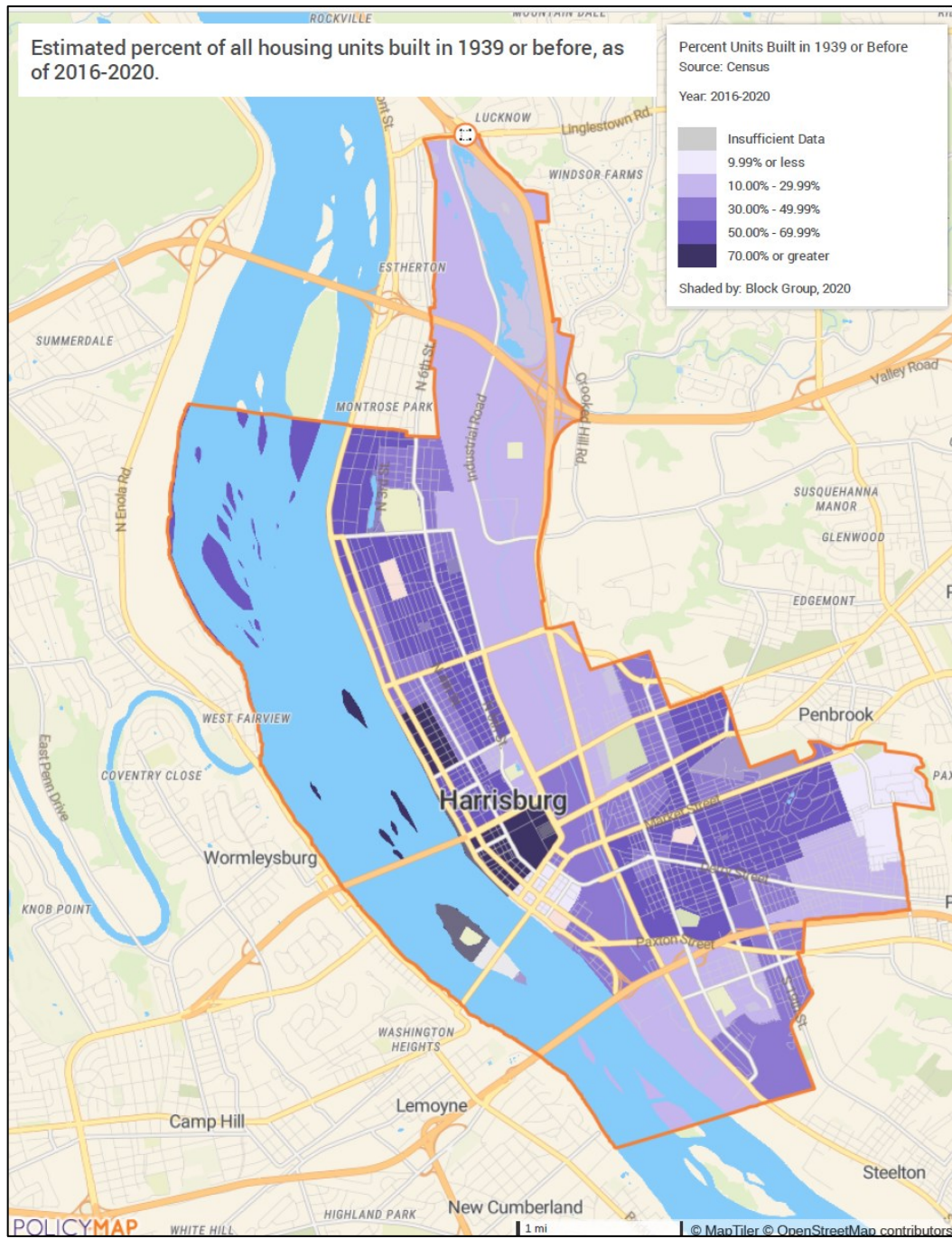
Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Year Unit Built

In Harrisburg, the housing stock is relatively old. Approximately 94% of owner-occupied units and 86% of rental units were built prior to 1980. These homes have a risk of lead-based paint and may require additional support to ensure a safe living environment, particularly for children. This amounts to over 18,000 units total, most of which are renter-occupied.

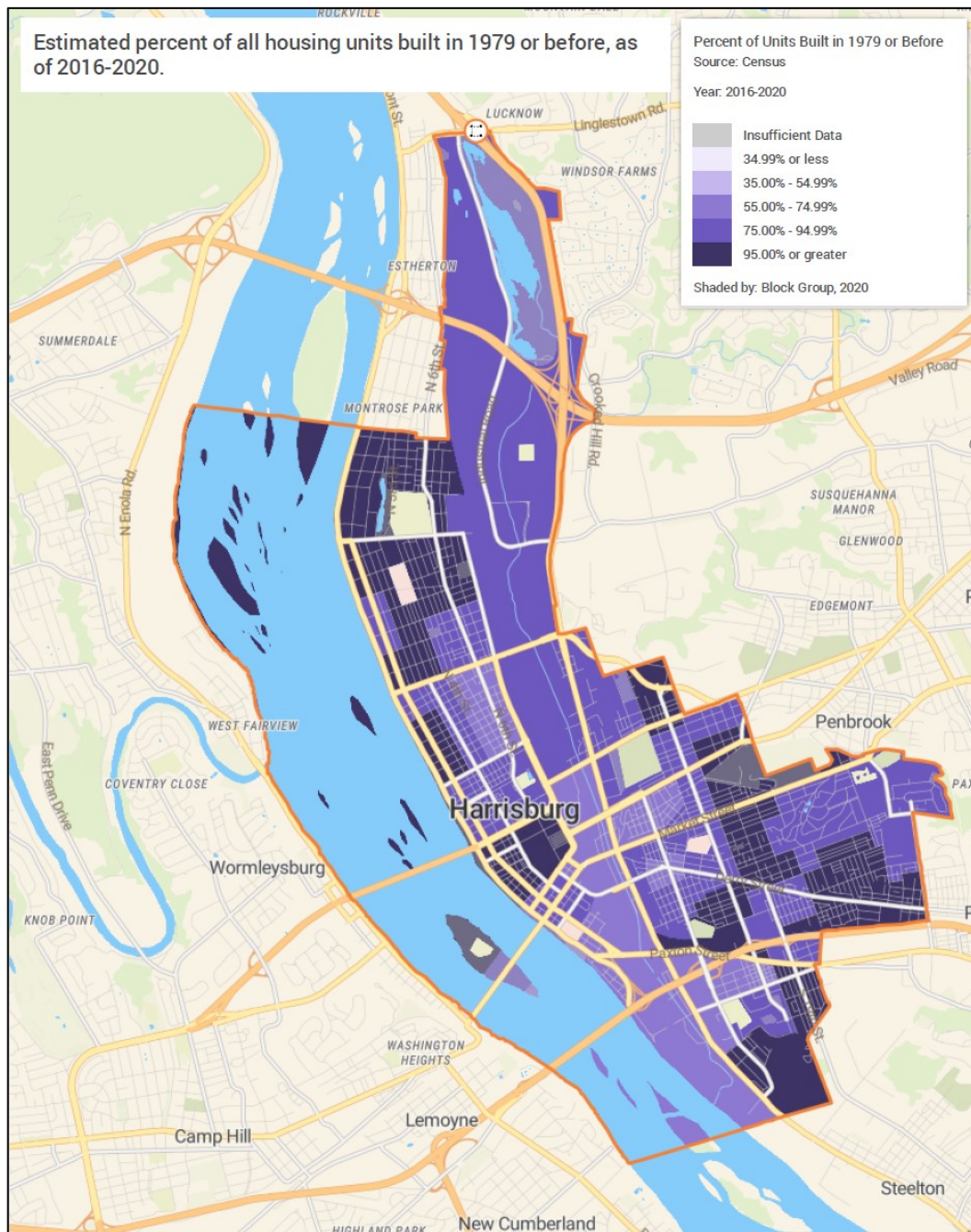
Age of Housing

The maps below depict the prevalence of older housing units in the jurisdiction. The first map identifies the percentage of all housing units built prior to 1940. As noted above, the housing stock is relatively old in the area. Tracts that are located near the river are generally older and in some places over 70% of the housing stock was built prior to 1940.



Housing Built Before 1940

In the following map the distribution of homes built prior to 1980 is shown. There are very few areas where less than half the units were built prior to 1980 and don't have a risk of lead-based paint.



Housing Built Before 1980

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,917	94%	11,744	86%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	523	7%	43	0%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint in portions of the home. The most common locations are window and door frames, walls, and ceilings, and in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of lead-based paint hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Approximately 566 units built prior to 1980 have children present.

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	4,058	0	4,058
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

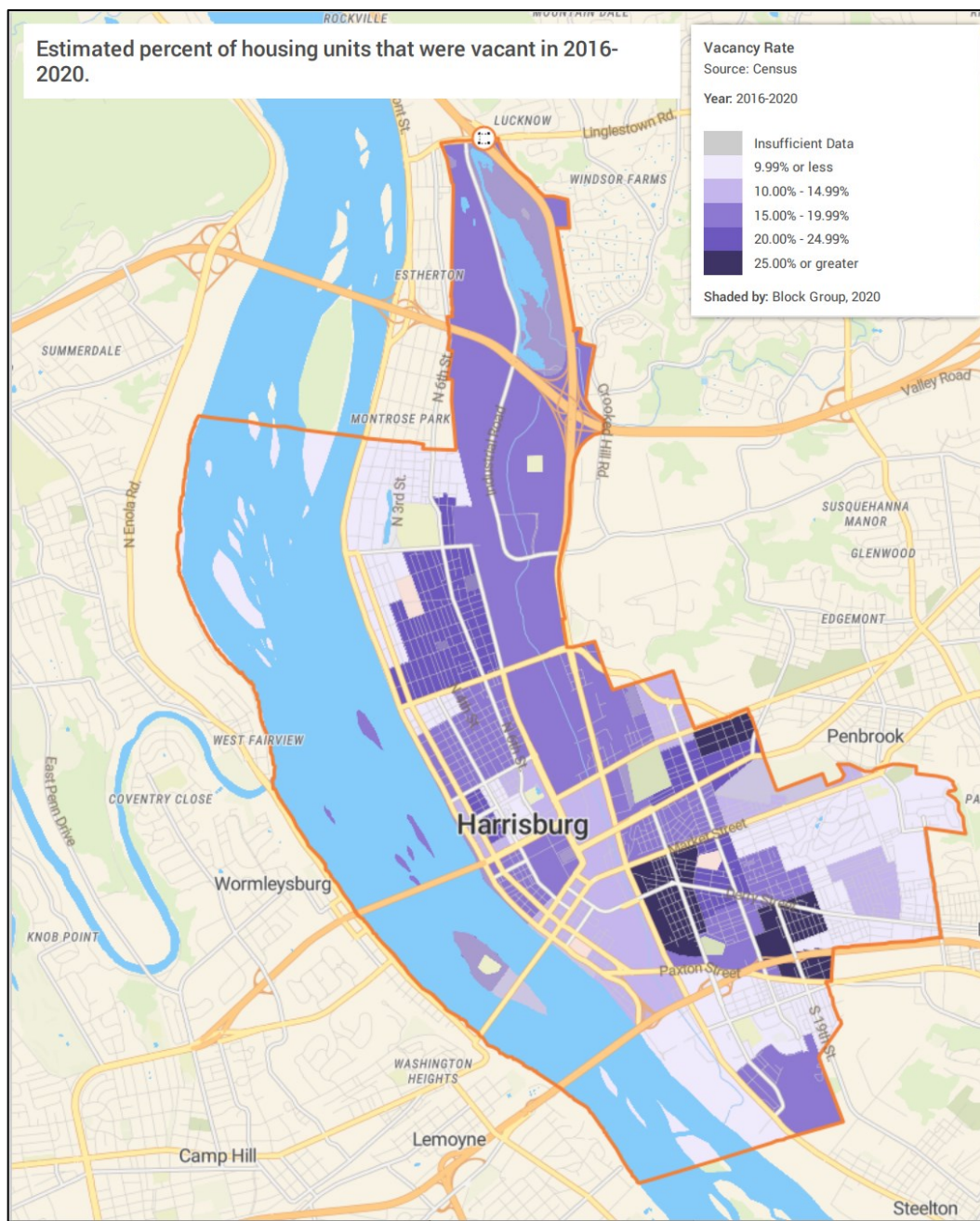
Alternate Data Source Name:

2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments: The City does not have data for vacant units in the City. The ACS data reports on the total number of vacant units in Harrisburg. Data does not distinguish between suitable or not suitable for rehab or if they were abandoned, REO properties or abandoned REO properties.

Vacancy Rate

There are currently over 4,000 vacant units in the area that are suitable for rehabilitation. These units provide an opportunity to create affordable housing units for LMI households. The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout the area. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates, while the lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates.



Vacancy Rate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Within the City's jurisdiction there is a continued need for rehabilitation for both homeowners and renters. There is a significant number of homes built prior to 1980 that have a potential lead-based paint hazard, particularly near urban centers. This is a large concern for low-income households that may lack the resources to properly rehabilitation their homes to address the presence of lead-based paint. The City operates a robust Lead Based Paint Rehab program to address this need. Additional information about how the city's rehabilitation plans can be found in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan.

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

To estimate the number of housing units in the jurisdiction by low- or moderate-income families that may contain lead-based paint hazards, this report assumes that homes by year built are distributed evenly across income categories, as no local data exists to describe otherwise. There are approximately 18,663 units built prior to 1980 and approximately 9,331 have LMI households in them.

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

Introduction

In order to assist residents in need, publicly supported housing has been made available in the City of Harrisburg. This housing is overseen by Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) which was established in 1938, and empowered with the responsibility and authority to maintain the Public Housing Program for the City. HHA's mission is to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income households in the City. The organization strives to 1) maintain the availability of decent, safe and affordable housing in its communities; 2) ensure equal opportunity in housing; 3) promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals; and 4) improve community quality of life and economic viability.

Throughout the following section a common theme is the need for more housing and additional resources needed to update the housing that is available. The city continues to have residents struggle with housing security and affordability, which places demand on an under supported system.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							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									

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

According to the HHA, there are an estimated 3,022 publicly supported housing units in various locations throughout the City in the four listed categories of publicly supported housing. HHA owns and manages 1,731 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. Each resource currently has a waiting list of residents in need.

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

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 owns and manages 9 projects which contain 1,731 affordable rental units. It also administers 983 HCVs.

HHA is designated as a Standard PHA, which is defined as “a PHA that owns or manages 250 or more public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined exceeds 500, and that was designated as a standard performer in the most recent PHAS or SEMAP assessments.”

HUD regularly publishes inspection scores for public housing developments. A property that earns a score over 90 is considered to be in excellent condition. Any property that scores lower than 70 is in poor condition. The table below lists the most recent scores for all public housing developments in the city. According to the most recent scores, published in October 2022, about half of the City’s public housing developments are in good or excellent condition while the other half scored in the poor condition range.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
George A. Hoveter Homes	45
Hillside Village	82
Jackson Tower	96
Lick Tower	84
John A. F. Hall Manor	87
M.W. Smith Homes	44
Morrison Tower	85
Scattered Sites	44
William Howard Day	53

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

There is a high need for revitalization of properties that scored low, including George A. Hoveter Homes, M. W. Smith Homes, William Howard Day, and scattered sites.

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

M. W. Smith Homes: HHA has plans to make essential updates to M.W. Smith Homes in the coming year, according to its Capital Fund Program Action Plan. However, there is need for financial resources to complete the necessary updates to units and improvements to management processes.

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion:

HHA continues to maintain a cooperative relationship with the city to improve the public housing stock. The city and HHA worked closely together to secure funding for the redevelopment of existing public housing complexes.

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

Introduction

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

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

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	132	82	106	150	0
Households with Only Adults	125	0	35	181	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	36	0
Veterans	19	0	16	82	0
Unaccompanied Youth	12	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: 2022 Housing Inventory Count

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

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

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

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

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

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

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

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

According to HUD's 2022 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report, there are 423 total year-round Emergency, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing beds available in the City and the County. There are 238 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 412 total year-round beds available through permanent supportive housing, with 150 family beds, and 262 adult only beds.

The report shows 36 chronic beds (dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons) through permanent supportive housing. There were also a total of 146 veteran beds, with the majority of beds dedicated to veterans through permanent housing (111).

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

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

The **HELP Office**, operated by **Christian Churches United (CCU)**, is the central intake organization for access to emergency services. CCU operates emergency shelter, safe haven, and rapid re-housing programs. Other emergency services include food referrals, 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. In the winter months, CCU partners with Grace United Methodist Church and Gospel Fellowship Church to open up overnight shelters to offer a warm, safe place to individuals that would otherwise be unsheltered.

Pine Street Presbyterian Church's Downtown Daily Bread Ministry also opens up a 40 bed seasonal overnight shelter in the Winter. Year round this facility has a day center that meets the needs of mail, showers, clothing assistance, case management, and adult education.

Dauphin County Crisis Center and Northern Dauphin Human Services Center run Drop-in-Centers for homeless clients that assess client needs and identify required services to assist in securing permanent

housing. Case workers are available to perform case management services and move targeted populations towards permanent housing, including referral to public housing.

YWCA of Greater Harrisburg has numerous housing projects. According to the 2022 CoC Housing Inventory Count, YWCA has 48 Emergency Shelter beds, 64 Transitional housing beds, 30 Permanent Supportive Housing beds, 24 Rapid Re-housing beds, and 43 beds of other permanent housing. Among these programs, YWCA has specialized housing programs for Veterans, victims fleeing domestic violence, and victims fleeing human trafficking.

Peace Promise supports human trafficking survivors in the Harrisburg region. The services include outreach, intervention and advocacy, healing support and restorative care, and community education and awareness. Each survivor receives a customized care plan to encourage employment, relationships, and selfcare.

Shalom House provides a 20-bed temporary shelter in Harrisburg for women and children who have nowhere else to go. As an emergency shelter, Shalom House provides for the guests' basic needs: a bed, assistance with food resources, clothing, health and hygiene supplies, and a temporary address and telephone number. The organization also has a permanent supportive housing program, serving chronically homeless women. The provides 20 beds for women, two-thirds of whom are African American, all are between 30 and 54 years of age.

Catholic Charities Diocese of Harrisburg operates the 45 bed Interfaith Family Shelter. This facility provides emergency shelter to families for up to 30 days. While at the shelter, case managers help families locate support services, through referrals to more than 50 community organizations and partners. Case managers empower families to achieve self-sufficiency through their program.

Other organizations that provide outreach and case management services include Dauphin County SOAR program, Isaiah 61 Ministries, Center for Employment, Education and Entrepreneurship Development, Helping Hands Ministries of Harrisburg, and Salvation Army.

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

Introduction

The following section discusses the resources available to the populations identified in NA-45. Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with mental illness, persons with developmental and physical disabilities, persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, , and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Many persons with special needs also have very low incomes.

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

Elderly: ACS data indicates that the elderly population in the City consists of 3,177 individuals aged 65 to 74, representing about 6.4% of the City's total population, and 2,305 persons over age 75, representing 4.7% of the population. In total, persons over age 65 comprised 11.1% of total population. The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. Elderly individuals aged 65 years or older with at least one disability - hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care or independent living challenge, total 2,086 persons or 4.3% of the total population. In general, with aging disabilities and other health issues become more common. Because of this, supportive housing must include access to health professionals and housing modifications to assist the resident. It is important to help residents stay independent and in their own homes for as long as possible if they prefer that. With the seasonal threat of hurricanes and flooding it is particularly important to have accessible emergency shelters, a robust communication network to alert residents, and transportation options in the event of evacuation.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often times, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood, which can put additional financial burden on the family. Natural disasters can be particularly difficult for residents with disabilities. It is important that emergency procedures and resources are available to ensure support, safe sheltering, and evacuation, if necessary. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need to continuous support services dependent on the level of capabilities.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is still important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must be accessible and medical facilities should be nearby. If the City experiences a natural disaster, it is important that emergency facilities have the resources necessary to support residents who are being treated for HIV/AIDS.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these persons have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. There is also a need for sober emergency shelter facilities and emergency staff that is knowledgeable about the best way to support residents with addiction. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

HHa has a total of 267 efficiencies and 242 1+ 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. The County contracts with a provider network of about 30 agencies to offer services to eligible individuals, children, and adults. Every year, Dauphin County completes an Annual Mental Health Plan which describes the system in detail. MH/ID provides funding and administrative oversight for services that support people and their families living with developmental delays, mental illness, and intellectual disabilities. Dauphin County MH/ID executed a letter of Agreement with its State Hospital affiliate that assures that the process for each person's discharge planning includes a housing and benefit plan so that no person leaves the state hospital without having a permanent home and adequate follow up services and supports in the community arranged, including follow up appointments and pre-applications for benefits completed prior to discharge.

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

Gaudenzia New View is also a partner with MH/ID as a licensed CRR program for persons with co-occurring disorders. This program provides short-term transitional housing or long-term, low-income housing options for individuals or families receiving care.

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.

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

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

ESG funding will continue to fund CACH in support of many of these programs over the next year. Furthermore, the City has a goal of providing tenant-based rental assistance/rapid rehousing to 15 households during the first program year of the 2023-27 ConPlan. While not targeted to those with special needs, household needs including special services are taken into consideration by CACH when selecting households for this assistance.

In addition, there are several advocacy groups addressing handicapped and elderly issues. Other organizations assist with supplying used equipment to the handicapped and offering employment

opportunities to special needs people. HHA also assists with housing and services to special needs and elder populations across the nine properties it manages.

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

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 of Harrisburg seeks a proactive role in promoting affordable housing and residential investment and has implemented a range of public policies that encourage affordable housing opportunities. In 2004, HUD adopted a policy requiring communities to identify and remove regulatory barriers to the provision of affordable housing. The city continues to work toward the removal of all public policies which have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment.

The City's 2023 Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice identified 15 impediments, one of which is related to local public policies. Impediment 13 calls out the city's outdated zoning code, which are traditional and create undesirable, inflexible, and inefficient economic and use segregation in the city.

Each of the other impediments outlined in the AI relate to social and economic factors, rather than public policies. However, these impediments are still barriers to affordable housing. The impediments listed are as follows:

1. Low Median Household Income
2. Large Number of Absentee Landlords
3. Adequate Access to Mortgage Counseling
4. Older Housing Stock
5. Deferred Housing Maintenance
6. High Number of Vacant Housing Units
7. Growing Amount of Overcrowded Housing
8. Low Home Values
9. Long Waiting List for Public Housing
10. Limited Property Tax Base
11. Growing and High Percentage of Housing Cost Burdened Households
12. Limited Demand for Housing Construction and Housing Surplus
13. Outdated Zoning Code
14. Shortage of Beds for the Homeless
15. Reduction of Housing Funds

Low median household incomes in the city limits housing access, particularly for LMI households. Incomes and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living and homeownership is even more out of reach for many residents. This can often lead to overcrowding, as households are forced to rent or buy units that are smaller than they need, and to long waiting lists for public housing as more residents need support from public housing to afford to live. This also contributes to the growing number of households that are considered to be cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. These impediments can also lead to a shortage of beds for the homeless as more people are forced into emergency housing crises.

Another major impediment to affordable housing is the older housing stock found throughout the city. More than 90% of units in the city were built before 1980. This leads to many additional impediments, such as deferred maintenance due to increasing costs of repair, lower home values which discourage developers and buyers, and limited demand for new construction. Absentee landlords tend to defer housing maintenance and neglect the needs of residents. Additionally, the city has the highest rental housing vacancy rate in the state, due to multiple factors, including decline in property values and deferred maintenance.

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

The city also has a limited property tax base, due to its unique role as the Pennsylvania State Capitol and the Dauphin County seat. There is an unusually high number of government owned parcels that do not pay property taxes. There has also been a decline in local and federal funding for housing related programs.

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

Introduction

This section provides insight into the non-housing assets within the community. In particular, economic activity and education levels are addressed. These are used to identify any areas of concern or sectors that may need additional support.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	101	29	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,123	2,695	9	5	-4
Construction	488	1,535	2	3	1
Education and Health Care Services	5,425	11,325	24	21	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,702	4,421	7	8	1
Information	403	568	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	1,701	1,192	7	2	-5
Other Services	874	2,250	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,965	6,171	13	11	-2
Public Administration	2,219	18,345	10	34	24
Retail Trade	2,344	1,381	10	3	-7
Transportation and Warehousing	1,682	3,106	7	6	-1
Wholesale Trade	780	1,454	3	3	0
Total	22,807	54,472	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 ACS (Workers), 2019 LEHD (Jobs)

Data Source

2015-2019 ACS (Workers), 2019 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)The most recent data for LEHD

Comments:

was from 2019. The 2015-2019 ACS was used for comparison.

In the above table the prevalence of both workers and jobs by sector is presented. There are approximately 31,600 more jobs than workers. The largest gap is in the Public Administration sector which has over 16,000 more jobs than workers. There are only three sectors that have more workers than jobs: Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction; Manufacturing; and Retail Trade.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	24,631
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	22,548
Unemployment Rate	4.10
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.00

Table 42 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments: The unemployment rate is from the BLS Dec 2022. All other labor force data is from the ACS including unemployment rate by age.

There are two primary sources used to analyze the unemployment rate in the city for this report. They each have pros and cons, but when taken together they can provide a clearer view of unemployment in the city. The first source is the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Estimates. In the ACS unemployment data is only taken annua and is an average of the five years included, which does not necessarily provide an accurate view of recent employment trends. However, the ACS data is available at a census tract level and can help identify any areas that have disproportionately high unemployment.

The second source is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This measurement of unemployment is updated monthly and provides insight into any trends at the county level. It is not available at the census tract level and therefore provides a look at employment as it relates to time, while the ACS looks at employment as it relates to space.

In Harrisburg, the unemployment rate dropped steadily from 2010 until 2019. Then the COVID pandemic hit and the unemployment rate increased substantially to 14.6%. Since 2020, the rate has been declining and by December 2022 was at the lowest level analyzed.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
11.7	11.4	11.1	9.7	8.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.3	14.6	11.1

Table 43 - Unemployment Rate from 2010 to 2021 (%)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
7.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1

Table 44 - Unemployment Rate from Jan 2022 to Dec 2022 (%)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 09/30/2021)



Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,191
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	48
Service	5,406
Sales and office	5,259
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	567
Production, transportation and material moving	4,077

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Occupations by Sector

In the above table the occupation by sector is analyzed. Instead of showing which sectors are most common, as the table at the beginning of this section did, this shows what type of jobs are available in each sector. For example, this table would include a manager of a fast-food restaurant and the manager of a logging company in the same category (Management, Business, and Financial) while in the earlier table they would be in separate categories.

Within the jurisdiction, the most prominent occupation sector is the Management, Business, and financial sector. Nearly 7,200 people are employed in that sector. The second largest sector is Service with 5,406 people and the third largest is Sales and Office with 5,259.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	18,226	61%
30-59 Minutes	10,788	36%
60 or More Minutes	804	3%
Total	29,818	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

All other things being equal, residents would rather live in the same area as their job. Relative to short commutes, long commute times are associated with lower life satisfaction, increased stress, obesity, anxiety, depression, and increased exposure to pollutants. This is particularly true when compared to commuters who use bicycles or walk to work. Residents Harrisburg primarily commute less than 30 minutes. However, there are still over 10,000 who commute more than 30 minutes, including 804 who commute for more than an hour.

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,345	568	1,634
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,671	1,050	2,183
Some college or Associate's degree	5,796	164	1,492
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,402	72	527

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Educational attainment is one of the best indicators of economic success, both in attaining a job and receiving a higher wage. In Harrisburg, the unemployment rate for a person without a high school diploma is 19% while the rate for a resident with a bachelor's degree or higher is only 1.3%. The labor participation rate is also higher for those with higher educational attainment. Approximately 35.9% of residents without a high school diploma are not in the workforce, which is higher than the 8.7% for those with bachelor's degrees.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	15	476	349	531	644
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	619	853	623	1,502	735
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,860	2,130	1,703	3,774	2,181
Some college, no degree	1,560	2,320	867	2,277	802
Associate's degree	102	609	457	930	138
Bachelor's degree	568	1,829	717	1,484	379
Graduate or professional degree	54	626	588	745	603

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

There are over 2,000 residents that have less than a 9th grade education, the majority of whom are over the age of 45. Also, there are approximately 4,300 residents with a 9th grade education but without a high school diploma. As noted above, education is closely related to employment and without a high school diploma or equivalent these residents may struggle to find stable employment.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,065
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,713
Some college or Associate's degree	34,446
Bachelor's degree	42,635
Graduate or professional degree	60,135

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2016-2020 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

As mentioned previously, educational attainment and earnings are linked. The annual wage difference based on education can lead to substantial wealth differences over time. A person who graduates high school and works from the age 18 to 65 will earn approximately \$1,208,511 during their working life. A person with a bachelor's degree who works from age 23 to 65 will earn \$1,790,670. That is nearly 50% more with fewer years of work. Additionally, that added financial benefit does not take into account that jobs that require tend to have benefits like health insurance and the higher income can lead to investments, purchasing a home instead of renting, and other activities that can increase wealth substantially.

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

According to the Business Activity table, the Education and Healthcare sector provides the highest percentage of all workers in the area. Approximately 24% of workers are in that field. Most jobs are in a different sector. The largest job sector is Public Administration with 34% of all jobs. As noted above, the largest disconnect in the job market is the lack of workers for Public Administration jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

There is a need to expand access and make improvements to public infrastructure in Harrisburg, especially in low/mod areas of the City. The City is an urban center however much of the infrastructure is aging. Public infrastructure includes improvements to streets, sidewalks, water/sewer systems and ADA improvements. Public improvements will also encourage economic growth in the area, in particular the Downtown Center corridor.

In the City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan, Harrisburg was identified as a net inflow city for employment, meaning that the number of workers traveling to the city for work was higher than the number of residents commuting out of the city for work. Continued improvements to roadways, street infrastructure, and other methods of transit are vital for the continued flow of workers in and out the City.

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.

As reported in the City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan, the Downtown Center corridor has been receiving and will continue to receive public and private investments to improve the economic viability of the area. Investment back into this area should be encouraged and incentivized. The City recognizes that long-term economic and environmental sustainability demands reuse and re-invention of the City's aging commercial corridors, particularly true along gateway corridors, which frame the City's image.

Within the Downtown Center corridor, the City has formed a Downtown Improvement District (DID), a funding source for selected activities in the area and agreed by from the DID board and local members of the DID. The activities performed by DID are to enhance the Downtown Center and increase the economic viability of the area. Local property owners have also received help in the form of grants for façade improvements. There are several significant, large stakeholders within the Downtown Center corridor. These partners provide private investment within the corridor and help to identify opportunities to implement the City's vision.

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

Given the extremely low unemployment rate for residents with a college degree and the disconnect in the job market, there appears to be a need for a more educated workforce in Harrisburg. Increasing the education levels of current residents or attracting a new population with a higher education level could help address this need. Federal grant funds could be used to work towards balancing the jobs and workers directly and indirectly in the area.

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 2023 CEDS recognized the need for workforce development in the area. Partnerships with existing industries, education facilities, and the Workforce Development Board is vital to addressing skill gaps and developing career pathway programs, as well as developing strategies to improve access to employment. Working with these organizations will also allow for the retention of talent in the area and development of new talent.

Currently, the South Central Workforce Development Board operates a number of programs that could potentially utilize resources identified in the Consolidated Plan. This includes job search and placement assistance, career counseling, needs and interest assessments, proficiency testing, development of employment plans, and case management. The Development Board runs specific programs to help veterans, those impacted by the criminal justice system, youth and young adults, and general job seekers.

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

Yes

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

The 2023 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy of South Central Pennsylvania identified four goals that could be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan. Each goal has several objectives to help guide resources. These goals include:

1. Foster & Maintain an Economically Competitive Region
 - a. Promote Intentional Economic Growth
 - b. Establish and Maintain a Business-Focused Region
 - c. Improve And Develop Regional Collaboration
2. Build, Develop, & Maintain the Region's Talent
 - a. Build the Regional Talent Pipeline
 - b. Increase Regional Workforce Collaboration
3. Improve & Modernize Infrastructure to Maintain Advantages
 - a. Advocate for a Regional Growth Plan
4. Enhance & Promote Development of Regional Quality of Life.
 - a. Generate Equitable and Inclusive Engagement
 - b. Address Critical Quality-of-Life Needs
 - c. Invest in Regional Placemaking Efforts
 - d. Collaboratively Promote Regional Tourism Assets

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute "housing problems": cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Areas of concentration are census tracts that have two or more housing problems that are substantially higher than the City average. For this analysis, "substantially higher" is based on the HUD provided standards set in the Needs Assessment. A tract with a housing problem rate of 10% higher than the city average is considered substantially higher. To provide a more nuanced analysis, "cost burden" has been split into renter cost burden, homeowner with a mortgage cost burden, and homeowner without a mortgage cost burden.

Citywide Rate

- Overcrowding: 3.1%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.8%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 1.2.%
- Renter Cost Burden: 40.7%
- Homeowner with a Mortgage Cost Burden: 24.7%
- Homeowner without a Mortgage Cost Burden: 11.7%

Substantial Rate:

- Overcrowding: 13.1%
 - o No areas of concentration
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 10.8%
 - o No areas of concentration
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 11.2%
 - o No areas of concentration
- Renter Cost Burden: 50.7%
 - o Census Tract 212 – 60.8%
 - o Census Tract 215 – 51.0%
 - o Census Tract 216 – 56.8%
 - o Census Tract 217 – 50.9%
- Homeowner with a Mortgage Cost Burden: 34.7%
 - o Census Tract 201 – 38.9%
 - o Census Tract 212 – 46.8%
 - o Census Tract 213 – 46.2%
- Homeowner without a Mortgage Cost Burden: 21.7%
 - o Census Tract 203 – 36.6%
 - o Census Tract 204 – 22.0%

- Census Tract 211 – 23.6%
- Census Tract 216 – 25.0%

There are two tracts with a concentration of multiple housing problems. In tract 212 there is a substantially higher renter cost burden and homeowner with a mortgage cost burden. In tract 216 there is a substantially higher renter cost burden and homeowner without a mortgage cost burden.

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

Race/Ethnicity

For the purposes of this analysis, a concentration is any census tract where the racial or ethnic minority group makes up 10% more than the city average.

Citywide Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 3.3%
- Black or African American, non-Hispanic: 45.9%%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 2.3%
- Hispanic, all races: 23.6%

Concentration Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 13.3%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 55.9%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 12.3%
- Hispanic, all races: 33.6%

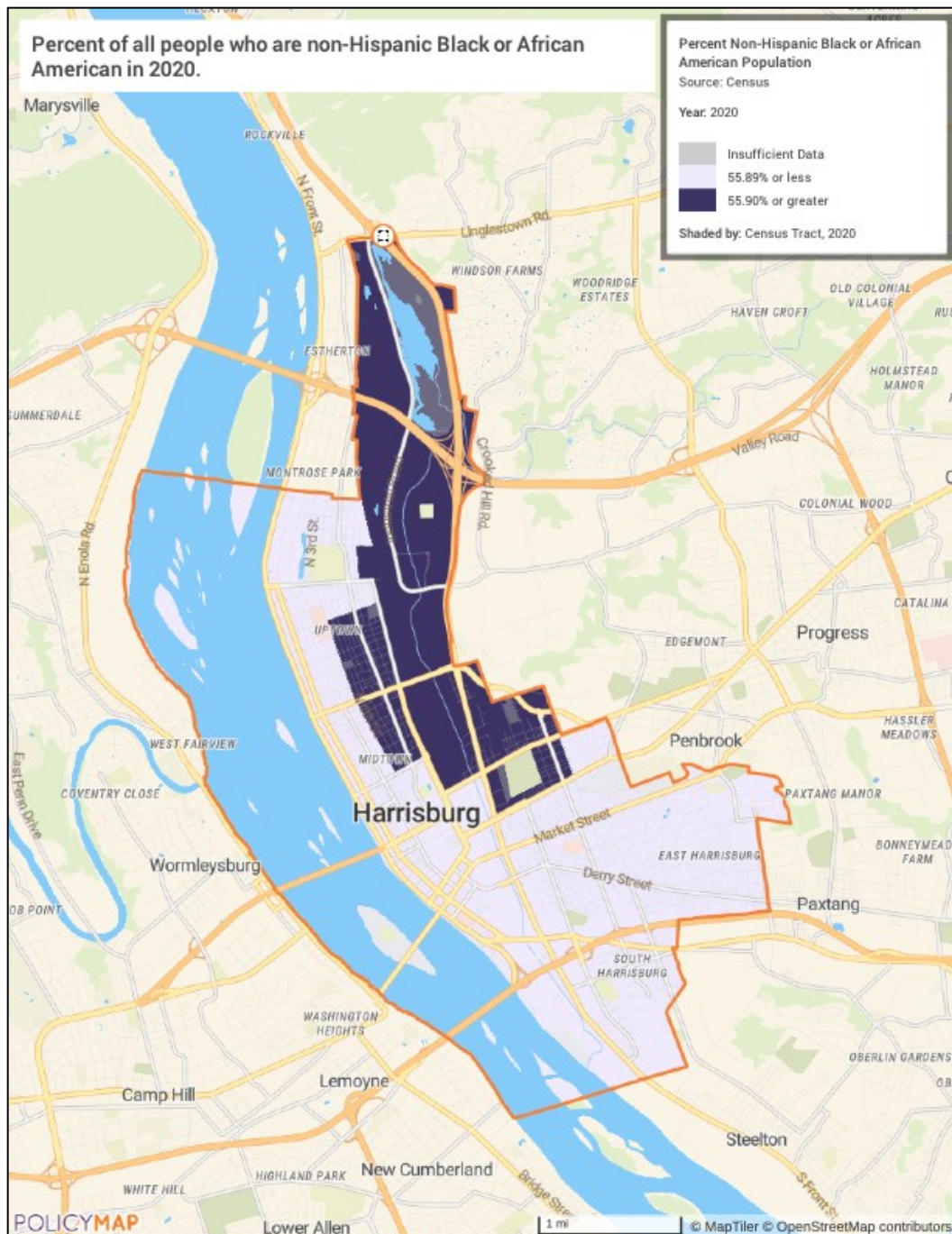
Due to the small size of other racial groups a comparison could not be conducted. Each group had a total population of less than 1%.

Asian, non-Hispanic

There are no tracts with a concentration of Asian, non-Hispanic residents.

Black or African American, non-Hispanic:

There are a handful of tracts that have a concentration of Black or African American, non-Hispanic residents, primarily on the north side of the City as the map below shows.



Concentration of Black, non-Hispanic Households

Multiracial, non-Hispanic

There are no tracts with a concentration of Multiracial, non-Hispanic residents.

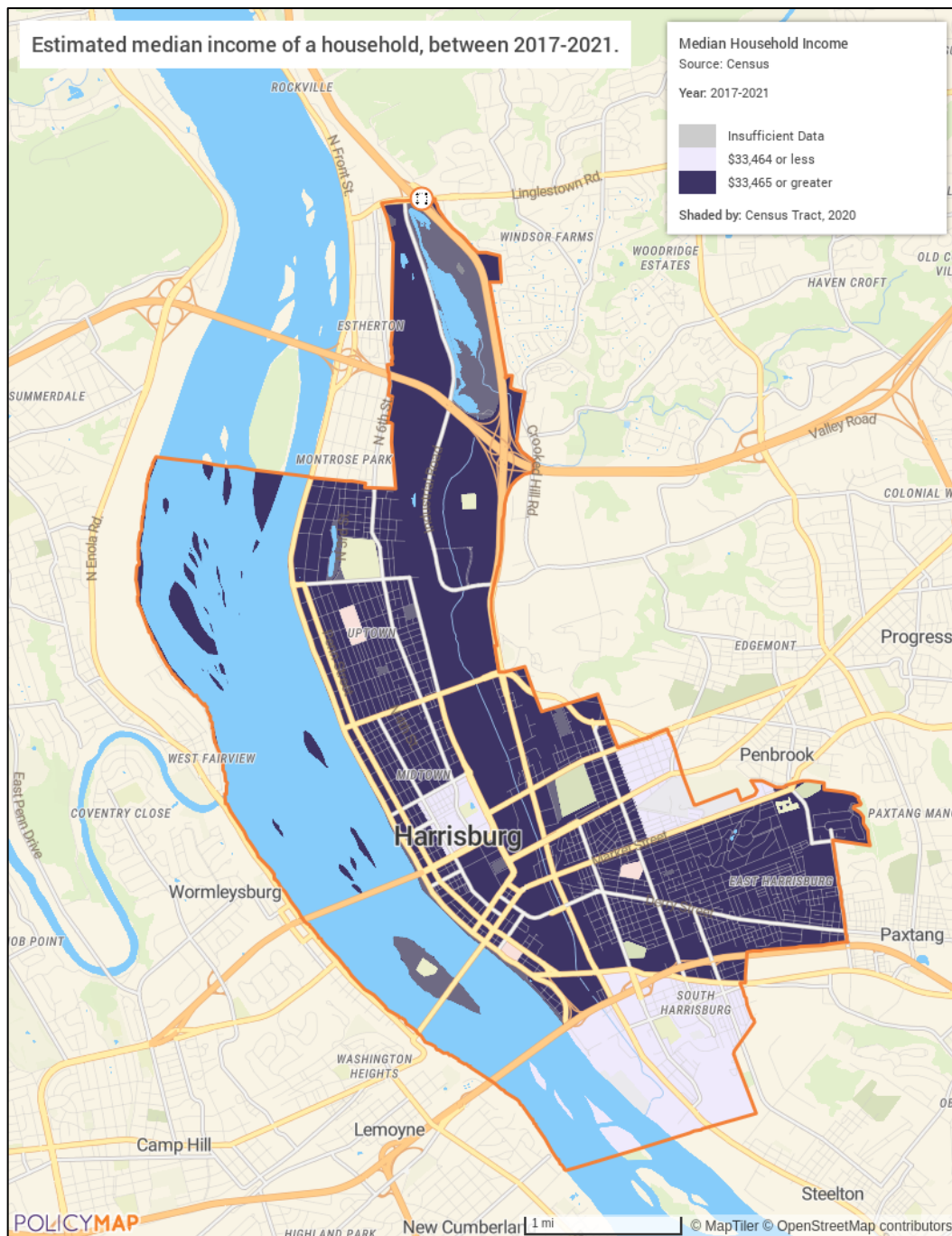
Hispanic, all Races:

There is a small area in the south side of the City that has a concentration of Hispanic residents as the map below shows.



A family is considered low-income if it earns less than 80% of the area median income. A tract has a concentration of low-income families if the tract median household income is less than 80% of the county median household income. The city median family income is \$41,831 and relatively low-income is \$33,465. Using this definition, the tracts in the south side of the city have a

concentration of low-income families. These tracts match up with the areas with a concentration of Hispanic households.



Concentration of Low-income Households

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

Census Tract 214 which has the concentration of low-income and Hispanic residents, has a disproportionately high number of renter occupied units. This area, known as South Allison Hill, is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Harrisburg. Over 86% of housing units were built prior to 1980, which also indicates increased lead-based paint hazards. Due to the age of the housing stock, it is possible that this area is a prime place for reinvestment and improvement.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

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

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

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

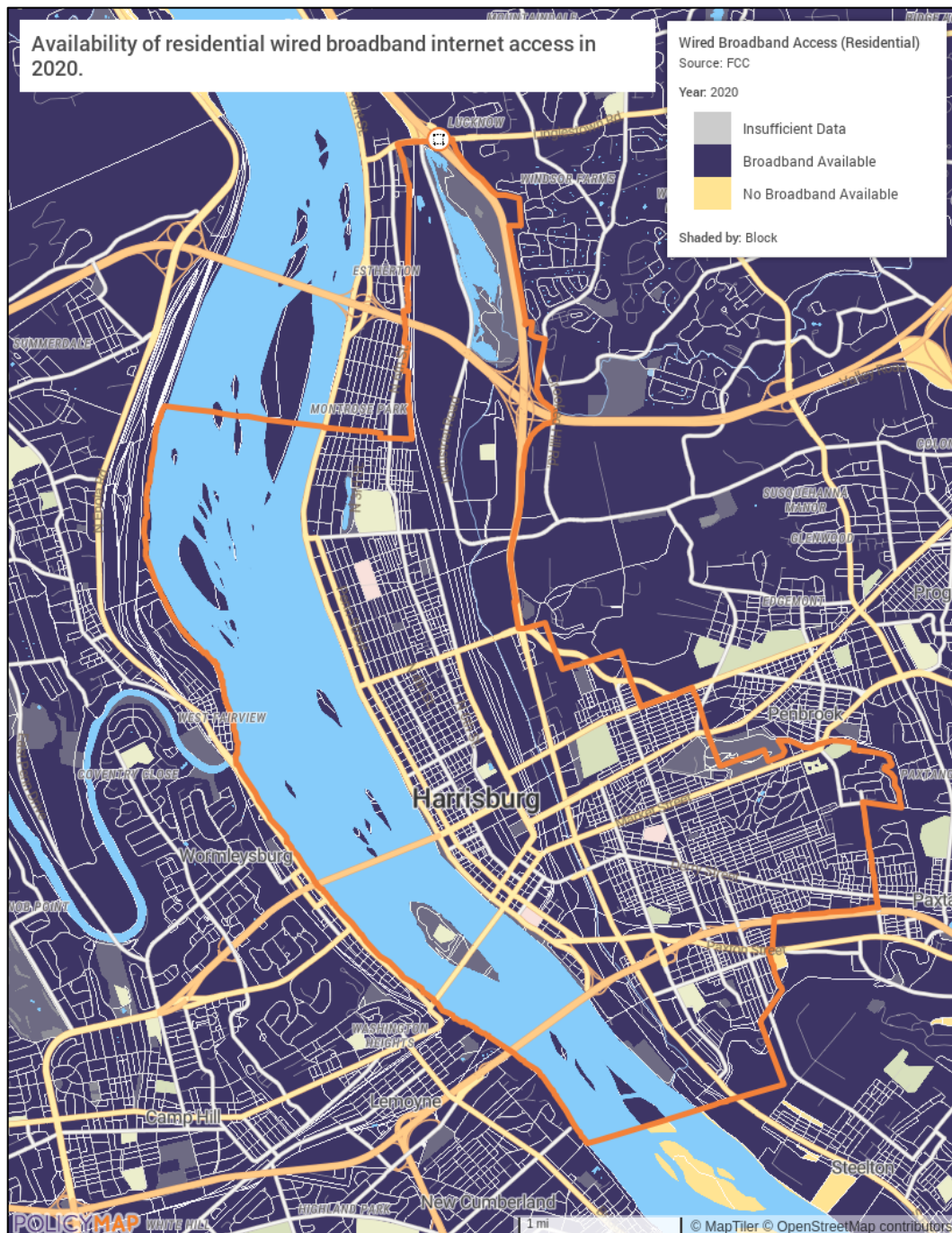
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

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

Internet is an essential communications and information platform that allows users to take advantage of the increased interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and day to day utility. Reliable access to the internet is becoming a necessity to thrive in the modern economic environment. Communities that lack broadband access struggle to keep pace with the country. Locations without broadband access impedes its population's ability to take advantage of the educational and entrepreneurial opportunities available online. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking.

The City of Harrisburg does not have significant gaps in broadband coverage in the residential areas. Most of the City has multiple options of internet providers, to include LMI areas. According to Broadband Now, the City has 99.4% broadband coverage and 19 broadband providers, 10 of which provide residential services. The average City household has at least two (2) options for broadband-quality Internet service; however, a small portion of the City still doesn't have access to more than one provider and may have to rely on low-grade wireless. (See broadband access map below).

The following map shows broadband access throughout the City. Broadband access is defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher. FCC data shows five (5) major infrastructure options within Harrisburg: cable, DSL, satellite, 5G, and fiber.



Broadband Access

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

Once broadband access has been obtained, it is important to ensure there is competition among service providers. Any resource that has a de facto monopoly on an area may not be incentivized to provide

standard and consistent services. Harrisburg has a total of ten (10) Internet providers offering residential service (Source: BroadbandNow). Xfinity, T-Mobile, Viasat, and HughesNet are the strongest providers in the City as far as coverage, all covering 99.1% of the city. The average Harrisburg household has two (2) options for broadband-quality Internet service. These providers frequently overlap around the City:

Xfinity (Cable)

T-Mobile (5G)

Home Telecom (Fiber, Cable, and DSL)

Viasat Internet (Satellite)

HughesNet (Satellite)

Verizon, (DSL, Fiber)

Earthlink (5G)

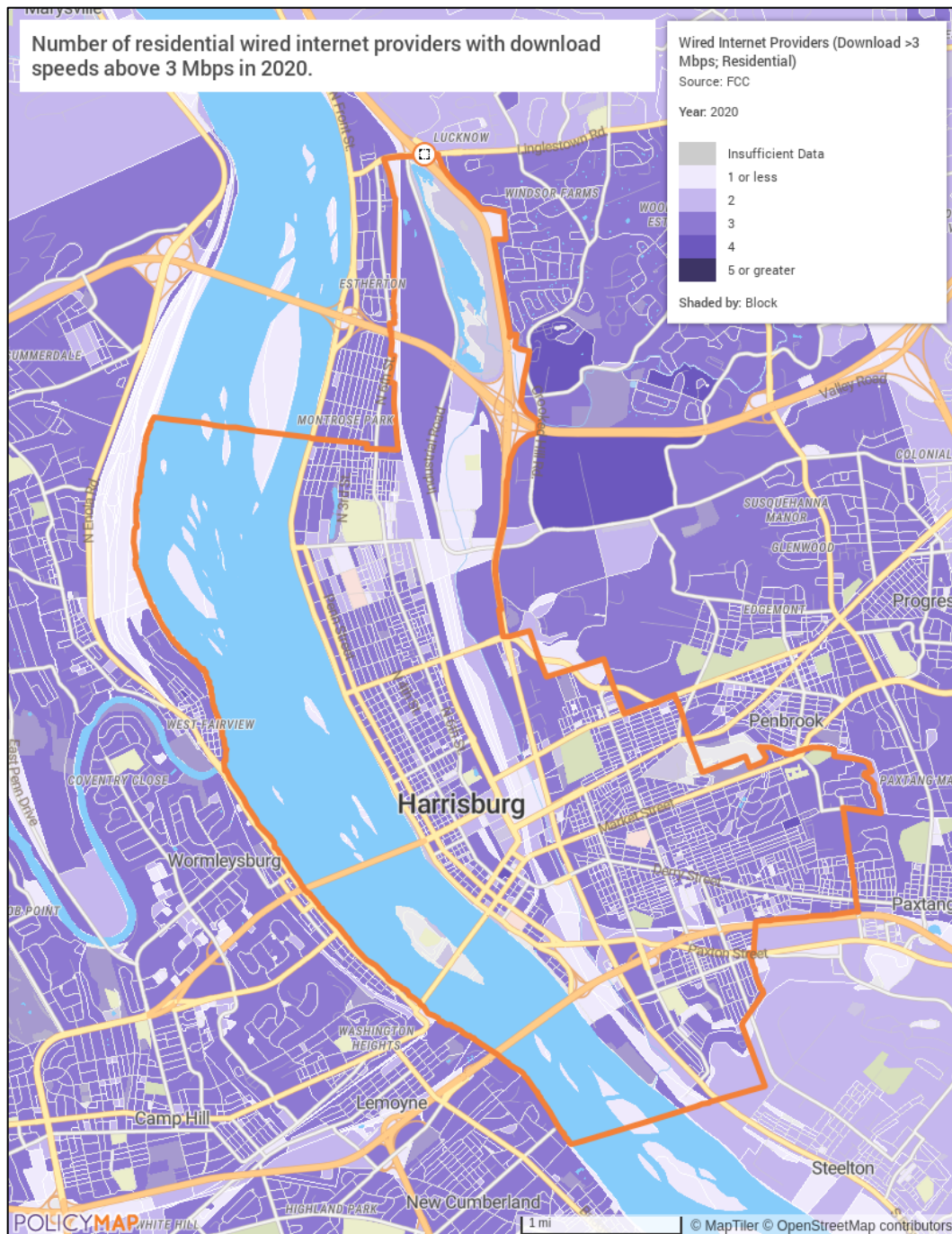
PA.net (Fixed Wireless)

Nittany Media (Fiber, Cable)

Interlync (Fixed Wireless)

Seven providers offer discounted home internet services through the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP). ACP is an FCC benefit program that helps ensure that households can afford the broadband they need for work, school, healthcare and more. The benefit provides a discount of up to \$30 per month toward internet service for eligible. Eligible households can also receive a one-time discount of up to \$100 to purchase a laptop, desktop computer, or tablet from participating providers if they contribute more than \$10 and less than \$50 toward the purchase price.

The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the residential areas in the city have two (2) options of high-speed internet with competitive providers, though there are some tracts with lower populations that only have access to one provider.



Highspeed Internet Providers

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

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

The City of Harrisburg is located in Dauphin County in the southcentral portion of Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna River. The region is rich in natural resources such as rivers, streams, tributaries, mountains, and wetlands.

According to Dauphin County's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), the region has increased risk for climate-based natural disasters, including drought, flooding, hurricanes and tropical storms, invasive species, landslide, pandemic, wildfires, tornadoes, and winter storms. The plan also named the following non-natural hazards: building or structure collapse, cyber terrorism, dam failure, hazardous materials release, opioid addiction response, transportation accidents, and utility interruption. Each of the named non-natural hazards are closely connected to natural hazards.

Flooding poses a serious risk to Dauphin County and the City of Harrisburg. Over 94% of municipalities in the state of Pennsylvania has been designated as flood-prone areas because they are located along lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks.

Severe weather events also pose serious risk to the region, including hurricanes, tropical storms, nor'easters, and severe winter weather. The regions have seen increasingly frequent occurrences of severe weather events. Though the city is located inland from the coast, it has still been impacted by multiple hurricanes and tropical storms.

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

According to the County's HMP, flooding can have wide-ranging impacts on the community. Approximately 7% of the county's building stock replacement value is located within the most serious flood risk areas. Flooding has the potential to cause serious destruction to the city's housing stock, roads, utilities and more. Flooding events can also make the area more vulnerable to other hazards such as disease outbreak and utility failure.

Dauphin County keeps a detailed record of the impacts of major weather events. Recorded impacts of hurricanes and tropical storms that have swept through the region include flooding, strong winds, utility outages, fallen trees causing damage to homes and vehicles, and even death in some rare cases. Housing stock tends to be more susceptible to damage from strong winds and flooding due to differences in construction compared to industrial structures. Mobile homes and high-rise buildings are particularly vulnerable to major weather events. As climate-based severe weather events become more and more frequent,

Low- and moderate-income residents in the area are incredibly vulnerable to the risks of these climate-based natural hazards. LMI households typically have fewer economic resources and are less able to

respond to a disaster without assistance. They are also less likely to be able to access available local, state, and federal assistance needed for recovery. Dramatic increases in utility or housing costs can put LMI households at risk of homelessness. Special populations such as people with disabilities, non-English speakers, and homeless individuals are disproportionately more likely to need additional support, such as medical equipment, access to evacuation information, or basic shelter.

For more information on local climate hazard risks and vulnerabilities, see Dauphin County's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is the City of Harrisburg's plan for housing and community development over the next five years of the Consolidated Plan. The plan outlines how the City intends to use CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds toward HUD's statutory goals of providing a suitable living environment and safe, decent and affordable housing for low- to moderate-income households and special need groups in Harrisburg.

Through both data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis and a robust citizen participation process that involved input from the community and stakeholder organizations, the City was able to identify the priority needs that exist in Harrisburg. The goals developed in the Strategic Plan address the priority needs over the plan period. The City does not target funding based solely on geographic requirements. Individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to directly benefit from direct services, while capital public improvements will target low/mod income areas.

The following are the six (6) priority needs and associated goals identified in the Strategic Plan. More details of the priority needs are given in the SP-25 and the goals are detailed in the SP-45.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure

1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure

1B Improve Access to Public Facilities

Public Services

2A Public Services

Removal of Slum and Blight

3A Demolition and Blight Removal

Affordable Housing Development & Preservation

4A Rental Housing Development

4B Homeownership Housing Development

4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab

Homelessness and Housing Services

5A Reduce Homelessness

Section 108 Loan Repayment

6A Section 108 Loan Repayment

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

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Harrisburg.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The City has a very diverse housing stock that includes single-family detached houses, 2-family houses and multi-family buildings. However, the vast majority of the housing stock consists of older units built before 1980. The commercial space throughout the City ranges from small retail stores to large office buildings in the downtown, many of which house government offices.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The City held a robust citizen participation process which helped to determine the housing and community development needs in Harrisburg. This included a presentation and discussion on low/mod areas in the City.</p> <p>The City, as a whole, is an LMI area with 70.84% of the residents classified as low-to moderate-income households (Source: HUD LMISD). With the except just a few of the City block group tracts, all qualify as low/mod tracts (a tract with an LMI population of 51% or more).</p>

Identify the needs in this target area.	Affordable housing development and preservation is a priority need in the City. The NA-10 has identified housing cost burden has the biggest housing issue by far, and the MA-10 reports that the housing stock in the City is very old. There are over 6,900 owner-occupied units (94%) and 11,700 renter-occupied units (86%) built before 1980 still in the City. Public infrastructure improvements such as roadways, sewers and public parks has been identified as a need as well as improvements to public facilities. Vital public services are a need to improve the quality of life for LMI and special need residents. Finally, the City has a need to address homelessness in Harrisburg.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are multiple opportunities that will improve the quality of lives for LMI households in the City. These include investments to preserve the affordable housing stock, improved parks and open spaces, improved streets and sidewalks, enhanced access to public facilities and more access to vital public services provided by local nonprofits and City programs.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The largest barrier to improvement is the general lack of resources to address all the needs in the plan, in particular the aging housing stock and public infrastructure. The cost of housing development has increased and available resources cannot meet this need adequately. The vast majority of housing in the City was built before 1980, and 70.84% are low/mod income households, making it difficult for many residents to maintain adequate housing conditions without financial assistance.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Harrisburg does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements as the majority of areas in the City are low/mod income. When planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly, they must meet income qualifications, as well as live in Harrisburg, in order to receive assistance from the program. In these instances, City staff and/or one of its partner agencies will complete an in-take and eligibility status review of the applicant before the activity is initiated.

When the City has identified public facilities and infrastructure improvement activities, the activities will serve a community or neighborhood. These activities are said to have an “area-wide” benefit. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible census block group tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Description	The City will expand access and make improvements to public facilities and infrastructure in low/mod areas of Harrisburg. The City is an urban center however much of the infrastructure is aging. Public facility improvements will include neighborhood facilities, community centers, and parks are recreational centers. Public infrastructure includes improvements to streets, sidewalks, water/sewer systems and ADA improvements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a robust community participation process and needs assessment to determine the priority needs in Harrisburg. The needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, local community development service providers and other interested stakeholders. A community survey was held that gave priority to public improvements. An in-depth analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also helped to determine public improvements as a high need in Harrisburg. Continued investments in low/mod residential areas of the City are needed as documented in the MA-50.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	2A Public Services
	Description	The City will fund public services that help to improve the quality of life for LMI and special need residents. These activities will include funding non-profit organizations in carrying out public service activities such as youth services, health services, employment training, senior services, and services for persons with disabilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City conducted a robust community participation process and needs assessment to determine the priority needs in Harrisburg. The needs identified in the Consolidated Plan were the result of input received by residents, local community development service providers and other interested stakeholders. A community survey was held that gave priority to essential public services that will improve the quality of life for LMI residents. An in-depth analysis of data provided in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis also helped to determine public services as a high need in Harrisburg.
3	Priority Need Name	Removal of Slum and Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	3A Demolition and Blight Removal
	Description	The City will address blight through acquisition of deteriorated properties and targeted demolition of blighted buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The housing in Harrisburg is very old. There are over 6,900 owner-occupied units (94%) and 11,700 renter-occupied units (86%) built before 1980. Properties that have not been maintained can deteriorate quickly. There is also a large amount of vacant units which are uninhabitable and will need to be demolished. A community survey was held and the removal of slum and blight was a priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	4A Rental Housing Development 4B Homeownership Housing Development 4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Description	The City will fund affordable housing development and preservation activities in Harrisburg. The City will address the priority need through homeowner rehabilitation activities; multi-family rehabilitation; homeownership assistance programs; CHDO supported housing development; and new construction of affordable rental housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Through the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, the City has identified housing cost burden has the biggest housing issue in Harrisburg. These are households paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs. An estimated 26.3% homeowners with a mortgage are cost burdened. Renters are more likely to experience cost burden as 42.2% are cost burdened. Increasing and/or preserving the affordable housing stock is an important strategy to helping keep housing costs down. Housing rehabilitation activities are also a high priority. There are over 6,900 owner-occupied units (94%) and 11,700 renter-occupied units (86%) built before 1980. LMI households often reside in older and aging housing units, and without assistance may lack the finances to maintain their homes.
5	Priority Need Name	Homelessness and Housing Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	5A Reduce Homelessness
	Description	The City has a goal to reduce and eliminate homelessness in Harrisburg. These activities are administered by CACH and include the management of HMIS data collection, emergency shelter operations, street outreach, rapid-rehousing rental activities and homeless prevention.

	Basis for Relative Priority	CACH reported in the 2021 PIT count for Harrisburg/Dauphin County that there were 358 persons that were counted homeless on one night of 1/27/2021. Worryingly, an estimated 10% were unsheltered and about 20% were children. Homeless prevention programs are needed to help individuals and families remain housed, especially for families with children. Emergency shelters are needed to meet this population and reduce instances where homeless persons are unsheltered and are dwelling in places that are not safe or not meant for habitation. A community survey was held and addressing homelessness was a priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Associated Goals	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Description	The City will make a loan repayment of principal and interest of HUD Section 108 loans used for 2000-2003 Capital Corridor infrastructure improvements and the David Dodd project at the corner of Cameron and Herr Street.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Section 108 Loan repayment is required as part of the loan agreement.

Narrative

After broad community and stakeholder outreach, the City has identified six (6) priority areas where the City will invest HUD community planning and development funds. 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. Addressing these priority needs will be the basis of the strategic plan over the next 5 years of the Consolidated Plan period.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>TBRA will be provided in response to the needs of LMI and homeless households identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rates of housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden as reported in the NA-10, especially for LMI renters. - The cost of rent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 26.6% from 2010 to 2020. - Increase in Fair Market Rents (FMR). - As reported in the MA-15, there is a shortage of affordable rental units for LMI households.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>The City uses ESG funds for its TBRA program so it is restricted to homeless or at-risk of homelessness individuals.</p>
New Unit Production	<p>New Unit Production will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited supply of decent, affordable housing for LMI households as housing cost burden is the biggest housing issue in the City. - High housing development costs. - The cost of rent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 26.6% from 2010 to 2020. - Increasing the affordable rental housing stock will help to keep housing costs down.
Rehabilitation	<p>Housing Rehabilitation activities will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The housing stock is aging. There are over 6,900 owner-occupied units (94%) and 11,700 renter-occupied units (86%) built before 1980 still in the City. - The cost of new construction and/or housing replacement is prohibitive for lower income households. - Condition of housing units. - Higher risk of lead-based paint hazards for older housing built before 1978.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Acquisition, including preservation will be provided in response to the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition for the purpose of rehabilitation and maintaining affordable housing.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

PY 2023 is the first year of the City's 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. The City of Harrisburg anticipates it will receive the following entitlement funding CDBG - \$1,882,270; HOME - \$527,547 and ESG - \$168,164. The City also anticipates receiving an estimated \$15,000 in CDBG and \$20,000 in HOME program income during the program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,882,270	15,000	0	1,897,270	7,589,080	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	527,547	20,000	0	547,547	2,190,188	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	168,164	0	0	168,164	672,656	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

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

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

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

The City has adopted a Harrisburg Land Bank ordinance, and its mission 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.

The latest information about these properties is held at the Land Bank offices.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Harrisburg	Government	Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Harrisburg Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Tri-County Housing Development Corp.	CHDO	Economic Development Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Dauphin County	Government	Planning	Region
United Way of the Capital Region	Non-profit organizations	Planning public services	Region
Tri-County OIC	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Sarah Jane Bentley Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Center for Independent Living of Central PA	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Better Together Central Pennsylvania	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Camp Curtin YMCA & East Shore YMCA	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Chris Franklin Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Christ Lutheran Church	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Christian Recovery Aftercare Ministry, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
East Shore YMCA	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Educational Stability for Foster Care Youth	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Fountain Gate Church & Ministries, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Fred Lee	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Full Circle Music, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Grandparents Involved From the Start, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Harrisburg Area Media Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Holistic Hands Community Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Justice House of Hope	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Kent Brothers Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Martin Luther King Baptist Church	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Education for Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Prayers in Action	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
The Salvation Army Harrisburg Capital City Region	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
The Cave Anti-Bullying Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Wesley Union AME Zion Church	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Mid Penn Legal Services	Legal Services	public services	Jurisdiction
Bro2Go, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Capital Region Literacy Council	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Dauphin County Library System	Government	public services	Jurisdiction
African American Chamber of Commerce of Central PA	Non-profit organizations	Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Color & Culture	Non-profit organizations	Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Christian Church United	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Shalom House	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Tears for Tarina	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Truemac Outreach Ministries, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Thrive Housing Services	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Beahive Affordable Housing Outreach, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Rental	Jurisdiction
BFW Group, LLC.	Developer	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
CCI Group Property Preservation	Developer	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Commonwealth Property Solutions, LLC.	Developer	Ownership Rental	Jurisdiction
Fernandez Realty Group	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Holloman Home Investments, LLC.	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

The strength of the current institutional structure is its long history of organizations working together and leveraging each other's programs, services and resources. DBHD works closely with all local governmental departments. On a federal and state government level, the City leverages funding sources that promote affordable housing and meet community development needs. At the local level, DBHD coordinates with several City offices including: the Bureau of Planning, Code Enforcement, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks, Recreation and Facilities. Having these bureaus and departments linked in a single administrative structure allows for a more uniform and coordinated approach to development and redevelopment activities.

The City also collaborates with the County and the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission for planning as well as public 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 and non-housing community development in a region with great need. The City's involvement on all levels of services allows for improved program coordination, the ability to offer varied activities and technical assistance where needed.

Public housing in Harrisburg is administered by Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA). HHA is responsible for public housing in the City of Harrisburg, and its programs and services are described and are an essential part of affordable housing in the Consolidated Plan. 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 to meet all underserved needs. The City does its best to coordinate with all partners to minimize overlap of services and facilitate more efficient use of resources. In any given year, the City will prioritize funds towards activities that meet the needs identified in the plan, and may not address every goal in each year of the Consolidated Plan.

The City has one Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) which is Tri-County Housing Development Corp (TCHDC). TCHDC's offices located in Harrisburg and offers its services in the City and Cumberland, Perry and Dauphin Counties. The strength of TCHDC is in its ability to fundraise dollars for housing rehabilitation and construction projects that benefit LMI persons and special needs households. TCHDC focuses on rehabilitating abandoned and blighted properties for the purpose of

affordable housing. These activities are funded with HOME and continue to successfully develop safe, decent housing for eligible households.

Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) is the local Continuum of Care (CoC), and is the lead for homeless programs and initiatives in the region. See further below for a description of services and strengths of the CoC.

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

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

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The homeless prevention programs in initiatives in Harrisburg are managed under the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC is carried out via a combination of member 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's work plan and the City's consolidated plan efforts.

While the City does not directly assist individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS with program, there several agencies located within the City that offer services to meet their needs. The Family Health Council of Central Pennsylvania (FHCCP) provides prevention, care, and supportive services and housing for infected individuals and their families. The Hamilton Health Center runs an HIV, Outreach and Patient Empowerment (HOPE) program. HOPE provides confidential HIV testing and whole health care. Services offered are HIV medical care, case work to start a plan and meet goals, education and outreach and Lab and pharmacy services that are available on site.

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 strong network of service providers in the City and the County. There are 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 need may exceed the availability of services. The gaps in the system are primarily associated with the lack of affordable housing, housing cost burden, low wages and limited employment opportunities for low-income and homeless persons.

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

In general, the largest gap in the delivery service system is a lack of resources to implement programs and services that will meet all the needs for the homeless and special needs population. The requests for assistance often exceeds the available funds offered by the City community planning and development grants.

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 is working to improve our service delivery system through recruitment of qualified individuals and the education and training of staff. The City has retained the services of a consultant to provide technical assistance to DBHD and to assist us in becoming more strategic with our investments of HUD resources.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,377,477	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,377,477	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100000 Persons Assisted
3	2A Public Services	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Services	CDBG: \$1,788,157	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted
4	3A Demolition and Blight Removal	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$1,496,454	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
5	4A Rental Housing Development	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$912,578	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit
6	4B Homeownership Housing Development	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$912,578	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	CDBG: \$2,246,784 HOME: \$912,578	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit
8	5A Reduce Homelessness			Homeless	Citywide, Low/Mod	Homelessness and Housing Services	ESG: \$840,820	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 75 Persons Assisted
9	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment			Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Section 108 Loan Repayment	CDBG: \$1,200,000	Other: 1

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City will make public infrastructure improvements or expand infrastructure in low/mod income areas. These activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer, and ADA improvements.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City will make public facility improvements in low/mod areas. These may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and community centers that serve those with special needs.
3	Goal Name	2A Public Services
	Goal Description	The City will invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs such as the elderly and persons with a disability.

4	Goal Name	3A Demolition and Blight Removal
	Goal Description	The City will fund activities that improve blighted areas through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight.
5	Goal Name	4A Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City will fund rental housing development activities for low- to moderate-income households. These activities will be carried out by local housing developers under the City housing programs and partner CHDOs.
6	Goal Name	4B Homeownership Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City will fund homeownership opportunities such as new construction of affordable homeowner housing and/or direct financial assistance for eligible first-time homebuyers.
7	Goal Name	4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City will fund homeowner housing rehabilitation activities to help preserve the housing stock of low- to moderate-income households. Small grants or loans will be awarded to make repairs for eligible single-family households. The goal will be to bring owner-occupied residences into compliance with City Building Codes and HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule throughout the City.
8	Goal Name	5A Reduce Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City will continue to fund homeless prevention, street outreach, rapid rehousing rental activities as well as support overnight shelter operations at the local shelter. These activities will be managed by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).
9	Goal Name	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Goal Description	The City will continue to make loan repayments of principal and interest for HUD Section 108 loans used for 2000-2003 Capital Corridor infrastructure improvements and the David Dodd project at the corner of Cameron and Herr Street.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City estimated that over the 5-year planning period, extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households will be assisted with affordable housing activities:

CDBG:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit

HOME:

Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

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

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Each HHA Community has a Resident Association, which includes a President, assigned to represent the community. The Resident Association Presidents together form the Resident Council to the HHA.

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

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

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

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

No, the HHA is not designated as troubled.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not Applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Harrisburg seeks a proactive role in promoting affordable housing and residential investment and has implemented a range of public policies that encourage affordable housing opportunities. In 2004, HUD adopted a policy requiring communities to identify and remove regulatory barriers to the provision of affordable housing. The city continues to work toward the removal of all public policies which have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment.

The City's 2023 Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice identified 15 impediments, one of which is related to local public policies. Impediment 13 calls out the city's outdated zoning code, which are traditional and create undesirable, inflexible, and inefficient economic and use segregation in the city.

Each of the other impediments outlined in the AI relate to social and economic factors, rather than public policies. However, these impediments are still barriers to affordable housing. The impediments listed are as follows:

16. Low Median Household Income
17. Large Number of Absentee Landlords
18. Adequate Access to Mortgage Counseling
19. Older Housing Stock
20. Deferred Housing Maintenance
21. High Number of Vacant Housing Units
22. Growing Amount of Overcrowded Housing
23. Low Home Values
24. Long Waiting List for Public Housing
25. Limited Property Tax Base
26. Growing and High Percentage of Housing Cost Burdened Households
27. Limited Demand for Housing Construction and Housing Surplus
28. Outdated Zoning Code
29. Shortage of Beds for the Homeless
30. Reduction of Housing Funds

Low median household incomes in the city limits housing access, particularly for LMI households. Incomes and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living and homeownership is even more out of reach for many residents. This can often lead to overcrowding, as households are forced to rent or buy units that are smaller than they need, and to long waiting lists for public housing as more residents need support from public housing to afford to live. This also contributes to the growing number of households that are considered to be cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. These impediments can also lead to a shortage of beds for the homeless as more people are forced into emergency housing crises.

Another major impediment to affordable housing is the older housing stock found throughout the city. More than 90% of units in the city were built before 1980. This leads to many additional impediments, such as deferred maintenance due to increasing costs of repair, lower home values which discourage developers and buyers, and limited demand for new construction. Absentee landlords tend to defer housing maintenance and neglect the needs of residents. Additionally, the city has the highest rental housing vacancy rate in the state, due to multiple factors, including decline in property values and deferred maintenance.

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

The city also has a limited property tax base, due to its unique role as the Pennsylvania State Capitol and the Dauphin County seat. There is an unusually high number of government owned parcels that do not pay property taxes. There has also been a decline in local and federal funding for housing related programs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City's AI identifies 15 impediments, one of which is related to local public policies. Impediment 13 calls out the city's outdated zoning code, which are traditional and create undesirable, inflexible, and inefficient economic and use segregation in the city (see list in the above section).

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

The City also plans to address housing needs through the implementation of the five-year Consolidated Plan. The City will continue to fund programs that increase and preserve existing housing stock quality and value. The City will continue to operate its Code Enforcement program, which seeks to balance affordable housing with public safety through the implementation of programs such as: the requirement of inspection when a property is transferred or sold, a rental program requiring inspections of rental housing every three years, and an exterior assessment of properties along Capital Corridors. These initiatives are designed to improve and protect health, safety, and quality of life in the City.

The City will also continue to fund programs that increase and preserve existing housing stock quality and value. The City and Redevelopment Authority will seek to obtain blighted properties for rehabilitation into affordable housing for low-income residents. The City will be exploring creating programs with

HOME funds to provide subsidy funding to developers to renovate vacant structures. The City is also exploring programs to assist first-time homebuyers with down payment assistance and closing costs and strategies to increase returns on investments when acquiring and renovating vacant housing units, especially for extremely low-income households.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City supports and benefits from efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Since 2000, the CACH has been the planning body for both the County and the City in order to qualify for HUD CoC funds.

CACH, through Downtown Daily Bread, runs a Drop-in Center for homeless clients, where staff can assess client needs and identify required services to assist in securing permanent housing. A Downtown Daily Bread case worker is available to perform case management services and move targeted populations towards permanent housing, including referral to public housing. Downtown Daily Bread offers additional services such as medical support and screening, assistance with obtaining photo identification, access to public benefits such as social security, and more.

Other agencies that participate in the CoC conduct outreach to homeless persons, including the YWCA, Bethesda Mission, Dauphin County Office of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities, Susquehanna Harbor Safe Haven, Isaiah 61 Ministries, and other charitable programs.

Valley Youth House conducts outreach to homeless youth, and Christian Churches United has an outreach worker who targets outreach to chronically homeless people. These agencies conduct regular outreach to homeless people living mostly in the City. Valley Youth House has had success in identifying homeless youth in northern Dauphin County. The agencies are partners of CACH. CACH has additional plans to continue to improve and expand coordinated efforts to reach out to homeless persons in the City, particularly unsheltered populations.

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

Emergency shelters are a vital, first-line resource for addressing homelessness by providing short-term stays to aid individuals and families in becoming stable, developing housing plans and support systems

necessary to overcome homelessness. There is one emergency shelter for men in the County offering 70 permanent beds and 25 overflow beds. There is also a winter outreach program that can serve up to 25 men. There are two emergency shelters serving up to 40 women and children. Additionally, there is a domestic violence shelter which can serve up to 16 women and children. Finally, there is one emergency shelter serving up to 17 families comprised of up to 55 individuals.

There are 12 transitional housing service programs in the County that work with homeless individuals and families for extended periods of time, often up to two years. A total of 176 individuals can be served at one time through the available transitional housing programs. ESG entitlement funding is expected to provide rental assistance/rapid rehousing to 75 households over the 5-year period. ESG entitlement funds will assist 2,500 homeless persons with emergency shelter over the 5-year period.

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

The City provides ESG funding to CACH to implement several policies to assist homeless person's transition to permanent housing and independent living. A portion of ESG funds is used by CACH so that service providers can use the HIMS system to share appropriate information and to screen for required services to assist individuals and families in obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible while strengthening case management. CACH is constantly making efforts to strengthen partnerships with public housing authorities in order to eliminate barriers and to increase access to subsidized housing for homeless individuals and families such as Shelter Plus Care. The Housing committee was successful in working with the Housing Authority of Dauphin County to prioritize placement of homeless people by using its selection preferences for homeless persons in their screening process. The Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA) is also involved with CACH's efforts and is working to expand involvement of Veterans Administration representatives in local planning for improved use of HUD VASH services. Finally, CACH's Homeless Prevention committee is working with Dauphin County to review discharge planning agreements with the county prison to ensure appropriate permanent housing for individuals who are at risk of homelessness.

The Coordinated Entry Tool targets chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, unaccompanied youth and unsheltered homeless people with disabilities. Homeless veterans and their families are targeted through the Veterans By-Name list. These tools ensure assistance and the transition to permanent house for these priority groups. The Home Run prioritizes the development and implementation of a Housing First Model in the CoC. Individuals and families in these target homeless groupings are placed in order of length of homelessness and vulnerability into a coordinated entry housing waitlist so that they receive priority consideration for openings. The CoC has reviewed this tool and

determined that it is effective. Case management and supportive housing using a Housing First model are proven strategies to help vulnerable populations successfully transition to and maintain permanent housing.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

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

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

CACH has a Homeless Prevention Committee, which is working on the expansion of the Representative Payee options in the community. The Representative Payee is tasked with keeping vulnerable people in their homes by ensuring their rents are paid. Additional goals for the Homeless Prevention Committee, as identified in the Home Run, are to ensure seamless communication and coordination of outreach with the Case Management Unit and its SOAR program, and the Assertive Community Treatment program. Other plans include documenting, disseminating, and promoting the use of best practices in expanding access to employment and employee support systems for people experiencing homelessness. CACH will continue to promote discharge planning agreements with the County jail, behavioral health facilities and hospitals. Currently, CACH has a partnership through Valley Youth House with Dauphin County Children and Youth, which provide services for adolescents who are leaving the foster care system.

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

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

The City's mission is to protect children and families from dangerous lead-based paint hazards (LBPH) and other household hazards. The City provides information on LBPH on its website and to any individual or household receiving rehab housing work.

The City also offers the Lead Safe Program which provides assistance to LMI families, as well as Rental Property Owners, in making their homes lead-safe for children. The Lead Safe Program has made over 800 homes lead-safe since 1995. The City Department of Building and Housing administers the Lead Safe Program, and some of the services include: window replacements, door replacements, paint stabilizers, minimal structural repair, and activities that identify and address health and safety hazards in the home. The program is not a rehab program. It is intended to eliminate or control lead-based paint hazards. However, some funding may be available for minor Non-Lead Healthy Home improvements and repair work.

the City plans to apply for a new round of HUD lead-based paint hazard control and Healthy Homes funding during the next application period. Because housing in Harrisburg is very old, the risk of lead based paint hazards will remain high.

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

An estimated 94% of homeowner housing and 86% of renter housing in Harrisburg were built before 1980. Homes built before 1978 pose a high risk of lead based paint hazards.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children under the age of 6 are at greatest risk for health problems caused by lead exposure. Exposure to lead can seriously harm a child's health and cause well-documented health effects, including damage to the brain and nervous system, slowed growth and development, learning and behavior problems, and hearing and speech problems. According to the most recent Pennsylvania Department of Health's 2020 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, almost 20% of the population age 6 and under were tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLL), of which 6.3% were positive (both confirmed and unconfirmed). This indicates a steady improvement from 2014 when 12.2% tested positive for EBLL (equal or greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter).

To continue this progress, the City plans to apply for a new round of HUD lead-based paint hazard control and Healthy Homes funding during the next application period. Because housing in Harrisburg is very old, the risk of lead based paint hazards will remain high.

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

All housing units assisted with the City's housing rehab programs built before 1978 receive LBPH inspections and individuals and families are provided information on health and safety hazards in the home. Homes that need remediation or removal of LBPHs are worked on by PA certified lead abatement contractors and workers. Certain criteria and qualifications apply, which are listed below:

- Property located within the Harrisburg city limits.
- Was built before 1978.
- Have a child under 6 years of age residing OR visiting a significant amount of time (minimum 60 hours a year) Or a pregnant female that resides in the property.
- Property Taxes and home insurance are current.
- Maximum income limits for qualifying families (contact DBHD for more info).
- The condition of the home and estimated costs are also considered.

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

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

The activities in this plan will work directly to reduce poverty and alleviate homelessness in the City. Public service programs are aimed at improving the quality of life for residents, affordable housing preservation programs will help with the rehab of housing and maintain living conditions that help LMI households avoid homelessness. ESG funds will go towards homeless prevention and rapid rehousing activities.

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

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

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

During this Consolidated Plan period, the City will select projects for funding that are designed to reduce the number of persons in poverty. DBHD will also collaborate with other City departments and local organizations that operate programs that similarly have a goal of reducing the poverty level in the City. Actions that the City may implement include:

- Targeting federal resources to neighborhoods that are low/mod and as a result may have a high poverty rate;
- Supporting public service programs that provide education, training, and services to low income households that encourage housing stability and improve the quality of life of residents;
- Continue to fund rehab activities for owners to maintain the condition of their homes which will prevent the risk of homelessness.
- Provide direct rental assistance for individuals and families at risk of homelessness.
- Provide assistance for special needs groups such as those with a disability, the elderly and individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS.

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's DBHD monitors CDBG, HOME and ESG subrecipients. In this monitoring process, the subrecipients 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.

In particular to the ESG program, the City strictly monitors activities that further the goals of the plan. The City works closely with CACH, which is responsible for administering the program. The City is responsible to oversee CACH while the agency monitors the grantees that they provide ESG resources to.

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 subrecipients. Desk reviews of DBHD files are reviewed before the on-site visit in order to collect previously submitted documents. During the site visit, a review of information, records, fiscal and data collection is done. The contract between the City and the organization acts as the guideline for the monitoring. The on-site monitoring includes confirmation that the agency has documentation for the following:

- 1) Expenditures and draws on their contract;
- 2) Compliance with procurement process (advertisement or solicitation);
- 3) Bid evaluation and award, subcontracts, subsidy restrictions;
- 4) Program income and/or required match as applicable;
- 5) Beneficiary information/documentation; and,
- 6) For HOME, affordability restrictions, documentation on HOME subsidy limits and price/value limits.
- 7) A follow up letter or visit is provided in which concerns and/or compliance is noted.
- 8) Organizations receiving funding are required to submit quarterly reports.

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. The frequency of site visits may increase if there are any issues found.

Housing Programs

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. The City's 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.

Action Plan

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

Introduction

PY 2023 is the first year of the City's 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. The City of Harrisburg anticipates it will receive the following entitlement funding CDBG - \$1,882,270; HOME - \$527,547 and ESG - \$168,164. The City also anticipates receiving an estimated \$15,000 in CDBG and \$20,000 in HOME program income during the program year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,882,270	15,000	0	1,897,270	7,589,080	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	527,547	20,000	0	547,547	2,190,188	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation and program income.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	168,164	0	0	168,164	672,656	PY 2023 is the first year of the ConPlan. The expected amount available for the remainder of the ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

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

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

The City has adopted a Harrisburg Land Bank ordinance, and its mission 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.

The latest information about these properties is held at the Land Bank offices.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$275,495	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$275,495	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
3	2A Public Services	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Public Services	CDBG: \$357,631	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
4	3A Demolition and Blight Removal	2023	2027	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$299,291	Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings
5	4A Rental Housing Development	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$182,516	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit
6	4B Homeownership Housing Development	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$182,516	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	Citywide, Low/Mod	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	CDBG: \$449,357 HOME: \$182,516	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
8	5A Reduce Homelessness			Homeless	Citywide, Low/Mod	Homelessness and Housing Services	ESG: \$168,164	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 15 Persons Assisted
9	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment			Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide, Low/Mod	Section 108 Loan Repayment	CDBG: \$240,000	Other: 1

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The City will make public infrastructure improvements or expand infrastructure in low/mod income areas. These activities may include improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer, and ADA improvements.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City will make public facility improvements in low/mod areas. These may include improvements to neighborhood facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and community centers that serve those with special needs.
3	Goal Name	2A Public Services
	Goal Description	The City will invest in public supportive services that address the needs of low- to moderate-income communities with particular emphasis on children and youth, unemployed and under-employed individuals as well as people with special needs such as the elderly and persons with a disability.
4	Goal Name	3A Demolition and Blight Removal
	Goal Description	The City will fund activities that improve blighted areas through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or a cause of blight.
5	Goal Name	4A Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City will fund rental housing development activities for low- to moderate-income households. These activities will be carried out by local housing developers under the City housing programs and partner CHDOs.
6	Goal Name	4B Homeownership Housing Development
	Goal Description	The City will fund homeownership opportunities such as new construction of affordable homeowner housing and/or direct financial assistance for eligible first-time homebuyers.
7	Goal Name	4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab

	Goal Description	The City will fund homeowner housing rehabilitation activities to help preserve the housing stock of low- to moderate-income households. Small grants or loans will be awarded to make repairs for eligible single-family households. The goal will be to bring owner-occupied residences into compliance with City Building Codes and HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule throughout the City.
8	Goal Name	5A Reduce Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City will continue to fund homeless prevention, street outreach, rapid rehousing rental activities as well as support overnight shelter operations at the local shelter. These activities will be managed by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).
9	Goal Name	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Goal Description	The City will continue to make loan repayments of principal and interest for HUD Section 108 loans used for 2000-2003 Capital Corridor infrastructure improvements and the David Dodd project at the corner of Cameron and Herr Street.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The PY 2023 Action Plan includes the following CDBG, HOME and ESG projects and activities that will be carried out during the first program year of the 5-Year 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan. CDBG grant funds have a 20% grant cap for administration and a 15% grant cap for public services. HOME grant funds have a 10% grant cap for administration and 15% of grant funds set-aside for CHDOs. The ESG program has a 7.5% grant cap for admin.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration (2023)
2	CDBG Public Services (2023)
3	CDBG Public Facilities & Infrastructure (2023)
4	CDBG Housing Programs (2023)
5	CDBG Emergency Demolition (2023)
6	CDBG Section 108 Loan Payments (2023)
7	HOME Administration (2023)
8	HOME CHDO Set-Aside 15% (2023)
9	HOME Non-CHDO Housing Development (2023)
10	ESG23-Harrisburg

Table 59 – Project Information

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

The City of Harrisburg identified in its 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan the need for affordable housing for all residents of the City. According to the Needs Assessment (NA) and Market Analysis (MA), cost burden is the biggest housing problem in Harrisburg. The issue is present in both owners and renters in the City, in particular extremely-low and low-income households.

The City of Harrisburg has historic and older homes and there is a high need for rehabilitation work throughout the City to maintain these homes. Over 90% of owner-occupied housing and 85% of renter-occupied housing units were built before 1980. Older homes are more likely to have deferred maintenance and be occupied by lower income families with limited financial resources, and this is a citywide need that has to be addressed. Older homes built before 1978 pose a higher risk for lead-based paint hazards.

The City has identified public facilities and infrastructure improvements, including but not limited to streets, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, and assistance with improvements to neighborhood facilities that house nonprofit organizations that work to benefit the community. These activities are funded by CDBG and target low/mod income areas.

The City has a need to improve the quality of life for low- to moderate-income individuals and households and special need groups with vital supportive public services. These services may include youth programs, senior health and wellness programs, services for persons with a disability and health services. Public services are funded by CDBG, however there is a total 15% grant cap allowable to these types of activities.

There is a need to assist persons experiencing homelessness or are at-risk of homelessness. Resources are needed to stabilize housing after individuals or families experience homelessness or a housing crisis. These can be addressed by service providers assisting clients with appropriate housing and supportive service solutions.

Obstacles to addressing underserved needs include limited resources available to fully serve all populations. The City will also need the help of citizens and local stakeholder to identify unmet needs and underserved groups.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Table 60 – Project Summaries

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities 2A Public Services 3A Demolition and Blight Removal 4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab 6A Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Public Services Removal of Slum and Blight Affordable Housing Development & Preservation Homelessness and Housing Services Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Funding	CDBG: \$376,454
	Description	Administration of the CDBG program Citywide in PY 2023.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Administration of the CDBG program.
2	Project Name	CDBG Public Services (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	2A Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$282,341
	Description	CDBG Public Services activities will include services for low- to moderate-income households throughout the City with an emphasis on the elderly, children and youth and special needs individuals.

	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include funding to provide public services for low- to moderate-income households throughout the City with an emphasis on seniors, children and youth and special needs individuals. Services and service providers will be identified through an RFP process.
3	Project Name	CDBG Public Facilities & Infrastructure (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$400,409
	Description	The City will provide for improvements to public facilities and infrastructure through activities that will be carried out in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods throughout the City.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, Low/Mod
4	Planned Activities	Funding to implement various public improvements to the City including sidewalks and ADA curb cuts, street improvements, park and rec facility improvements as well as improvements to various public facilities throughout the City.
	Project Name	CDBG Housing Programs (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	CDBG: \$374,066

	Description	CDBG housing programs will provide for grant funding for repairs to owner-occupied housing units of low- to moderate-income residents. Funding includes program income of \$15,000.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 LMI Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will be to provide funding for grants or loans to 20 low- to moderate-income homeowners for repairs to bring single-family, owner-occupied residences into compliance with City Building Codes and HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule throughout the City.
5	Project Name	CDBG Emergency Demolition (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	3A Demolition and Blight Removal
	Needs Addressed	Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	CDBG: \$224,000
	Description	The City will fund activities that improve blighted areas through demolition of existing vacant structures that are imminently dangerous or are a cause of blight.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings
	Location Description	Citywide, Low/Mod
6	Planned Activities	Planned activities will be demolition of sites for the removal of slum and blight.
	Project Name	CDBG Section 108 Loan Payments (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	6A Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Needs Addressed	Section 108 Loan Repayment

	Funding	CDBG: \$240,000
	Description	The City will make a loan repayment of principal and interest of HUD Section 108 loans used for 2000-2003 Capital Corridor infrastructure improvements and the David Dodd project at the corner of Cameron and Herr Street.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other: 1
	Location Description	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Planned Activities	Section 108 Loan Payment
7	Project Name	HOME Administration (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	4A Rental Housing Development 4B Homeownership Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$52,755
	Description	Administration of the PY 2023 HOME program.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Admin of the PY 2023 HOME program.
8	Project Name	HOME CHDO Set-Aside 15% (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	4A Rental Housing Development 4B Homeownership Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$79,132

	Description	The City has set aside 15% of the annual HOME allocation for CHDO affordable housing development activities that will benefit low- to moderate-income households.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include rental housing development through CHDO activities.
9	Project Name	HOME Non-CHDO Housing Development (2023)
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	4B Homeownership Housing Development 4C Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$415,660
	Description	The City will fund new opportunities for homeownership and homeowner housing preservation activities for eligible low- to moderate-income households in the City. Funding includes program income of \$20,000.
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
10	Planned Activities	New affordable homeownership housing opportunities and homeowner housing rehab.
	Project Name	ESG23-Harrisburg
	Target Area	Citywide, Low/Mod
	Goals Supported	5A Reduce Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Housing Services
	Funding	ESG: \$168,164

	Description	The ESG 2023 Allocation will be for homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, street outreach, emergency shelter and HMIS support. These activities will be managed by Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH).
	Target Date	9/30/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 500 extremely low- to very low-income households with homeless prevention and homeless overnight shelter operations. An estimated 15 households with homeless prevention through rapid rehousing rental activities.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	ESG planned activities include: Admin for ESG program (7.5%): \$12,612 HMIS support: \$25,000 Emergency Shelter Operations (CACH shelter facilities) and Street Outreach: \$100,898 Rapid Rehousing: \$29,654

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

With the except just a few of the City’s block group tracts, all qualify as LMI areas (a population with an LMI population of 51% or more). The City, as a whole, is an LMI area with 70.84% of the residents classified as low-to moderate-income households. The City of Harrisburg does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements. Individuals or households must meet income qualifications in order to receive direct assistance from activities and services in the CDBG program. Direct assistance activities are those such as affordable housing program activities like housing rehab for qualified households or public services targeted towards LMI persons or households.

For eligible activities such as public facilities & infrastructure improvements the City will be targeting low-to moderate-income identified block group tract areas in need. See below on how the City will determine these areas.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide, Low/Mod	100

Table 61 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City is implementing all of its HUD-funded programs across the City based on the needs identified through the planning process, the grant requests of sub recipients and to residents with the greatest needs.

The City does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements, even though a vast majority of areas in the City are low/mod. As mentioned earlier, when planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly, they must meet income qualifications, as well as live in Harrisburg, in order to receive assistance from the program. In these instances, City staff and/or one of its partner agencies will complete an in-take and eligibility status review of the applicant before the activity is initiated.

When the City has identified public facilities and infrastructure improvement activities, the activities will serve a community or neighborhood. These activities are said to have an “area-wide” benefit. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible census block group tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are at least 51% low- to moderate-income.

To determine these block group tracts, the City will be utilizing HUD CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has defined the eligible tracts within the

jurisdiction. The identified census block group tracts that are considered low-moderate income can be found on the HUD Exchange website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>

As of 2022 LMISD data, all block group tracts within the City, with the exception four tracts (020100.2, 020900.1, 020900.4, 021700.4) are low/mod block tracts.

Discussion

Geographic Areas Including Areas of Low Income & Minority Concentration

Low-Income Families

A household is considered low-income if it earns less than 80% of the area median income. A tract has a concentration of low-income households if the tract median household income is less than 80% of the area median household income. The City's area median income is \$41,831 and low-income is estimated at \$33,464. A concentration of low-income tracts are primarily found in the north central areas, almost all the western tracts along the Susquehanna River and in the south and southeast areas of the City between Market Street and US-83. The majority of tracts in the City have a concentration of low-income households.

Race/Ethnicity

For the purposes of this analysis, a concentration is any census tract where the racial or ethnic minority group makes up 10% more than the Citywide average. More information about race/ethnicity concentrations in the City can be found in the MA-50. Data was taken from the 2016-2020 ACS.

For Black, non-Hispanic households, the Citywide rate is 51.7% and a tract with a concentration would be 61.7% or more. Tracts with a concentration of Black, non-Hispanic households are found in the northcentral downtown areas of the City running north and south between N 3rd Street and N 7th St (420430209002, 420430209003, 420430255001, and 420430255002), as well as two southeastern tracts in the City (420430211001 and 420430211003).

For Asian, non-Hispanic households, the Citywide rate was 3.3% and a tract with a concentration would be 13.3% or more. There is one block group tract in the northwest (420430209004) along the river with a concentration of Asian persons. This tract is 21.9% Asian.

For Hispanic households, the Citywide rate was 23.6% and a tract with a concentration would be 33.6% or more. There were several tracts that have a concentration Hispanic persons, which were 420430211002 along the northeast border of the City, as well as several tracts in the southern part of the City (4204302001, 42043023001, 42043023002, 42043023003, 42043023004, 420430213005, 42043024001,

42043024002, 42043024003, 42043024004, and 42043025003.

There were no other minority groups (racial and ethnic) in Harrisburg with a concentration of the population living in a census tract. A full detail of areas with low income household and minority concentration is located in the MA-50 of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Harrisburg's priority is for affordable housing preservation and development of new housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income residents. Housing rehab activities will be administered by DBHD staff, and staff will also oversee affordable housing development activities opportunities for owners and renters. The City has also reserved 15% of HOME funds towards CHDO affordable housing development activities that will benefit low- to moderate-income households. Rapid Rehousing rental assistance will be provided for homeless or at-risk of homeless households through the ESG program.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	15
Non-Homeless	29
Special-Needs	0
Total	44

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	15
The Production of New Units	4
Rehab of Existing Units	25
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	44

Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

CDBG:

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit

HOME:

Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit

ESG:

Rapid Rehousing (rental assistance): 15 Household Housing Unit

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

HHA owns and manages 1,640 public housing units in eight separate communities: three high-rise towers for the elderly and five family communities. Additionally, over 80 scattered-site public housing family units are located throughout the City. The HHA also manages 1,274 Housing Choice Vouchers throughout the area.

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. The PHA's five-year Capital Fund Program Action Plan identifies plans to continue the development and preservation of its affordable housing stock. They plan to invest in improvements at the William Howard Day Homes, John A. F. Hall Manor, George A. Hoverter Homes, and Lick Tower. HHA also plans to invest in management and operational improvements at Hillside Village, Smith Homes, and Jackson Tower. HHA is identifying partners with a goal of adding more affordable housing to the Scattered Site program and a possible Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) conversion and/or LIHTC in order to provide funding for much needed improvements to the current properties.

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

HHA's 2022 PHA plan addressed the shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations including families below 30% AMI and 50% AMI, the elderly, persons with a disability and minority groups facing disproportionate needs. The following are strategies and actions planned by the PHA over the next five years to address the need for more affordable housing.

Actions planned for the PHA to maximize the number of affordable units available:

- Employ effective maintenance/management policies to minimize the number of public housing (PH) units off-line
- Reduce turnover time for vacated units
- Reduce time to renovate units
- Seek replacement of units lost to the inventory through mixed finance development & section 8 replacement housing resources
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction

- Undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the PHA, regardless of unit size required
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance of program
- Participate in the ConPlan

PHA shall increase the number of affordable units by:

- Applying for additional Section 8 units should they become available, including VASH and Section 811 funding
- Leveraging affordable housing resources through the creation of mixed-finance housing
- Pursuing housing resources other than PH or Section 8

Families at or below 30% of AMI:

- Exceed HUD federal targeting requirements for families at or below 30% of AMI in PH and in tenant-based section 8 assistance
- Employing admission preferences aimed at families with economic hardships
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work
- Ongoing permissive deductions for childcare for older children when family member works nights; actual cost of uniforms, tools or equipment

Families at or below 50% of AMI:

- Employ admissions preferences aimed at families who are working
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work
- Ongoing permissive deductions for childcare for older children when family member works nights; actual cost of uniforms, tools or equipment

Elderly:

- PHA shall target properties for conversion to specifically address elderly housing needs
- Shall affirmatively market to local nonprofit agencies that assist the elderly
- Apply for funding dedicated to housing the elderly
- Participate in the development of new housing units

Families with Disabilities:

- Carrying out the modifications needed in PH based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment
- Affirmatively market to local nonprofit agencies that assist families with disabilities
- Applying for funding dedicated to housing for disabled individuals

PHA will assist families of races and ethnicities with disproportionate needs by:

- Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs

Affirmatively further fair housing:

- Counsel & assist Section 8 tenants to locate units outside of areas of poverty/minority concentration
- Market the Section 8 program to owners outside areas of poverty/minority concentrations

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 Plans that are submitted to HUD. The Resident Relations Department at HHA 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. HHA is a “Standard Performer” and not designated as a troubled housing authority.

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

Introduction

The City supports and benefits from efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Since 2000, CACH has been the planning body for both the County and the City in order to qualify for HUD 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 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 duties as more clearly 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. This annual report is a measurement of the collective success of all the organizations involved in this initiative. CACH has standing committees which work to address the following areas of concern:

- Housing Committee: 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: Developing short and long term strategies to significantly prevent the occurrence of homelessness in our community.
- Planning & Resource Development Committee: Focuses on overall organizational planning and development
- Public Information and Education Committee: Focuses on increasing the community's awareness of homelessness and its devastating effect on individuals and families in our community
- Coordinate Entry Committee: Develops and implements the Coordinated Entry System (CES) for CACH
- Service Delivery and Data Committee: coordinates and develops partnerships with service providers/agencies to provide an effective system of supportive services to help prevent consumers from becoming homeless and reduce time they experience homelessness

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

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

The City supports and benefits from efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services to the homeless population through the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Since 2000, the CACH has been the planning body for both the County and the City in order to qualify for HUD CoC funds.

CACH, through Downtown Daily Bread, runs a Drop-in Center for homeless clients, where staff can assess client needs and identify required services to assist in securing permanent housing. A Downtown Daily Bread case worker is available to perform case management services and move targeted populations towards permanent housing, including referral to public housing. Downtown Daily Bread offers additional services such as medical support and screening, assistance with obtaining photo identification, access to public benefits such as social security, and more.

Other agencies that participate in the CoC conduct outreach to homeless persons, including the YWCA, Bethesda Mission, Dauphin County Office of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities, Susquehanna Harbor Safe Haven, Isaiah 61 Ministries, and other charitable programs.

Valley Youth House conducts outreach to homeless youth, and Christian Churches United has an outreach worker who targets outreach to chronically homeless people. These agencies conduct regular outreach to homeless people living mostly in the City. Valley Youth House has had success in identifying homeless youth in northern Dauphin County. The agencies are partners of CACH. CACH has additional plans to continue to improve and expand coordinated efforts to reach out to homeless persons in the City, particularly unsheltered populations.

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

Emergency shelters are a vital, first-line resource for addressing homelessness by providing short-term stays to aid individuals and families in becoming stable, developing housing plans and support systems necessary to overcome homelessness. According to the most recent 2020 HUD Housing Inventory County (HIC) report from the HUD Exchange website there are 6 emergency shelter service providers in the CoC area with 7 different facilities offering a variety of units for adults only or for families. There are a total of 79 family beds and 102 adult only beds for a total of 181 year-round emergency shelter beds. There are an additional 81 seasonal beds during the winter months and 2 additional overflow beds for domestic violence needs.

HUD HIC also reports there are 5 transitional housing service providers in the CoC area with 9 different

facilities offering a variety of units for adults only or for families. There are a total of 87 family beds and 54 adult only beds for a total of 141 transitional housing beds.

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

The City provides ESG funding to CACH to implement several policies to assist homeless person's transition to permanent housing and independent living. A portion of ESG funds is used by CACH so that service providers can use the HIMS system to share appropriate information and to screen for required services to assist individuals and families in obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible while strengthening case management. CACH is constantly making efforts to strengthen partnerships with public housing authorities in order to eliminate barriers and to increase access to subsidized housing for homeless individuals and families such as Shelter Plus Care. The Housing committee was successful in working with the Housing Authority of Dauphin County to prioritize placement of homeless people by using its selection preferences for homeless persons in their screening process. The HHA is involved with CACH's efforts. CACH is expanding involvement of Veterans Administration representatives in local planning for improved use of HUD VASH services. Finally, CACH's Homeless Prevention committee is working with Dauphin County to review discharge planning agreements with the county prison to ensure appropriate permanent housing for individuals who are at risk of homelessness.

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

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

employment, education, or youth needs

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

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

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

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

Introduction:

The City of Harrisburg seeks a proactive role in promoting affordable housing and residential investment and has implemented a range of public policies that encourage affordable housing opportunities. In 2004, HUD adopted a policy requiring communities to identify and remove regulatory barriers to the provision of affordable housing. The city continues to work toward the removal of all public policies which have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment.

The City's 2023 Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice identified 15 impediments, one of which is related to local public policies. Impediment 13 calls out the city's outdated zoning code, which are traditional and create undesirable, inflexible, and inefficient economic and use segregation in the city.

Each of the other impediments outlined in the AI relate to social and economic factors, rather than public policies. However, these impediments are still barriers to affordable housing. The impediments listed are as follows:

31. Low Median Household Income
32. Large Number of Absentee Landlords
33. Adequate Access to Mortgage Counseling
34. Older Housing Stock
35. Deferred Housing Maintenance
36. High Number of Vacant Housing Units
37. Growing Amount of Overcrowded Housing
38. Low Home Values
39. Long Waiting List for Public Housing
40. Limited Property Tax Base
41. Growing and High Percentage of Housing Cost Burdened Households
42. Limited Demand for Housing Construction and Housing Surplus
43. Outdated Zoning Code
44. Shortage of Beds for the Homeless
45. Reduction of Housing Funds

Low median household incomes in the city limits housing access, particularly for LMI households. Incomes and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living and homeownership is even more out of reach for many residents. This can often lead to overcrowding, as households are forced to rent or buy units that are smaller than they need, and to long waiting lists for public housing as more residents need support from public housing to afford to live. This also contributes to the growing number of households that are considered to be cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. These impediments can also lead to a shortage of beds for the homeless as more people are forced into emergency housing crises.

Another major impediment to affordable housing is the older housing stock found throughout the city. More than 90% of units in the city were built before 1980. This leads to many additional impediments, such as deferred maintenance due to increasing costs of repair, lower home values which discourage developers and buyers, and limited demand for new construction. Absentee landlords tend to defer housing maintenance and neglect the needs of residents. Additionally, the city has the highest rental housing vacancy rate in the state, due to multiple factors, including decline in property values and deferred maintenance.

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

The city also has a limited property tax base, due to its unique role as the Pennsylvania State Capitol and the Dauphin County seat. There is an unusually high number of government owned parcels that do not pay property taxes. There has also been a decline in local and federal funding for housing related programs.

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

The City's AI identifies 15 impediments, one of which is related to local public policies. Impediment 13 calls out the city's outdated zoning code, which are traditional and create undesirable, inflexible, and inefficient economic and use segregation in the city (see list in the above section).

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

The City also plans to address housing needs through the implementation of the five-year Consolidated Plan. The City will continue to fund programs that increase and preserve existing housing stock quality and value. The City will continue to operate its Code Enforcement program, which seeks to balance affordable housing with public safety through the implementation of programs such as: the requirement of inspection when a property is transferred or sold, a rental program requiring inspections of rental housing every three years, and an exterior assessment of properties along Capital Corridors. These initiatives are designed to improve and protect health, safety, and quality of life in the City.

The City will also continue to fund programs that increase and preserve existing housing stock quality and value. The City and Redevelopment Authority will seek to obtain blighted properties for rehabilitation into affordable housing for low-income residents. The City will be exploring creating programs with HOME funds to provide subsidy funding to developers to renovate vacant structures. The City is also exploring programs to assist first-time homebuyers with down payment assistance and closing costs and strategies to increase returns on investments when acquiring and renovating vacant housing units, especially for extremely low-income households.

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

As documented in the Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, the City faces many significant challenges to meeting the needs of the underserved. 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 low- to moderate-income households;
- Demolishing buildings that present risks to public safety, create blight and deter economic renewal;
- Support social service agencies that provide critical programming and support for low- to moderate income individuals; 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

The City is utilizing most of our HOME funds and a significant amount of CDBG funding to assist existing low- to moderate-income homeowners with maintaining the exiting housing stock. All HOME-assisted projects must remain affordable to and occupied by low and/or moderate-income households according to the minimum period of affordability for HOME-assisted units.

The City continues to monitor its past and current sub-recipients to ensure their compliance with the long-term affordability requirements of the HOME program.

Additionally, the City will do the following to foster and maintain affordable housing:

- Participate in the Dauphin County First-Time Homebuyer's Program, which provides second or subordinated loans to eligible first-time homebuyers of Dauphin County homes;
- Outreach to City employers and new City hires to encourage purchase of existing housing units;
- Continue to address predatory Lending by partnering with Task Force of South Central Assembly

for Effective Governance;

- Attend City and regional homebuyer expos; and,

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

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

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

In case of identified lead-based paint hazards, the City has qualified professionals in place prepared to perform lead-based paint hazard evaluation, and control intervention work. In case of lead poisoning or elevated blood lead levels in young children, the City will refer families to Hamilton Health Center (HHC). The City has developed a strong partnership with HHC to test children under the age of 6 years for blood lead levels. The City purchased two lead analyzers for HHC's use. HHC is a key partner in addressing lead-based paint hazards with the City.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The activities in this plan will work directly to reduce poverty and alleviate homelessness in the City. Public service programs are aimed at improving the quality of life for residents, affordable housing preservation programs will help with the rehab of housing and maintain living conditions that help LMI households avoid homelessness. ESG funds will go towards homeless prevention and rapid rehousing activities.

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

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

partners.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

DBHD makes efforts to work closely with all governmental departments. On a federal and state government level, the City leverages other funding sources through the use of HUD funds to promote affordable housing and meet community development needs. At the local level, DBHD coordinates with several City Departments which are linked in a single administrative structure that allows for a more uniform and coordinated approach to redevelopment activities. The City also collaborates with the County and the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission for planning as well as human and homeless services. DBHD staffs are connected to numerous boards and committees of non-profit organizations which provide a broader context for program activities. 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 the Harrisburg Housing Authority (HHA). HHA is responsible for all aspects of 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 DBHD 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.

Having additional CHDOs in the City is another gap. Over the Consolidated Plan period, the City will continue to explore new opportunities to cultivate relationships with CHDO's.

Finally, DBHD is working to enhance our delivery of our services to our residents. We are considering several strategies that will strengthen our service delivery, fiscal oversight, file management, monitoring and reporting. The City has identified new experienced staff and will continue to recruit new staff with the requisite qualifications to implement these improvements. We have also retained the services of a consulting firm that specializes in community development and the rules and regulations of the various HUD programs DBHD oversees.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social

service agencies

The City launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with various City departments, the HHA, community stakeholders, local non-profit service providers and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within the 5-Year Consolidated Plan that will be carried out in this 2023 Action Plan, which is the first year of the plan period.

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

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

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This section describes the program specific requirements of the CDBG, HOME and ESG program.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	15,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	15,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. 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.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

The City does not use HOME funds in any other manner than those described in Section 92.205. The City's HOME program recapture/resale provision has been uploaded into the AD-25 grantee unique appendices.

2. 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:

Direct Homeowner Assistance: The City uses its HOME funds to assist low to moderate-income households with homeowner rehabilitation. Homeowners are selected on a first come, first served basis. Information on this program is available on the City website and at DBHD offices. Homebuyers provided HOME funds for rehab or down payment and closing cost assistance who transfer ownership of the property during the affordability period are subject to "recapture of net proceeds. The affordability period will be based on the total amount of HOME funds provided. The recapture option can be found at CFR 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(5)(ii)(A)(4), recapture of net proceeds; owner investment returned first.

If the homebuyer **transfers title** of the property during the affordability period, they will be required to pay the City the total direct HOME assistance provided; the homebuyer will not be required to repay more than the net proceeds of the sale. The term "net proceeds" is defined as the sale price less the balance due on the first mortgage and special liens due; the expenses of sale; and the value of the homebuyer's initial investment in the home (down payment and any capital improvements made by the homeowner). If there are no net proceeds, repayment is not required and the HOME Program requirements are considered to be satisfied. In the event the net proceeds are greater than the remaining balance of the total direct HOME assistance provided, the homebuyer will retain the excess net proceeds.

If the homebuyer **ceases to occupy** the home, leases the home or converts the home to non-residential use, the full HOME investment in the activity are subject to repayment.

Developer Assistance: The City also uses its HOME funds to assist non-profit, CHDO and for-profit developers to develop affordable housing for low to moderate income (below 80% AMI) households. The City selects developers through an RFP process with a committee to review and rank the proposals based on established criteria. Notices of availability of funds are advertised on the City website, in newspapers and at DBHD offices. When the City uses HOME funds to assist with the cost of construction of affordable housing units, the City will use the **Resale Restrictions** to ensure that HOME funds are used to preserve affordability. The affordability period will be based on the total

amount of HOME funds used. The homebuyer must sell to another Low-Income homebuyer, with the home being affordable to the new buyer. The new homebuyer may not pay more than 35 percent of gross income for Principal, Interest, Taxes and Insurance. The City may permit the new homebuyer to assume the City loan and affordability restrictions and not require the repayment of the HOME subsidy. The HOME subsidy would be transferred to the new buyer in the form of a deferred repayment down-payment assistance loan.

If the homebuyer decides to sell the house, they will be allowed a fair return plus any cash down payment and the cost of any capital improvements made to the home by the seller. A fair return is defined as the lesser of a 4% annual appreciation on the original purchase price OR the original purchase price of the home as adjusted by the annual average CPI as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The last recorded purchase price will generally be the minimum restricted price at the time of resale. Neither the minimum nor the maximum restricted resale price is guaranteed to the owner.

3. 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:

When the City decides to use HOME funds to assist a household in the purchase of a unit, the City will use the recapture provision as outlined above. The City will place a deed restrictions and long-term affordability mortgage and loan agreement on all properties where the City has invested HOME funds.

4. 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 will not use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

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

The City provides its ESG funding to CACH, which is a CoC and has written standards on the use of ESG funds as required by the Homeless Act and the requirements of being a CoC. The City also developed its own ESG Written Standards, which are attached to this document. These standards are also summarized below:

Street Outreach: Essential Services related to reaching out to unsheltered homeless individuals and families, connecting them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services, and providing them with urgent, non-facility-based care. Eligible costs include engagement, case management, emergency health and mental health services, transportation, and services for special populations. See 24 CFR 576.101.

Emergency Shelter: Renovation, including major rehabilitation or conversion, of a building to serve as an emergency shelter for at least 3 or 10 years. Essential Services, including case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation, and services for special populations. Shelter Operations, including maintenance, rent, repair, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food, furnishings, and supplies necessary for the operation of the emergency shelter. See 24 CFR 576.102.

Homelessness Prevention: Housing relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent the individual or family from moving to an emergency shelter, a place not meant for human habitation, or another place described in the homeless definition. See 24 CFR 576.103.

Rapid Re-Housing: Housing relocation and stabilization services and/or short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals or families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. See 24 CFR 576.104

Data Collection (HMIS): ESG funds may be used to pay for the costs of participating in and contributing to the HMIS designated by the Continuum of Care for the area. More information about using an HMIS is available on the HMIS page. See 24 CFR 576.107

Administration: Up to 7.5 percent of a recipient's allocation can be used for Administrative activities. These include general management, oversight, and coordination; reporting on the program; the costs of providing training on ESG requirements and attending HUD-sponsored ESG trainings; the costs of

preparing and amending the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and CAPER.

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

CACH services as the CoC in the region and has developed a Coordination System and Assessment Plan for the benefit of families and individuals experiencing homelessness in the City and the County. The Coordinated Assessment is based on Written Standards for eligibility, prioritization and outcomes.

- 3. 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 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. City funds HMIS provided by CACH.

- 4. 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.**

576.405(a), through its participation and use of ESG funding of CACH programming. CACH is a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization that consists of over 70 organizations, agencies, churches and other non-profits, that mobilizes its resources to help individuals and households who are homeless, or are dangerously close to becoming homeless. CACH is a HUD Continuum of Care grant recipient.

- 5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.**

The following summarizes ESG performance standards adopted by CACH and accepted by the City. CACH's 10-year goals include the following actions to reduce homelessness:

- To strengthen the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness in providing leadership and an organizational structure for the community to implement a coordinated plan utilizing the Housing First Model to end homelessness.
- Continuum wide coordinated outreach, entry, assessment and referral system
- Increase and preserve existing affordable housing

- Increase access to and availability of supportive services
- To increase the community's awareness of homelessness upon individuals and families and to generate their support and participation in the unified efforts of the coalition to
- Prevent and end homelessness in our community
- To develop short and long term strategies to significantly prevent the occurrence of homelessness in our community

The following summarizes ESG performance standards adopted by CACH and accepted by the City. CACH's one year goals include the following actions to reduce homelessness:

- 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;
- Increase HMIS usage;
- Track unaccompanied children/youth;
- Administer client satisfaction survey;
- Conduct Project Homeless Connect;
- Update its website on services and for greater connectivity;
- Facilitate a standing Prevention Committee;
- Implement a Coordinated Assessment and Homeless resource priority standards; and,
- Review institutional discharge plans to permanent housing.

CACH's one year goals include the following actions to reduce homelessness:

- Continue the work of the Housing committee;
- Serve as the local lead agency for PHFA-funded developments;
- Develop a resource plan and instructional materials to engage local funding sources;
- Increase HMIS usage;
- Track unaccompanied children/youth; and,
- Update its website on services and for greater connectivity.

Discussion

The City does not plan to use subrecipients to undertake housing development activities. We will identify developer partners through an RFP process. In the event that the City uses a subrecipient, the City certifies that the Resale / Recapture provisions as outlined in the Annual Action Plan will be used by any subrecipient of HOME funds.

HOME funds to assist low to moderate-income (below 80% AMI) households with homeowner rehabilitation. Homeowners are selected on a first come, first served basis. The City uses the HOME

affordable homeownership limits for Dauphin County as provided by HUD to determine eligibility. Information on this program is available on the City website and at the offices of the Department.

The City also uses its HOME funds to assist non-profit, CHDO and for-profit developers to develop affordable housing for low to moderate income (below 80% AMI) households. The City selects eligible developers through an RFP process with a committee to review and rank the proposals based on established criteria. Notices of availability of funds are advertised on the City website, in newspapers and at the Department offices.