

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Dauphin County, Pennsylvania is a recognized entitlement entity by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The County originally received this designation in 2001, making Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funds available to the County. As required under Federal regulations for the utilization of these funds, Dauphin County must prepare a 5-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) on a rotating 5 year schedule along with an Annual Action Plan. Completion, submittal and approval of the CP will allow Dauphin County to utilize HUD funds for housing, community and economic development projects and programs across the County. The completion of the CP will permit the County to utilize funds for the time period between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2021.

The purpose of this CP is to collect critical demographic, socio-economic and housing data for analysis. This is combined with information provided through research and interaction with key stakeholders and County residents to characterize current conditions and trends in the County, as well as to assist in identifying potential community development actions. The CP will cover all municipalities included in the County except for the City of Harrisburg which is an entitlement community as defined by HUD and receives its own HUD funding allocation. The CP will review information on the four categories of analysis described by HUD: Housing, Homelessness, Special Needs and Community Development.

The following plan will lay out the County's plan to continue to work with and strengthen its partnership with local housing and public service providers as part of its ongoing strategy to tackle housing issues and homelessness across the County. The County will continue its efforts among its departments and partners such as Tri-County Planning, the Continuum of Care, Tri-County Housing Development Corporation (HDC) and the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin. The plan will also address the public facility and infrastructure issues and objectives the County is facing. This will include explaining the plan to address these issues and the utilization of County resources in addition to HUD provided funding to implement necessary plans, programs and projects.

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

Dauphin County will continue to follow previously implemented performance measurements prescribed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. All activities funded in fiscal year 2017 will address one of these three primary objectives.

1. Create suitable living environment
2. Provide decent affordable housing
3. Create economic opportunity

In addition, all funded activities will achieve one of the three following outcomes:

1. Improve availability/accessibility
2. Improve affordability
3. Improve sustainability

The activities and programs included in the 2017 Action Plan are consistent with the goals and objectives of Dauphin County's 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan. CDBG and HOME funds will be directed toward accomplishing the following:

1. To provide decent affordable housing.
2. To upgrade public infrastructure
3. To assist in the provision of public services
4. To assist first-time homebuyers

3. Evaluation of past performance

Dauphin County has continued to take proactive steps to address housing and community development needs across the County. The County has utilized its HUD funding to continue to foster and maintain affordable housing through the County's housing rehabilitation and public service programs. Dauphin County continues to push forward on a wide variety of infrastructure projects in coordination with local municipalities. Dauphin County intends to increase its diligence in regard to ensuring funds are being provided to communities whose regulatory activity including zoning and ordinance provisions align with values and objectives of HUD. Upon evaluation of past performance, however, the County seeks to increase its project implementation efficiency

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

As part of the County's ongoing efforts to notify and engage the public in the consolidated planning process the County held 2 outreach meetings at 2 separate locations in the County. These were both held on August 29th, 2016. The first meeting was held at 10:00am at the Dauphin County Department

of Community and Economic Development located at 112 Market Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The second was held at 3:00pm at the Halifax VFW on 2nd and Market Streets in Halifax, Pennsylvania. These meetings were advertised in a paper of local circulation inviting the public to come and participate in the CP development process. The purpose of these outreach meetings was to inform the public as to the CP development process and to receive public feedback through a survey which was specifically designed to collect information pertaining to a variety of items including housing, public services, public facilities, infrastructure, economic development and employment. The outreach event consisted of a brief presentation of the need for the CP and the CP process, an explanation of the public survey and a segment at the end to answer questions. The survey was provided in paper form at the meeting and a digital version was available online. In addition, paper copies were left at the County DCED office and the Northern Dauphin Human Services Center. In addition to the public outreach events the County also advertised the draft version for public review on Thursday, July 20, 2017 announcing that the public comment period would run from July 24, 2017 to August 14, 2017.

5. Summary of public comments

The County was greatly disappointed in the response to the public outreach events. Nobody from the public showed up at either event and no resident surveys were completed and submitted. This was greatly disheartening for County staff but further emphasized the need to significantly change the method of public notification historically utilized by the County. Changes to the public notification process are provided in the Citizen Participation section of this plan.

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

No comments received.

7. Summary

Dauphin County was disappointed with the public response and feedback after trying to engage the public in four different public meetings and two separate public survey attempts utilizing a variety of outreach methods and the fact that it was available in multiple formats. The County will continue to try to identify methods to get the public involved in the County's planning process.

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 | DAUPHIN COUNTY | Department of Community and Economic Development |
| HOME Administrator | DAUPHIN COUNTY | Department of Community and Economic Development |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Dauphin County manages and implements its own projects funded by HUD through a three member commission. The Commissioners of Dauphin County have empowered the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCDCED) to be the primary agency responsible for the planning, management, and implementation of all HUD funding the County receives. The DCDCED is the lead agency which manages the County's HUD entitlement programs including both CDBG and HOME funds. DCDCED has managed the County's HUD programs and funds since the county was designated an entitlement entity in 2001 and is the primary department responsible for community and economic development and initiatives across the County. In addition, DCDCED works in coordination with the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin to promote safe and available housing while attempting to address a variety of housing needs within the County.

As the local unit of government, Dauphin County is empowered to apply for and administer certain types of grants. Support from Dauphin County, expressed as a certification of consistency with the CP, may be all that is required for some activities. Other activities will involve the more direct participation of Dauphin County for funding, acquisition of land or buildings, or in convening meetings of various agencies to resolve differences or develop strategies on how to seize opportunities.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Dauphin County interviewed a variety of housing and human service providers as part of both the County's Assessment of Fair Housing and the Consolidated Plan development processes. Consultation included a wide variety of entities and individuals including; County department personnel, public service providers, transit providers, municipal representatives and the public. Consultation with agencies and entities took place via phone interviews, one-on-one meetings, facilitated group meetings and surveys. The County tried to reach out to as many stakeholders, service providers and entities of intersect as possible but the level of response by some groups was not as robust as the County had hoped. Stakeholders such as major employers were not particularly responsive to communication attempts while others were not as accessible for information, therefore, information provided through email or surveys had to suffice. Consultation was highly productive, however, as it was one of the primary sources for the identification of housing and community development issues across the County. Much of this efficiency occurs since many County staff and committee members work or maintain responsibilities in multiple departments or agencies within the County. Many County staff members sit on multiple committees regarding housing, homelessness, redevelopment and mental health. This allows individuals to have access to staff members of other county agencies and departments and allows for the free flow of information in a timely manner. By being members of several committees, County personnel are introduced and have access to a variety of service providers and resources which are accessible through these committees. Often interviews meant communicating with one person who had substantial institutional knowledge and familiarity with multiple County agencies or departments. This also allows for a high level of transparency since many of the County departments shared staff who also worked with or for other housing or public service providers in the County.

Ironically, communication and coordination appeared to be both a strength and a shortfall depending on the specific area of service being addressed. Fields such as homelessness, mental health and housing had a high level of staff access, redundancy, communication and coordination. Information provided through the consultation process did indicate that there are some specific areas where communication and coordination are significantly lacking or don't exist, such as through project and program development. Much of this exists because it has become somewhat institutionalized over time. Specific departments performing specific functions have maintained a status quo regarding communication and coordination with other departments or entities, where in other areas a shift of responsibilities or a functional or regulatory need to coordinate has forced or made an advantageous increase in communication and coordination. Consultation with such a wide variety of entities allowed for these shortcomings to be brought to light and addressed in this 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)).

Dauphin County and its agencies have worked diligently at maintaining an effective and efficient method of communication and coordination regarding housing, health and human services. This has included communication between county departments such as the community and economic development department and the local housing authority. One of the goals established in the AFH included the development of a best practices inventory for public outreach and community participation regarding affordable and/or multifamily housing development. In addition the county Department of Community and Economic Development will work in coordination with the HA to contract with a HUD certified organization to conduct fair housing training for HACD and county staff.

The county consulted a variety of groups and agencies during the course of the Consolidated Plan in coordination with the Assessment of Fair Housing. The agencies consulted included:

- Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development
- Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin
- Resident Advisory Board of the Dauphin County Housing Authority
- Tri-County Regional Planning
- Capital Area Transit
- Tri-County Housing Development Corporation
- Greater Harrisburg Healthy Start
- The Salvation Army
- Hamilton Health Center
- Harrisburg Area YMCA
- Northern Dauphin County YMCA
- Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness
- Area Agency on Aging
- Children and Youth Services
- Drug and Alcohol Services
- Northern Dauphin Human Services Center
- Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities Program

Specific county agencies have taken it upon themselves to function in such a coordinated manner. While there are departments within the County, or even the commissioners themselves, who assist in bringing the necessary parties together for specific objectives, much of this already takes place on behalf of the departments providing services. By having department staff members, such as those in Mental Health/Intellectual Disability (MH/ID), also being participating members of the local COC lead agency for the County (Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness), actions and efforts are easily and

clearly communicated across departments. This also means that issues or opportunities identified by one department, can be quickly dispersed to service providers who work with other County agencies.

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

The lead COC agency functioning with the County is the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). While the City of Harrisburg also utilizes the same COC service as the County, CACH functions in a manner to coordinate specific efforts and activates with the County. The COC maintains a ten-year plan to end homelessness, entitled Home Run, which it revises every 5 years and updates as needed during the 5-year revision cycle. This plan provides ongoing updates as to the coordination and communication efforts between the COC and County departments. As described in the plan "the County has 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 expressed need is often inadequate." The COC has a variety of coordinated initiatives it conducts along with County entities. These items include;

- Provision of emergency shelters
- Coordination between the County HA and the COC in the utilization of HMIS to identify persons who are truly homeless for prioritization within the County's HA services.
- Provision of transitional and permanent housing services.
- Coordination with faith based groups to provide assistance to homeless individuals and families.
- Provisions of homeless prevention services such as rental assistance, utility assistance, job training and substance abuse assistance.
- Coordination with the County RA on the development of LIHTC projects to include housing for homeless or those at risk of homelessness. The Director of DCDCED also sits on the HA Board which provides him with direct access to HA activities and efforts as well as those with partnering agencies such as the COC. This not only allows for open communication but greatly assists in coordination efforts as resources and activities are shared and discussed as part of agency meetings.

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

Dauphin County does not directly receive ESG funds. The local COC receive ESG funds through an allocation by the State of Pennsylvania which is managed by the State's Department of Community and Economic Development. Dauphin County does not have any role in the allocation or management of ESG funds for the COC.

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 | TRI-COUNTY HDC |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Tri-County Housing Development Corp. was interviewed as part of the stakeholder and public service provider outreach as part of both the Assessment of Fair Housing and the development of the Consolidated Plan. By identifying a general lack of resources in addition to coordination with other agencies, the consultation resulted in an outcome whereby the County is developing strategies and training to increase fair housing education and coordination. |
| 2 | Agency/Group/Organization | Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Agency was interviewed regarding management, funding and coordination efforts with other agencies and entities. The most critical information resulting in a direct outcome from the interaction with CACH was that there is a lack of direct consultation with the agency in regards to project and program development and identification for HUD entitlement funds. |
| 3 | Agency/Group/Organization | Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | PHA |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Public Housing Needs |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 4 | Agency/Group/Organization | Capital Area Transit |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Transit Services |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 5 | Agency/Group/Organization | Tri-County Regional Planning Commission |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Planning organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Economic Development |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 6 | Agency/Group/Organization | Greater Harrisburg Healthy Start |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 7 | Agency/Group/Organization | Salvation Army |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Charitable Organization |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 8 | Agency/Group/Organization | CAMP CURTIN YMCA |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 9 | Agency/Group/Organization | Hamilton Health Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 10 | Agency/Group/Organization | Northern Dauphin County YMCA |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-homeless |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 11 | Agency/Group/Organization | Dauphin County Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities Program |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 12 | Agency/Group/Organization | Dauphin County Children and Youth Services |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 13 | Agency/Group/Organization | Dauphin County Area Agency on Aging |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Elderly Persons Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 14 | Agency/Group/Organization | Dauphin County Drug and Alcohol Services |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Health Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 15 | Agency/Group/Organization | Northern Dauphin Human Services Center |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Employment Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |
| 16 | Agency/Group/Organization | Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development |
| | Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing Services - Housing Planning organization Grantee Department |
| | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis |
| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | |

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

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation was non-responsive.

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 goals of the strategic plan were developed after review of the COC plan and goals were developed accordingly. |

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))

To help better understand the needs, issues, goals and objectives of local municipalities Dauphin County developed a municipal survey for distribution to all the County's municipalities. The survey asked a variety of questions pertaining to the availability and quality of housing, public services, public facilities and economic/employment characteristics. The surveys were distributed via email to key municipal staff and representatives for all the municipalities in the County. More than 50 surveys were distributed but only four surveys were initially returned completed. The County made another attempt to send them out and obtained an additional 14 in the second set of responses. Information from these surveys is included throughout this document.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Dauphin County made extra efforts to not only engage the public in the planning process but to obtain direct input regarding housing, public services and facilities, infrastructure and economic/employment characteristics. The County held two public meetings on August 29th, 2016, one in the southern portion of the county, at the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development offices in the City of Harrisburg, and the other in the northern portion of the county, at the Halifax VFW in Halifax Township. The Harrisburg meeting took place at 10am while the Halifax meeting took place at 3pm. The purpose of these meetings was twofold. First, the County sought to educate and inform the public on the consolidated plan process. This would include the steps to be taken in development of the plan, the timeline for activities and allow for questions by the public. The second purpose was to receive input from the public via a survey and to inform the public as to the availability of the survey at two different locations in the county as well as its availability online at SurveyMonkey.com. The two locations where the hardcopies of the survey were available were the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development in Harrisburg and the Northern Dauphin Human Service Center in Elizabethville. Both facilities at which the meetings were held were ADA accessible and the County had prepared to make Spanish versions of the presentation material and surveys available upon request. Both meetings were advertised in the County's paper of general distribution, Patriot News, as well as on the regional online news site, PennLive.com. All residents, businesses and stakeholders in the County had access to the advertisements. The advertising was published August 14th, 2016, more than two weeks prior to the event date to allow people the flexibility to plan to attend the meetings. Unfortunately, no members from the public attended either outreach meeting and no surveys were completed by the public. Very low resident turnout is historically extremely common at such events in Dauphin County.

The initial survey attempt did not result in any responses. The County decided to try again using a different outreach method and attempted to engage the public in the survey through an email blast to local service providers, faith based agencies, individuals and other key personnel identified by the Department of Community and Economic Development and the Northern Dauphin Human Service Center. This email blast was sent out to over 300 contacts. Unfortunately, once again, the public failed to participate in taking the survey leading to unusable results.

In addition to the public outreach events Dauphin County advertised the draft completion of the Consolidated Plan and its availability for public review from July 24, 2017 until August 14, 2017.

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 (If applicable) |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Public Meeting | Non-targeted/broad community | Public meeting was advertised in the local paper and online paper as well as the County website. No attendees and no responses to public surveys. | NA | NA | |
| 2 | Public Meeting | Non-targeted/broad community | Public meeting was advertised in the local paper and online paper as well as the County website. No attendees and no responses to public surveys. | NA | NA | |

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (if applicable) |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 3 | Internet Outreach | Non-targeted/broad community | No responses to surveys after two outreach attempts through public meetings, hard copy availability, email blast and availability of survey online. | N/A | N/A | |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following section provides data and needs analysis for six factors in the County which include:

- Housing Needs
- Populations with Disproportionately Greater Housing Need
- Public Housing
- Homeless
- Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations
- Non-Housing Community Development

Analysis of housing needs indicated that cost burdening and housing affordability were the greatest needs in the County. These can go hand in hand as high housing costs can be a major contributor to cost burdening. High housing and rental costs targeted at a variety of wealthy professionals in the most developed portions of the County limit affordability for many residents.

The disproportionately greater needs analysis verified that some racial/ethnic groups at certain income levels do experience disproportionately greater needs regarding specific housing needs. The data indicated that lower income Asian households suffered some of the most significant disproportionate greater need, however, the actual number of Asian households was very low. There were no clear indications of disproportionately greater need among racial and/or ethnic populations. As was expected, the lower the income in general the greater the number of households experiencing housing problems.

The most glaring needs identified in the public housing needs section are the lack of resources and funding available for public housing combined with a lack of affordable housing in the county.

The homeless information indicated that a vast majority of the recorded homeless are unaccompanied adults. Most were between the ages of 31-50 and half were identified as African American with the next largest race being Caucasian at 38%. Overall there has been a steady increase in the sheltered population partnered with a steady decline in the unsheltered homeless population. Increased services and ongoing communication between service providers and the Continuum of Care has greatly assisted in a steady reduction in unsheltered homeless individuals and families.

Non-homeless special needs primarily involved elderly and disabled. Services for the elderly lack capacity or are not affordable and/or accessible to those who need them. The accessibility issues plaguing the northern half of the County contribute greatly to households with disabled members not being able to obtain adequate services.

The greatest need for public facilities involves the need to improve, renovate, rehabilitate and replace infrastructure across the County. Aging infrastructure is evident in Dauphin County as it is in many parts of the country. The high cost of maintenance and repairs combined with limited financial resources severely limits the amount of work which can be done to address these needs. The County will continue to utilize funding sources such as CDBG and the Infrastructure Bank Program to address infrastructure needs throughout the County

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The following tables were provided by HUD and display a variety of issues that may impact housing needs among households in Dauphin County. As you will see, households who are subject to the most housing problems or are in greatest need often include lower income and elderly households as well as households with young children. Issues addressed include cost burdening, substandard housing and crowding. The data did have some unusual finding regarding cost burdening in owner occupied housing with households earning higher AMI. Additional detail regarding these findings are included with the tables.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2000 | Most Recent Year: 2014 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 251,798 | 269,946 | 7% |
| Households | 102,670 | 109,027 | 6% |
| Median Income | \$41,994.00 | \$53,482.00 | 27% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

U.S. Census population data

Data Source Comments:

Demographics

Population Trends

Dauphin County has witnessed steady population growth over the last several decades despite shrinking manufacturing and industry markets, which have impacted the State of Pennsylvania. Almost all of this growth has taken place exclusively in the suburbs surrounding the City of Harrisburg. Much of this can be attributed to ongoing job growth within the Hershey industry and facilities as well as an expanding warehousing market which has developed along I-81 to the south of Harrisburg in Cumberland County. Between 2000 and 2010 the population in Dauphin County grew by 6.5% from 251,798 to 268,100, this was a growth of over 16,000 people. The Census 2010-2014 ACS data indicates that the population has continued to grow to 269,946 which is a much slower growth rate than in the previous decade's worth of time. In the 2010-2014 4-year period the has only been a growth of 1,846. The Census's population projection from July 2010 to July 2015 indicates growth of about 4,723 people, from 268,260 in 2010 to 272,983 in 2015. While the Census Bureau indicates that the information provided in the annual projection is the official project data for the Burueau, it still indicates a much slower growth rate for the County in the decade from 2010 to 2020. Utilizing the projection data, it can be estimated that the county will experience a growth of about 9,500 people between 2010 and 2020, according to current data. This is substantially lower than the growth of more than 16,000 people in the previous decade.

Between 2000 and 2010, the five municipalities that showed the greatest growth in population were Derry Township (increase of 7,054), Lower Paxton Township (2,936), Susquehanna Township (2,141), Swatara Township (2,393), and West Hanover Township (2,838). These areas collectively increased by over 17,000 new

residents. Four of these five top-growing municipalities were among the five that experienced the greatest population growth in the previous decade as well, with West Hanover Township replacing Lower Swatara Township.

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Households | 7,018 | 7,698 | 13,750 | 9,579 | 49,280 |
| Small Family Households | 1,947 | 1,842 | 4,272 | 3,570 | 26,085 |
| Large Family Households | 318 | 455 | 892 | 665 | 3,417 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 866 | 1,427 | 2,890 | 1,895 | 10,037 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 1,455 | 2,475 | 2,749 | 1,296 | 3,260 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 1,221 | 958 | 1,941 | 1,507 | 4,220 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Household CHAS Data Analysis

One of the most significant factors in identifying housing need is the level of household income. Lower household income, or constraints on household income caused by substantial housing costs, can have a variety of significant negative effects. Lower or "burdened" household income can limit housing options, reduce the ability for a household to capitalize on opportunities requiring a financial commitment as well as contribute to or increase debt.

According to the HUD provided CHAS data, the County contains approximately 87,325 households. The data indicates that 17% of the households earn less than half of HUD's Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) while approximately 33% earn 80% or less of HAMFI.

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 | 138 | 214 | 230 | 45 | 627 | 10 | 19 | 28 | 25 | 82 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 4 | 0 | 20 | 29 | 53 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 140 | 31 | 162 | 40 | 373 | 8 | 49 | 60 | 42 | 159 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 2,884 | 1,085 | 268 | 10 | 4,247 | 1,476 | 1,221 | 1,041 | 281 | 4,019 |

| | 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 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 385 | 1,592 | 1,987 | 319 | 4,283 | 292 | 1,546 | 2,572 | 1,551 | 5,961 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

Dauphin County has experienced new housing growth over the last several years, however, the older more fully developed communities around Harrisburg contain housing and infrastructure which is much older and outdated. While the median year structures were built for housing in the County is approximately 1967, in places such as Steelton the median year structures were built is 1939. These communities contain a substantial number of housing units that are older and significantly undersized. This has resulted in a variety of housing problem as identified in the tables provided.

As can be seen in the tables, while housing structures lacking complete kitchens or plumbing or suffering from overcrowding are issues, the most substantial housing problem is cost burdening. Of the total number of households experiencing one of the identified housing problems, 10,244 have a cost burden greater than 30% of the household income. This issue is identified as the primary housing problem for both owners and renters. Unfortunately, the table does not provide a total count of households in order to identify the percentage of households actually impacted by these issues but the table does allow us to identify the issues of greatest concern by renter and owner. As can be expected cost burdening is more prevalent among households earning a lower percentage of the area median income (AMI). An interesting note regarding the Housing Problems table, lies in the fact that the largest number of households lacking complete kitchens or plumbing, is the income group of those persons earning 50-80% AMI. Typically those earning much less can only afford much smaller, often more substandard housing which makes the price of the housing more affordable.

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 | 3,154 | 1,316 | 681 | 130 | 5,281 | 1,501 | 1,286 | 1,123 | 346 | 4,256 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 1,122 | 2,312 | 4,945 | 3,452 | 11,831 | 504 | 2,762 | 6,980 | 5,692 | 15,938 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

The housing problems 2 table expands on the issue of households suffering with severe housing problems. This table clearly indicates a direct correlation between household income and the condition of housing. As can be seen, a much larger number of households earning incomes in the lower percentages of AMI experience one or more of the housing problems than those earning a greater percentage of AMI. Again, this emphasizes the fact that households earning lower incomes are subjected to poorer quality housing in greater numbers than those earning more.

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 | 1,239 | 903 | 776 | 2,918 | 369 | 638 | 1,487 | 2,494 |
| Large Related | 211 | 122 | 148 | 481 | 43 | 231 | 250 | 524 |

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Elderly | 677 | 731 | 673 | 2,081 | 868 | 1,615 | 1,158 | 3,641 |
| Other | 1,411 | 1,113 | 871 | 3,395 | 465 | 334 | 755 | 1,554 |
| Total need by income | 3,538 | 2,869 | 2,468 | 8,875 | 1,745 | 2,818 | 3,650 | 8,213 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 1,093 | 306 | 80 | 1,479 | 351 | 437 | 415 | 1,203 |
| Large Related | 195 | 44 | 0 | 239 | 35 | 96 | 77 | 208 |
| Elderly | 581 | 366 | 224 | 1,171 | 648 | 502 | 280 | 1,430 |
| Other | 1,274 | 483 | 118 | 1,875 | 411 | 202 | 305 | 918 |
| Total need by income | 3,143 | 1,199 | 422 | 4,764 | 1,445 | 1,237 | 1,077 | 3,759 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

Cost burdening occurs when a household must utilize 30% or more of the household income to pay for housing costs such as rent, mortgage, utilities, fees, etc. Both of the cost burdening tables, Cost Burden > 30% and Cost Burden > 50% indicate a contrasting cost burdening trends for renters versus owners. While renters experience increased cost burdening for households earning lower AMI, the opposite is truer for owners. Small and large related renter households earning 0- 30% consisted of 1450 and 1288 households for > 30% and > 50% cost burdened households respectively. Meanwhile these numbers dropped to 924 and 80 respectively for households earning > 50-80% AMI. Conversely, small and large related owner households earning 0- 30% consisted of 412 and 386 households for > 30% and > 50% cost burdened households respectively. These numbers then increased to 1737 and 492 respectively for households earning > 50-80% AMI. Elderly households generally exhibited typical trends of greater numbers of households suffering cost burdening for households earning lower AMI.

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 | 125 | 27 | 192 | 69 | 413 | 8 | 8 | 52 | 42 | 110 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 35 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 45 | 8 | 0 | 57 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 160 | 31 | 202 | 69 | 462 | 12 | 53 | 60 | 42 | 167 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

Another housing problem indicator is crowding. Crowding occurs when a households experiences more than one person per room. This data did not provide any clear trends or patterns for renters. The only clear indicator is that renters appear to suffer crowding in much greater numbers than owner households, 452 as opposed to 167. Once again, however, we find that owner occupied units containing single family households increase in the number of crowded units as the households income in relation to AMI increases. This is similar to what was exhibited regarding cost burdening for owner occupied housing.

| | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the US Census 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Dauphin County contains approximately 33,545 single person households. Single person households make up approximately 30% of the total number of households in the County. This number is identical to the State's percentage of single person households. Many of the single person households in the County are made up of elderly and college students. Penn State's second largest campus is located in Middletown Township which enrolls a large number of college students seeking housing. Additionally, many of the single person households are elderly who are widows or widowers.

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.

According to the US Census 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates there are more than 6,000 individuals with disabilities living below poverty status in Dauphin County. Many of these individuals are elderly and suffer from mobility, hearing or sight issues. Costs associated with medical and other expenses incurred by managing disabilities can often add a significant burden to a family or household. In addition, those suffering from disabilities often require housing that can meet specific needs individuals may have due to the effects of their disability such as ADA accessibility features.

It is extremely difficult to not only identify families suffering from issues such as domestic violence and sexual assault but to also estimate those in need of housing assistance. In preparation for the development of this plan the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development contacted other County agencies such as Drug and Alcohol Services, Area Agency on Aging, and Children and Youth Services and well as local public service providers but none of these agencies were able to provide data on the total estimate of families impacted by disability or violence let alone those who also need housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the tables previously provided, the most common housing problem is cost burdening. Cost burdening impacts both owner and renter households. Typically households earning lower AMI suffer more cost burdening, however, in the data provided owner occupied housing experienced cost burdening at an increasing rate as household incomes increased. While overcrowding and housing lacking complete kitchen and plumbing are recognized problems, they do not occur at nearly the level that cost burdening does. Much of the issues regarding substandard housing and crowding issues are the result of much older, dense urban housing. The County has several programs it utilizes to help address these issues including a housing rehabilitation program and an acquisition/demolition program for substandard and abandoned structures.

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

Those populations most impacted by the housing problems identified in the tables are typically households earning 0-50% AMI and households with elderly. Often times these two population overlap and many households with elderly also have lower household incomes. This can be due to the fact that many elderly live on fixed income such as social security or some retirement income. Populations earning lower household incomes also have to find housing that is affordable to them which often includes older or substandard housing stock. This places households with lower income at a greater risk of experiencing housing suffering from housing problems such as incomplete kitchens or which are smaller in size.

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

The most significant need for low-income families with children is affordable, local daycare. A lack of daycare forces care providers to have to stay with the children which prevents them from finding employment. Affordability is another significant component regarding daycare. Households earning little income cannot incur substantial costs for daycare due to a lack of financial flexibility. Additionally, affordable daycare must be within proximity to work or housing since many low income persons do not own personal vehicles or may have to travel utilizing mass transit. Some of the needs for formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance include job training/placement services and transitional housing services. The County and the COC work to provide the needed training and job skills to help individuals secure employment that will provide the financial means for them to obtain housing once assistance is terminated. In addition, the COC provides services and funding to assist families in transitioning into other housing options including self-sufficiency programs. These programs help families transition from subsidized housing to market rate units.

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:

The County does not maintain estimates or data on at-risk populations.

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

Typically, homelessness is not linked to housing characteristics and instead is due to other issues. According to the 2015 Point in Time Homeless Census Survey the primary reasons contributing to homelessness, in numerical order, are:

- Drugs and/or alcohol
- Mental health
- Temporary Living Situation Ended
- Eviction Due to Non-Payment of Rent
- Domestic Violence
- Job Loss

- Medical Problems

- Family Break-Up

- HIV-AIDS

A unique aspect to the 2015 data is that while drugs and/or alcohol, temporary living situation ending and mental health being among the most common reasons for homelessness, job loss dropped significantly. In the 4 years leading up to 2015 job loss was on average the third highest cause for homelessness.

-

Discussion

The County, in coordination with the COC, continues to work to address the housing needs of those living in Dauphin County. Limited resources and funding continue to hinder progress in those regards. The elderly within the County continue to have significant needs in terms of housing and financial assistance. The County is continuing to address these needs through its efforts with Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. The County continues to promote the development of low income, age restricted units for seniors.

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

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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 | 5,545 | 1,047 | 799 |
| White | 4,315 | 822 | 549 |
| Black / African American | 640 | 55 | 68 |
| Asian | 44 | 4 | 150 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 427 | 149 | 15 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 5,827 | 2,356 | 0 |
| White | 4,479 | 2,090 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 832 | 175 | 0 |
| Asian | 78 | 30 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| 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 |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 292 | 60 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 6,131 | 8,679 | 0 |
| White | 4,653 | 7,324 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 762 | 837 | 0 |
| Asian | 127 | 98 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 450 | 230 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 2,057 | 7,685 | 0 |
| White | 1,771 | 6,395 | 0 |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Black / African American | 104 | 753 | 0 |
| Asian | 134 | 175 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 29 | 267 | 0 |

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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 | 4,662 | 1,946 | 799 |
| White | 3,577 | 1,566 | 549 |
| Black / African American | 574 | 119 | 68 |
| Asian | 44 | 4 | 150 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 347 | 228 | 15 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| 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 | 2,573 | 5,622 | 0 |
| White | 1,978 | 4,608 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 290 | 696 | 0 |
| Asian | 47 | 60 | 0 |

| 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 |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 137 | 204 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,767 | 13,031 | 0 |
| White | 1,368 | 10,566 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 173 | 1,428 | 0 |
| Asian | 24 | 201 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 132 | 556 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 329 | 9,400 | 0 |
| White | 270 | 7,870 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 14 | 848 | 0 |
| Asian | 34 | 270 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 4 | 296 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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:

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 63,421 | 13,228 | 8,919 | 815 |
| White | 54,265 | 10,447 | 6,999 | 553 |
| Black / African American | 4,815 | 1,646 | 990 | 68 |
| Asian | 1,704 | 335 | 112 | 150 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 20 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 1,891 | 627 | 569 | 15 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2008-2012 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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?

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

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

Intentionally left blank per HUD. Information is provided in Assessment of Fair Housing.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing in Dauphin County is completely managed by the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin. The housing authority manages 10 public housing facilities containing 690 units of housing. The HA maintains an extensive waiting list for units and has a very difficult time with long turnover rates. According to HA records the HA maintains a waiting list of about 1,200 households for public housing and about 500 applicants for HCV which date back to 2003. One of the biggest issues facing the HA is the fact that there is not enough affordable rental housing in the County to permit residents to transition from public housing into rental housing. Additionally, as with many communities, there is a negative stigma attached to the idea of public or low income housing development. This has not only led to open political resistance to development but also to resident and business resistance to such development. Additionally, the HA’s public housing facilities are somewhat geographically concentrated in and around Steelton. While this does allow for the provision of housing to low income populations concentrated in the urbanized communities to the south of Harrisburg, it prevents housing opportunities for lower income populations in other geographic areas of the county where additional opportunities and resources may be available.

Totals in Use

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 2 | 690 | 1,001 | 38 | 944 | 8 | 2 | 1 |

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 | 0 | 8,191 | 13,909 | 12,799 | 8,246 | 12,826 | 14,627 | 13,637 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 1 | 276 | 134 | 3 | 129 | 1 | 0 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 259 | 306 | 6 | 294 | 3 | 0 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 2 | 690 | 1,001 | 38 | 944 | 8 | 2 |
| # 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 | 0 | 2 | 447 | 519 | 35 | 480 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 233 | 467 | 1 | 451 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 140 | 1 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 2 | 588 | 861 | 37 | 807 | 8 | 2 | 1 |

*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:

Public housing in Dauphin County is completely managed by the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin. The housing authority manages 10 public housing facilities containing almost 700 units of housing. The HA maintains an extensive waiting list for units and has a very difficult time with long turnover rates. One of the biggest issues facing the HA is the fact that there is not enough affordable rental housing in the County to permit residents to transition from public housing into rental housing. Additionally, as with many communities, there is a negative stigma attached to the idea of public or low income housing development. This has not only led to open political resistance to development but also to resident and business resistance to such development. Additionally, the HA's public housing facilities are somewhat geographically concentrated in and around Steelton. While this does allow for the provision of housing to low income populations concentrated in the urbanized communities to the south of Harrisburg, it prevents housing opportunities for lower income populations in other geographic areas of the county where additional opportunities and resources may be available.

Based on information collected during interviews with HA staff some of the most significant needs for public housing tenants or those on the waiting lists include:

- Daycare
- Accessibility to medical facilities
- Transportation/access to mass transit
- Proximity to employment

Information provided through the Assessment of Fair Housing as well as data collected through stakeholder interviews indicated that access to affordable daycare is one of the primary issues facing lower income families. This impacts whether a householder can work or not since having to care for a child due to lack of daycare may prevent them from obtaining employment. The need for daycare also influences where a householder may seek employment and/or housing since affordable daycare must often need to be provided in proximity to work or home for most households. Another significant factor regarding need and housing is access to transit. Many lower income households cannot afford a vehicle and for some persons who have suffered substance abuse or have medical conditions, may not be permitted or are able to drive themselves. Therefore finding housing in proximity to transit routes which also provide transportation access to their places of employment is absolutely critical. This has caused a variety of issues as new warehousing development in Cumberland County has brought many new well paying jobs, but the facilities are not in proximity to the areas of greatest need and are not served by mass transit.

The County has not recently completed a Section 504 Needs Assessment. According to the most recent data collected by the Housing Authority, the waiting list for public housing contains approximately 1,200 households. Meanwhile the waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher programs contain 500 applicants and dates back to 2003.

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

Housing Authority staff indicated that current resident profiles are indicative as to the make-up of families on the HA's housing HVC waiting lists. According to the data in the tables provided the average income across all housing services is significantly below the HUD defined extremely low income. According to HUD 2016 Section 8 income limits, extremely low income for a single person household is \$15,250. The average income for families in public housing is \$13,909 and \$12,799 for voucher recipients. Family households containing elderly make up 40% of the total families in public housing and 13% of those utilizing vouchers. Many of the families utilizing public housing or HVC are identified as disabled with 38% of public housing families and 31% of voucher recipients identified as such. Approximately 65% of public housing families have a racial identification as white while roughly 34% are black/African American. The average household size for those in public housing is 1 person while the average household size for voucher households is 2 persons. This means that those seeking assistance are primarily comprised of small or single person households, many of which are senior couples or individuals living on fixed incomes.

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

Housing needs of the populations described in the tables within this section are very similar to the population at large. Again, one of the most significant housing needs is in relation to housing cost burdening. According to 2015 1-year ACS data 29% of households in Dauphin County experience housing costs that are 30% or more of household income. There were not any other needs in the tables provided that aligned with needs of the population as a whole. Information provided from the stakeholders did indicate that daycare needs are a substantial issue for the population as a whole just as it is for the populations identified in the tables.

Discussion

One of the most glaring needs identified in the public housing needs section is the lack of resources and funding available for public housing combined with a lack of affordable housing in the county. The HA maintains a combined waiting list of nearly 2,000 applicants for public housing and HVC. While the County may need additional public housing or vouchers to assist people the sheer number of families needing assistance far exceeds the financial resources and capacity of the HA. The most effective way to address these issues is to target the items that are preventing families from being able to find housing and/or to address the barriers that are preventing families from having the flexibility needs to identify and secure housing. These include a severe lack of affordable housing, a lack of affordable quality daycare, and the necessary transit services to allow people to access work and home effectively and affordably.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

In order to analyze the data regarding homelessness and persons near or at risk of homelessness, Dauphin County utilized information provided by the Dauphin County 2015 Point in Time (PIT) Homeless Census Survey and 5-Year 2011 – 2015 Analysis. The PIT Survey was conducted over a 24 hour period by the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH). Due to the fact that this was a single point survey conducted over a 24 hour period actual homeless numbers may be higher than what was surveyed.

The data obtained through the PIT survey indicates that in 2015 there were 386 sheltered and 16 unsheltered homeless, totaling 402 homeless recorded in Dauphin County. This did not include approximately 180 persons who are situated in permanent housing which was not included in the PIT data counts. These 402 individuals made up 289 households with a majority of these households, 74.7%, being unaccompanied adults followed by adult individuals with minors making up another 24.9%.

The locations of the original term of homeless for identified homeless persons in Dauphin County are primarily in areas outside of the County's CDBG service area. According to the 2015 Point in Time (PIT) Homeless Census Survey and 5-Year 2011 – 2015 Analysis 61.3% of homeless originated in the City of Harrisburg, 17.1% outside of Dauphin County, 11.3% were unspecified and lastly, 10.3% were from Dauphin County outside of Harrisburg.

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) | 168 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 1 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The PIT data indicated that of the 289 households 86, or roughly 30%, were experiencing homelessness for the first time. While there appears to be steady growth in the sheltered homeless population as it grew by 7, 14, 15 and 29 persons over the 5 year period from 2011-2015, for the sake of estimating exiting homeless the average gain is 16 persons. With the number of sheltered homeless averaging a growth of 16 people and with an average of 347 homeless persons recorded, considering 86 persons were identified as homeless for the first time then roughly 277 persons are exiting homelessness. This is the best estimation available given the lack of data available to track persons exiting homelessness.

Duration of homelessness was a new question as of the 2015 survey, therefore, historic homeless duration trends could not be calculated. Additionally, the PIT survey does not record the average number of days people or households are homeless, however, it does record it on a monthly basis. Based on this data the most common duration of time being homeless in their current situation as identified by respondents, was less than 1 month with 56, or 19.2%, of the respondents indicating as such. More than half of the respondents, however, had unspecified durations of time for their current situation.

While there is no data recording "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness" specified for chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth, the overall statistics are provided. Chronically homeless households totaled 83 of the 289 homeless households (29%). These number have fluctuated at 79, 51, 69, 80 and 83 for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

THE PIT Survey indicated that there 72 families with minors, this included both adult individuals with minors (69) and adult couples with minors (3). Children made up 1/3 of the combined homeless sheltered and unsheltered population despite no children being identified in unsheltered population counts. The number of children as a percentage of the total homeless population has continued to increase since 2011. While the percentage decreased to its lowest rate of 25% during 2014 it has drastically increased to 33% in 2015.

The average number of veterans has remained approximately the same since 2012. In 2015 there were a recorded total of 44 homeless veterans with only 1 identified as unsheltered. There has been a general decrease in the numbers of homeless veterans recorded due to the "reduction of beds at a veteran's transitional program (limiting recordation numbers), but also due to an increase over the years in veterans permanent housing".

There were no unaccompanied youth recorded in the PIT Survey.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

Data Source
Comments:

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

A vast majority of the families with minors were comprised of a single adult with children. With 72 households recorded as having minors and a total of 134 children identified in these households, that indicates that each household had an average of 1.86 (approximately 2) children per household. Information provided by the Continuum of Care also indicated that of the 118 units occupied by veterans, 23 were veterans with children. The two key components regarding household needs and homeless families with children involve housing unit size and housing permanency. Since most of the households had only a single adult and since there is on average only approximately 2 children per household with children, smaller, more cost efficient units would adequately address housing needs. Efficiency units and small apartments would provide the necessary housing to accommodate a standard homeless family with child/children. Additionally, housing permanency is critical. Temporary housing and group housing does not typically provide a health living environment for children. Due to day care and schooling needs families with children benefit the most from consistent permanent housing. This helps provide security and reduces strain and both the adults and the children in regards to housing.

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

Homelessness by race and ethnicity were recorded by the PIT Survey, however, unsheltered versus sheltered populations by race and ethnicity were not. Racial and ethnic data was recorded for 2015 as follows:

African American – 50.3%

Bi/Multi-Racial – 2.7%

Caucasian – 38%

Native American – 0.3%

No Response/Other – 8.6%

Hispanic – 11.6%

The PIT Survey was conducted in the City of Harrisburg which is also the location of the highest concentration of African Americans in the County. Due to this fact, minority, specifically African American percentages, may have been higher since rural homelessness was not thoroughly surveyed. The suburban and rural regions of Dauphin County contain much higher percentages of Caucasian individuals, possibly pushing higher Caucasian homeless counts if recorded. The breakdown by race and ethnicity of homeless in the PIT Survey has experience extremely little change over the 5 year analysis period. Current numbers align with population averages by race and ethnicity for the homeless data.

Race/ethnicity data was not available for sheltered vs unsheltered population, therefore, the table above asking for racial breakdown could not be completed accurately.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The data provided in the PIT survey indicated a slow but steady growth in the sheltered homeless population since 2011 but also recorded a steady decline in the unsheltered homeless population. The annual sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations for Dauphin County have been;

Year 2011: Sheltered Population - 321; Unsheltered Population - 73

Year 2012: Sheltered Population - 328; Unsheltered Population - 58

Year 2013: Sheltered Population - 342; Unsheltered Population - 48

Year 2014: Sheltered Population - 357; Unsheltered Population - 39

Year 2015: Sheltered Population - 386; Unsheltered Population - 16

Much of the sheltered population include persons who are working with some level of social services who have been provided housing through a specific program which may be assisting them with issues such as mental illness, addiction or abuse. There are an abundance of services and service providers who can assist populations in need receive necessary services. Increased services and ongoing communication between service providers and the Continuum of Care has greatly assisted in a steady reduction in unsheltered homeless individuals and families. The County hopes to continue this progress as it moves forward.

Discussion:

As can be seen by the data above, a vast majority of the recorded homeless are unaccompanied adults. Most were between the ages of 31-50 and half were identified as African American with the next largest race being Caucasian at 38%. Overall there has been a steady increase in the sheltered population partnered with a steady decline in the unsheltered homeless population. Increased services and ongoing communication between service providers and the Continuum of Care has greatly assisted in a steady reduction in unsheltered homeless individuals and families.

As part of the PIT survey an unmet needs analysis was conducted for sheltering needs based on “sheltered and unsheltered totals together with survey responses on receiving or not receiving types of housing”. This resulted in identifying unmet sheltering need of 177 addition beds. These are broken down as follows:

54 beds for emergency shelter

46 transitional housing beds

12 Safe Haven beds

65 permanent housing beds

This data is limited to the requirements of the PIT data collection and reporting criteria. Additional information provided by the CoC indicated a homeless count of 580 persons while there was a supply of 673 year-round beds. As was previously described, the County has an abundance of services and service providers available the primary issues is funding and capacity to manage all facilities as needed.

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

Introduction:

While homeless persons within the County experience severe housing needs issues, additional sub-populations of County residents also experience specific housing needs. These populations are defined by HUD and include:

Elderly

Persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Persons with drug or alcohol addiction

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence sexual assault or stalking

While the County has specific departments and services such as the Areas Agency on Aging and the Drug and Alcohol Services Department to help address the needs of these populations, there are also public service organizations and faith based groups that also provide needed services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly- According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 49,148 people or 18% of the population in Dauphin County are over the age 62. Women make up approximately 56% of the elderly with men making up the remaining 44%. “protective living arrangement in private homes for disabled adults and frail elderly persons who need daily supervision and assistance with activities of daily living”. In addition, the Housing Authority and the DCDCED take elderly applicants into extra consideration regarding housing rehabilitation programs and HA services

Mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities - The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates indicate that there are approximately 34,521 persons with disabilities in the County, which means that approximately 13% of the civilian non-institutionalized persons have some level of disability. Additionally, 12,975 of those with disabilities are age 65 and over.

Dauphin County's Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities program serves those individuals with cognitive or intellectual disabilities. Staff from this program are also members of the local COC and work with HA on a variety of housing and homeless prevention related programs.

Persons with drug or alcohol addiction - Drug and alcohol addiction statistics are not available for Dauphin County. Drug or alcohol related crimes and deaths are available but not addiction statistics.

The County's Drug and Alcohol Services Department seeks to assist those in the County with drug and alcohol addiction issues as well as providing services for those recovering from addiction. This program coordinates with 10 treatment service providers in the greater Harrisburg region as well as service providers outside the region, to assist with treatment and prevention.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence sexual assault or stalking - According to data provided through the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, the state of Pennsylvania recorded the following statistics regarding the number of persons who have experienced some level of sexual assault in their lifetime.

Lifetime prevalence of rape (women) – 18.8% or 960,000 women

Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence other than rape (women) – 45.4% or 2,313,000 women

Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence other than rape (men) – 18.6% or 880,000 men

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking Victimization (women) – 19.1% or 977,000 women

The County has three shelters that can specifically address housing needs for victims of domestic violence. In addition the Harrisburg YWCA provides its Violence Intervention and Prevention Services in addition to its domestic violence legal center to assist victims of domestic violence.

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

Service needs differ for each of the special needs populations identified in the County. Need is often determined by the County agencies and local public service providers and faith based groups working together and maintaining open lines of communication. Many of the departments are able to share information very quickly due to staffing situations that place key staff members in several County departments or on a variety of committees which deal with issues facing special needs populations. According to the Dauphin County Housing Authority, one of the greatest needs amongst special needs populations are case workers. Many people currently struggling with issues that may put them at risk of homelessness, such as health costs or daily services for elderly, are lacking the case management services to handle the number of cases. While the County does have a variety of services

and service providers, there simply aren't enough case managers to address the needs of the population.

Supportive services for the elderly often include personal care and medical services. Due to the fact that many elderly households have limited incomes, housing services are often needed since housing costs are often the most substantial financial burden to a household.

Disabled individuals often need assistance regarding care and medical accessibility and costs. These issues can be serious threats to homelessness if not identified and addressed early on. Housing affordability and accessibility is another need frequently experienced by disabled individuals. Medical and prescription costs can severely impact a household's financial situation and the proximity and accessibility to medical facilities is often necessary for those with disabilities, especially for disabled elderly populations.

It can be difficult to provide services for those suffering from addiction or those who are victims of domestic violence. They often need to seek out assistance and services on their own and services are determined by the needs of the individuals.

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

Based on research conducted for this plan there was no current CHAS data available regarding HIV/AIDS populations, therefore the County utilized data provided through the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, conducts an Annual HIV Surveillance Summary for the state of Pennsylvania. This data is collected and reviewed at both the state-wide and county-wide levels. According to the 2015 Annual HIV Surveillance Summary, Dauphin County has had approximately 1,716 cumulative cases of HIV since 1980 and of these approximately 1,022 are presumed to still be alive. According to the Census Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015, the 2015 population estimate for Dauphin County is 272,983 which means that less than half of one percent of the population are diagnosed with HIV. According to the Health Department's statistics the 2014 HIV rate was 13.63 people per 100,000 people. Dauphin County experienced a generally decreasing annual diagnoses of HIV since 2012. The annual diagnoses for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are 40, 33, 37 and 36 respectively.

Family data is very difficult to obtain on persons diagnosed with HIV-AIDS due to confidentiality issues and the sensitivity of the issues. While the County was able to obtain information relating to the numbers of people diagnosed in the County, personal information including that related to family make-up was not readily accessible.

Discussion:

The two populations that consistently suffer exceptional needs are the elderly and disabled. Mental, intellectual and cognitive disabilities continues to be one of the leading causes of homelessness while services for the elderly lack capacity or are not affordable and/or accessible to those who need them. Persons located in the northern portions of Dauphin County are often isolated from necessary services. The sparse, rural nature of the region does not make it conducive to the provision of social services which end up concentrating near higher population centers in the central and southern portions of the County. The County continues to utilize the Northern Dauphin County Human Services Center as its primary outreach point and resource center for persons seeking human services needs and assistance.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Most of the public facilities and infrastructure throughout the County are the responsibility of local municipalities. However, Dauphin County conducted interviews with stakeholders and public service providers as well as provided a survey for municipal representatives to measure the type and need for public facilities in the County. Most public facilities were considered to be adequate but recreation was generally scored fairly high. The need regarding public facilities varies from each community. Rural communities often lack significant formal facilities while many of the suburban communities have newly constructed large facilities. The more urban and densely developed communities surrounding Harrisburg have adequate facilities but many are fairly old, outdated and undersized. These municipalities generally lack the availability of open land and funding to make substantial improvements or to construct new facilities.

The County facilities are in generally good condition and many have been updated and improved in recent years. These facilities have been made ADA accessible where public accessibility is a consideration.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through a combination of stakeholders interviews and surveys provided by Dauphin County to municipal representatives as part of the Consolidated Plan process. In addition, the County receives regular input from local road, highway and public works departments regarding the condition of infrastructure and public facilities in the County. The County's engineer is also regularly engaged with local communities and provides consistent updates and information as to the status of these facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The greatest need for public facilities involves the need to improve, renovate, rehabilitate and replace infrastructure across the County. Infrastructure consistently scored poor ratings and was mentioned in many of the interviews as being in poor condition or inadequate to serve the needs of the County. Much of the infrastructure is old and has suffered extensive use and wear. Heavy use and winter weather has had extensive impacts on infrastructure. Stormwater management systems continually underperform as an increase in frequency and intensity of severe storm events has occurred over the last several years. The County provided all of its municipalities with a survey of which 18 were

completed and returned. Of these surveys 39% of the respondents indicated that infrastructure in the County is in poor or very poor condition with only one respondent indicating it was good. The remainder identified the infrastructure as adequate. Municipalities are unable to keep up with the demands to maintain infrastructure leading the County to provide assistance whenever possible through County programs or through the provisions of HUD funding when possible.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through a combination of stakeholders interviews and surveys provided by Dauphin County to municipal representatives as part of the Consolidated Plan process. In addition, the County receives regular input from local road, highway and public works departments regarding the condition of infrastructure and public facilities in the County. The County's engineer is also regularly engaged with local communities and provides consistent updates and information as to the status of these facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The County has extensive public service resources which it utilizes in a coordinated manner to address the needs of residents and businesses in the County. Public service departments provided through the County include:

- Community & Economic Development Industrial Development Authority Economic Development Corporation Redevelopment Authority Land Bank Authority Hospital Authority
- Human Services Area Agency on Aging Drug and Alcohol Services Children and Youth Services Mental Health and Intellectual Disabilities Prescription Drug and Dental Programs
- Public Safety Emergency Management
- Park and Recreation

In addition, there are a substantial number of non-County related public service providers in Dauphin County. These departments, groups and agencies are represented by local municipalities, non-profits, faith based organizations, community groups and for profits. Entities such as Penn State University and Hershey Chocolate/Entertainment provide a variety of services in addition to local groups such as YMCA's, the Bethesda Mission and other such entities. These groups assist in addressing the needs of persons with physical, mental and behavioral health issues, provide child and youth services, as well as legal, elderly and addiction services.

Stakeholders did consistently comment on insufficient service in regards to job training and local transit. While the existing transit system, Capital Area Transit, functions effectively within its current capacity, the capacity does not meet the need of County residents as a whole. This is due to a lack of funding and resources needed to permit CAT to function fully as needed. Additionally, several surveys

competed by municipal representatives indicated that there is a disconnect between skills or the local workforce and the jobs available. Potential skills training services at job location services may help better match workers to available jobs.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through a variety of stakeholder interviews as well as information provided through municipal surveys. Persons working with specific populations such as the elderly, public housing residents and low income populations indicated the need for specific services. Members of CAT also acknowledged the need for additional funding and resources to expand routes and increase trips to sufficiently provide the services needed for residents.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing industry has continued to grow over the last decade in Dauphin County with the total number of housing units in the County currently at approximately 121,125 units. Almost three quarters of the housing in Dauphin County is single unit housing and only approximately 30% being renter occupied housing. Demand for housing has remained high and despite demand being high for both single and multi-unit housing as well as renter and owner occupied housing, single unit, owner occupied housing has seen the most significant level of construction in the County. The current median value of housing is \$159,200 which is a 61% increase in value since 2000. Rents have seen similar growth with a 51% increase between 2000 and 2014. This has far exceeded income growth with the median household income only increasing by 31% over that same period. The County not only contains much fewer rental units but data indicates that a higher percentage of rental housing suffers from housing issues than owner occupied housing. This means that not only is there much less rental property available despite high demand but that there are also much fewer quality units available.

The County maintains a variety of services designed to address the needs of the disabled and those with special needs. The Housing Authority does make provisions to prioritize disabled persons for access to available units and has several senior public housing facilities. Beyond these facilities the County does not maintain other forms of special needs housing. This provision of housing or services for other special needs populations is primarily provided by social service providers and faith based organizations in the County. This includes housing and services for those suffering or recovering from addiction, victims of violence and those with mental disabilities or suffering from mental illness.

The County, through its Housing Authority, currently maintains 15 multiunit housing facilities and one single family, detached dwelling unit. The facilities consist of 725 housing units as opposed to the 729 cited in the provided HUD data included in this section. Eight of these facilities are age restricted for elderly residents totaling 452 units dedicated to elderly households with an additional 20 age restricted units located at a mixed family/elderly facility. Much of Dauphin County's public housing supply is much older and dated with no new public housing construction in over 30 years. The County has maintained the facilities in good condition despite the challenges posed by the age and wear to the facilities. The Housing Authority will continue with its improvement schedule, however, the Physical Needs Assessment will be critical in identifying and developing a more thorough improvement plan. Since the County does not anticipate constructing any significant housing facilities to expand the public housing stock or to allow for redevelopment of existing sites, renovations to existing occupied structures is the only means of substantial facility improvement.

Overview Cont.

There are roughly 35 facilities and services providing shelter for homeless persons containing over 650 year-round beds. In addition there are more than 25 agencies providing a variety of mental health services. The agencies, groups and organizations serving homeless persons in the County provide a wide variety of services for homeless individuals and families in Dauphin County. Services include sheltering/temporary housing, food provision, counseling, health services, employment assistance, mental health services, life skills training as well as other types of assistance.

As part of the development of this plan, information provided by the recently completed Assessment of Fair Housing was incorporated into the document. This included the barriers to affordable housing which were identified as part of that assessment. The barriers that were identified during that assessment include:

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Barriers to housing choice
- Segregation/integration
- The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Location of employers
- Disparity in access to opportunities
- Daycare costs and accessibility
- The location and type of affordable housing
- Community opposition
- Restrictive land use and zoning laws

The County has maintained a strong economy with steady business growth and the expansion of its major employers. The County is actively seeking businesses to locate in the County at currently abandoned or underutilized sites. In some industries the number of businesses and jobs available has outpaced the number of skilled workers to fill those positions.

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

Introduction

The housing industry has steadily grown in Dauphin County over the last decade and a half. The number of housing units has increased from 111,133 as recorded in the 2000 Decennial Census to 121,125 in the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Owner occupied housing units have increased from 67,136 to 70,061 while renter occupied units have increased from 34,534 to 38,966. Currently approximately 64% of the occupied housing units are owner occupied while in 2000 it was 65%, a percentage point decrease. Despite the ongoing demand for affordable housing, particularly multi-unit housing such as apartments or condominiums, single unit housing has increased from 70% of the housing stock to 72% of housing stock. This percentage has actually dropped from 75% as indicated in the 2007-2011 ACS data provided in the table below.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 55,948 | 59% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 15,575 | 16% |
| 2-4 units | 6,003 | 6% |
| 5-19 units | 9,703 | 10% |
| 20 or more units | 3,918 | 4% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 3,264 | 3% |
| Total | 94,411 | 100% |

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 38 | 0% | 1,136 | 4% |
| 1 bedroom | 986 | 2% | 7,403 | 28% |
| 2 bedrooms | 10,229 | 17% | 10,695 | 40% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 49,667 | 82% | 7,183 | 27% |
| Total | 60,920 | 101% | 26,417 | 99% |

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

Assistance provided to local housing “units” is primarily if not exclusively provided through federal funds managed by Dauphin County. Local municipalities do not have the financial resources or capacity to manage programs benefitting individual units in their jurisdictions. There are also no state funded programs benefitting housing units in the County, leaving the CDBG and HOME programs as the primary funding sources for programs benefitting housing units. Dauphin County has worked with low-mod income populations in the County on several housing programs assisted through HUD funds. These have included the homeowner rehabilitation program and the first time homebuyer program. Since 2012 the home buyer program has assisted 283 households while the rehabilitation program has assisted 42 households.

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

The Dauphin County Housing Authority strives to provide necessary services and housing opportunities for the residents of Dauphin County. The HA is constantly trying to increase its housing stock and housing opportunities for residents. The HA does not anticipate losing any affordable housing units from its inventory including Section 8 contracts/vouchers. In fact, the HA anticipates issuing an additional 19 vouchers in January of 2017. The threat to affordable housing is market driven. The value of housing along with gross rents have continued to climb drastically in Dauphin County. This has placed a severe burden on many residents seeking affordable housing and has placed many households in financial danger. This forces households to seek financial housing assistance, seek housing with friends/family, forces them to find housing outside of the County (further from current employment) or threatens them with the very real specter of homelessness.

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

There are several indicators that the current availability of housing does not meet the needs of the population. Information obtained during interviews with stakeholders combined with the fact that the HA currently maintains extensive housing assistance and public housing waiting lists, indicates that the availability of housing units does not meet the population’s needs. This may seem contradictory given that the vacancy rate for the County in 2014 was approximately 10%, however, it is the type of housing that was indicated that was lacking in the County. Interviews with County stakeholders as well as municipal survey results indicated that the types of housing, apartments, condominium, etc.) and/or affordable housing are not present in quantities to address the needs of County residents.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The specific type of housing still lacking in the County is multi-unit housing. The County has experienced significant growth in single unit housing development, much of this is detached, single unit, owner occupied housing construction. Mixed unit type and multiunit construction still lags significantly behind local demand. Much of the multiunit housing is concentrated in the more urban areas and communities surrounding Harrisburg.

Discussion

One of the most surprising outcomes from the municipal surveys was the fact that municipal representatives felt that their communities and the County as a whole generally contained enough affordable housing to meet demand. This was drastically in contrast to all other information obtained during the CP process. This was highly valuable information, however, as it clearly showed the contrast in perceived housing needs and actual housing needs held by municipal representatives. This is a critical issue when it comes to developing items such as local zoning and ordinance documents as well as the development and implementation of programs at the municipal level to address affordable housing issues. If there are no perceived housing availability and affordability issues then the necessary steps address these very real needs will not be taken.

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

Introduction

While the number of housing units has increased over the last several years so has the cost. The median value of owner occupied housing in 2000 was \$98,700. This has skyrocketed to \$158,800 in the 2008-2012 ACS and \$159,200 in the 2010-2014 ACS data. This is a 61% raise in the value of housing between 2000 and 2014. In addition, median mortgage costs rose from \$1,020 to \$1,401. This has far exceeded income growth with median household income recorded as \$41,507 in 2000 and \$54,337 in the 2010-2014 ACS. This is a 31% increase as compared to the 61% increase in the value of housing. Rents have also been impacted with median gross rent recorded in 2000 being \$557 and it increasing to \$846 in 2014, a 52% increase. Median contract rent has increased from \$473 in in the 2000 Census to \$690 in the 2008-2012 ACS which was a 46% increase.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2000 | Most Recent Year: 2012 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 98,700 | 158,800 | 61% |
| Median Contract Rent | 473 | 690 | 46% |

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than \$500 | 5,674 | 21.5% |
| \$500-999 | 16,398 | 62.1% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 3,245 | 12.3% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 668 | 2.5% |
| \$2,000 or more | 432 | 1.6% |
| Total | 26,417 | 100.0% |

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|--------|---------|
| 30% HAMFI | 1,492 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 4,357 | 3,158 |
| 80% HAMFI | 13,507 | 11,842 |

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 18,798 |
| Total | 19,356 | 33,798 |

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Fair Market Rent | 596 | 704 | 886 | 1,132 | 1,214 |
| High HOME Rent | 608 | 678 | 866 | 1,117 | 1,157 |
| Low HOME Rent | 608 | 678 | 827 | 955 | 1,066 |

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The information provided in the tables in this section echo the information provided so far indicating that there is not nearly enough affordable housing for the residents of the County. According to the 2008-2012 CHAS data provided in the tables above Dauphin County has 1,492 rental units affordable to households making up to 30% HAMFI. A review of the tables provided in part NA-10 of this plan indicate that there are a total of 7,018 households who earn 0-30% HAMFI. This indicates that there is a discrepancy of 5,526 housing units. It is assumed that the number of total units affordable to households earning up to 50% HAMFI described in the table 7,515 includes the 1,492 units that were also affordable to households earning up to 30% HAMFI despite the fact that the table has a total number of units indicated which implies a double count on units. Taking the previous assumption into account, there are a total of 25,349 housing units which are affordable to households earning up to 80% HAMFI, or what is considered by HUD low-moderate income households. Unfortunately, there are approximately 28,466 households in this earning range. It must be kept in mind, however, that not all of the units available are affordable to those households since household incomes can vary across that range. The data does show, generally, that there are not enough affordable housing units for low-moderate income households, particularly very-low income households.

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

Based on market trends and information provided through Census and CHAS data, housing values and rents will continue to rise at a pace that exceeds income growth in the County. An undersized rental housing market will also continue to keep rents high due to high demand and low supply.

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

Rents in Dauphin County, while still too high for many seeking affordable housing, is actually much lower than the HOME and FMR. Fair market rents appear to be set too high at \$886 for a 2-bedroom unit when the median contract rent in 2012 was \$690, nearly a \$200 difference. HOME rents were slightly better at \$866 but still much higher than the reality being experienced in the market. The acceptable rents under HOME and FMR would price many households out of housing unless they were willing to place themselves in a cost burdening situation which often is the case.

Discussion

Data provided in these tables and previous tables in this plan indicate that there is a significant gap in housing regarding the provision of affordable housing for lower income households. While the County appears to have an adequate supply of housing for households of middle or higher income levels, lower income households do not have the same level of accessibility. This is also echoed by the massive waiting lists for housing and vouchers through the HA.

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

Introduction

Housing in Dauphin County consists of much higher density housing constructed in the more urbanized municipalities around Harrisburg which then lessens in density as the suburbs and rural areas spread to the east and north of the City of Harrisburg. Household incomes also are shown to increase as one leaves the more urbanized Harrisburg metro area and heads into the wealthier suburbs to the east of Harrisburg and in and around Hershey (Derry Township).

The housing in the urban areas surrounding Harrisburg was primarily constructed when factories and industry were located in the region in the early and mid 1900s. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates indicate that 42.7% (46,554) of the occupied housing units in Dauphin County are greater than 50 years of age. This housing has become outdated and is extremely densely developed.

Housing in northern Dauphin County is very sparse with a mix of old farm homes and newly constructed “country” homes. Small communities contain older housing in their downtowns which are also frequently the areas of concentration of lower income households. In northern Dauphin County, elderly households often live in the housing more centrally located in the small towns. This places households earning fixed income, many time with limited physical abilities, in homes which are much older and in need of more upkeep and repair.

The information provided below help identify housing conditions of concern within the County. It also indicates whether these conditions threaten owner occupied or renter occupied units at greater rates. The HUD provided data and tales were utilized for analysis in addition to Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates which broke data down into greater detail for analysis.

Definitions

A structure identified as being in substandard condition include structures which: 1) Do not meet local codes and/or, 2) Can't receive an occupancy permit and/or, 3) Do not meet the Uniform State Housing Code.

A unit identified as substandard is considered suitable for rehabilitation when; 1) Its use conforms to local zoning and land use requirements and, 2) Improvements do not exceed the total market value of the unit, unless historically significant. 3) Rehabilitation and occupancy of the unit does not place persons in undue risk of health or safety hazards.

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 13,363 | 22% | 9,447 | 36% |
| With two selected Conditions | 92 | 0% | 622 | 2% |
| With three selected Conditions | 8 | 0% | 57 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 47,457 | 78% | 16,291 | 62% |
| Total | 60,920 | 100% | 26,417 | 100% |

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 7,329 | 10% | 2,194 | 6% |
| 1980-1999 | 17,594 | 25% | 6,940 | 18% |
| 1950-1979 | 27,125 | 39% | 16,835 | 43% |
| Before 1950 | 18,031 | 26% | 12,783 | 33% |
| Total | 70,079 | 100% | 38,752 | 100% |

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:

CHAS Data, 2009-2013 ACS

Data Source Comments:

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 | 45,156 | 64% | 29,618 | 76% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 4,415 | 6% | 3,444 | 9% |

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

| | Suitable for Rehabilitation | Not Suitable for Rehabilitation | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vacant Units | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abandoned Vacant Units | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REO Properties | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abandoned REO Properties | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The County does not maintain record or an inventory of structures and their current conditions. Code enforcement occurs at a local level and can differ in effectiveness and implementation greatly from community to community. Therefore, the County updated the information provided by HUD and utilized the most recent CHAS data including information from the 2009-2013 ACS. Additionally, Dauphin County also reviewed CHAS 2008-2012 ACS data regarding structures lacking complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities.

Older structures typically need more rehabilitation and improvements due to the lack of modern construction materials and methods combined with the weathering and wear of more than three and a half decades of use. According to the Year Unit Built data, 65% of the owner occupied units are 37 years of age or older while renter units are more than 10 percentage points higher at 76%. Even more significant is the fact that 1/3 of the renter-occupied units were constructed before 1950 while only slightly over ¼, 26%, of owner-occupies units were constructed prior to 1950. This means that 1 out of every three rental units in Dauphin County is greater than 65 years of age. Many of these older units are located in the older, more urban areas and communities immediately surrounding the City of Harrisburg. The more suburban and rural areas are the locations where much of the new single family, detached housing development has occurred. This housing generally does not need significant rehabilitation for livability.

The other rehabilitation factor that was analyzed was housing with incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing. According to 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates there are approximately 891 units lacking complete kitchen facilities with 820 of those units identified as renter occupied units compared to only 71 being owner occupied units. Similarly, there are about 296 units lacking complete plumbing facilities with 246 being renter occupied compared to 49 being owner occupied. These numbers clearly indicate that the units typically in poorer condition are rental units in Dauphin County.

While the County and local municipalities have been actively trying to remove older, substandard structures through acquisition and demolition programs, they have also been utilizing HUD funded housing rehab programs to improve structures throughout the County. The rehabilitation varies in need with some units lacking functional weatherization, which causes significant problems in winter months as households have to pay a substantial amount to continually heat poorly weatherized homes, up to complete structural rehabilitation projects. Dauphin County continues to utilize its HOME funds on housing rehabilitation projects across the county. Since 2012 the County has completed 21 housing rehab projects and currently averages approximately five housing rehab projects per year. Information provided by municipal representatives, including survey data, indicated that housing rehabilitation programs are one of the greatest housing needs for residents of Dauphin County.

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

The number of households exposed to lead based paint hazards is concentrated in the more densely developed urban areas which contains a significant proportion of the older homes in the county. According to the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition), “approximately 67 percent homes built before 1940 are likely to have “significant lead based paint hazards. Likelihood for homes built between 1940 and 1959 is 39 percent and likelihood for homes built between 1960 and 1977 is 11 percent”. The Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates indicated that of the 109,027 occupied housing units 21.2% (23,113) were constructed before 1940. This means that approximately 15,486 units are likely to have LBP hazards. The number of units constructed between 1940 and 1959 at risk of LBP hazards is 9,142. The Census data only included a count on units constructed between 1960 and 1979 but considering lead based paint wasn’t banned until 1978 the estimated 11 percent should still provide a close approximation. Therefore, the number of units built between 1960 and 1979 with potential LBP hazards is estimated at 3,070. This means that there are a total of approximately 27,698 occupied housing units with potential LBP hazards in Dauphin County, which is 25% of the total occupied housing units. What must also be considered is the fact that 64% of owner occupied housing units were constructed before 1979 while 76% of renter occupied housing units were constructed before 1979. This indicates that renter occupied households are at greater risk of LBP hazard exposure than owner occupied households.

Discussion

It is extremely evident that households in renter occupied housing units are exposed to many more housing issues than owner occupied housing units. The housing in the urban areas is often in poorer condition for two reasons. The housing is generally much older and in need of repair due to the effects of time and weather but in addition, these housing units have traditionally housed families earning much lower incomes. The concentrated areas of low income households are located in the communities with the older housing stock. These households typically do not have the financial resources to invest in property maintenance, upkeep and improvements needed to keep the units in good working condition. This housing often has additional issues not identified in Census/CHAS data such as insufficient and substandard electrical systems, failing roof systems and severe foundation and settlement issues.

Review of this data has reinforced the County’s dedication to continue to address substandard housing conditions through an active housing rehabilitation program. Unfortunately, funds are extremely limited and the level of impact has been difficult to measure. The County estimates that for every five

units of housing it addressed through its rehab program each year, many more are declining into substandard condition.

Dauphin County does not have vacant unit data for inclusion in Table 40.

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

Introduction

The County, through its Housing Authority, currently maintains 15 multiunit housing facilities and one single family, detached dwelling unit. The facilities consist of 725 housing units as opposed to the 729 cited in the provided HUD data included in this section. Eight of these facilities are age restricted for elderly residents totaling 452 units dedicated to elderly households with an additional 20 age restricted units located at a mixed family/elderly facility.

The County maintains a larger concentration of facilities and units in the southern portion of the county, in the Harrisburg metro region, where a higher population of those in need of public housing assistance are located. The County maintains 10 facilities in southern Dauphin County in the communities of Highspire Borough, Steelton Borough, Middletown Borough and Swatara Township. The facilities located in the northern portion of the County are located in the Boroughs of Gratz, Lykens and Williamstown and the Townships of Williams and Wiconisco. The county provides a range of unit sizes including: 160 studio style (0 bedroom), 334 one bedroom, 87 two bedroom, 95 three bedroom, and 40 four bedroom units. Almost half (46%) of the units are 1 bedroom units, due to the fact that many of the elderly units are single bedroom units. The HA does maintain 53 of the units as ADA accessible units, however, this number is estimated to be short of what is needed by tenants based upon the fact that a vast majority of HA applicants indicate the need for an accessible unit.

Most of the County's public housing facilities were constructed over 40 years ago and while they function adequately, the HA does not have nearly enough housing units to meet the needs of residents in the County. While the County does not have any plans for substantial public housing construction it has become very active in the working private industry in developing housing projects utilizing tools such as low income housing tax credits to develop housing targeted for household earning 80% or less AMI.

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project -based | Tenant -based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers available | 0 | 2 | 729 | 1,068 | 18 | 1,050 | 0 | 301 | 0 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

| Facility | Total # of Units | Elderly Units | Family Units |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Hoy Towers | 100 | 100 | |
| Bistline House | 80 | 80 | |
| Latsha Towers | 75 | 75 | |
| Essex House | 50 | 50 | |
| Highspire Apartments | 40 | 40 | |
| Rattling Creek Apartments | 37 | 37 | |
| Griffith House | 40 | 40 | |
| Gratz Park Terrace | 30 | 30 | |
| Cole Crest | 100 | 20 | 80 |
| Lang Manor | 41 | | 41 |
| Genesis Court | 43 | | 43 |
| Laurel Hill | 40 | | 40 |

Table 38 - Public Housing Facility Summary Table

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Many of the County's 16 public housing facilities are substantially older structures. The County has not constructed a public housing facility since 1985 and the average year built of the 15 multiunit housing facilities is 1975, with 10 of the units being 40 years of age or older. The County's single family dwelling in Steelton was built prior to 1950 and is the oldest structure in the HA's inventory. The County at one time had 790 housing units available including 18 single family detached units. Due to the sale or reconfiguration of units, the County currently maintains its count of 725.

The data provided in the housing condition tables included below indicates the Dauphin HA has generally maintained its facilities in good condition with scores typically in the mid to high 80s range. The 2010 data indicated a downturn in the condition of facilities, however, since that time the HA has consistently scored quite well. The average score for a public housing facilities since 2013 has been a 91.5, which is substantially higher than the average score of 84 that the facilities have received on the whole since 2008. This is indicative of the HA's desire and intent continually improve its facilities and services. The HA will continue its efforts to improve facility condition scores in the future as is evidenced by the HA's intent to complete a Facility Needs Assessment during the first months of 2017.

The County's public housing facilities and their associated units are in generally good condition and are maintained through a regular maintenance schedule as described in the HA's Capital Funds 5-Year Plan which is updated annually. This document lays out maintenance and update improvements for the housing facilities, however, the document is very fluid due to the fact that unforeseen and emergency improvements or renovations often occur. The HA will be undertaking a Physical Needs Assessment later in 2016 to provide a thorough evaluation of the structural needs and physical improvements, updates and renovations the HA facilities need. This document will also describe the improvements the HA would like to make in order to improve the general character and aesthetics of the facilities.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lang Manor | 84 |
| Cole Creast | 78 |
| Hoy Towers | 85 |
| Bistline House | 84 |
| Essex House | 88 |
| Griffith House | 85 |
| Latsha House | 88 |
| Rattling Creek Apartments | 86 |
| Genesis Court | 79 |
| Laurel Hill | 82 |

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

| | 2008 | 2010 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Average |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| LANG MANOR | 69 | 88 | 88 | | 91 | | 84 |
| COLE CREST | 70 | 63 | 83 | | 94 | | 78 |
| HOY TOWERS | 91 | 76 | 91 | | | 80 | 85 |
| BISTLINE HOUSE | 88 | 69 | 92 | | | 87 | 84 |
| ESSEX HOUSE | 88 | 76 | 89 | | 98 | | 88 |
| GRIFFITH HOUSE | 91 | 69 | | 96 | | | 85 |
| LATSHA TOWERS | 86 | 80 | | 98 | | | 88 |
| RATTLING CREEK APT | 86 | 73 | | 99 | | | 86 |
| GENESIS COURT | 84 | 64 | | | 89 | | 79 |
| LAUREL HILL | 80 | 67 | | | 98 | | 82 |

Table 40 - Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF DAUPHIN
5 YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN - FISCAL YEAR 2016 THRU 2020

| Work Item | Site | Amp | Acct | CFP FY2014 | CFP FY2015 | CFP FY2016 | CFP FY2017 | CFP FY2018 | CFP FY2019 | CFP FY2020 |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Smoke Detectors/CO | 1 | 1 | 1460 | | | | 5,600 | | | |
| Windows 104 | 19 | 1 | 1460 | | | 47,000 | | 10,000 | | |
| Furnaces 18 | 19 | 1 | 1460 | | | 48,000 | | 10,000 | | |
| Smoke Detectors/CO | 19 | 1 | 1460 | | 590 | | | | | 900 |
| Upgrade Elevators | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | | 32,770 | | | 100,066 |
| Install Sprinklers | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | | | 46,280 | | |
| Replace Roof 1220 | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | 45,716 | 55,270 | | | |
| Trash Compactor | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | | | 8,800 | | |
| Smoke Detectors | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | | | 1,000 | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 11 | 2 | 1460 | | | | | | 20,000 | |
| Roof Replace | 3 | 3 | 1460 | | | | | | | 30,000 |
| Smoke Detectors/CO | 3 | 3 | 1460 | | 22,500 | | 15,000 | | | 35,000 |
| Accessibility Modifications | 3 | 3 | 1460 | | 27,000 | 14,000 | | | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 4 | 4 | 1460 | | | | | | 37,000 | |
| Boilers | 4 | 4 | 1460 | 83,693 | | | | | | |
| Make Up Air Unit | 4 | 4 | 1460 | 1,450 | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Smoke Detectors | 4 | 4 | 1460 | | | | 1,000 | | | |
| Roof Repair | 4 | 4 | 1460 | | | | | | 15,000 | |
| Design and Inspection | 4 | 4 | 1430 | | | | | | 2,966 | |
| Upgrade Elevators | 5 | 5 | 1460 | 118,988 | 58,000 | 45,865 | 102,835 | | 42,500 | |
| Boilers | 5 | 5 | 1460 | 137,799 | | | | | | |
| Trash Compactor | 5 | 5 | 1460 | | | 9,800 | | | | 9,800 |
| Roof Exhaust Consolidate | 5 | 5 | 1460 | | | | 58,660 | | | |
| Smoke Detectors | 5 | 5 | 1460 | | | | 1,000 | | | |
| Design and Inspection | 5 | 5 | 1430 | | | | | | 2,000 | |
| Fire Alarm System | 5 | 5 | 1460 | | | | | | 36,000 | |
| Roof Repair | 5 | 5 | 1460 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Water Distribution System | 6 | 6 | 1460 | | 6,500 | | | | | 72,000 |
| Smoke Detectors 92 | 6 | 6 | 1460 | | | 9,000 | | | 4,000 | |
| Electrical Distribution System | 6 | 6 | 1460 | | 50,000 | 30,000 | | | | 54,600 |
| Roof Repair | 7 | 7 | 1460 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Smoke Detectors | 7 | 7 | 1460 | | | | | 1,000 | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 7 | 7 | 1460 | | | | | | 45,000 | |
| Roof Repair | 8 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Upgrade Elevators | 8 | 8 | 1460 | | 24,819 | 83,343 | 92,440 | | | 10,000 |
| Seal Brick Exterior | 8 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | | 5,000 | |
| Trash Compactor | 8 | 8 | 1460 | 3,800 | | | | | 9,800 | |
| Smoke Detectors | 8 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | 1,000 | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 8 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | | 62,033 | |
| Roof Repair | 9 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Install Sprinklers | 9 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | 54,780 | | |
| Upgrade Elevators | 9 | 8 | 1460 | | 91,266 | 13,000 | | | | 65,033 |
| Trash Compactor | 9 | 8 | 1460 | | | | 9,800 | | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 9 | 8 | 1460 | | | | | | 20,000 | |
| Windows 289 | 17 | 9 | 1460 | | 50,000 | 44,310 | | 50,196 | | |
| Smoke Detectors/CO 80 | 17 | 9 | 1460 | | | | | 1,530 | | |
| Replace Doors 120 | 17 | 9 | 1460 | | 35,371 | 15,371 | | | | 10,000 |
| Windows 30 | 18 | 9 | 1460 | | 23,500 | 37,400 | | 43,500 | | |
| Repave Parking Lots | 18 | 9 | 1450 | | | | 16,341 | | | |
| Smoke Detectors/CO | 18 | 9 | 1460 | | | | 3,150 | | | |
| Replace Doors | 18 | 9 | 1460 | | 10,000 | | 16,500 | | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | | 20,000 | |
| Upgrade Elevators | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | 135,988 | | |
| Install Sprinklers | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | 44,780 | | |
| Roof Repair | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | 10,000 | | |
| Repoint Brick | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| Trash Compactor | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | 9,800 | | |
| Smoke Detectors | 10 | 10 | 1460 | | | | | 1,000 | | |
| Fire Alarm System | 23 | 10 | 1460 | | | | 38,623 | | | 18,000 |
| A&E | All | CO | 1430 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | 8,500 | | |
| Energy Audit | All | CO | 1430 | 20,000 | 21,620 | | | | | 24,500 |
| GPNA | All | CO | 1430 | | | | | | 50,000 | |
| Maintenance Vehicle | CO | CO | 1475 | | | 27,000 | 27,810 | 28,645 | 29,500 | 30,400 |
| Administration | All | CO | 1410 | 78,402 | 85,517 | 85,517 | 85,517 | 85,517 | 85,517 | 85,517 |
| Management Improvements | All | CO | 1408 | | 8,600 | | | 9000 | | 8500 |
| Operations | All | CO | 1408 | | | 26,994 | | | 25000 | |
| Debt Service | 3 | 3 | 9000 | 329,891 | 329,891 | 329,891 | 329,891 | 329,891 | 329,891 | 329,891 |
| TOTALS | | | | 784,023 | 855,174 | 892,207 | 892,207 | 892,207 | 892,207 | 892,207 |

DCHA Facility Improvement Schedule

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

Public housing units for the County are in generally good condition. Due to the age of many of the facilities they are beginning to show signs of substantial wear. While the facilities are structurally sound, the condition of units may vary depending on when the last substantial renovations were completed for a unit. Flooring, kitchen counters and cabinets and bathroom facilities often experience the most wear and are most frequently in need of repairs and renovations. Due to limited tenant turn over in many cases, the HA does not have the opportunity to completely renovate and improve units which might occur once a unit is vacated, before the next tenant moves in. Many renovations are done upon tenant request and must be completed while units are occupied. The HA manages a maintenance staff which provides 24 hour service for County public housing units.

The Physical Needs Assessment will be critical in identifying the details and extent of renovations and improvements which will be necessary not only to address physical deficiencies but also to help bring the facilities up to a more modern aesthetic including the provision of modern amenities. There are many portions of the facilities that are outdated and show signs of age such as wood paneled walls with 1970s and 1980s style décor and furniture but which still function as needed. While the HA would like to update these items they remain at a lower priority to items which need to be addressed immediately to allow for the proper function, need and convenience of tenants and staff.

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

The HA continues to provide as comfortable and safe a living environment as possible within its funding limitations and the ability to conduct renovations in occupied units. The HA currently provides improvements on a case by case basis with long term renovation plans on a unit level often being suspended or delayed due to unexpected physical needs issues which arise in older, high capacity housing facilities. Limited funding combined with limited unit accessibility has made conducting large scale, substantial renovations difficult.

The long term strategy is to conduct a Physical Needs Assessment to accurately identify the extent and details of renovation and improvement needs for each of the facilities. Once this is complete the HA will be able to devise a strategy to prioritize, plan and schedule a comprehensive facility improvement strategy for each of the public housing facilities. The HA will continue to identify and consider additional funding sources to supplement existing funding in order to implement larger scale renovation activities.

Discussion:

Much of Dauphin County's public housing supply is much older and dated with no new public housing construction in over 30 years. The County has maintained the facilities in good condition despite the challenges posed by the age and wear to the facilities. The Housing Authority will continue with its

improvement schedule, however, the Physical Needs Assessment will be critical in identifying and developing a more thorough improvement plan. Since the County does not anticipate constructing any significant housing facilities to expand the public housing stock or to allow for redevelopment of existing sites, renovations to existing occupied structures is the only means of substantial facility improvement.

The County will continue to work with the private sector in developing affordable housing through the utilization of tools such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits. This has helped fill the gap since additional public housing construction is not a viable option given funding and financial constraints.

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

Introduction

Dauphin County has a substantial number of service providers tending the needs of homeless populations in the County. These agencies, groups and organizations work closely to provide specific services most needed by local homeless populations. The following data includes information provided from the County’s PIT survey. It must be noted, however, that some data indicating total numbers of homeless being served and the number of beds available was not included in the PIT survey due to data collection and recording specifications of the survey. Information provided by the Continuum of Care indicates that there are approximately 580 homeless persons receiving housing/shelter while there are over 670 year-round beds available.

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) | 246 | 0 | 220 | 210 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

| Project Name | Year-Round Beds | Total Seasonal Beds | Overflow Beds | HMIS Overflow Beds | PIT Count | Total Beds | Utilization Rate |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Bethesda Men's Shelter | 54 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 53 | 69 | 86% |
| Helmman's Program | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 48 | 79% |
| Trinity House | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| Fast Track | 12 | | | | 7 | 12 | 58% |
| Side by Side | 11 | | | | 10 | 11 | 91% |
| Transitions | 41 | | | | 33 | 41 | 81% |
| Transitional Housing | 22 | | | | 22 | 22 | 100% |
| Interfaith Family Shelter | 45 | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 45 | 78% |
| ESG Rapid Rehousing | 34 | | | | 34 | 34 | 100% |
| Safe Harbor -Safe Haven | 25 | | | | 15 | 25 | 60% |
| Shelter + Care (S+C) | 35 | | | | 30 | 35 | 86% |
| Shelter + Care Expansion | 3 | | | | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| Shelter + Care Special Project | 4 | | | | 3 | 4 | 75% |
| Delta Community Apartments | 8 | | | | 5 | 8 | 62% |
| Delta Transitional Hsg | 40 | | | | 30 | 40 | 75% |
| Winter Shelter | | 25 | 0 | | 3 | 25 | 36% |
| Family Promise | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| VA-HUD VASH | 51 | | | | 51 | 51 | 100% |
| Shalom House Shelter | 20 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 20 | 80% |
| SHARP | 20 | | | | 5 | 20 | 25% |
| VA- Veterans Per Diem Program | 7 | | | | 7 | 7 | 100% |
| VA-SSVF | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| Bridge Housing | 18 | | | | 11 | 18 | 61% |
| DV Shelter | 16 | | | | 16 | 16 | 100% |
| Emergency Shelter | 20 | | | | 13 | 20 | 65% |
| Linda House | 8 | | | | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Overnight Winter Shelter | 0 | 8 | | | 3 | 8 | 38% |
| Section 8 SRO | 20 | | | | 15 | 20 | 75% |
| Transitional Housing | 26 | | | | 12 | 26 | 46% |
| VA-SSVF | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| VA-Veterans Per Diem Program | 16 | | | | 16 | 16 | 100% |
| Diem | 13 | | | | 11 | 13 | 85% |
| YW-PHD | 11 | | | | 15 | 11 | 136% |
| YW-Safe Haven | 8 | | | | 7 | 8 | 88% |
| YW-VH | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | 100% |
| | Sum : 673 | Sum : 33 | Sum : 15 | Sum : 0 | 580 | 716 | |

Continuum of Care Comprehensive Comprehensive Bed Count

| Project Name | Year-Round Beds | Total Seasonal Beds | Overflow Beds | HMIS Overflow Beds | PIT Count | Total Beds | Utilization Rate |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Bethesda Men's Shelter | 54 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 53 | 69 | 86% |
| Helmman's Program | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 48 | 79% |
| Trinity House | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| Fast Track | 12 | | | | 7 | 12 | 58% |
| Side by Side | 11 | | | | 10 | 11 | 91% |
| Transitions | 41 | | | | 33 | 41 | 81% |
| Transitional Housing | 22 | | | | 22 | 22 | 100% |
| Interfaith Family Shelter | 45 | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 45 | 78% |
| ESG Rapid Rehousing | 34 | | | | 34 | 34 | 100% |
| Safe Harbor -Safe Haven | 25 | | | | 15 | 25 | 60% |
| Shelter + Care (S+C) | 35 | | | | 30 | 35 | 86% |
| Shelter + Care Expansion | 3 | | | | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| Shelter + Care Special Project | 4 | | | | 3 | 4 | 75% |
| Delta Community Apartments | 8 | | | | 5 | 8 | 62% |
| Delta Transitional Hsg | 40 | | | | 30 | 40 | 75% |
| Winter Shelter | | 25 | 0 | | 3 | 25 | 36% |
| Family Promise | 10 | | | | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| VA-HUD VASH | 51 | | | | 51 | 51 | 100% |
| Shalom House Shelter | 20 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 20 | 80% |
| SHARP | 20 | | | | 5 | 20 | 25% |
| VA- Veterans Per Diem Program | 7 | | | | 7 | 7 | 100% |
| VA-SSVF | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| Bridge Housing | 18 | | | | 11 | 18 | 61% |
| DV Shelter | 16 | | | | 16 | 16 | 100% |
| Emergency Shelter | 20 | | | | 13 | 20 | 65% |
| Linda House | 8 | | | | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Overnight Winter Shelter | 0 | 8 | | | 3 | 8 | 38% |
| Section 8 SRO | 20 | | | | 15 | 20 | 75% |
| Transitional Housing | 26 | | | | 12 | 26 | 46% |
| VA-SSVF | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| VA-Veterans Per Diem Program | 16 | | | | 16 | 16 | 100% |
| Diem | 13 | | | | 11 | 13 | 85% |
| YW-PHD | 11 | | | | 15 | 11 | 136% |
| YW-Safe Haven | 8 | | | | 7 | 8 | 88% |
| YW-VH | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | 100% |
| | Sum : 673 | Sum : 33 | Sum : 15 | Sum : 0 | 580 | 716 | |

Continuum of Care Comprehensive Bed 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

There are a substantial number of complimentary resources and services available for homeless populations in Dauphin County, particularly in the Harrisburg metro region. There are a variety of public services available both through the City of Harrisburg and Dauphin County. Additionally, there is a significant number of non-profit, faith based and related public service providers available to the residents of Dauphin County.

The Dauphin County/greater Harrisburg region is served by two large medical providers in Pinnacle Health & Penn State Health. Both of these health care providers have large hospital facilities as well as satellite facilities available in Dauphin County. The County is also served by Hamilton Health Service which is a non-profit community health care provider. The services made available through these health care providers include physical and mental health services across all fields of medicine.

Dauphin County contains over 25 agencies who provide a variety of mental health services. These services include but are not limited to:

- Crisis intervention
 - Inpatient care
 - Partial hospitalization
 - Outpatient psychiatric clinics
 - Social/psychiatric rehabilitation
 - Personal care
 - Behavior management
 - Family education
 - Peer support
- Many of the organizations providing homeless services include services that assist in job training and/or identifying employment opportunities. The Dauphin County Human Services departments as well as over half a dozen groups such as the YMCA/YWCA, Catholic Charities and Central Pennsylvania Supportive Services all provide employment assistance for residents of Dauphin County.

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 facilities available in Dauphin County for homeless persons and families include:

- Bethesda Mission
- Mobile Street Mission
- Brethren Housing Association

- Bridge of Hope
- Capital Area Intermediate Unit
- Case Management Unit of Dauphin County
- Christian Churches United
- Susquehanna Safe Harbor
- Dauphin County Crisis Intervention
- Dauphin County Housing Authority
- Dauphin County Children and Youth
- DELTA Community (Gaudenzia)
- Downtown Daily Bread
- Catholic Charities
- Family Promise of Harrisburg and Capital Region
- Harrisburg School District
- Harrisburg Housing Authority
- HELP Ministries
- Holy Spirit Medical Outreach
- Interfaith Shelter, Catholic Charities
- Keystone Community Mental Health Service
- NHS CDA-Windows
- Pinnacle Health – Harrisburg Hospital
- Salvation Army
- Shalom House
- St. Francis Soup Kitchen
- YWCA Harrisburg
- Lebanon VAMC

These agencies, groups and organizations provide a wide variety of services for homeless individuals and families in Dauphin County. Services include sheltering/temporary housing, food provision, counseling, health services, employment assistance, mental health services, life skills training as well as other types of assistance.

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

Introduction

As was discussed in Section NA-45, there are a variety of service providers in the County who provide services for special needs populations in addition to those provide through County departments and services. Supportive housing needs are typically provided when there is a risk of homeless, however, there are several services provided for certain populations to help with supportive housing needs. These populations primarily consist of the elderly, mentally disabled and persons recovering from addiction. The County as well of many other groups and organizations, such as non-profits and faith based groups, are the primary providers of these services.

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

Needs of these populations were provided in Section NA-45.

The County provides supportive housing services to the elderly and disabled through its public housing programs and its work with developers in the construction of low income housing developments. The facilities are typically age restricted and/or designed to fulfill the housing needs of persons with mental or physical disabilities. The County also provides services through a variety of departments that provide case management and other assistance for populations such as the elderly (Area Agency on Aging), persons with disabilities (Department of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities, Human Services Centers), and persons suffering from addiction (Drug and Alcohol Services).

Dauphin County utilized CDBG funds to help create a staff position as the Local Housing Options Team Coordinator. This position is designed to assist with providing housing solutions to persons with disabilities within the County. This staff person works closely with the HA in addressing housing needs for those participating in County and HA programs and services.

Much of the supportive housing needs for special needs populations are primarily provided when there is the risk of homelessness. Supportive housing services for special needs populations are also provided by non-County groups and organizations as well which includes those groups identified in NA-45 as well. Recovery residences for people suffering from addiction are also provide by groups such as The Colonial Park House which provide people with housing in the transition through recovery.

The County does not receive HOPWA funding and therefore does not track information required when utilizing funds provided through that program.

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

Programs and resources to assist people with mental health needs were identified and discussed in NA-45. The County primarily manages these needs through the Human Services Department – Office of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities. Needs for these individuals are typically managed by the facility which provided the service with additional case management services provided by the County as needed through its Human Services department. Persons returning from physical health institutions are typically assisted by the health care facility which provided the health care. The County does not maintain a specific office for physical disability services.

The Housing Authority provides housing preference to disabled applicants as part of its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policies. These applicants are given priority when their applications are evaluated and they are considered for housing placement. Additionally, the HA has reached out to housing providers participating in the Section 8 program to provide them with information regarding reasonable accommodation for handicapped persons. The County hopes to increase these activities in order to provide a more consistent process for encouraging landlords with accessible units to make them available under the program and for existing landlords to provide reasonable accommodations for handicapped persons.

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 County has several agencies and departments which serve special needs populations and they provide a wide array of services and programs. Activities to assist these populationsa The County's Department of Drug and ALcohol Services The County will continue to fund the Local Housing Options Team Coordinator position to assist in providing housing solutions for persons with disabilities.

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))

This is addressed above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As part of the development of this plan, information provided by the recently completed Assessment of Fair Housing was incorporated into the document. This included the barriers to affordable housing which were identified as part of that assessment. The barriers that were identified during that assessment include:

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Barriers to housing choice
- Segregation/integration
- The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Location of employers
- Disparity in access to opportunities
- Daycare costs and accessibility
- The location and type of affordable housing
- Community opposition
- Restrictive land use and zoning laws

Negative effects caused by public policies were identified during the assessment as is listed in the last bullet point, “Restrictive land use and zoning laws”. During the development of this plan and the associated Assessment of Fair Housing, it was discovered that the County does not have a process for evaluating the zoning ordinances of subrecipients to identify discriminatory language or practices. Research conducted All of the zoning ordinances reviewed contained some level of language which may contribute to impeding fair housing choice. While there have been no recent cases of fair housing discrimination in Dauphin County the twelve zoning ordinances reviewed all contained some components that could be addressed to reduce impediments to fair housing choice. The issues identified included:

- A lack of “reasonable accommodation” provisions
- Large minimum lot size requirements
- Emergency housing, homeless shelters, and supportive housing not being permitted in any land use category.
- Overly restrictive regulations on group homes
- Excessive exterior lighting and canopy standards
- Restrictive definitions of family
- Lack of definition for group home
- Overly restrictive unit limits on apartments allowed by right

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

Introduction

The following section includes information pertaining to economics, employment, education and industry sectors within Dauphin County. This information will assist in the analysis of non-housing employment and education assets influencing development in the County. The economic development market analysis will identify those sectors with the greatest employment numbers and compare the number of workers to the actual number of jobs available

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 | 645 | 616 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 11,234 | 18,242 | 14 | 17 | 3 |
| Construction | 3,468 | 4,650 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 16,461 | 21,497 | 21 | 20 | -1 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 7,339 | 10,080 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Information | 1,618 | 2,039 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 7,778 | 10,302 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Services | 3,664 | 3,947 | 5 | 4 | -1 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 7,773 | 8,466 | 10 | 8 | -2 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 10,704 | 13,981 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 5,360 | 5,815 | 7 | 6 | -1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,241 | 6,070 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Total | 80,285 | 105,705 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 118,076 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 110,896 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.08 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 19.67 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 4.03 |

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 29,039 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 5,408 |
| Service | 10,328 |
| Sales and office | 28,345 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 7,259 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 5,218 |

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 80,608 | 76% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 20,853 | 20% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 4,835 | 5% |
| Total | 106,296 | 100% |

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| Less than high school graduate | 3,902 | 544 | 3,486 |

| Educational Attainment | In Labor Force | | Not in Labor Force |
|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Civilian Employed | Unemployed | |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 28,425 | 1,662 | 8,357 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 26,178 | 1,846 | 5,059 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 34,292 | 767 | 4,587 |

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 202 | 355 | 400 | 1,259 | 2,217 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 2,196 | 1,333 | 1,353 | 3,232 | 3,676 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 5,982 | 6,945 | 8,039 | 23,486 | 15,154 |
| Some college, no degree | 5,488 | 5,325 | 5,160 | 11,195 | 4,311 |
| Associate's degree | 952 | 2,923 | 2,794 | 5,913 | 1,068 |
| Bachelor's degree | 2,250 | 7,385 | 6,063 | 11,096 | 3,373 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 177 | 3,603 | 3,555 | 8,084 | 3,124 |

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 20,664 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 30,602 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 35,752 |
| Bachelor's degree | 48,509 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 63,255 |

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

The information provided in the table above indicates that the three primary employment sectors in the County are Education and Health, Arts and Entertainment and Retail Trade. There are several major

factors which lend to employment patterns in the County. The first being that the state capital is located in Harrisburg which contributes to a concentration of businesses such as entertainment, accommodation and food services catering to those involved with the functions of the capital and tourism. Additionally, Hershey Park/Entertainment is also located in the County and is a major employer in the Arts and Entertainment sector. Hershey also owns and manages Hershey Medical Center which includes the Penn State Hershey medical programs and Middletown is the home of Hershey's largest satellite campus. All of these contribute to large numbers of employment in the Education and Health sector. Unfortunately the table provided above does not include information pertaining to the Public Administration business sector. The business sector is a major source of employment in Dauphin County and information for the sector must be included for evaluation. Data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates was reviewed as part of this analysis and indicated that Public Administration was the 4th largest employment sector only behind Education and Health, Retail Trade and Arts and Entertainment. Once again the fact that Dauphin County is the home of the state capital lends to high numbers in this employment sector. Comparisons of the 2008-2012 ACS data with the 2011-2015 ACS data indicate a massive jump in the Education and Health sector rising from 16,461 to 31,205. The Professional, Scientific, Management Services sector rose from 7,773 to 12,908 between the two survey periods which is a 66% increase.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The educational attainment table above indicates that Dauphin County has a somewhat older population with 72,480 persons being between the ages of 18 and 44 while 64,265 are between 45 and 65. Almost 40% of the total population identified in the educational attainment table are of the 20 year age range between 45 and 65 years old. While the County may consist of a somewhat older population they appear to be well educated with 37% of the population having an Associate's Degree or higher. A vast majority of the population (90%) have attained at least a high school graduate equivalent education. The presence of Penn State's largest satellite campus in Middletown may contribute to high educational attainment percentages. This does indicate that there is a significant number of well educated workers available for jobs requiring postsecondary educations.

Infrastructure in the County is acceptable but is in need of significant upkeep, maintenance and some expansion. Large transportation routes such as I-81/581, I-83, I-15 and SR-322 converge at and transverse Dauphin County. In many cases, commuter traffic must utilize these transportation routes without suitable alternatives which can cause massive gridlock and backups in heavy traffic or when there are accidents on these routes. One of the major shortcomings of transportation in the County is the lack of transportation access to the northern portion of the County. There is only one effective route (SR 225) which provides access to northern Dauphin County. This route is often not much more than a narrow 2 lane road which must cutback over mountainous terrain in places making access by larger vehicles such as tractor trailers very difficult. This severely limits not only commuter access but

also prohibits businesses from locating in northern Dauphin due to very poor access, particularly in winter months.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The most significant regional employment changes currently involve facility expansions at Hershey Medical Center. This has included the development of the University Technology Center and the planned expansion of the Emergency Department. There are no other anticipated major employment changes which would have a regional economic impact in the County. There are a number of smaller economic development projects such as the construction of the Lykens Hotel but they will not have a regional impact.

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

Manufacturing and other industrial related jobs have continued to decline in the US the demand for high tech, IT, research, medical and other technology related jobs and workers has increased. This has also included an increased demand for service related jobs which require postsecondary education in fields such as the following: legal, financial, marketing and planning. There are a large number of jobs in Dauphin County requiring postsecondary educations due to the presence of large employers such as Hershey Medical and Penn State. In addition, the fact that the state capital is located in Harrisburg means that a variety of political and state agency jobs are concentrated in the region which often have higher educational requirements. While there are many employers and jobs requiring higher education the County also has a large number of businesses and jobs that do not require such high levels of formal education. There is a wide variety of service industry, entertainment and retail jobs in the southern portion of the County which provide employment for unskilled workers, persons lacking more formal education and young or elderly workers seeking unskilled employment to make extra income. There has been substantial growth in the warehousing and shipping in adjacent counties such as Cumberland. This has led to a large number of jobs which provide moderate to higher income wages for unskilled laborers who may reside in Dauphin County.

A municipal survey completed by municipal representatives as part of the County's outreach to stakeholders and the public asked if there were any recognized employment or labor gaps which needed to be addressed in the County. Of the 18 respondents, nine (50%) indicated that there were gaps in either the provision of labor or the availability of jobs for skilled workers in the County. Many of the

municipal representatives indicated that there was a gap in the labor force of workers with specific trade skills. This applies to both the need by local industrial/manufacturing facilities as well as the general need for workers such as plumbers and electricians. It was recommended that the local technical schools could do more in regard to outreach to let people know they can provide such training. The County will continue to look into this as part of its ongoing economic development initiatives and as part of its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

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.

Workforce training initiatives are primarily conducted through the South Central PA Workforce Investment Board (SCPa Works). While the County does not have any specific training initiatives the SCPa Works provides a variety of services in coordination with PA Career Link. The services provided include assessment and testing, a career resource center, job seeker workshops, veteran services, on-the-job training, services for ex-offenders, GED and adult basic education, vocational rehabilitation services and job seeker services for persons 55+. Housing rehabilitation and infrastructure projects made available through the County and funded through HUD provide job opportunities for persons utilizing services provided through SCPa Works. The SCPa Works also provides a resource for the County and contractors participating in HUD funded projects to identify workers as part of Section 3 requirements under HUD.

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.

Dauphin County was included in the Partnerships for Regional Economic Performance Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy developed in 2016. The plan was developed in coordination with the South Central Team PA and economic development stakeholders, however, Dauphin County was not actively involved in the development of its plan. The County is currently developing its Comprehensive Plan which has included the consideration of the development of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Discussion regarding the development of document have culminated in a collaboration between the Susquehanna Economic Development Association-Council of Governments (SEDA-COG), Dauphin County Commissioners, Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCDCED), Tri-County Planning, Capital Region Economic Development Corporation

(CREDC) and the Hershey Harrisburg Regional Visitors Bureau. There have been preliminary discussions and meetings regarding the development of the CEDS once the County's Comprehensive Plan is complete, sometime after May 2017.

There is currently no active CEDS with identified economic development initiatives which can be toed into the CP. The County does try to leverage several other programs and funding sources it manages in coordination with HUD funded projects. This includes the programs supported through the Redevelopment Authority, property available through the County Land Bank and funding and programs available through the Economic Development Corp.

Discussion

The County has a fairly robust economy with several strong employment industries. The state capital lends to a variety of employment opportunities and draws a large number of visitors who support local service related businesses. Arts and entertainments are also widely available in central and southern Dauphin County. The area also has a strong tourism industry supported by assets is Harrisburg as well as Hershey Entertainment and Hershey Foods. The area also supports agri-tourism in the rural areas of the County which provides year round tourism. Large healthcare providers and Penn State assets also provide a large number of skilled professional jobs. The area of greatest concern lies in the norther portion of the County. This region contained underdeveloped and undersized infrastructure which provides limited access to the northern region. Development is very sparse and economic and community assets are inadequate including the presence of jobs and healthcare facilities.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

A concentration of housing problems would be situation where an area multiple housing issues which are 10 percentage points or higher than the percent for the County. Unfortunately, CPD maps does not permit mapping that indicates housing with multiple housing problems. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates approximately .2% of housing have incomplete plumbing while roughly .8% have incomplete kitchens. Maps created through PolicyMap are provided which indicate areas where concentrations of housing with incomplete kitchens or plumbing may occur and are indicated by the darker shaded regions. As can be seen in these maps these areas are located in the more urbanized region of the County primarily in the Harrisburg area. With a vast majority of older housing being located in the greater Harrisburg area, including communities such as Steelton and Middletown, combined with the fact that these areas also have large concentrations of lower income households, these areas are subject to the greatest concentration of housing with multiple housing problems.

Concentrations by percent household AMI by race are included in sections NA-20 and NA-25. Concentration within racial groups vary based upon the percent of household AMI. The three primary populations affected include African American, Native American and Asian households.

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

The maps provided below indicate concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities. A concentration is defined as a region where the ethnic or minority population is 20 percentage points greater than the County percentage for that race or minority. The three largest racial or ethnic minorities in the County are Black, Hispanic and Asian and their percent of the county population are 18%, 8% and 3.5% respectively. The maps indicate areas primarily in Harrisburg and the communities just south of Harrisburg which contain concentrations of minority populations.

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

The housing market in these areas is fairly depressed. Housing values are low, housing is substantially older and also contains concentrations of units with multiple housing issues. The housing is densely located with many neighborhoods comprised of rowhome style housing. Housing values are considerably lower in this market. A map is included below indicating median housing values in the

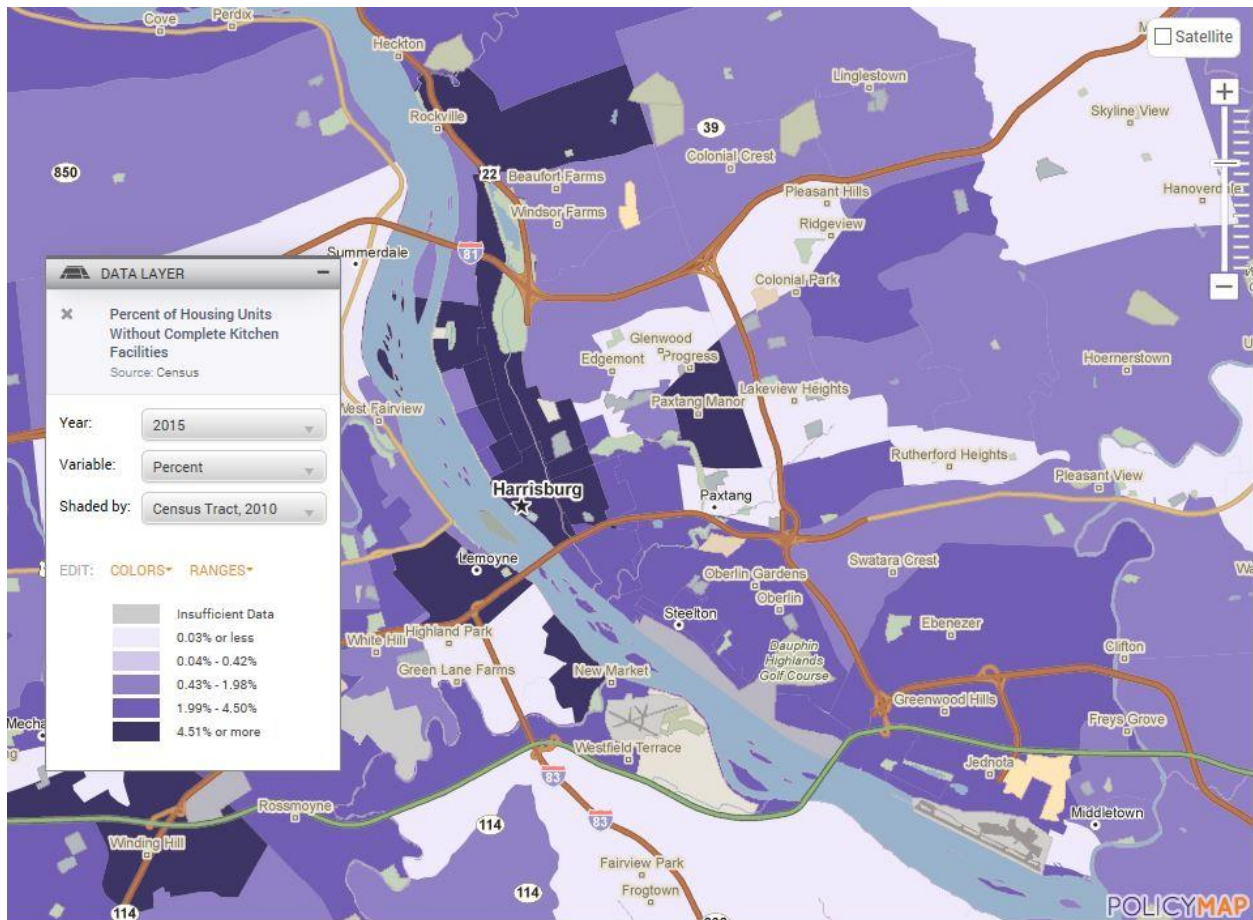
County. The map indicates that median housing values in the urban areas are below \$150,000 with some block groups having a median value below \$60,000. There are block groups within this market that have as high as 25% of housing units experiencing two or more housing issues.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

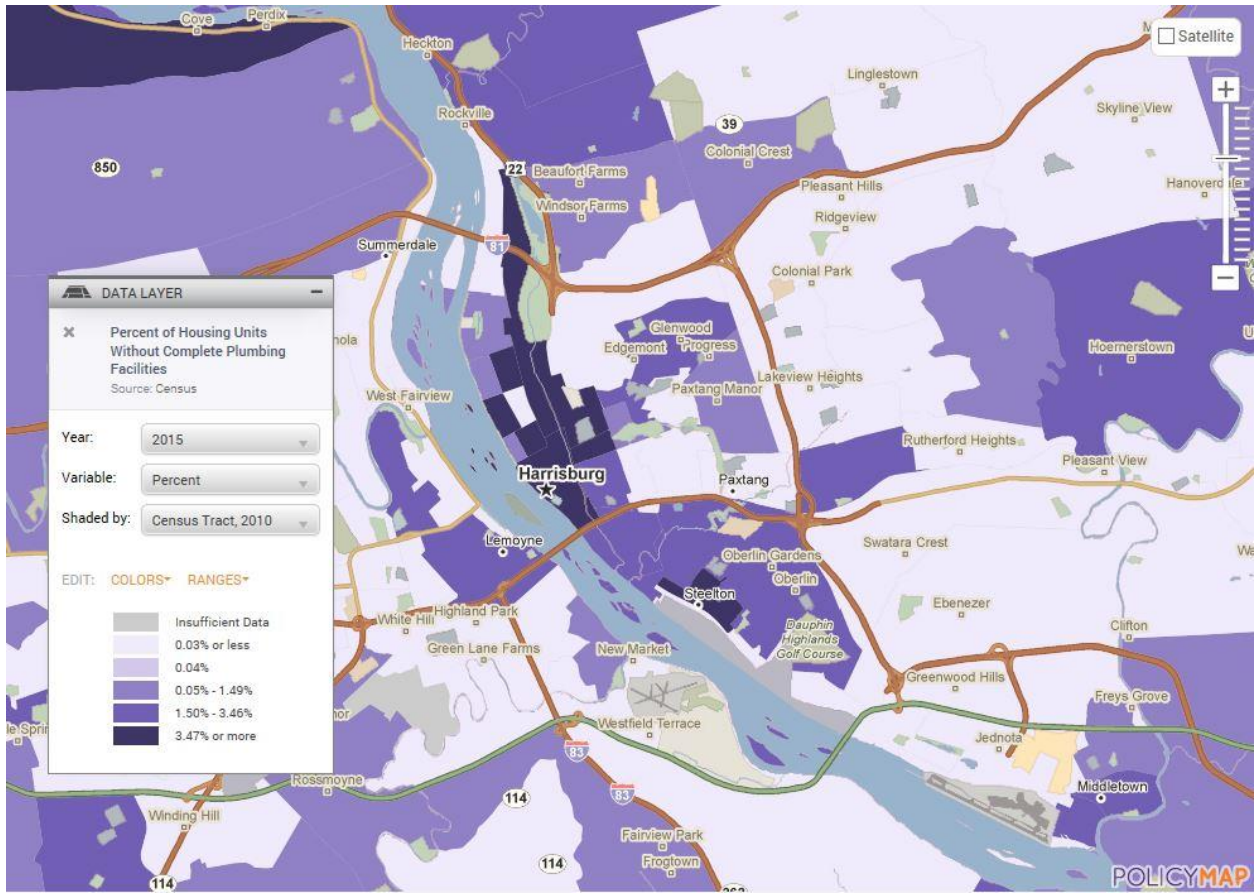
These neighborhoods do not have any substantial community assets in these neighborhoods beyond neighborhood recreation facilities such as local parks and potentially public service facilities such as fire stations. There are several other public service facilities which provide social support to local residents and include the Central Allison Hill Community Center, Bethesda Mission Youth Center, Center for Community Building and Tri-County Community Action. These organizations provide a variety of anti-poverty, youth, elderly, recreation, financial and job placement services to local residents. Many of these assets also provide assistance for homeless families and individuals and help with homeless prevention.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Many of these areas are significantly depressed and strategic opportunities are very hard to come by. The County has had an ongoing active land banking system which works to identify blighted sites, acquire them and try to redevelop them into community assets. While strategic opportunities may not currently exist the County continues to try to identify opportunities as they arise and work with local groups and agencies to help develop potential opportunities.



Incomplete Kitchens in Housing Units



Incomplete Plumbing in Housing Units

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan will evaluate the data provided throughout this plan as well as information and documents pertaining to housing, economic and community development which impact the County. This information will assist in identifying priority needs for the County as well as help define strategies that will serve those needs. Below are the topics which make up the Strategic Plan and the key components summarized for each topic:

Geographic Priorities – In an attempt to disperse funds fairly to communities, allow for competitive projects to be presented, impact the largest geographic area possible and facing extremely limited funding, The County does not maintain any geographic project or funding priorities.

Priority Needs – These are the needs which will be addressed by the goals established in the Strategic Plan.

Influence of Market Conditions – This must describe what and how housing characteristics influenced decisions made in the Strategic Plan.

Anticipated Resources – These are the resources which can reasonably be anticipated to be available in assisting with addressing priority needs.

Institutional Delivery Structure – This must describe the organizations which will carry out the implementation of activities which will address the County's objectives.

Goals – These are the objectives the County hopes to meet during the timeframe of the 5-Year Plan. These must include accomplishments and outcomes in quantitative terms.

Public Housing – This must describe what the County will do to meet the needs of public housing residents and developments in the region.

Barriers to Affordable Housing – The County must describe the strategies it will use to address barriers to affordable housing.

Homeless Strategy – This will describe the County's strategy for addressing and ending homelessness through outreach, shelter activities, rapid rehousing and homeless prevention.

Lead Based Paint Hazards – This describes the County's strategy and actions to identify and address lead-based paint hazards.

Anti-Poverty Strategy – This must describe the actions and plans to reduce the number of poverty level families in the County.

Monitoring – This section will describe the standards and procedures the County will use to monitor housing and community development projects and ensure regulatory compliance.

The priorities established in the Strategic Plan were developed through analysis of existing plans and efforts, communication with key stakeholders, input from the public, consideration of the County Comprehensive Plan and a review of the limitations of funding and capacity within the County. Based on these items the County established the following list of priorities:

Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership

Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock

Maintain and Improve Critical Infrastructure

Support and Expand Public Services

Economic Development Activity

Transit Improvements

Services for Homeless

Public Housing

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

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

Dauphin County does not allocate investments geographically to provide fair access to municipalities within the County as well as to allow for flexibility to address projects as they may become priorities. Due to limited funding, the County tries to be cognizant of the fact that focusing limited funds on a specific geographic area may exclude other populations from benefitting from the funds. The County evaluates potential projects submitted by municipalities on an annual basis as funding is allocated. The County makes a conscious effort to try to disburse the funds geographically to impact as many communities as possible. There is one geographic region which the County is trying to prioritize due to underdevelopment and a lack of investment in the region and that would be the northern region of the County. The County is eager to pursue projects in this geographic region since it is somewhat isolated and has much fewer assets and services than the rest of the County. It takes initiative and cooperation by the communities, however, in order to pursue projects in each community, northern Dauphin County has not been as active of a participant in County programs as other communities. There are several infrastructure and economic development projects that have been considered for the region and as the opportunities arise the County is prepared to assist if possible.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Increase Home Ownership Improve access to affordable housing AFH: Address Outdated Municipal Zoning Ordinances AFH: Strengthen Fair Hsg. Outreach & Enforcement AFH: Improve Utility of Public Amenities AFH: Develo Strategy to Address Opposition to AH |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Description | <p>The housing market analysis in this plan as well as information provided in the County's Comprehensive Plan and Fair Housing Analysis all indicated that there is a need for affordable housing in the region. This includes both owner and renter housing units. Housing costs and values continue to increase at a faster rate than wages can match and have created substantial financial burdens for residents. In Dauphin County the demand for affordable rental housing far exceeds the inventory available in the market. Many renter occupied units contain households who spend much more than 30% of their household income on housing costs. Rental units are often the only housing that low- moderate income households can afford and a lack of affordable rental housing can further increase financial burdens on households who do not have the financial flexibility and leeway to sustain those costs.</p> <p>As with rental rates median sale prices of homes outpace median household incomes for many households, especially low- moderate income households. Home ownership in Dauphin County expands investment in the community. Home ownership represents an investment by residents in their neighborhoods and communities which often lead to greater social responsibility in those areas since there is now a level of investment to the unit and neighborhood. Home ownership also provides a financial tool through equity to improve a households housing situation over time by providing them with the financial means to obtain higher quality housing.</p> |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Besides wages, housing affordability is the most important factor in allowing residents to be able to effectively find and maintain housing in a region without the housing costs imposing undo burden on households. Due to this the need is given high priority. |
| 2 | Priority Need Name | Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | |
| | Description | Older housing units that require significant maintenance, particularly by persons with limited incomes, results in deferred maintenance leading to lower quality housing. This poor quality housing can lead to residential disinvestment in a region, declining property values, and possibly abandonment. Housing must also be safe and allow for proper access for the disabled and the elderly not only allow them to find housing that suits their needs but to remain in that housing. Properties must not pose a threat to the health and welfare of the occupants or other residents which can lead to the same negative impacts suffered under poor quality housing. Housing rehabilitation allows residents to remain in the community and retain ownership of safe, decent housing. It also helps to improve the living environment and fight blight and the migration of people out of communities in search of safe and decent housing. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | In order to avoid the negative effects of poor quality or unsafe housing including disinvestment in a region, declining property values, and possible abandonment, the need to maintain safe, quality housing is designated as high. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure Improve condition of the County's housing stock |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Description | <p>Degrading infrastructure is an issue the nation as a whole has been confronted with over the last 20 or more years. Aging infrastructure such as bridges, roads and sewers have begun to degrade and fail. In addition aging infrastructure, a steady increase in the frequency and intensity of storms and flooding in central Pennsylvania has put tremendous strain and caused damage to facilities such as storm water management systems, local dams and detention areas, bridges and riverine infrastructure. Most of the public infrastructure throughout the County is the responsibility of local municipalities. In order to address infrastructure issues the County must work with local municipalities by providing funding such as CDBG in order to complete these projects.</p> |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | <p>Properly functioning infrastructure is critical for community safety and to ensure that transportation systems can properly function. This allows; residents to travel to work, shopping and services, emergency vehicles to access areas in need, commercial vehicles to access businesses and for the County and the municipalities to generally function in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore this priority is designated as high.</p> |
| 4 | Priority Need Name | Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | <p>Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Support and expand public services |
| | Description | Public services covers a broad range of items and programs which help individuals and families in a wide variety of ways. These services can address the needs of some of the most vulnerable populations including the low income families, disabled, elderly, victims of abuse, persons suffering from addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and the homeless. The services can assist with; job training, youth and elderly programs, health services, food programs, sheltering services and after school programs. The Dauphin County Housing Authority often confronts eviction issues with households in need of daily living assistance or health care which, if provided, could prevent the eviction issues. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The high demand and community impact key services can have makes this a high priority. |
| 5 | Priority Need Name | Economic Development Activity |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Promote and support economic development |
| | Description | Economic development activity is critical in drawing in and expanding business in the region. A strong business sector and expanding opportunities provide more opportunities for upward financial movement. Strengthening the local economy can bring increased taxes and revenue to a community, increase wages, allow for resident to find local employment and draw businesses into the region. |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Due to the wide range of positive effects economic development can have this is designated as a high priority. |
| 6 | Priority Need Name | Transit Improvements |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | |
| | Description | One of the major issues identified in meetings with stakeholders was access to jobs for low- moderate income residents. While the current Capital Area Transit system is well managed and maintained, funding limitations prevent the system from being able to full address the transit needs for local workers. CAT is utilized by a large number of workers who have decent paying jobs in a variety of professions in the business centers such as Harrisburg. Lines serving these individuals are often prioritized due to their high ridership number and the revenue they generate. This limits or prevents other lines with lower ridership numbers which may serve lower income individuals from providing the level of service needed to effectively provide service to certain areas or workers in the region. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Extremely limited funding and the complications involved with tackling the transit issue in the face of other more immediate issues threatening key populations in the County classifies this as a low priority. |
| 7 | Priority Need Name | Services for Homeless |
| | Priority Level | Low |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | 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 | |
| | Associated Goals | |
| | Description | Housing and services for the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness in Dauphin County are available through a collaboration of service providers, many of whom participate in the Continuum of Care process in the County. The County will continue to assist service providers when possible with their efforts to reduce homelessness and to provide services that the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness need in order assist them in no longer being dependent upon these services. This includes support for facility construction projects which extend beyond just the provision of public services such as shelter construction. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Due to a relatively small homeless population and the effectiveness of the existing Continuum of Care, coordinated with local service providers such as faith based organizations, this priority is designated as low. |
| 8 | Priority Need Name | Public Housing |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Public Housing Residents |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Associated Goals | |
| Description | Due to severe funding limitations the Dauphin County Housing Authority has not constructed any substantial public housing facilities in over 30 years. The County does not provide CDBG directly to the HA but has worked with private and nonprofit organizations to develop affordable housing for voucher recipients and housing for persons transitioning out of public housing, including the utilization of the County’s First Time Homebuyer Program. The County will continue to support these efforts. |
| Basis for Relative Priority | The County is focused on working with the HA on developing affordable housing in order to reduce the number of individuals and households relying on public housing. The HA will continue to be the primary funding source for public housing while the County will work to make affordable and transitional housing available. Therefore, public housing as a target of funding is a low priority. |

Narrative (Optional)

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) | The rental market in the County continues to become less affordable to low-moderate income households as housing costs continue to rise. Rent increases have outpaced income growth and for those in need of TBRA, these costs are unsustainable. With limited funds TBRA will help fewer and fewer households and the ability for people to afford housing costs will continue to diminish. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 44.2% of renter occupied housing units contain households who are cost burdened by housing costs. Further market analysis is provided in MA-15 of this document. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | Dauphin County does not have enough supply of rental units to meet current demand let alone a supply of affordable rental units. As rental costs continue to increase persons on fixed incomes are placed at greater and greater risk of cost burdening and homelessness. According to the Social Security Administration in 2017 the average monthly payment for someone receiving SSI is \$542.46. The median gross rent for units in the County, according to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, was \$847 and only 13.7% of units had rents below \$500. Further market analysis is provided in MA-15 of this document. |
| New Unit Production | <p>Housing values have increased substantially over the last several years and developers in the region have been constructing housing primarily for households earning middle and higher incomes.</p> <p>Based on market trends and information provided through Census and CHAS data, housing values and rents will continue to rise at a pace that exceeds income growth in the County. An undersized rental housing market will also continue to keep rents high due to high demand and low supply.</p> |
| Rehabilitation | Currently there are significant areas in the County where housing is much older and the condition of the housing stock is poor. Housing values in these areas are very low and due to increasing housing values in the less urbanized regions of the County it has become very difficult for these lower income homeowners to be able to sell their houses in attempt to move into better housing. In addition, the housing market does not provide quality affordable housing in areas where lower income families work and rely on childcare. This has been a long standing issue in the County and was one of the initial factors that led the County to develop its rehabilitation program. |

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Acquisition, including preservation | Limited and decreasing funding from a variety of programs combined with increasing housing values has severely limited the ability of the County and/or municipalities to purchase housing for redevelopment or for inclusion as part of the First Time Homebuyer program. |

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

Demographics

Population Trends Dauphin County has witnessed steady population growth over the last several decades despite shrinking manufacturing and industry markets, which have impacted the State of Pennsylvania. Almost all of this growth has taken place exclusively in the suburbs surrounding the City of Harrisburg. Much of this can be attributed to ongoing job growth within the Hershey industry and facilities as well as an expanding warehousing market which has developed along I-81 to the south of Harrisburg in Cumberland County. Between 2000 and 2010 the population in Dauphin County grew by 6.5% from 251,798 to 268,100, this was a growth of over 16,000 people. The Census 2010-2014 ACS data indicates that the population has continued to grow to 269,946 which is a much slower growth rate than in the previous decade's worth of time. In the 2010-2014 4-year period the has only been a growth of 1,846. The Census's population projection from July 2010 to July 2015 indicates growth of about 4,723 people, from 268,260 in 2010 to 272,983 in 2015. While the Census Bureau indicates that the information provided in the annual projection is the official project data for the Burueau, it still indicates a much slower growth rate for the County in the decade from 2010 to 2020. Utilizing the projection data, it can be estimated that the county will experience a growth of about 9,500 people between 2010 and 2010, according to current data. This is substantially lower than the growth of more than 16,000 people in the previous decade.

Between 2000 and 2010, the five municipalities that showed the greatest growth in population were Derry Township (increase of 7,054), Lower Paxton Township (2,936), Susquehanna Township (2,141), Swatara Township (2,393), and West Hanover Township (2,838). These areas collectively increased by over 17,000 new residents. Four of these five top-growing municipalities were among the five that experienced the greatest population growth in the previous decade as well, with West Hanover Township replacing Lower Swatara Township.

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

Introduction

Reductions in HUD funding has limited the type and quantity of projects the County can undertake. While the County does have some sources of funding that can be used as leverage in HUD funded projects a variety of issues plague that process which has prevented it from occurring. Federal regulations becoming applicable to all aspects of a HUD funded project lead to higher projects costs which has dissuaded County representatives from utilizing those funds in projects. With such limited financial resources the County has to be as frugal and efficient in its funding use as possible. The County is constantly trying to promote and pursue projects that can assist key HUD qualified populations and is willing to leverage financial resources for projects that provide substantial benefits and improvements to the community. It has been very difficult to get all of the pieces to align to permit such coordination to occur.

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 | 1,237,619 | 0 | 0 | 1,237,619 | 0 | CDBG funds will be used for public improvements and infrastructure, and public service activities. |

| 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 | 399,129 | 0 | 0 | 399,129 | 0 | HOME funds will be used for County-wide housing rehabilitation for repairs to low income homeowners in Dauphin County, Second or subordinated mortgage program for first-time homebuyers to assist with down payments and closing cost assistance and a percentage is allocated for our Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) |

Table 52 - 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

The County has a variety of programs and initiatives it utilizes for community and economic development projects. These can be funded through the County’s tourism fun, gaming funds and the infrastructure bank. The tourism projects rarely if ever qualify for CDBG and the last infrastructure bank project was in 2014. The County’s gaming funds have gone to a variety of projects but the County has had to be careful regarding leveraging those funds with HUD funds. Due to Davis-Bacon requirements the HUD funded projects can often cost more to complete which limits the number of projects that could be done if partnered with other funding sources. It has been difficult with limited HUD funding

and the regulatory constraints on the funding for the County to effectively leverage other funding sources with HUD funding. While the County's other funding sources have the flexibility to be leveraged with CBDG projects HUD regulations do not let the opposite to occur thereby preventing CBDG from being able to assist in community and economic development project these other funding sources assist with. If the County were to leverage other funding sources for CBDG funded, LMI focused projects, they would have to disinvest in projects which may not primarily benefit LMI populations. This is a difficult proposition since many impactful and beneficial community and economic development projects occur in areas where the primary beneficiaries are not LMI qualified. The other issue stems from need. The poorest communities in the County have a high demand for projects, particularly infrastructure and community service projects. HUD funding is ideal for these projects and communities who regularly seek this funding from the County to address critical needs. This allows the County to free up other funding sources to invest in areas that may not meet HUD LMI requirements. The needs in these communities are typically fairly significant since they are some of the oldest, poorest and blighted communities. This is not to say that if a HUD eligible, substantial economic or community development project was identified that the County would not invest additional funding sources to undertake the project. Unfortunately, an opportunity of this magnitude or significance has not presented itself to the County for such funding coordination.

The County's First Time Homebuyer Program is coordinated with substantial leveraging from Pennsylvania's Optional Affordable Housing Funding. These are funds obtained by the County through increased fees for the recording of deeds and mortgages. This is the primary funding source for the First Time Homebuyer Program. While the First Time Homebuyer Program funds projects throughout the County, the County's HOME funds can't be utilized for properties within the City of Harrisburg.

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

While the County does own some land much of it is already developed and in use for government or recreational uses. The County does maintain a land bank program which it has utilized for projects over the years, unfortunately, the current land bank inventory only contains one

property and there are currently not any plans for the property. The Dauphin County Housing Authority owns land throughout the County but all of it is currently developed and being utilized for housing. The County works with the HA to develop or redevelop housing sites within the County as opportunities arise.

Discussion

As can be seen, HUD funding plays a crucial role in funding projects for LMI qualified populations in Dauphin County. This funding is dedicated to assisting communities address needs of qualified populations. This has allowed the County to utilize other funding sources to further develop opportunities in the County which benefit all residents, including those who are of HUD qualified populations. Dauphin County is also extremely cognizant of compliance requirements which can become complicated when mixing and matching funding sources. Additionally, the open process of allowing municipalities to propose projects for funding can make coordinating multiple funding sources difficult without securing and setting aside funds from other sources as leverage. The County will continue to seek and pursue projects which can be accomplished through leveraging other funding sources and will continue to consider options to effectively leverage other funding source in HUD funded projects.

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 |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------|
| DAUPHIN COUNTY | Government | Economic Development Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services | Region |
| Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin | PHA | Public Housing | Region |
| Tri-County HDC, Ltd | CHDO | Ownership Rental | Region |
| Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness | Continuum of care | Homelessness | Region |
| Non-profit public service providers | Non-profit organizations | Homelessness Non-homeless special needs | Region |
| Dauphin County municipalities | Subrecipient | Economic Development neighborhood improvements public facilities | Jurisdiction |

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The table above does not include all of the municipalities in the County and all of the local institutions and entities who may be subgrantees for a specific project. Since the subgrantees may vary year to year and due to the massive length of the list all of the entities were not identified. Only those who directly oversee, manage and implement the HUD programs are identified.

The County currently manages its HUD funding through the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCDCED). This department has managed these funds since 2001 when the County was first designated an entitlement community. The County has developed a system of notifying the public of the funding opportunity, soliciting proposals for projects, evaluating those projects and selecting those that are qualified and which have the most significant impact or fill the greatest

need. Municipalities have been the primary recipients of funds for infrastructure projects with non-profits often receiving funds for public service programs. The County’s Redevelopment Authority has managed the County’s housing rehabilitation and First Time Homebuyer programs for 15 years. The greatest strength regarding the institutional delivery system is the extensive experience through more than a decade of program management and implementation. The County had previously suffered issues regarding staffing and responsibility of duties, however, the County has recently restructured their staff and assigned dedicated staff to manage and implement the County HUD funded programs. The Deputy Director of Community and Economic development officially now directly oversees the programs with a dedicated administrative staff as support. This has greatly helped clarify the responsibility of duties and allowed greater attention to be focused on the HUD programs.

Dauphin County utilized CDBG funds to help create a staff position as the Local Housing Options Team Coordinator. This position is designed to assist with providing housing solutions to persons with disabilities within the County. This staff person works closely with the HA in addressing housing needs for those participating in County and HA programs and services.

The County is developing an initiative to provide outreach and instruction to municipal entities seeking to participate in the HUD programs. These “training sessions” will be held to ensure that municipal staff, acting as sub-grantees, are fully knowledgeable in the regulations and requirements of the HUD programs. The County seeks to provide these sessions, most likely provided once annually, to address concerns regarding a general lack of understanding regarding the regulations and requirements but also to educate and refresh municipal staff who may have turned over in the last several years. The County also utilizes the services of technical consultants on an “as needed” basis in order to address specific issues and/or provide training regarding HUD programs. The County is confident that its new modified delivery system will allow for even more effective and efficient management and implementation of HUD funded programs.

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 | X |
| Mortgage Assistance | X | | |
| Rental Assistance | X | X | X |
| Utilities Assistance | X | X | X |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | X | | |

| Street Outreach Services | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Mobile Clinics | X | | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Supportive Services | | | |
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | X | X | X |
| Child Care | X | | |
| Education | X | | |
| Employment and Employment Training | X | | |
| Healthcare | X | | X |
| HIV/AIDS | X | | |
| Life Skills | X | X | |
| Mental Health Counseling | X | X | X |
| Transportation | X | X | |
| Other | | | |
| | | | |

Table 54 - 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 Continuum of Care members are the primary providers of services for homeless populations in Dauphin County. The relatively small population of homeless combined with extremely limited HUD funding does not provide the County with the flexibility or resources to be the entity with primary responsibility to address homeless issues. The Continuum of Care member have worked effectively at providing services for the homeless in the County. Dauphin County makes funding available to the Continuum of Care when possible in order to address homeless needs. The Capital Area Coalition on Homeless conducts the Point in Time surveys and updated the Capital Area’s 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in 2015.

Norther Dauphin Human Services has also worked diligently in addressing homeless needs for communities in northern Dauphin County. The needs of homeless in northern Dauphin County are different than those in the more urbanized central and southern portions of the county. This has caused the County to have to provide different types of services for homeless in the northern portion of the county. Northern Dauphin Human services has worked at identifying and developing crisis housing with willing participants and securing transit options for persons who need access to employment, groceries and health care. In many case lack of access to these items can be a major factor relating to homelessness since persons and households can’t get access to key services and employment to help address or prevent homelessness.

Due to severe funding shortfalls, services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV have traditionally and are currently managed by the Continuum of Care participants and local public service providers and faith based groups.

The Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc. (FHCCP) provides HIV case management, supportive services for infected and affected persons and families, housing support, and prevention education in a 14-county region of south-central PA. FHCCP also facilitates the AIDS Coalition that performs planning and evaluation processes for the region. FHCCP work with two other local agencies to provide services to the local HIV-AIDS affected population: Adler Health and Pinnacle Health's REACCH program.

Adler Health operates several financial and housing assistance programs in addition to other support, testing and prevention services. Housing assistance provides a case manager to HIV/AIDS individuals to help them assess their housing needs including assistance to locate suitable housing. The Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program provides monthly rent subsidies to help affected individuals and families maintain stable housing; this program is currently operating with a waiting list. Additional programs are available to provide smaller one-time allotments and/or emergency financial assistance to HIV-AIDS patients for housing related costs including apartment security deposits, utility bills or medical bills.

Pinnacle Health's Resource Education and Comprehensive Care for HIV (REACCH) focuses on treatment and prevention of HIV for women and children and is the only program of its kind in central PA. While the REACCH program provides ample and necessary medical and support services, it is not a source of housing assistance for those affected by HIV/AIDS. Additional services for these groups are discussed in greater detail in section NA-40.

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

One of the County's greatest strengths has been the coordination of the County's services between the northern county services and those provided in the central and southern region. This has permitted local access by those in the more rural northern portions of the county to vital services provided by the county. This has been critical in allowing for a more thorough and comprehensive provisions of services across the county and to those in greatest need. The county also has access to a large number of faith based and public service providers who can assist in addressing the needs of special needs populations in the county. This access to agencies and groups who are willing and capable of providing assistance and cooperation in the provisions of services is critical in being able to accomplish key goals and objectives regarding public services.

Gaps in meeting the needs of homeless primarily revolve around funding, communication and providing services that are mutually supportive. Limited funding is the primary obstacle to being able to provide fully comprehensive services. The County along with service providers all face funding limitations which prevents some services from being addressed in a comprehensive manner. The County continues to try to leverage its funding sources and develop innovative funding methods to address needs in the County.

While the County does have a variety of agencies and groups who can assist communication and coordination amongst these groups in an organized manner has been lacking. Key public service providers do not regularly meet and instead many only have occasional conversations regarding specific issues which prevents ongoing comprehensive plans and partnerships from being developed to address issues in an efficient and effective manner. Better and/or more consistent communication between service providers could help identify issues and service shortfalls as well as provide the opportunity for coordinated discussion and problem solving regarding these issues. The County has found that many of the service provider struggle with issues that other agencies and service providers address or are also trying to tackle. A more open communication system may help promote coordination and problem solving that can address many of these issues.

The two major issues of limited transit access and child care availability and affordability are not regularly discussed and addressed by services providers in the county. These are two of the, if not the, largest public service hurdles in the county. These two issues lead to a variety of other issues which end up plaguing special needs populations. Lack of child care or affordable child care prevents people from obtaining or retaining employment and making medical appointments or other critical appointments. In addition, excessive child care costs can prevent a household from being able to afford other goods and services which may be critical to the household.

The most substantial gap in the delivery of services for homeless is access to affordable housing. Much of the homeless services process becomes bottlenecked because there is just not enough affordable housing in the County to help people move into. This lack of affordable housing then directly leads into the next significant gap which is addressing recidivism. The issue regarding recidivism is currently trying to be addressed by the faith based service providers.

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 County has already taken several substantial steps in attempting to overcome gaps and issues which had previously impacted the institutional structure. As was described earlier, the County has created dedicated staff positions for managing and implementing HUD programs as well as developing the Local Housing Options Team Coordinator position to work on housing related service gaps for the disabled.

In order to address gaps which may exist from subgrantees' inadequate implementation of programs or projects, the County is planning on holding training sessions to provide program education. This training

will not only help ensure that potential subgrantees will implement and manage projects and programs properly but also help them become more creative and innovative in regards to types of projects and program and their development. The County hopes to provide these training sessions at a minimum of once a year.

One of the most significant issues that the county seeks to address regarding gaps in the institutional structure is addressing the communication issue amongst service providers. In the face of limited funding but fairly extensive service resources, utilization of those resource and the ability to capitalize on key partnerships and cooperation is critical to have the greatest and widest impact on all residents but particularly special needs populations.

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 | Increase Home Ownership | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 500 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Improve access to affordable housing | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Rental units constructed: 12 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 13670 Persons Assisted |
| 4 | Improve condition of the County's housing stock | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit |
| 5 | Support and expand public services | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Support and Expand Public Services | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 19787 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|
| 6 | Promote and support economic development | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Economic Development Activity | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Persons Assisted |
| 7 | AFH: Address Outdated Municipal Zoning Ordinances | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | | |
| 8 | AFH: Strengthen Fair Hsg. Outreach & Enforcement | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | | |
| 9 | AFH: Improve Utility of Public Amenities | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | | |
| 10 | AFH: Develo Strategy to Address Opposition to AH | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | | |

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Increase Home Ownership |
| | Goal Description | Home ownership is positively linked to family stability, improved property maintenance, improved residential satisfaction, and increased civic participation. Expanding home ownership among low-income households in Dauphin County is a way to contribute to community improvement as well as individual satisfaction. This involves assisting residents in obtaining home ownership and moving them out of rental units for those in temporary or public housing. |

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 2 | Goal Name | Improve access to affordable housing |
| | Goal Description | Access to affordable housing is one of the greatest challenges facing Dauphin County residents. Persons in Dauphin County, including many who work full time cannot find decent, safe housing in a variety of locations that they can afford. The purpose of this goal is to increase the availability, accessibility and sustainability of renter and owner-occupied housing units. Assisting with the production of decent, safe housing for a variety of households will improve the well-being of the citizens of Dauphin County. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | The purpose is to improve safety rather than promoting uncontrolled development in an undeveloped area. |
| 4 | Goal Name | Improve condition of the County's housing stock |
| | Goal Description | In order to maintain and possibly expand the County's affordable housing stock the existing housing stock must be maintained in safe and liveable condition. Rehabilitation of existing housing stock will extend the life of aging, substandard housing and allow households living in owner occupied housing units to remain in their home. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Support and expand public services |
| | Goal Description | The County will continue to support and invest in services that children and seniors such as food service programs, after school programs, child care services and other related programs. Downtown revitalization, continued investment in the community's business districts will strengthen local economies. Dauphin County will consider use of funds to support downtown revitalization, generating investment in local business districts. Potential uses include streetscape improvements and activities tht support residents of the downtowns in Dauphin County. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Promote and support economic development |
| | Goal Description | The County will continue to support and promote economic development opportunities across the County. This is critical to ensuring that there are enough numbers of jobs available and in wide enough variety to serve the needs of the residents of the County. A strong local economy and increased household incomes |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 7 | Goal Name | AFH: Address Outdated Municipal Zoning Ordinances |
| | Goal Description | Within two years, develop and implement a policy of not providing CDBG funds to local government subrecipients found to have discriminatory language in their zoning |
| 8 | Goal Name | AFH: Strengthen Fair Hsg. Outreach & Enforcement |
| | Goal Description | Within one year, contract with a HUD-certified organization to conduct fair housing training for HACD and County personnel and/or allow staff to attend fair housing training. Within one year, conduct the four-factor analysis to determine the extent to which document translation is needed. Prepare a Language Access Plan if it is determined to be necessary. Hold some future public meetings in libraries, community centers, or other neighborhood-based facilities. Develop a strategy for optimizing date and time of meetings in order to maximize participation. |
| 9 | Goal Name | AFH: Improve Utility of Public Amenities |
| | Goal Description | Within six months, Tri-County Regional Planning Commission should contact all municipalities in Dauphin County to offer technical assistance surrounding ADA compliance, particularly for government facilities. Within six months, CAT should schedule at least one meeting with the Department of Community and Economic Development to discuss how to best utilize CDBG funding to install ADA pedestrian infrastructure near bus stops. Within one year, determine the feasibility to apply for funding for a van program to assist low-income seniors in northern Dauphin County with transportation, particularly to medical centers. |
| 10 | Goal Name | AFH: Develo Strategy to Address Opposition to AH |
| | Goal Description | Within one year, develop a best practices inventory for public outreach and community participation regarding affordable and/or multifamily housing development. Emphasize outreach to school district officials and local township officials. |

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)

Approximately 500 homeowners over the 5 year period will be eligible for first time home-buyer assistance. Of the 500 families to be helped with the first time homebuyers assistance program, it is anticipated that 85% of the families will be in the moderate income range with the remaining 15% in the low income range. Extremely low income families generally do not qualify for a mortgage, therefore would not benefit from our program.

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)

The Dauphin County Housing Authority has no Section 504 accessible unit increase requirement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Housing Authority has developed several objectives to meet its goal of strengthening housing outreach, education, investigation, enforcement and operations as part of its Analysis of Fair Housing, which was completed in 2016. Several of the objectives involve addressing language barriers experienced between staff and residents. To address this the HA will conduct an analysis to identify if there is a need for document translation as well as to identify the need for a Language Access Plan. The HA will also conduct training to teach staff how to interact with members of the public who have language and/or cultural barriers. These steps will be key in promoting and increasing participation by non-English speaking residents. The HA will also hold additional public meetings in libraries, community centers, or other neighborhood-based facilities. These public meetings will be open to the general public as well as HA residents. HA residents will be informed of these meetings by HA staff through several means. Outreach options currently being considered by HA staff include flyers, mailings, social media announcement, advertisements and mass texts/emails. These meetings will serve multiple purposes for both the public and HA residents. The HA will use these meetings to inform both residents and the public of any news, activities or issues the HA will be involved with or addressing in the coming months. This will include the notification of services available for a variety of needs such as transit, food banks, healthcare services, daycare services and any other topics or issues which may be relevant to HA residents. The meetings will also be open to HA residents and the public to ask questions and obtain information regarding services and functions of the HA. The HA is working to develop a strategy for optimizing date and time of meetings in order to maximize participation which will hopefully be completed by mid-2017.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

The HA is not designated as troubled.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As part of the development of this plan, information provided by the recently completed Assessment of Fair Housing was incorporated into the document. This included the barriers to affordable housing which were identified as part of that assessment. The barriers that were identified during that assessment include:

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Barriers to housing choice
- Segregation/integration
- The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Location of employers
- Disparity in access to opportunities
- Daycare costs and accessibility
- The location and type of affordable housing
- Community opposition
- Restrictive land use and zoning laws

Negative effects caused by public policies were identified during the assessment as is listed in the last bullet point, “Restrictive land use and zoning laws”. During the development of this plan and the associated Assessment of Fair Housing, it was discovered that the County does not have a process for evaluating the zoning ordinances of subrecipients to identify discriminatory language or practices. Research conducted All of the zoning ordinances reviewed contained some level of language which may contribute to impeding fair housing choice. While there have been no recent cases of fair housing discrimination in Dauphin County the twelve zoning ordinances reviewed all contained some components that could be addressed to reduce impediments to fair housing choice. The issues identified included:

- A lack of “reasonable accommodation” provisions
- Large minimum lot size requirements
- Emergency housing, homeless shelters, and supportive housing not being permitted in any land use category.
- Overly restrictive regulations on group homes
- Excessive exterior lighting and canopy standards
- Restrictive definitions of family
- Lack of definition for group home
- Overly restrictive unit limits on apartments allowed by right

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Dauphin County Assessment of Fair Housing closely examined the potential causes of the barriers to affordable housing in the county. It was quickly discovered that some issues were market driven which severely hinders the County from being able to effectively alleviate fair housing barriers. Counties in the state of Pennsylvania have very little regulatory or enforcement powers when it comes to development which substantially inhibits their effectiveness in effectively addressing such issues. Facing this challenge the County and the HA were able to put together a strategy to address some of the specific barriers to affordable housing. The strategy includes:

- Expanding fair housing choice and access to opportunities for individual seeking affordable housing
- Addressing outdated municipal zoning ordinances which are contributing to factors that are preventing the availability of or access to affordable housing
- Strengthening fair housing outreach, education, investigation, enforcement, and operations
- Addressing accessibility issues, particularly as they pertain to transit
- Addressing public opposition to affordable housing development

Most importantly the County will seek to expand fair housing choice and access to opportunities for individual seeking affordable housing. This will begin by requiring County planning staff to evaluate the impact on fair housing choice for every new residential development proposal. This will help the County identify potential issues and approach the municipalities as necessary. To assist recipients of Housing Choice Vouchers the HA will reach out to private landlords to increase participation in the HCV program, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods. Additionally, the HA will maintain a list of "friendly" landlords who have accepted HCVs in the past on an ongoing basis. This will help the HA more effectively and efficiently match HCV recipients with landlords. The HA will also work with the Continuum of Care to streamline homeless client applications from CoC transitional housing into HACD units. Lastly, the County and the HA will prioritize affordable housing tax credit deals due to their success in expanding housing opportunity within the County. In order to attain this goal the HACD will try to increase its capacity to apply for and implement LIHTC projects in higher opportunity area. This will also help prevent lower income populations from concentrating in specific areas.

The County confronted regulatory barriers by addressing outdated municipal zoning ordinances which are contributing to factors that are preventing the availability of or access to affordable housing. This will begin by evaluating all zoning ordinances in Dauphin County to identify provisions that are inconsistent with fair housing laws. Children and health care are critical needs which restrict some residents from seeking or acquiring affordable housing in regions outside the Harrisburg/Hershey metro area. In order to address this, the County will evaluate zoning restrictions on child care facilities and medical centers in the County. Over the course of two years the County will utilize its ability to develop and implement a policy of withholding CDBG funds to local government subrecipients found to have

discriminatory language in their zoning ordinances in order to pressure those communities to develop more inclusive zoning. The County will also seek to increase communication between the DCED, the Housing Authority and Tri-County Planning in order to coordinate efforts which can bring light to and address affordable housing and zoning issues which may exist in the County.

Strategies for Barriers to Affordable Housing Cont.

Another component of the County's strategy will include strengthening fair housing outreach, education, investigation, enforcement, and operations. This will begin by contracting with a HUD-certified organization to conduct fair housing training for HACD and County personnel and/or allow staff to attend fair housing training. The County will also work to conduct the four-factor analysis to determine the extent to which document translation is needed and prepare a Language Access Plan if it is determined to be necessary. Dauphin County will also designate a staff person as a Fair Housing Officer. This will also include developing a policy to annually train County and Housing Authority staff to refer callers about fair housing to the designated Fair Housing Officer. Housing Authority staff that interact with the public will also be trained in techniques to communicate with those with language and/or cultural barriers. This will become a routine element of training all new staff. The HA also intends to hold additional future public meetings to engage with residents and the communities about housing opportunities and to address issue specific to the HA and housing affordability and accessibility. Lastly, the HA will update the mobility counseling and fair housing literature for Section 8 Voucher recipients. This update will help emphasize Section 8 Voucher recipients of their rights or ability to use the voucher in high-opportunity areas.

The County has developed a strategy for addressing the accessibility issues particularly as they pertain to transit. The County, in coordination with Tri-County Regional Planning, will begin by providing technical assistance to municipalities on how to incorporate public transit into new residential development guidelines. The County will continue to conduct business outreach to the rapidly-growing warehousing and logistics industries on how to best connect job centers with employees using public transit. This will include discussions and consideration for the potential for servicing second-shift and third-shift workers. In regards to ADA accessibility, the County will work with Tri-County Regional Planning Commission to contact the municipalities to offer technical assistance involving ADA compliance, particularly for government facilities. In addition, Capital Area Transit will meet with DCDCED to discuss the opportunity to best utilize CDBG funding to install ADA pedestrian infrastructure near bus stops. The County is also working to determine the feasibility of applying for funding for a van program to assist low-income seniors in northern Dauphin County with transportation. This lack of access to transportation often hinders seniors from being able to seek affordable housing in this region.

One of the most complicated issues to address and develop an effective strategy for is public opposition to affordable housing development. In an attempt to tackle this issue the County will develop a best practices inventory for public outreach and community participation regarding affordable and/or

multifamily housing developments. While this may include some public meetings it will emphasize outreach to school district officials and local township officials to educate them regarding the misconceptions and perceptions of affordable housing as well reinforce the need for such housing in the County and community.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County utilizes both active and passive outreach services to assist homeless persons across the County. Active outreach to homeless persons is provided through the Dauphin County Crisis Intervention Services as well as through Downtown Daily Bread, a local public service provider. Both Crisis Intervention and Downtown Daily Bread have staff members designated as homeless outreach coordinators whose responsibility it is to identify, locate and communicate with homeless populations in the County.

Passive outreach is conducted by those performing activities that may serve the homeless. This includes people who work at food banks, soup kitchens, shelters, Salvation Army, and faith based groups. These individuals often have either been trained or are instructed to reach out to homeless in the course of providing their services. This passive outreach involves talking with homeless persons receiving services, recommending additional services if needed and/or passing along information to those individuals who may be able to follow up with homeless persons in need of additional services.

Many of the services provided to assist homeless with housing needs are targeted at persons with disabilities, typically mental disabilities. Unfortunately, there is a gap in services for non-disabled homeless and homeless families. They are almost completely served by faith based groups in the county. The services are limited to sustaining and supporting individuals and families who are homeless through the provision of necessities such as food, clothing, tarps for sheltering, counseling and other limited services. These services are typically mobile and are critical for the unsheltered homeless in the county. The mobile services are also a key outreach resource targeted at homeless persons and families. Their interaction with unsheltered homeless allows them to provide goods, services and information to assist homeless in possibly obtaining additional services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The process for addressing homeless housing needs in the county typically begin with intake by faith based organizations. The entities coordinate with service providers in the county is securing temporary housing for homeless. These individuals are then transferred to ESG funded rapid rehousing services managed by Continuum of Care members. The next phase of transferring homeless individuals to permanent housing is where the system breaks down since there are not enough HUD housing vouchers available in the County and there is a severe shortage of affordable housing.

Emergency shelters are the first line of defense in addressing housing needs for homeless. This allows for a temporarily stable housing condition (typically 30 days) to be met which allows homeless individuals a secure place while they seek more permanent housing, employment or obtain special needs services. The County contains the following shelter resources:

- Bethesda Mission – emergency shelter for men – 70 permanent beds and 25 overflow beds
- Susquehanna Harbor Safe Haven – winter outreach for men – 25 beds
- YWCA of Greater Harrisburg and the Shalom House – women and children – 40 beds
- YWCA – winter shelter for women – 15 beds
- YWCA – domestic violence shelter for women and children – 16 beds
- Catholic Charities, Interfaith Shelter – shelter for families – 55 beds

Access to these shelter services are coordinated by HELP Ministries which is operated by Christian Churches United. The Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness also assists in the coordination of these services and oversight of general homeless services in Dauphin County.

The facilities listed above provide approximately 246 beds which has remained fairly steady over the last five years. In 2015, there was an 85% utilization rate of shelter beds which had risen from a 66% utilization rate in 2011.

See Transitional Housing Services and Programs attachment.

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.

Permanent housing programs provide access to housing for an indefinite period of time. The provision of housing is often partnered with supportive services targeted to specific populations. The services provided can vary depending on the needs of the populations being served. Populations typically include persons with disabilities that suffer from chronic homelessness. Service in the county are provided through the Dauphin County Housing Authority’s project based Section 8 assistance, Housing Choice Vouchers and affordable housing developments. In addition, local public service providers and faith based groups also provide permanent housing programs targeted to the homeless. Services include the following:

- **Brethren Housing Association side-by-side program** Permanent housing through leased apartments at scattered sites
Goal planning and case management
Eligible: Unaccompanied or accompanied homeless person with a verifiable long term disability

- **Robert Jackson Veterans Center**Project Valor - veterans’ housing and supportive servicesEligible: chronically homeless veterans who suffer from substance abuse, PTSD and other mental health issues.
- **Sharp program (Shalom House after-care rental assistance program)**Housing through rental assistance.Goal planning, life skills, case management.Eligible: Homeless single women with an official determination of disability.
- **Shelter plus care (Dauphin County Housing Authority)**Permanent housing through scattered site rental assistanceSupportive services and case managementEligible: Homeless, unaccompanied, with a severe mental health disability
- **Susquehanna Harbor Safe Haven**25 units of permanent housing for chronically homeless men with mental health disabilities
- **YW-PHD (permanent housing for homeless with disabilities)**Permanent housing through rental subsidyGoal planning and case managementEligible: Unaccompanied or accompanied homeless person with a verifiable long term disability
- **Safe Haven for Women**8 units of permanent housing for chronically homeless women with mental health disabilities
- **YW-VETS (YWCA)**Permanent housing through rental subsidy of scattered sitesGoal planning and case managementEligible: Chronically homeless single male veterans with a mental health or other disability
- **YWCA Single Residency Occupancy (SRO)**Section 8 Single room permanent housing with shared facilitiesEligible: McKinney Act defined homeless unaccompanied women

The Dauphin County Housing Authority works closely with local Continuum of Care participants in identifying and providing permanent housing options for homeless persons. These individuals are provided with a heightened priority status as permanent housing opportunities become available.

See Homeless Transition to Housing attachment

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

As was described above, there are a variety of services to assist individuals and families that are transitioning from publicly funded institutions or systems of care. The CoC and its members maintain constant communication with a variety of institution which may transition people to the public that may need assistance such as mental health institutions and rehabilitation centers as well those receiving assistance such as public housing residents and seniors. There are also services for veterans in Dauphin County which assist in addressing homelessness. As was previously described, these services include rental and utility assistance, the provision of mental health and social services, the provision of meals

and in some cases even transportation. While there are a variety of services to address these needs the issue remains capacity due to the bottleneck caused by the availability of affordable housing. If people and families could find and be settled into affordable housing units, there would be much greater capacity to manage homeless needs as people were able to transition through the system and into affordable housing. Please see the previous questions in this section for additional service details.

Transitional housing services and programs

Transitional housing services and programs in Dauphin County are designed to work with homeless persons or families by providing housing while they attempt to obtain more permanent housing and participate in necessary social services. This housing is available over a more extended period of time, as much as 24 months, to help ensure that the person or family has had time to secure housing, receive necessary services such as counseling, and established a more stable personal and financial situation to transfer into permanent housing. These programs are often available for and provide services to special needs populations such as ex-offenders, victims of domestic violence, veterans and persons recovering from addiction. There are twelve transitional housing services provided in the County. These services include:

- Salvation Army ARC Program Six month or more Christian residential recovery and rehabilitation program. Transitional housing for program graduates
- Bethesda's Women Center Long term recovery house and program services Transitional housing for program graduates
- Brethren Housing Association Transitions Program Transitional housing program with case management, life skills, goal planning and trained mentors, and coordinating mentoring program for youth
- Bridge of Hope Rental assistance moving from rental transitional or rental permanent housing at scattered sites
- Delta Community, Inc. Transitional housing at scattered sites with case management, life skills and employment assistance.
- Family Promise of Harrisburg Capital Region Assistance from local congregations where families stay on a rotational basis
- Lourdes House Transitional housing for expectant mothers
- Promise Place Transitional housing for female ex-offenders released from prison.
- Shalom House Veterans Housing Up to 24 months of transitional housing with case management and supportive services
- Trinity House Transitional housing for Bethesda Men's Mission Recovery Program Graduates.
- YWCA Bridge Housing 12 to 18 months transitional housing with case management, life skills, and employment supportive services. Homeless women and women with children (boys only up to 14 yrs old).

- YWCA Transitional Housing Up to 24 months of transitional housing with case management, life skills, and employment supportive services. Homeless women and women with children (boys only up to 14 years old)
- YW-Per Diem Veterans Housing Up to 24 months of transitional housing with case management, life skills, and employment supportive services. Homeless veteran males

Homeless Transition to Housing

The Housing Authority in coordination with the Dauphin County DCED, Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA) and private developers also engage in projects designed to provide affordable housing units in the county. These are often constructed with assistance from tax credit programs or other tolls designed to help promote and support the development of affordable housing.

Dauphin County also manages a first time homebuyer program which assists potential low income homebuyers acquire a home through financial assistance. Despite this program being targeted to low-income households capable of homeownership it actually provides a critical service in assisting in the provision of permanent housing. The transition to homeownership typically frees up a rental unit which is now potentially available to persons utilizing permanent housing services.

Currently a severe bottleneck exists due to a severe lack of affordable housing in the county. It is extremely difficult to get homeless individuals into permanent housing because persons living in and/or utilizing services such as Section 8 assistance, can't find affordable housing to transition to. A supply of affordable housing would allow persons to move out of the permanent housing locations or help free them of the services which could be utilized by homeless persons which would give them access to permanent housing.

Homeless recidivism is an issue homeless service providers have been struggling with in the county. The Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness is currently using its Community Connections program to look into the recidivism issue to identify the level and causes of recidivism. Faith based groups such as the Shalom House and Brethren Housing are currently developing mentor programs which are designed to assist persons struggling with homelessness obtain skill and support needed to avoid recidivism.

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

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

Dauphin County considers the presence of lead-based paint hazards as a serious health problem. Part of addressing LBP hazards is identifying where LBP hazards may be present. The county therefore offers lead poisoning screening through its Childhood Lead Poison Prevention Program. This program provides blood-lead screening, medical referral, education for parents, and environmental inspection to identify the source of lead hazards for a child with lead poisoning. Lead screening services are provided for children under the age of six and pregnant women.

HUD regulations 1012 and 1013, which took effect on September 15, 2000, require a more specific treatment for lead-based paint hazards. The extent of treatment for federally funded projects is based on the project's cost and ranges from interim controls to comprehensive lead abatement. All rehabilitation work assisted by Dauphin County on units built before 1978 is undertaken with the assumption of the presence of lead-based paint. Based on the level of funding the specific rehabilitation project is receiving the appropriate measures are taken to address lead-based paint hazards which may include anything from paint stabilization to removal and replacement of components containing lead-based paint hazards. The County also provides households receiving rehabilitation funds with informative brochures published by the Environmental Protection Agency. These brochures provide information on the health hazards of lead-based paint and encourages screening children, who reside in housing built prior to 1978, for elevated blood lead levels.

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

Lead based paint hazards are typically at the greatest risk of being present in housing constructed before 1978. In Dauphin County a large portion of this older housing stock is located in the more densely developed, urban areas of the community. These areas also contain the neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of lower income households. The actions listed above help directly address the extent of lead poisoning and hazards by concentrating the provision of these services in these neighborhoods. Based upon County budget constraints and limited HUD funding, Dauphin County has concluded that incorporating lead-based paint hazard identification and mitigation into existing programs is the most efficient and effective strategy to address lead-based paint hazards.

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

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Counties are provided with very little regulatory enforcement power. This power lies at the municipal and state levels within the commonwealth. In order to address lead based paint issues through policy or procedural activities the County can only provide requirements under the programs sponsored by or funded by the County. The County's programs involving housing will continue to identify and address lead based paint as required under federal regulations. Since the

only housing rehabilitation programs provided by the County are funded with federal funds, federal regulatory requirements are applicable for rehabilitation projects.

With such limited enforcement ability through policies and procedures the County can only provide sample or model documents such as ordinances and plans, but these do not have any enforceable impact upon communities. The County will make an active effort to review existing municipal ordinances and plans to make sure they conform to the goals of the County and maintain housing and living standards established by the County. To that end, the County reserves the right to deny funding to municipalities whose plans and ordinance do not meet those standards or pose a compliance or regulatory threat to the County regarding the accessibility and utilization of federal funding.

The County has incorporated the lead hazard reduction services and activities as part of the policies and procedures for its housing rehabilitation program. These policies require the following:

- Conducting lead hazard mitigation activities for all housing receiving rehabilitation through the county which was constructed prior to 1978.
- Conducting a lead-based paint hazard clearance test at the end of rehabilitation project be conducted on housing built prior to 1978.
- Providing educational brochures to persons engaging in the County's housing rehabilitation program.

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

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

Dauphin County has several programs that address the needs of households with incomes below the poverty level. Although there is no direct antipoverty initiatives in the County's HUD funded activities, other County agencies and local social service providers deal directly with this issue. Dauphin County supports a number of social service providers, as has been detailed throughout this plan, that provide direct service to households with poverty-level or near poverty-level incomes. Many of these services are designed to assist with self-sufficiency and to improve work and social skills as well as employability.

Dauphin County has maintained aggressive efforts at economic development aimed at attracting and retaining high-value employment in the community. The County strives to identify, support and entice employers with good paying jobs and job opportunities to locate and expand within the County. To this end the County utilizes a variety of programs to assist in promoting and expanding economic development throughout the county. These include the Local Share Municipal Gaming Grant, the Tourism Grant Program, Small Business Loan Program, and the County's Landbank.

As part of the County's Comprehensive Plan, which is being developed in coordination with this Consolidated Plan, economic development and growing the County's economy is one of the County's primary goals. This includes a focus on those persons in the County who may be susceptible or are suffering from poverty. One of the County's objectives is to focus education/training efforts on the underemployed in cooperation with the County Library System, school districts, and institutions of higher education. Providing people with opportunities to better their work situation or provide them with skills to obtain better paying jobs will help alleviate some of the threat of poverty for those at the greatest risk.

Poverty is a function of income which makes its effect on housing opportunity and choice apparent. Conversely, since housing costs are often one of the largest financial burdens on an individual or family, one of the contributing factors to poverty can be excessive housing costs. While income is a factor of poverty, excessive costs for things such as housing, medical care and other necessities can also lead to poverty as income must be expended in a disproportionate amount for certain needs. This is where the county programs such as the homebuyer program and housing rehabilitation program help ease cost burdens on poverty stricken families that might otherwise have to incur these costs at catastrophic consequence. Due to this fact many of the anti-poverty efforts described in SP-60 Homeless Strategy, address the anti-poverty efforts being engaged in within the County.

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

During the development of this plan the county was also developing its County Comprehensive Plan. It was critical that these two documents work together and complement each other in findings, goals and strategies. As part of these efforts the recognition of the plight of the working poor in Dauphin County was critical. While there are a variety of programs and services available in the county for targeted special needs or vulnerable populations such as the elderly and mentally ill, a gap exists for those working families that don't meet these criteria but suffer under poverty nonetheless. The coordination of these plans brought awareness to the need to develop policies and goals that meet the two of the greatest needs for those in poverty or at risk of poverty; the need for affordable housing and the need for availability and access to good paying jobs. Both plans recognized a severe lack of affordable housing in the county often forcing those earning lower incomes to seek housing in adjacent counties which still had reasonable access to the Harrisburg/Hershey employment centers. The Comprehensive Plan recognized that more than half of the municipalities in the county have 25% or more of the households being cost burdened by housing costs and that 31% of all households in the county are cost burdened. The coordination on the development of these plans led to the creation of goals and action items in the county's Comprehensive Plan that aligned with both the county's fair housing and consolidated plan goals. This includes:

PRIMARY GOALS

- Expand fair housing choice and access to opportunity;
- Help build cooperative relationships between new housing developers, local municipal governments and other key stakeholders;
- Evaluate and improve regulations & zoning ordinances to address key housing challenges;
- Conduct research and educate residents, officials, and developers on key housing issues.

KEY ACTION ITEMS

- Evaluate existing zoning and subdivision regulations for their effect on housing affordability;
- Identify and inventory substandard housing as a tool to improve public and private sector programs to upgrade existing housing quality and value, including rehabilitation, adaptive re-use, clearance of substandard and blighted structures, as well as construction of in-fill housing;
- Provide for emergency housing needs, provided they are not used as substitutes for permanent housing or as long-term solutions;
- Educate municipalities found to have discriminatory language in their ordinances about the potential loss of CDBG and other federal funding eligibility;

The County will continue to coordinate its economic development initiatives with the needs of local residents, especially as they pertain to employment and the provision of financial opportunities. It is in the County's best interest to try to offer the greatest opportunities and advantages to its residents to help prevent poverty from impacting them. The presence or threat of poverty can lead to a variety of social issues including crime and increased dropout rates as well as become a drain on County and municipal finances as these populations need increased services. The County, therefore, works diligently

to address poverty and its causes in all aspects of planning and development and the provision of services by the County.

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 Dauphin County Economic Development Corporation will be responsible for monitoring activities carried out to further the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan. Additionally, the DCEDC will monitor activities to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and regulations. The objectives of these monitoring efforts are to make sure that activities (1) comply with all regulations governing their administrative, financial, and programmatic operations; (2) achieve their performance objectives within the schedule and budget; and (3) comply with the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.

Internal controls have been designed to ensure adequate segregation of duties. The DCEDC prepares agreements, through their solicitor, activities supported by CDBG. Invoices are monitored for compliance with the approved spending plan and federal regulations. The Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development administers the County's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). The Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development is also primarily responsible for setting up and administering activities.

Where assistance is provided to homeowners for housing activities, Dauphin County uses written procedures in place for the Housing Rehabilitation Program. HACD rehabilitation staff develops cost estimates and specification packages that provide for any violations of local codes to be corrected. On-site inspection of housing units receiving funding through the housing rehabilitation program are conducted to promote satisfactory completion before payment is made.

Minority Business Outreach

Dauphin County shall encourage participation by minority-owned business in CDBG- and HOME- assisted activities. Dauphin County shall maintain records concerning the participation of minority-owned businesses to assess the results of its efforts and to complete the semiannual Minority Business Enterprise Report to HUD. Any contractor interested in bidding on jobs available under the Housing Rehabilitation Program will receive an application package and, if qualified, will be included on a list of contractors receiving announcements about the availability of bid packages.

Comprehensive Planning Requirements

To ensure compliance with the comprehensive planning requirements of the Consolidated Plan process, the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development will review the process on an ongoing basis. The review will assess compliance with federal requirements concerning citizen

participation and consistency of actions taken with those specified in the County's Citizen Participation Plan. Records documenting actions taken will be maintained for each program year. The Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development also worked closely with the Dauphin County Planner in the development of County's Comprehensive Plan in coordination with the County's Consolidated Plan. This was crucial in ensuring that the Consolidated Plan addressed factors and considerations identified in the Comprehensive Plan. It also resulted in a sharing of data and finding which helped maintain consistency between the two plans.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Reductions in HUD funding has limited the type and quantity of projects the County can undertake. While the County does have some sources of funding that can be used as leverage in HUD funded projects a variety of issues plague that process which has prevented it from occurring. Federal regulations becoming applicable to all aspects of a HUD funded project lead to higher projects costs which has dissuaded County representatives from utilizing those funds in projects. With such limited financial resources the County has to be as frugal and efficient in its funding use as possible. The County is constantly trying to promote and pursue projects that can assist key HUD qualified populations and is willing to leverage financial resources for projects that provide substantial benefits and improvements to the community. It has been very

difficult to get all of the pieces to align to permit such coordination to occur.

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 | 1,237,619 | 0 | 0 | 1,237,619 | 0 | CDBG funds will be used for public improvements and infrastructure, and public service activities. |

| 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 | 399,129 | 0 | 0 | 399,129 | 0 | HOME funds will be used for County-wide housing rehabilitation for repairs to low income homeowners in Dauphin County, Second or subordinated mortgage program for first-time homebuyers to assist with down payments and closing cost assistance and a percentage is allocated for our Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) |

Table 56 - 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

The County has a variety of programs and initiatives it utilizes for community and economic development projects. These can be funded through the County’s tourism fun, gaming funds and the infrastructure bank. The tourism projects rarely if ever qualify for CDBG and the last infrastructure bank project was in 2014. The County’s gaming funds have gone to a variety of projects but the County has had to be careful regarding leveraging those funds with HUD funds. Due to Davis-Bacon requirements the HUD funded projects can often cost more to complete which limits the number of projects that could be done if partnered with other funding sources. It has been difficult with limited HUD funding and the regulatory constraints on the funding for the County to effectively leverage other funding sources with HUD funding. While the County’s

other funding sources have the flexibility to be leveraged with CBDG projects HUD regulations do not let the opposite to occur thereby preventing CDBG from being able to assist in community and economic development project these other funding sources assist with. If the County were to leverage other funding sources for CDBG funded, LMI focused projects, they would have to disinvest in projects which may not primarily benefit LMI populations. This is a difficult proposition since many impactful and beneficial community and economic development projects occur in areas where the primary beneficiaries are not LMI qualified. The other issue stems from need. The poorest communities in the County have a high demand for projects, particularly infrastructure and community service projects. HUD funding is ideal for these projects and communities who regularly seek this funding from the County to address critical needs. This allows the County to free up other funding sources to invest in areas that may not meet HUD LMI requirements. The needs in these communities are typically fairly significant since they are some of the oldest, poorest and blighted communities. This is not to say that if a HUD eligible, substantial economic or community development project was identified that the County would not invest additional funding sources to undertake the project. Unfortunately, an opportunity of this magnitude or significance has not presented itself to the County for such funding coordination.

The County's First Time Homebuyer Program is coordinated with substantial leveraging from Pennsylvania's Optional Affordable Housing Funding. These are funds obtained by the County through increased fees for the recording of deeds and mortgages. This is the primary funding source for the First Time Homebuyer Program. While the First Time Homebuyer Program funds projects throughout the County, the County's HOME funds can't be utilized for properties within the City of Harrisburg.

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

While the County does own some land much of it is already developed and in use for government or recreational uses. The County does maintain a land bank program which it has utilized for projects over the years, unfortunately, the current land bank inventory only contains one property and there are currently not any plans for the property. The Dauphin County Housing Authority owns land throughout the County but all of it is currently developed and being utilized for housing. The County works with the HA to develop or redevelop housing sites within the County as opportunities arise.

Discussion

As can be seen, HUD funding plays a crucial role in funding projects for LMI qualified populations in Dauphin County. This funding is dedicated to assisting communities address needs of qualified populations. This has allowed the County to utilize other funding sources to further develop opportunities in the County which benefit all residents, including those who are of HUD qualified populations. Dauphin County is also extremely cognizant of compliance requirements which can become complicated when mixing and matching funding sources. Additionally, the open process of allowing municipalities to propose projects for funding can make coordinating multiple funding sources difficult without securing and setting aside funds from other sources as leverage. The County will continue to seek and pursue projects which can be accomplished through leveraging other funding sources and will continue to consider options to effectively leverage other funding source in HUD funded projects.

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 | Increase Home Ownership | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 500 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Improve access to affordable housing | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Rental units constructed: 12 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 13670 Persons Assisted |
| 4 | Improve condition of the County's housing stock | 2017 | 2021 | Affordable Housing | | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 5 | Support and expand public services | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Support and Expand Public Services | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 19787 Persons Assisted |
| 6 | Promote and support economic development | 2017 | 2021 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | | Economic Development Activity | CDBG: \$6,188,095 HOME: \$1,995,645 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15 Persons Assisted |

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Increase Home Ownership |
| | Goal Description | |
| 2 | Goal Name | Improve access to affordable housing |
| | Goal Description | |
| 3 | Goal Name | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | |
| 4 | Goal Name | Improve condition of the County's housing stock |
| | Goal Description | |
| 5 | Goal Name | Support and expand public services |
| | Goal Description | |

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 6 | Goal Name | Promote and support economic development |
| | Goal Description | |

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Dauphin County's Consolidated Plan is a five (5) year plan (2017 - 2021) that establishes Dauphin County's general strategy and priorities for housing, community and economic development over the five (5) year period. The strategy is a result of a logical progression from the Housing Market Analysis and Affordable Housing and Homeless needs Assessments to a determination of the County's priorities based on those needs.

Dauphin County is required to submit an annual Action Plan to implement the Consolidated Plan. The annual Action Plan sets forth the specific projects and activity that will be undertaken in any given year in meeting the identified needs and goals.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), upon Congressional approval, allocates each year housing and community development grants to Dauphin County entitlement grant programs. The entitlement programs include Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME investment Partnership Act (HOME) program. These two programs are administered by Dauphin County Office of Community and Economic Development and Dauphin County Planning Commission under the discretion of the Dauphin County Commissioners.

For the year 2017, Dauphin County received \$1,237,619 in CDBG funds and \$399,129 in HOME funds.

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|----|--|
| 1 | Possibility Place Flooring |
| 2 | Water Treatment Plant Filter Improvements |
| 3 | Steelton Borough Repaving and Restoration Project |
| 4 | Dauphin Borough Parks Project Accessibility Phase |
| 5 | Spruce Street Water Line Replacement |
| 6 | Water Main Replacement - Pillow Borough Authority |
| 7 | Chris "Handles" Franklin Foundation Park Renovations |
| 8 | 2017 Infill Project/Adams Street (HOME Application) |
| 9 | Habitat for Humanity's Critical Home Repair Program |
| 10 | Dauphin County QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide Prevention Project |
| 11 | American Red Cross Central Pennsylvania Region |
| 12 | Housing Counseling Program |
| 13 | Steelton Borough Codes Enforcement Project |

| # | Project Name |
|----|---|
| 14 | Tri County HDC, Ltd - Adams Street Redevelopment (CDBG) |
| 15 | 2017 CHDO Operating Support |
| 16 | Dauphin County Office of Comm & Econ Dev - Countywide Housing Rehab |
| 17 | Dauphin County Office of Community & Economic Development - Second or subordinated mortgage program |
| 18 | Administration of the HOME Program |
| 19 | CDBG Program Administration |
| 20 | Unprogrammed Funds |

Table 58 – Project Information

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

Dauphin County was awarded CDBG-DR money for the damages caused by Tropical Storm Lee and Sandy. The funds are being used for infrastructure projects that needed work due to the storms.

The link listed below is to the County's Website with respect to the CDBG-DR action plan.

<http://www.dauphincounty.org/government/Community-Economic-Development/Dauphin%20County%20CDBGDR/Dauphin-County-CDBG-DR-Action-Plan-Final.pdf>

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Project Name | Possibility Place Flooring |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$25,000 |
| | Description | Possibility Place is a unique playground suitable for use by all children, irrespective of age or ability. Possibility Place is special because it was created so all children, regardless of their abilities or disabilities can play together side-by-side. It is a barrier free playground where entire families can play together in one area. This is a playground that is accessible by parents and grandparents regardless of their physical abilities. It is expected that this project can be completed within 120 days from receipt of funding. The only constraint to project implementation is that work cannot be performed between the months of November and April. Lower Paxton Township will provide a \$50,000.00 match to this project or approximately 30% of the project costs. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 10,000 people are estimated to visit the area yearly. Approximately 25% of the visitors to the playground have some type of disability. |
| | Location Description | 425 Prince Street, Harrisburg, PA. is the address for Possibility Place. Thomas B. George, Jr. park is a regional recreation facility serving the entire community, both Lower Paxton Township and its neighboring municipalities. George Park is a combination of park facilities and newly developed parkland, producing the Lower Paxton's largest park. George Park is located in the southeast quarter of Lower Paxton Township. George Park is composed of 62 acres available for outdoor recreation. Its major playground offering is Possibility Place. Lower Paxton Township possesses a 2010 population of 47,360 and George Park, including Possibility Place is intended to serve the entire Township. It has also been documented that a significant number of Park users live in the adjoining municipalities of West Hanover Township, East Hanover Township and Swatara Township. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Planned Activities | <p>Matrix Code: 03F Parks, Recreational Facilities</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(c)</p> <p>National Objective: LMA: Low/mod area benefit</p> <p>Possibility Place is 10 years old and is showing signs of wear. Currently volunteers have joined with the Colonial Park Rotary to perform necessary maintenance. One remaining item that must be addressed in the update of Possibility Place is the replacement of the rubberized play surface. The play surface not only provide a safe-from-falls floor for all children, but also accommodates the accessibility needs of person with disabilities.</p> |
| 2 | Project Name | Water Treatment Plant Filter Improvements |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$75,000 |
| | Description | Funds will be used to rehabilitate its three water filtration tanks at its water treatment facility on Glen Park Road south of the Borough of Lykens. The filter plant went on line in 1993 and the media needs replaced and the tanks need refurbished (sand blasted, repaired and recoated). The media life is approximately twenty (20) years and it will be 24 years in 2017 when the work is being proposed to be completed. The work is anticipated to be completed in phases, as only one tank can be taken out of service at a time. This work is required to maintain the level of service to achieve compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>The project benefits low and moderate (LMI) persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3105 persons in the service area • 1637 persons of low and moderate income • Percentage of low and moderate income: 52.7% <p>Number of existing persons served: 3088</p> <p>Number of proposed persons to be served: 3088</p> |
| | Location Description | West side of Glen Park Road, south of Lykens Borough in Jackson Twp., Dauphin County PA |

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| | Planned Activities | <p>Matrix Code: 03J Water/Sewer Improvements</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(c) Public Facilities and Improvements</p> <p>National Objective: LMA - Low/Mod Area Benefit</p> <p>Rehabilitation of three water filtration tanks at its water treatment facility on Glen Park Road, south of the Borough of Lykens.</p> <p>The need for the project is critical to the supply of potable water to the residences and businesses in the service area of Lykens Borough and portions of Wiconisco Township. Since all three tanks were installed at the same time when the plant was placed on line in 1993, they all have similar conditions requiring replacement of media and rehabilitation of the steel tanks and accessories.</p> |
| 3 | Project Name | Steelton Borough Repaving and Restoration Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure Transit Improvements |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$100,000 |
| | Description | The funds will be used for the repaving of Pine and Harrisburg Streets to further improve road conditions of this area of the borough, including expanding handicapped accessibility through installation of ADA curb ramps. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>Number of existing persons served: 5,990</p> <p>Number of proposed persons to be served: 5,990</p> <p>The project benefits low and moderate persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons in the service area: 5990 • Number of persons of low and moderate income: 3148 • Percentage of low and moderate income: 54.3% <p>The local municipal government officially designated the area as blighted.</p> |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Location Description | <p>Fourth Street, Steelton Borough, Pennsylvania</p> <p>The approximately 750 ft. project area is between Pine and Walnut Street and contains 37 parcels, many of which are multi-unit rental properties housing low to moderate income families. Fourth Street is the street in worst condition on the Borough's list, but is heavily parked and traveled upon.</p> |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 03K Street Improvements</p> <p>CDBG Citation Code: 570.201(c) Public Facilities and Improvements</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMA Low/mod area</p> <p>The Steelton Repaving and Restoration Project seeks to restore the most widely used and deteriorated streets in Steelton Borough. After consulting with Borough engineers the Borough has chosen three streets that are in the worst condition and in high impact areas. The streets to be restored and repaved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Street from Pine Street to Walnut Street • Harrisburg Street from Pine Street to Walnut Street • Walnut Street from 2nd Street to 4th Street <p>The goal of the project is to beautify section of the Borough in phases, starting with 4th Street.</p> |
| 4 | Project Name | Dauphin Borough Parks Project Accessibility Phase |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | <p>Improve both municipal and county infrastructure</p> <p>Support and expand public services</p> |
| | Needs Addressed | <p>Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure</p> <p>Support and Expand Public Services</p> |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$50,000 |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| | Description | The Accessibility phase has been separated as its own project contributing to the larger Dauphin Borough Parks Project. The purpose of this project is designed to remove material and architectural barriers that restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and disabled persons. This project will help connect the Lions Club Park and the Market Square Park with an ADA compliant route. The project addresses the critical need for improved accessibility associated with the parks and the recreation in the Borough. This project addresses two of the needs identified in the Dauphin County Consolidated Plan. The Community Development/Public Facilities Objectives identified Parks and Recreation and Removal of Architectural Barriers to improve accessibility as Public Improvement Objectives. This project to construct 4 curb ramps and modify 8 curb ramps in the Borough will improve the accessibility between the two parks in Dauphin Borough. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately 500 people will benefit from this activity. This population consists of disabled and non-disabled persons. |
| | Location Description | Borough of Dauphin, Pennsylvania Project site address: Market Square Park and the Lions Club Park in Dauphin |
| | Planned Activities | Matrix Code: 03F Parks, Recreational Facilities Citation: 570.201(c) Public facilities and improvements National Objective: LMA - Low/Mod area benefit The project proposes the installation of twelve (12) ADA compliant curb ramps along with associated curbing and improvements to improve accessibility between the Lions Club Park and the Market Square Park in the Borough of Dauphin. The project addresses the critical need for improve accessibility associated with parks and recreation in Dauphin Borough. This addresses two of the needs identified i the Dauphin County Consolidated Plan. |
| 5 | Project Name | Spruce Street Water Line Replacement |
| | Target Area | |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Goals Supported | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$100,000 |
| | Description | Funds will be used to replace approximately 960 L.F. of existing 4" water line with 8" Ductile Iron water line along Spruce Street. This project will help reduce leakage and water loss and will improve water service and fire flow to customers. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 950 persons will be served who are low-mod income and live in the residential area. |
| | Location Description | The water service area is located within the municipal limits of Elizabethville Borough. |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 03J Water/Sewer Improvements</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(c) Public facilities and improvements</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMA Low/mod area benefit</p> <p>Continuation of a phased replacement of the portion of the Authority's water system located within the Elizabethville Borough. This project includes replacement of approximately 960 L.F. of existing 4" water line with 8" Ductile Iron water line along Spruce Street. This project will help reduce leakage and water loss and will improve water service and fire flow to customers.</p> |
| 6 | Project Name | Water Main Replacement - Pillow Borough Authority |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$116,519 |
| | Description | Funding will be used for replacement of water mains along Market Street. Due to the leakage throughout the water system, as well as very aged water mains, the Authority is pursuing a comprehensive program to replace all of the water mains. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | The entire Borough, consisting of 342 individuals, will benefit through this improvement. The system presently leaks over 30% of the water it produces, resulting in extremely high unaccounted and reduce revenue. The families will benefit through safe drinking water with adequate supply for public safety. |
| | Location Description | The water mains are located along Market Street in the Borough of Pillow, Dauphin County, PA. To date the Authority has installed a loop around the perimeter of the Borough, replaced the 6" water main along Market Street from Oak Street to Pine Street and Union Street. |
| | Planned Activities | HUD Matrix Code: 03J Water/Sewer Improvements CBDG Citation: 570.201(c) Public Facilities and Improvements National Objective: LMA - Low/Mod area Pillow Borough Authority provides water service for approximately 342 residents within the Borough. Due to heavy leakage throughout the water system, and very aged water mains, the Authority is continuing a comprehensive program to replace all of the water mains. |
| 7 | Project Name | Chris "Handles" Franklin Foundation Park Renovations |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve both municipal and county infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve and Maintain Critical Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$20,000 |
| | Description | Funds will be used to renovate the basketball court in the Edgemont Neighborhood which is an at-risk neighborhood of Susquehanna Township. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 24,482 persons live in the service area of which 1200 are low to moderate income. |
| | Location Description | Locust Lane, Harrisburg, PA which is located in the Edgemont neighborhood of Susquehanna Twp. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 03F Parks, Recreational Facilities</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(c)</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMA Low Mod Area</p> <p>Renovations of basketball court in Susquehanna Township in an at-risk neighborhood.</p> |
| 8 | Project Name | 2017 Infill Project/Adams Street (HOME Application) |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | <p>Improve access to affordable housing</p> <p>Improve condition of the County's housing stock</p> |
| | Needs Addressed | <p>Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership</p> <p>Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock</p> |
| | Funding | HOME: \$25,000 |
| | Description | The funds will be used for a project which provides for the redevelopment of approximately .963 acres located in the heart of Steelton. Twelve affordable townhouse units will be constructed and sold over a multi-phase, two (2) year period to low-moderate income persons/families. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>Number of persons to be served: 6-25 of who will be low/mod</p> <p>Number of persons in the service area: 5990</p> <p>Number of persons of low/moderate income in the service area: 4792</p> <p>Percentage of low and moderate income persons: 80%</p> |
| | Location Description | Adams Street, Steelton, PA |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 12 Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(m) Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMH Low/Mod Housing</p> <p>Redevelopment of approximately .963 acres located in the heart of Steelton. Twelve affordable townhouse units will be constructed and sold over a multi-phase, two (2) year period to low-moderate income persons/families.</p> |
| 9 | Project Name | Habitat for Humanity's Critical Home Repair Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve condition of the County's housing stock |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| | Needs Addressed | Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$54,771 |
| | Description | The funds will be used for the Critical Home Repair program which performs repairs such as window replacements, basement waterproofing, and roof replacements for low-income homeowners, many of whom are elderly or have physical disabilities. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately five families will be served by this activity, at an estimate of \$15,000.00 per house. All of these families will be low/mod. |
| | Location Description | County wide |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 14A</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.202 Eligible rehabilitation and preservation activities</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMH Low/Mod Housing</p> <p>The Critical Home Repair program performs repairs such as window replacements, basement waterproofing, and roof replacements for low-income homeowners, many of whom are elderly or have physical disabilities.</p> |
| 10 | Project Name | Dauphin County QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide Prevention Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$1,200 |
| | Description | Funding will ensure the provision of three 2 to 2-1/2 hour sessions of QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide prevention training to a minimum of 90 low income residents of Dauphin County senior and/or low income housing complexes at three locations |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Minimum of 90 residents of senior and/or low income housing complexes throughout Dauphin County. |
| | Location Description | This will be a Countywide projects but will be targeted exclusively to residents of senior and low income housing complexes in Upper Dauphin, Middletown, and at the Jackson/Lick Towers in the City of Harrisburg. |
| | Planned Activities | <p>CDBG Matrix Code: 05A Senior Services</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(e) Public Services</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMC - Low mod limited clientele</p> <p>To ensure the provision of three 2 to 2-1/2 hour sessions of QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide prevention training to a minimum of 90 low income residents of Dauphin County senior and/or low income housing complexes at three locations</p> |
| 11 | Project Name | American Red Cross Central Pennsylvania Region |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$33,200 |
| | Description | Funds will be used to replace of an aging fleet of disaster response vehicles to ensure continuation of providing disaster services to residents of Dauphin County with speed and efficiency in the years ahead. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>Number of persons in the service area: 268,100</p> <p>Number of persons of low- and moderate income: 162,200</p> <p>Number of existing persons served: 291</p> <p>7,520 individuals benefit directly or 228 per \$1,000 invested</p> |
| | Location Description | Countywide - The new vehicle will allow the Red Cross to travel to predominantly LMI townships in Dauphin County where the statistical majority of residential fires and other disasters occur, and where residents are most vulnerable to the long-term financial and social impact of the disaster. |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 05E Transportation Services</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(e) Public Services</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMA - Low/mod area</p> <p>Replacement of an aging fleet of disaster response vehicles to ensure that we can continue to provide disaster services to residents of Dauphin County with speed and efficiency in the years ahead.</p> |
| 12 | Project Name | Housing Counseling Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve access to affordable housing Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$30,000 |
| | Description | The funds will be used for a program that is designed to assist low and moderate income individuals or families to become homeowners through education, support and budget counseling. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>139 individuals will complete a First Time Homebuyers Educational Series</p> <p>64 individuals will receive credit repair counseling services</p> <p>32 individuals will complete other homebuyer and/or credit repair workshop</p> <p>3 individuals will receive lease-purchase programming services.</p> |
| | Location Description | 1514 Derry Street, Harrisburg, PA 17104 |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 05H</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(e) Public Services</p> <p>The program is designed to assist low and moderate income individuals or families to become homeowners through education, support and budget counseling.</p> |
| 13 | Project Name | Steelton Borough Codes Enforcement Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve condition of the County's housing stock Support and expand public services |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Needs Addressed | Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$50,000 |
| | Description | The funds will be used to properly resource the Codes Office in order to proactively address blight, quality of life and redevelopment in the Borough. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Number of persons in the service area: 5990 Number of persons of low and moderate income: 3148 |
| | Location Description | The codes enforcement will take place throughout the entire Borough of Steelton in Dauphin County, PA 17113 |
| | Planned Activities | HUD Matrix: 15 Code Enforcement CDBG Citation: 570.202(c) Code Enforcement Ongoing project to properly resource the Codes Office in order to proactively address blight, quality of life and redevelopment in the Borough. |
| 14 | Project Name | Tri County HDC, Ltd - Adams Street Redevelopment (CDBG) |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Increase Home Ownership Improve access to affordable housing Improve condition of the County's housing stock Support and expand public services |
| | Needs Addressed | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock Support and Expand Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$25,000 |
| | Description | The funds will be used for a project which provides for the redevelopment of approximately .963 acres located in Steelton. Twelve affordable townhouse units will be constructed and sold over a multi-phase, two (2) year period to low-moderate income persons/families. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <p>Number of persons to be served: 6-25 of who will be low/mod</p> <p>Number of persons in the service area: 5990</p> <p>Number of persons of low/moderate income: 4792</p> <p>Percentage of low and moderate income 80%</p> |
| | Location Description | Adams Street, Steelton, PA |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 12 Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(m) Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMH Low/Mod Housing</p> <p>The project provides for the redevelopment of approximately .963 acres located in Steelton. Twelve affordable townhouse units will be constructed and sold over a multi-phase, two (2) year period to low-moderate income persons/families.</p> |
| 15 | Project Name | 2017 CHDO Operating Support |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | <p>Improve access to affordable housing</p> <p>Improve condition of the County's housing stock</p> <p>Support and expand public services</p> |
| | Needs Addressed | <p>Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership</p> <p>Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock</p> <p>Support and Expand Public Services</p> |
| | Funding | HOME: \$19,956 |
| | Description | Funds will be used for CHDO Operating Support. Tri-County HDC Ltd is Dauphin County's sole CHDO and receives 5% of the County's allocation. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | This funding will help families indirectly for the operating expenses of the CHDO. |
| | Location Description | 1514 Derry Street, Harrisburg, PA |
| Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 12 Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(m) Construction of Housing</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: LMH Low/Mod Housing</p> | |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 16 | Project Name | Dauphin County Office of Comm & Econ Dev - Countywide Housing Rehab |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve condition of the County's housing stock |
| | Needs Addressed | Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock |
| | Funding | HOME: \$139,695 |
| | Description | Countywide housing rehabilitation for repairs to low income homeowners in Dauphin County excluding Harrisburg City. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately six homes will be repaired. |
| | Location Description | Site Specific |
| Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 14A</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.202</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: 570.208(a)(3) - LMH Low/Moderate Housing</p> <p>Countywide housing rehabilitation for repairs to low income homeowners in Dauphin County excluding Harrisburg City.</p> | |
| 17 | Project Name | Dauphin County Office of Community & Economic Development - Second or subordinated mortgage program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Increase Home Ownership Improve access to affordable housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership |
| | Funding | HOME: \$139,695 |
| | Description | Second or subordinated mortgage program for first-time homebuyer with down payment and closing cost assistance. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately 45-50 first time homebuyers will be assisted with this program. |
| | Location Description | Dauphin County - outside of city limits |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 13</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570.201(n)</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: 570.208(a)(3) - LMH Low/Moderate Housing</p> <p>Second or subordinated mortgage program for first-time homebuyer with down payment and closing cost assistance.</p> |
| 18 | Project Name | Administration of the HOME Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | <p>Increase Home Ownership</p> <p>Improve access to affordable housing</p> <p>Improve condition of the County's housing stock</p> |
| | Needs Addressed | <p>Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership</p> <p>Maintain Safe, Good Quality Housing Stock</p> |
| | Funding | HOME: \$39,913 |
| | Description | Admin costs associated with the HOME program (10%) of Grant |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |
| | Location Description | N/A |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 21H</p> <p>Citation: N/A</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: N/A</p> <p>Dauphin County Office of Community & Economic Development will administer the HOME program and provide guidance in the implementation of the program. The administration amount represents 10% of the estimated HOME grant.</p> |
| 19 | Project Name | CDBG Program Administration |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Promote and support economic development |
| | Needs Addressed | Economic Development Activity |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$247,524 |
| | Description | Perform activities which include planning, preparation of grant application and subrecipient agreements, environmental reviews, monitoring and implementation of project activities and general administration of the CDBG program. |
| | Target Date | |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |
| | Location Description | N/A |
| | Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix: 21A</p> <p>CDBG Citation: 570. 206</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: N/A</p> |
| 20 | Project Name | Unprogrammed Funds |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Promote and support economic development |
| | Needs Addressed | Economic Development Activity |

| | |
|--|---|
| Funding | CDBG: \$309,405 |
| Description | Use of funds to be determined. |
| Target Date | 6/30/2018 |
| Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |
| Location Description | |
| Planned Activities | <p>HUD Matrix Code: 22</p> <p>CDBG Citation: N/A</p> <p>CDBG National Objective: N/A</p> |

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

Dauphin County does not allocate investments geographically in order to provide fair access to municipalities within the County as well as to allow for flexibility to address projects as they may become priorities. Due to limited funding the County tries to be cognizant of the fact that focusing limited funds on a specific geographic area may exclude other populations from benefitting from the funds. The County evaluates potential projects submitted by municipalities on an annual basis as funding is allocated. The County makes a conscious effort to try to disburse the funds geographically to impact as many communities as possible. There is one geographic region which the County is trying to prioritize due to underdevelopment and a lack of investment in the region and that would be the norther region of the County. The County is eager to pursue projects in this geographic region since it is somewhat isolated and has much fewer assets and services than the rest of the County. It takes initiative and cooperation by the communities, however, in order to pursue projects in each community and northern Dauphin County has not been as active a participant in County programs as other communities. There are several infrastructure and economic development projects that have been considered for the region and as the opportunities arise the County is prepared to assist if possible.

Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | |

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Please see paragraph above which states that Dauphin County does not allocate investments geographically but does state how funds are provided to municipalities.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

With the use of HOME funds, Dauphin County plans to address affordable housing by creating 12 lease to own properties, rehabilitating six properties and assisting approximately 50 first time homebuyers. With the use of CDBG funding, Dauphin County will support Habitat for Humanity and their critical home repair program. In addition, CDBG funding will support Housing Counseling services.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|--|-----|
| Homeless | 20 |
| Non-Homeless | 68 |
| Special-Needs | 15 |
| Total | 103 |

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through | |
|--|----|
| Rental Assistance | 0 |
| The Production of New Units | 6 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 6 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 0 |
| Total | 12 |

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

As stated in the Assessment of Fair Housing, Dauphin County and the Housing Authority of Dauphin County have made measurable progress in creating accessible, affordable housing options since the 2002. It is clear that the supply of accessible housing still does not satisfy demand. Recently constructed accessible housing is already operating at capacity with low turnover rates. Goals and milestones have been discussed in the AFH and will be implemented in Dauphin County over the next several years.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Public housing in Dauphin County is completely managed by the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin. The housing authority manages 10 public housing facilities containing 690 units of housing. The HA maintains an extensive waiting list for units and has a very difficult time with long turnover rates. According to HA records the HA maintains a waiting list of about 1,200 households for public housing and about 500 applicants for HCV which date back to 2003. One of the biggest issues facing the HA is the fact that there is not enough affordable rental housing in the County to permit resident to transition from public housing into rental housing. Additionally, as with many communities, there is a negative stigma attached to the idea of public or low income housing development. This has not only led to open political resistance to development but also to resident and business resistance to such development. Additionally, the HA's public housing facilities are somewhat geographically concentrated in and around Steelton. While this does allow for the provision of housing to low income populations concentrated in the urbanized communities to the south of Harrisburg, it prevents housing opportunities for lower income populations in other geographic areas of the county where additional opportunities and resources may be available.

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

Revise CDBG and Home grant application procedures to increase the number of funded projects.

Continually monitor local zoning codes for discriminatory elements.

Increase the amount of affordable housing in areas with higher access to opportunity areas and/or outside of concentration areas.

Improve the utility of public transit for persons with disabilities and members of protected classes with low-incomes.

Expand the level of physical accessibility of housing and community facilities throughout Dauphin County.

Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

Strengthen fair housing education, investigation, enforcement, and operations.

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

participate in homeownership

The Housing Authority has developed several objectives to meet its goal of strengthening housing outreach, education, investigation, enforcement and operations as part of its Analysis of Fair Housing, which was completed in 2016. Several of the objectives involve addressing language barriers experienced between staff and residents. To address this the HA will conduct an analysis to identify if there is a need for document translation as well as to identify the need for a Language Access Plan. The HA will also conduct training to teach staff how to interact with members of the public who have language and/or cultural barriers. These steps will be key in promoting and increasing participation by non-English speaking residents. The HA will also hold additional public meetings in libraries, community centers, or other neighborhood-based facilities. These public meetings will be open to the general public as well as HA residents. HA residents will be informed of these meetings by HA staff through several means. Outreach options currently being considered by HA staff include flyers, mailings, social media announcement, advertisements and mass texts/emails. These meetings will serve multiple purposes for both the public and HA residents. The HA will use these meetings to inform both residents and the public of any news, activities or issues the HA will be involved with or addressing in the coming months. This will include the notification of services available for a variety of needs such as transit, food banks, healthcare services, daycare services and any other topics or issues which may be relevant to HA residents. The meetings will also be open to HA residents and the public to ask questions and obtain information regarding services and functions of the HA. The HA is working to develop a strategy for optimizing date and time of meetings in order to maximize participation which will hopefully be completed by mid-2017.

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

The PHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

There are a variety of service providers in the County who provide services for special needs populations in addition to those provided through County departments and services. Supportive housing needs are typically provided when there is a risk of homeless, however, there are several services provided for certain populations to help with supportive housing needs. These populations primarily consist of the elderly, mentally disabled and persons recovering from addiction. The County as well of many other groups and organizations, such as non-profits and faith based groups, are the primary providers of these services.

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

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

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The County primarily manages these needs through the Human Services Department – Office of Mental Health/Intellectual Disabilities. Needs for these individuals are typically managed by the facility which provided the service with additional case management services provided by the County as needed through its Human Services department. Persons returning from physical health institutions are typically assisted by the health care facility which provided the health care. The County does not

maintain a specific office for physical disability services.

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 Housing Authority provides housing preference to disabled applicants as part of its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policies. These applicants are given priority when their applications are evaluated and they are considered for housing placement. Additionally, the HA has reached out to housing providers participating in the Section 8 program to provide them with information regarding reasonable accommodation for handicapped persons. The County hopes to increase these activities in order to provide a more consistent process for encouraging landlords with accessible units to make them available under the program and for existing landlords to provide reasonable accommodations for handicapped persons.

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

The County has several agencies and departments which serve special needs populations and they provide a wide array of services and programs. Activities to assist these populations are the County's Department of Drug and Alcohol Services. The County will continue to fund the Local Housing Options

Team Coordinator position to assist in providing housing solutions for persons with disabilities.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction:

As part of the development of this plan, information provided by the recently completed Assessment of Fair Housing was incorporated into the document. This included the barriers to affordable housing which were identified as part of that assessment. The barriers that were identified during that assessment include:

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Barriers to housing choice
- Segregation/integration
- The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Location of employers
- Disparity in access to opportunities
- Daycare costs and accessibility
- The location and type of affordable housing
- Community opposition
- Restrictive land use and zoning laws

Negative effects caused by public policies were identified during the assessment as is listed in the last bullet point, “Restrictive land use and zoning laws”. During the development of this plan and the associated Assessment of Fair Housing, it was discovered that the County does not have a process for evaluating the zoning ordinances of subrecipients to identify discriminatory language or practices. Research conducted All of the zoning ordinances reviewed contained some level of language which may contribute to impeding fair housing choice. While there have been no recent cases of fair housing discrimination in Dauphin County the twelve zoning ordinances reviewed all contained some components that could be addressed to reduce impediments to fair housing choice.

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

- Actions or areas to be worked on to to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies

would be:

- A lack of “reasonable accommodation” provisions
- Large minimum lot size requirements
- Emergency housing, homeless shelters, and supportive housing not being permitted in any land use category.
- Overly restrictive regulations on group homes
- Excessive exterior lighting and canopy standards
- Restrictive definitions of family
- Lack of definition for group home
- Overly restrictive unit limits on apartments allowed by right

Discussion:

N/A

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Dauphin County will continue to use its entitlement funds to provide assistance with activities that meet the underserved needs of the community. Through continued support of the CACH in the completion and implementation of the continuum of care Dauphin County will be appraised of the needs of the underserved and the changes in the needs over time. This will facilitate use of scarce funds in a efficient way.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Dauphin County is continuing to provide funds for low and moderate income households for housing rehabilitation and for Second or Subordinated Mortgage programs for First -Time Home Buyers. The housing programs ensure habitable housing units for households and allow households who would not otherwise be able to afford safe decent housing to purchase a unit.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Dauphin County considers the presence of lead based paint hazards a serious health problem. The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program offers Lead Poisoning Screening in Dauphin County. The Lead Poisoning Screening program provides blood-lead screening, medical referral, education for parents, and environmental inspection to identify the source of lead hazards to a child with lead

poisoning. Lead poisoning screening is available to children under six years old and pregnant women.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Through implementation of its housing and community development program Dauphin County expects to reduce the number of families with incomes below the poverty level. Dauphin County has a number of programs that address the needs of households with incomes below the poverty level. Although there are no direct anti-poverty initiatives in the CDBG program, other County agencies deal directly with the issue. Dauphin County supports a number of social service providers that help households with poverty or near poverty level incomes. Some of the Programs and Actions are: TANF, Dauphin County Economic Development, implementation of Section 3 Employment and Contracting policies, HACD providing Section 8 vouchers to households, and the Capitol Coalition on Homelessness which provides emergency and permanent supportive housing.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Dauphin County Board of Commissioners has delegated the responsibility for the administration of the Dauphin County's CDBG and HOME Programs to the Dauphin County Office of Community and Economic Development, and Dauphin County Planning Commission. The county agencies will participate with other groups where appropriate, such as it does in planning for the homeless and facilitate cooperative problem solving in Dauphin County.

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

As described in the AFH onPg. 126, Goal: Increase the amount of affordable housing in areas with higher access to opportunity as discussed in section (V)(B)(iii)(1)(f)(i).

The metrics states, "Within 6 months, HACD will begin a campaign to increase participation of private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods, in the HCV program. This could involve coordinating with real estate professionals, property managers, and others involved with rental housing."

Pg. 129, Goal: Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among housing

developers, real estate professionals, elected officials, and the general public.

Discussion:

N/A

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The One Year Action Plan describes the activities that Dauphin County will undertake with its 2017 CDBG Entitlement grant. The County does not anticipate any program income during 2017. The County will not have any surplus from urban renewal settlements, nor will it have any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which planned use has not been included in a prior plan.

- **HOME**

The HOME program was initiated by the County in FY 2002 when it became an Urban County.

Dauphin County has adopted a HOME Investment Partnerships Program Resale/Recapture Policy for Home Ownership Activities. The resale/recapture policy is based on the Final Rule of the Home Investment Partnership Program published on September 16, 1996. Specifically, the policy is based on 24 CFR 92.254, Qualification as Affordable Housing: Home Ownership.

The issue of resale/recapture arises when a homeowner that received home buyer assistance under the HOME Program decides to sell the property. If the property is sold after the period of affordability has expired, there are no restrictions in terms of resale or recapture of HOME funds that apply to such a transaction. However, if the sale occurs before the period of affordability has expired, certain regulatory limitations apply.

The regulations at 92.254 (a)(5) give the participating jurisdiction two broad options relative to the treatment of properties that are sold before the period of affordability has expired:

1. The owner that received HOME assistance must sell the home to a low income family that will use the property as their principal residence, or
2. The participating jurisdiction must recapture some or all of the HOME investment that was

initially extended to the home buyer.

It is the policy of Dauphin County, wherever possible to recapture the appropriate amount of the HOME investment rather than restricting the sale to a qualified low-income family that will use the property as its principal residence.

Home Rehab Program -

Infill CHODO 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 | 0 |
| 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: | 0 |

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(I)(2)**

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

The County does not participate in any other forms of investment.

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:

Calculating the Amount of Recapture [92.254(a) (5) (ii) (A) (5)]

First Time Home Buyer Program - the seller must repay the full amount borrowed when the property transfers ownership.

Home Rehab Program - the seller must repay if the property is sold within the first five years according to the following schedule:

| | |
|-------------|------|
| First Year | 100% |
| Second Year | 80% |
| Third Year | 60% |
| Fourth Year | 40% |
| Fifth Year | 20% |

Grant is totally forgiven at the end of the fifth year.

Infill CHODO Program - seller must repay 75% of the profits if sold within 15 years of acquiring the property.

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:

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 County does not participate in refinancing.

N/A

Attachments

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

WS 8/16/17
RAM

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
AUTHORIZING SUBMISSION OF THE 2017-2021
CONSOLIDATED PLAN /2017 ACTION PLAN
FOR
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

RESOLUTION NO. 19-2017

WHEREAS, under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has made grants to the County of Dauphin Pennsylvania, to implement Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Programs; and

WHEREAS, under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended, HUD has made grants to the County of Dauphin Pennsylvania, to implement the HOME Program; and

WHEREAS, the County of Dauphin submitted and HUD approved the County's 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan for Community Planning and Development Programs; and

WHEREAS, the County's Action Plan for 2016 is consistent with the goals and objectives established in the 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held to review the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan/2017 Annual Action Plan

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, that:

1. The 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan and 2017 Action Plan for the County of Dauphin is hereby approved in all respects.
2. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners hereby is authorized and directed to submit the Action Plan/ Consolidated Plan to HUD allowing for the inclusion of public comments and the responses to those comments and to provide any supplemental or revised data which HUD may request in connection with its review.
3. The Chairman Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to execute grant/loan agreements under the CDBG and HOME Programs.

Approved this 16 day of August, 2017.

ATTEST:


Chad Saylor
Chief Clerk/Chief of Staff

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
THE COUNTY OF DAUPHIN**


Jeff Haste, Chairman


Mike Pries, Vice-Chairman


George P. Hartwick, III, Secretary

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

| | |
|--|--|
| 1 | Data Source Name U.S. Census population data |
| | List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau |
| | Provide a brief summary of the data set. The data sets include information from the 2010 Decennial census and the 2010-2014 American Community Survey. |
| | What was the purpose for developing this data set? This data is more recent than the provided data sources. |
| | How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The data is psecific to Dauphin County. |
| | What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Data in provided for 2010 and 2014. |
| | What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete |
| | 2 |
| Data Source Name CHAS Data, 2009-2013 ACS | |
| List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | |
| Provide a brief summary of the data set. Data was provided through CHAS tables on HUD website | |
| What was the purpose for developing this data set? HUD uses data to inform public and assist in identifying housing trends. | |
| How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Data was provided for Dauphin County geographical area and is extremely comprehensive. Data is the most recent updated version of HUD provided CHAS data. | |
| What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2009-2013 ACS | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p> |
|--|---|