

Dauphin County Consolidated Plan 2022-2026

DAUPHIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by:



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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Dauphin County is a federal entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). As a HUD entitlement community, the County is required to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) in order to implement any federal programs that fund housing, community and economic development within the community. The CDBG Urban County excludes the City of Harrisburg, which receives its own entitlement funding from HUD, as well as Washington Township, which has opted out of participation in the Urban County for the 2020-2022 program years. This CP covers the period from FY 2022 through FY 2026 (July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2027). This CP will be submitted to HUD for approval.

The lead entity responsible for the preparation of the CP is the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED).

Dauphin County has, through the CP, developed a single, consolidated planning and application document in consultation with public and private agencies. The CP for the County will serve the following functions:

- a. A planning document that enables the County to view its HUD funding, not in isolation, but as one tool in a comprehensive strategy to address housing, community development, and economic development needs;
- b. An application for CDBG and HOME under HUD's formula grant;
- c. A strategy document to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and
- d. An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance in the investment of CDBG and HOME funds.

The purpose of the CP is to guide federal funding decisions in the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to a community's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To improve the quality of life and living environments for people with low- to moderate incomes through community reinvestment and improvements to public facilities and infrastructure.
- To generate economic opportunities by supporting sustainable development activities that promote long-term community viability and the empowerment of people with low to moderate incomes to achieve self-sufficiency.

The overall priority for the investment of federal funds is to increase self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for lower income residents and individuals with special needs so that they can achieve a reasonable standard of living.

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

The Strategic Plan provides a framework to address the needs of the County for the next five years using CDBG and HOME funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the proposed activities are:

- Providing Decent Affordable Housing
- Creating Suitable Living Environments
- Creating Economic Opportunities

Outcomes show how programs and activities benefit a community or the people served. The three outcomes that will illustrate the benefits of each activity funded by the CDBG and HOME programs are:

- Improve Availability/Accessibility
- Improve Affordability
- Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one objective and one outcome. The County's framework for realizing the objectives and outcomes include the following goals:

- Provide Decent, Affordable Housing
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment
- Increase Homeownership
- End Chronic Homelessness

3. Evaluation of past performance

The most recently approved CAPER for the County covers FY2020 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021).

During this program year, the County made progress on its Assessment of Fair Housing goals. For example, in 2019, the County further engaged the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission and formed a committee to review municipal zoning ordinances and perform outreach to remove local zoning and planning barriers to attainable housing. The group completed evaluation and scoring of all 39 municipalities based on barriers to zoning. Eight municipalities were determined to have adequate zoning for promoting affordable housing.

The County also made progress on its goal to create new affordable housing opportunities for County residents. The Frank S Brown townhome Phase I project was completed, which created six affordable homeownership opportunities for first time homebuyers. In addition, Cherry Orchard Place project was completed, which created 49 rental units for seniors. Five units are reserved for Veterans. Finally, the County was able to provided 52 homeowners with direct assistance to purchase a home in the form of down payment assistance. Eleven homeowners were assisted with rehabilitation of their current home to improve living conditions.

Water infrastructure projects were completed in Lykens, Elizabethville and Pillow, while Steelton Borough's roadway improvement project resulted in four restored roadways and ADA compliant curb cuts.

Finally, the County supported public service projects implemented by Tri County Community Action, Salvation Army and the American Red Cross.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The DCED developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, and focused stakeholder workshops. A complete summary of Citizen Participation, including comments, is included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to this Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Citizen comments will be included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to the final version of this Plan.

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

There were no comments that were not accepted.

7. Summary

This plan outlines the goals of Dauphin County for its CDBG and HOME funds. Following extensive outreach and public input, the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan clearly outline programs and activities that will address the identified needs. Despite the number of needs identified by stakeholders and the public, the County's CDBG and HOME programs are limited in funding. This document outlines the County's plans to maximize the investment of federal resources.

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 designated the Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) to be the primary agency responsible for the planning, management, and implementation of all HUD funding the County receives. The DCED is the lead agency which manages the County's HUD entitlement programs including both CDBG and HOME funds. 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. The County also participates in the Harrisburg/Dauphin Continuum of Care.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

Introduction

The Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, stakeholder/focus group meetings, and an online survey meant to engage a broad variety of stakeholders and County residents.

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

The DCED actively consulted with a variety of non-profits, social service providers, community residents, governmental agencies and municipal leaders to determine the needs of the County and better allocate entitlement resources. Virtual focus group meetings were held October 20 and October 27, 2021, with affordable/special needs housing and service providers, homeless service agencies, economic development officials, elected officials, and health and human service providers.

Two virtual public hearings were held on October 18, 2021 and October 25, 2021. An in-person meeting was not feasible before submission due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and local public health guidance discourage the gathering of large in person groups. These public hearings were advertised in the Patriot News in accordance with the County's approved Citizen Participation Plan. Persons with disabilities and LEP persons were provided opportunity to participate and comment.

In addition, the County conducted an online survey; however, despite advertising via the County's Website, social media, and stakeholder groups, response was limited.

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

Dauphin County participates in the Harrisburg/Dauphin County Continuum of Care, has implemented a Coordinated Entry system in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. Along with Coordinated Entry, data collected through the County's HMIS informs the County and Continuum's plans to address homeless issues throughout the County, but especially in rural areas. The Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness (CACH) is the CoC Lead, and continues to be a valuable resource for the County in its effort to prioritize resources and end homelessness. The County will continue to support efforts focusing on street outreach to the unsheltered homeless, especially unsheltered youth and unsheltered chronically homeless.

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 receive ESG funds directly from HUD; rather, it seeks competitive funding from the Commonwealth.

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

The County consulted a variety of groups and agencies during the course of the Consolidated Plan in coordination with the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The agencies consulted included:

- Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness
- Children and Youth Services
- Comcast
- CREDC
- Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development
- Dauphin County Human Services
- Dellicker Association
- Harrisburg Area YMCA
- Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin
- Keystone Human Services
- Latino Hispanic American Community Center
- Northern Dauphin Human Services Center
- Salvation Army Harrisburg Capital City Region
- Shalom House
- Tri-County Community Action Commission
- Tri-County Housing Development Corporation
- YWCA

TABLE 2 – AGENCIES, GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS WHO PARTICIPATED

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

The County’s Emergency Services Department elected not to participate in stakeholder sessions; however, the Emergency Management and Hazard Mitigation Plan was used to inform the Market Analysis section of this CP.

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? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Dauphin County Comprehensive Plan | Tri-County Regional Planning Commission | Goals and Strategies identified in the Comprehensive Plan are consistent with the Strategic Plan |
| Dauphin County Hazard Mitigation Plan | Dauphin County Department of Emergency Services | Mitigation Plan informed the Natural Disaster Risk section of the Plan. |

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))

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), Dauphin County will notify adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its Consolidated Plan. The County will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the County’s housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

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

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Dauphin County's goal for citizen participation is to ensure broad participation of County residents, housing, economic, and service providers, County departments, nonprofit organizations, and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of community development and housing programs.

For the development of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2022 Action Plan, Dauphin County held three public meetings. The meetings were advertised in the *Patriot News* and PennLive. Two virtual public hearings were held on October 18, 2021 and October 25, 2021. In-person meetings were not feasible before submission due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and local public health guidance discourage the gathering of large in person groups. Persons with disabilities and LEP persons were provided opportunity to participate and comment.

Virtual focus group meetings were held October 20 and October 27, 2021, with affordable/special needs housing and service providers, homeless service agencies, economic development officials, elected officials, and health and human service providers.

A complete summary of citizen participation, including public meeting minutes, attendance sheets, notices and citizen comments received are included in the Citizen Participation Appendix attached to this document.

Copies of the FY 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and FY 2022 Annual Action Plan were distributed to various public locations for review and comment. A summary of the FY 2022 Annual Action Plan was published in the *Patriot News* on March 15, 2022, alerting interested persons to the availability of the Annual Action Plan for public review. The proposed Plan was on public display from March 16-April 14, 2022. A copy of the FY 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2022 Annual Action Plan was placed on the County's website.

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 | County-wide | See Citizen Participation Appendix | No comments received. | N/A | |
| 2 | Public Meeting | County-wide | See Citizen Participation Appendix | No comments received. | N/A | |
| 3 | Online Outreach | County-wide | See Citizen Participation Appendix | Survey Response did not warrant full analysis, but results are included in Citizen Participation Appendix | | |
| 4 | Public hearing | County-wide | TBD | TBD | TBD | |

TABLE 4 – CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OUTREACH

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems in Dauphin County by income level among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Needs were also identified through a comprehensive public outreach process that included stakeholder workshops and focus groups, public hearings, an online resident survey, and a review process designed to meaningfully engage citizens.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

For ease of comparison, most supplemental data were drawn from the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates. Where further context is needed, data was pulled from the 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimates analyzed in the preparation of the County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Note that at the time of this drafting, 2020 Census/ACS data had been issued as experimental data. The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing 2020 ACS 1-Year estimates with standard ACS estimates or the decennial census due to using a different weighting algorithm from the standard.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households in Dauphin County. Real incomes in the area have declined while housing costs have risen, resulting in an increase in the need for affordable housing options. According to 2015-2019 ACS five-year estimates for Dauphin County, median home values have decreased by 4.1% and median gross rents have risen by 2% after adjusting for inflation, since 2014. During this same time period, median household income increased by only 1%. As incomes increase at a slower pace than housing costs, an increased need for affordable housing options has resulted.

As the data below show, the most significant housing issues identified are cost burden and severe cost burden. Cost burden is defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. According to CHAS data, 13.8% of households in Dauphin County are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing costs. In Dauphin County, 10.9% of households are severely cost-burdened.

The data below indicates elderly and small family households have more difficulty in affording housing costs than other household types. In addition, stakeholder input indicated there is an increase in individual homelessness, as well as large families that are in need of affordable housing. Households with special needs are also in need of affordable housing options. With regard to other housing problems, Substandard Housing which lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities is the second most common problem particularly among renter households earning below 80% HAMFI.

Table 5 below indicates a 7% increase in population between 2009 and 2017. This table pre-populates in the IDIS eCON Planning Suite Consolidated Plan Tool using 2013-2017 CHAS data. It is likely the 2017 figure that populated in IDIS excludes the City of Harrisburg, which is its own CDBG Entitlement Community. According to 2015-2019 American Community Survey data, Dauphin County's total population (including the City of Harrisburg) was 275,632 representing a 2.8% increase in population since 2014, and a 6.5% increase since 2000.

The following are HUD-generated tables using 2013-2017 CHAS data that are part of the Consolidated Plan tool. These tables are automatically generated when creating the Consolidated Plan. Please note that HAMFI refers to "HUD Adjusted Median Family Income," which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes such as a simple Census number due to a series of adjustments that are made. Where the HUD tables below report AMI (Area Median Income), they refer to HAMFI.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2017 | % Change |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population | 207,173 | 221,975 | 7% |

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2017 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Households | 84,160 | 90,490 | 8% |
| Median Income | \$51,559.00 | \$57,071.00 | 11% |

TABLE 5 - HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Housing Cost Table (Supplemental)

| Dauphin County | 2014 | 2019 | % Change |
|--|------------|------------|----------|
| Median Housing Value | \$ 175,146 | \$ 167,900 | -4.1% |
| Median Gross Rent | \$ 931 | \$ 949 | 2.0% |
| Median Household Income | \$ 59,780 | \$ 60,715 | 1.6% |
| All 2014 variables have been adjusted for inflation into 2019 dollars. | | | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 and 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates
(B25077, B25064, B19013)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Total Households | 8,702 | 9,159 | 15,770 | 10,815 | 46,065 |
| Small Family Households | 2,354 | 2,561 | 5,230 | 3,849 | 23,710 |
| Large Family Households | 364 | 399 | 1,154 | 808 | 3,358 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 1,645 | 1,960 | 3,544 | 2,791 | 10,720 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 1,807 | 2,617 | 2,515 | 1,249 | 3,417 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 1,315 | 1,303 | 2,580 | 1,326 | 3,808 |

TABLE 6 - TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS TABLE

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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 | 229 | 205 | 240 | 69 | 743 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 86 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 18 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 207 | 72 | 212 | 45 | 536 | 69 | 57 | 80 | 10 | 216 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 3,432 | 1,207 | 124 | 40 | 4,803 | 1,858 | 1,290 | 835 | 105 | 4,088 |

| | 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) | 340 | 2,094 | 2,341 | 391 | 5,166 | 673 | 1,293 | 2,369 | 1,197 | 5,532 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 574 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 574 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 |

TABLE 7 – HOUSING PROBLEMS TABLE

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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 | 3,891 | 1,495 | 632 | 154 | 6,172 | 1,948 | 1,377 | 935 | 136 | 4,396 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 1,048 | 3,151 | 6,363 | 3,167 | 13,729 | 945 | 3,146 | 7,849 | 7,385 | 19,325 |

| | 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 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 574 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 574 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 |

TABLE 8 – HOUSING PROBLEMS 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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 | 1,472 | 1,305 | 957 | 3,734 | 447 | 630 | 1,159 | 2,236 |
| Large Related | 234 | 101 | 127 | 462 | 57 | 179 | 414 | 650 |
| Elderly | 1,021 | 982 | 650 | 2,653 | 1,489 | 1,413 | 1,149 | 4,051 |
| Other | 1,462 | 1,157 | 908 | 3,527 | 581 | 423 | 561 | 1,565 |
| Total need by income | 4,189 | 3,545 | 2,642 | 10,376 | 2,574 | 2,645 | 3,283 | 8,502 |

TABLE 9 – COST BURDEN > 30%

Data 2013-2017 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 | 1,361 | 494 | 80 | 1,935 | 341 | 363 | 298 | 1,002 |

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Large Related | 222 | 4 | 4 | 230 | 37 | 24 | 68 | 129 |
| Elderly | 838 | 401 | 180 | 1,419 | 1,050 | 660 | 379 | 2,089 |
| Other | 1,404 | 444 | 0 | 1,848 | 479 | 251 | 113 | 843 |
| Total need by income | 3,825 | 1,343 | 264 | 5,432 | 1,907 | 1,298 | 858 | 4,063 |

TABLE 10 – COST BURDEN > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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 | 210 | 82 | 203 | 45 | 540 | 69 | 16 | 56 | 10 | 151 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 30 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 45 | 28 | 0 | 73 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 240 | 82 | 302 | 45 | 669 | 69 | 61 | 84 | 10 | 224 |

TABLE 11 – CROWDING INFORMATION – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

| | 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 | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 12 – CROWDING INFORMATION – 2/2

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

According to 2017 5-year ACS estimates, there are 41,608 single-person households in Dauphin County. The median income for single-person female households is \$30,396 and \$39,765 for single-person male households. For female single-person households in Dauphin County, this is 53.26% of the County’s median household income. For male single-person households in Dauphin County, this is 69.68% of the County’s median household income. Given that household income for single-person households is below the area median income, it can reasonably be assumed that single-person households struggle to identify affordable housing options and points to a need for additional studio and one-bedroom units.

Stakeholder feedback indicated that identifying housing for single men, is a consistent challenge. Unaccompanied adults are a large subset of persons in need of affordable units. One bedroom and efficiency units comprise most of the need of folks on waiting lists for housing vouchers. Among single adults, stakeholders reported high rates of cost burden and severe cost burden.

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 2017 ACS 5-year estimates, 12.4% of Dauphin County’s population identifies as disabled. Of the disabled population, 15.2% live below 100% of the poverty level. These levels of poverty are higher than those of the County’s population as a whole living below the poverty level (13.2% for the County in 2017), suggesting that additional housing assistance may be necessary for these groups. In addition, stakeholders reported that single homeless individuals and victims of domestic violence face difficulty in finding affordable units.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common problems include lack of affordable housing units, cost burden and severe cost burden. Cost burden is defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. According to CHAS data, 13.8% of households in Dauphin County are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing costs. In Dauphin County, 10.9% of households are severely cost burdened. In all cases, cost burden is greatest among those earning below 50% HAMFI.

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

The percentage of households experiencing cost burden or severe cost burden is highest for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. Elderly owner-occupants and small related households, whether owner- or renter-occupied, comprise the majority of those who experience cost burden and severe cost burden. Stakeholders reported that large families, single homeless persons, the frail elderly, and those with mental health and/or substance misuse disabilities face these problems at a higher rate. Also, CHAS data indicate that Asian households are disproportionately cost-burdened (See NA-25).

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

No specific data is available on the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of homelessness. However, it can reasonably be assumed households that are already cost-burdened and have low incomes are going to be the first to be forced from the housing market by escalating housing costs. Stakeholders repeatedly identified transition-age youth as a population at-risk of homelessness, including but not limited to those aging out of the foster care system, parenting youth, or other young adults. This demographic is typically without a high school diploma and without employment to sustain housing. The uninsured, unemployed, underemployed, and untreated trauma victims are also at greater risk for homelessness and returns to homelessness once housed.

Increasing costs of heating and other utility costs may put a number of households at risk; even with LIHEAP or other utility assistance programs. Stakeholders reported the rent and utility assistance programs are generally provided for households earning less than \$25,000/year, and all have children. It has become extremely difficult to maintain housing or recover from a financial hit such as increased utility cost. It can also be reasonably be assumed households that are already cost-burdened or have low incomes are going to be the first to be forced from the housing market by escalating housing costs. Eviction mediation program may help stabilize housing for persons, however, accessing funding for rental assistance may be preventing individuals from not paying their rent.

Stakeholders reported some new initiatives for special needs include a tiny home village for Veterans, which would create a community for Veterans to support each other; rapid rehousing for domestic violence victims; expansion of the thrive model and shared housing, both for unaccompanied youth. Stakeholders also reported the Shalom House is looking to reconstruct the sanctuary of a vacant church into housing. All of these initiatives lack financial resources to come to fruition.

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:

No specific data is available regarding number of at-risk households. However, stakeholders reported that barriers to housing include income and how to grow earned income. Unaccompanied adults comprise the waiting list for housing, but there is a significant number of single parent families that (one income) are often crippled by other life expenses coupled with unaffordable housing. Childcare and transportation are barriers to obtaining and maintaining employment and in turn affordable housing.

Generally, pre-pandemic, families approaching providers for shelter would likely be able to find something, and it was unlikely that if they couldn't be accepted into shelter, they would be on the street. More recently that has not been the case—family/other supports are reluctant to allow more people into the home during the pandemic and there is an increase in the number of cases presenting to the shelter that if they can't be accepted, they'll be living in their car. Unaccompanied youth do double up with friends, other family, etc.

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

The lowest income households are also the highest concentrations of minorities that experience challenges accessing healthcare, housing, and services. There remains a strong need for decent, affordable housing. High-cost housing, particularly for households living paycheck to paycheck and experiencing cost-burden, is a risk factor for households to experience homelessness. Further, overcrowding, a lack of affordable housing, and lack of job skills and transportation to work are some of the key factors in instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Substance abuse, mental health diagnoses, untreated trauma victims, unaccompanied youth, and the Latina community was also identified as populations at greater risk of homelessness. As noted previously inability to increase earned income directly impacts a household's ability to maintain affordable housing.

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

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Mean Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a severe housing problem is high for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, the following groups experience one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionate level:

- Asian households with 30-50% AMI
- Asian households with 80-100% AMI

| | 0-30% AMI | 30-50% AMI | 50-80% AMI | 80-100% AMI |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Racial/ Ethnic Group | % with one or more housing problems | | | |
| White | 86.9% | 64.9% | 39.1% | 15.8% |
| Black/ African American | 89.6% | 73.5% | 47.1% | 23.5% |
| Asian | 95.0% | 92.4% | 36.4% | 37.9% |
| Hispanic | 83.9% | 74.8% | 33.8% | 13.9% |
| Jurisdiction as a Whole | 87.3% | 67.7% | 39.9% | 17.3% |

Source: CHAS 2013-2017

Calculations: Mullin & Lonergan Associates

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 | 6,852 | 1,001 | 890 |
| White | 4,755 | 717 | 604 |
| Black / African American | 1,321 | 154 | 176 |
| Asian | 151 | 8 | 89 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 438 | 84 | 14 |

TABLE 13 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 6,212 | 2,958 | 0 |
| White | 4,656 | 2,517 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 702 | 253 | 0 |
| Asian | 244 | 20 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 469 | 158 | 0 |

TABLE 14 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 6,283 | 9,461 | 0 |
| White | 4,718 | 7,351 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 967 | 1,086 | 0 |
| Asian | 150 | 262 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 45 | 40 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 343 | 671 | 0 |

TABLE 15 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 1,876 | 8,969 | 0 |
| White | 1,457 | 7,768 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 208 | 677 | 0 |
| Asian | 121 | 198 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 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 | 38 | 236 | 0 |

TABLE 16 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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%

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

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Mean Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with a severe housing problem is high for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, the following groups experience one or more severe housing problems at a disproportionate level:

- Asian households with 30-100% AMI
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with 0-30% AMI

| | 0-30% AMI | 30-50% AMI | 50-80% AMI | 80-100% AMI |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Racial/ Ethnic Group | % with one or more severe housing problems | | | |
| White | 71.8% | 30.5% | 9.7% | 2.3% |
| Black/ African American | 81.6% | 37.2% | 6.6% | 0.0% |
| Asian | 77.3% | 45.1% | 21.6% | 18.2% |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hispanic | 79.8% | 22.8% | 14.2% | 5.1% |
| Jurisdiction as a Whole | 74.6% | 31.3% | 9.9% | 2.7% |

Source: CHAS 2013-2017

Calculations: Mullin & Lonergan Associates

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 | 5,839 | 1,993 | 890 |
| White | 3,928 | 1,544 | 604 |
| Black / African American | 1,216 | 274 | 176 |
| Asian | 126 | 37 | 89 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 418 | 106 | 14 |

TABLE 17 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 2,872 | 6,297 | 0 |
| White | 2,181 | 4,962 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 357 | 602 | 0 |
| Asian | 119 | 145 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 140 | 474 | 0 |

TABLE 18 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 1,567 | 14,212 | 0 |
| White | 1,177 | 10,917 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 137 | 1,924 | 0 |
| Asian | 88 | 320 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 85 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 145 | 875 | 0 |

TABLE 19 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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 | 290 | 10,552 | 0 |
| White | 216 | 9,007 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 882 | 0 |
| Asian | 58 | 261 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 14 | 261 | 0 |

TABLE 20 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 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%

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:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points higher than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. Cost-burdened is defined as paying more than 30% of household income on housing, and severely cost burdened is defined as paying greater than 50% of household income on housing.

The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden at various levels. Based on these definitions, there were no racial/ethnic groups households disproportionately experience severe cost burden. Although Black/African American households do not meet the definition of being cost burdened, the table indicates that Black/African American households experience cost burden at higher rates than other racial groups and the jurisdiction as a whole.

| | Less than 30% (No Cost Burden) | 30-50% | More than 50% | No/ negative income (not computed) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Racial/ Ethnic Group | % with housing cost burden | | | % |
| White | 77.6% | 12.8% | 9.6% | 0.9% |
| Black/ African American | 60.9% | 20.2% | 18.8% | 2.2% |
| Asian | 71.2% | 15.3% | 13.4% | 3.8% |
| Hispanic | 69.4% | 15.2% | 15.4% | 0.4% |
| Jurisdiction as a Whole | 75.2% | 13.8% | 10.9% | 1.1% |

Source: CHAS 2013-2017

Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 67,399 | 12,401 | 9,806 | 954 |
| White | 57,163 | 9,436 | 7,058 | 654 |
| Black / African American | 5,188 | 1,723 | 1,604 | 186 |
| Asian | 1,731 | 373 | 326 | 93 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 58 | 60 | 62 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 2,631 | 575 | 584 | 14 |

TABLE 21 – GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

The impact of housing problems in Dauphin County varies primarily by income level. However, the following income tiers experienced problems at a rate of at least ten percentage points higher than Dauphin County as a whole:

Housing Problems

- Asian households with 30-50% AMI
- Asian households with 80-100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households with 30-100% AMI
- American Indian, Alaska Native households with 0-30% AMI

Cost Burden

Although Black/African American households do not meet the definition of being cost burdened, CHAS data indicate that Black/African American households experience cost burden at higher rates than other racial groups and the jurisdiction as a whole.

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

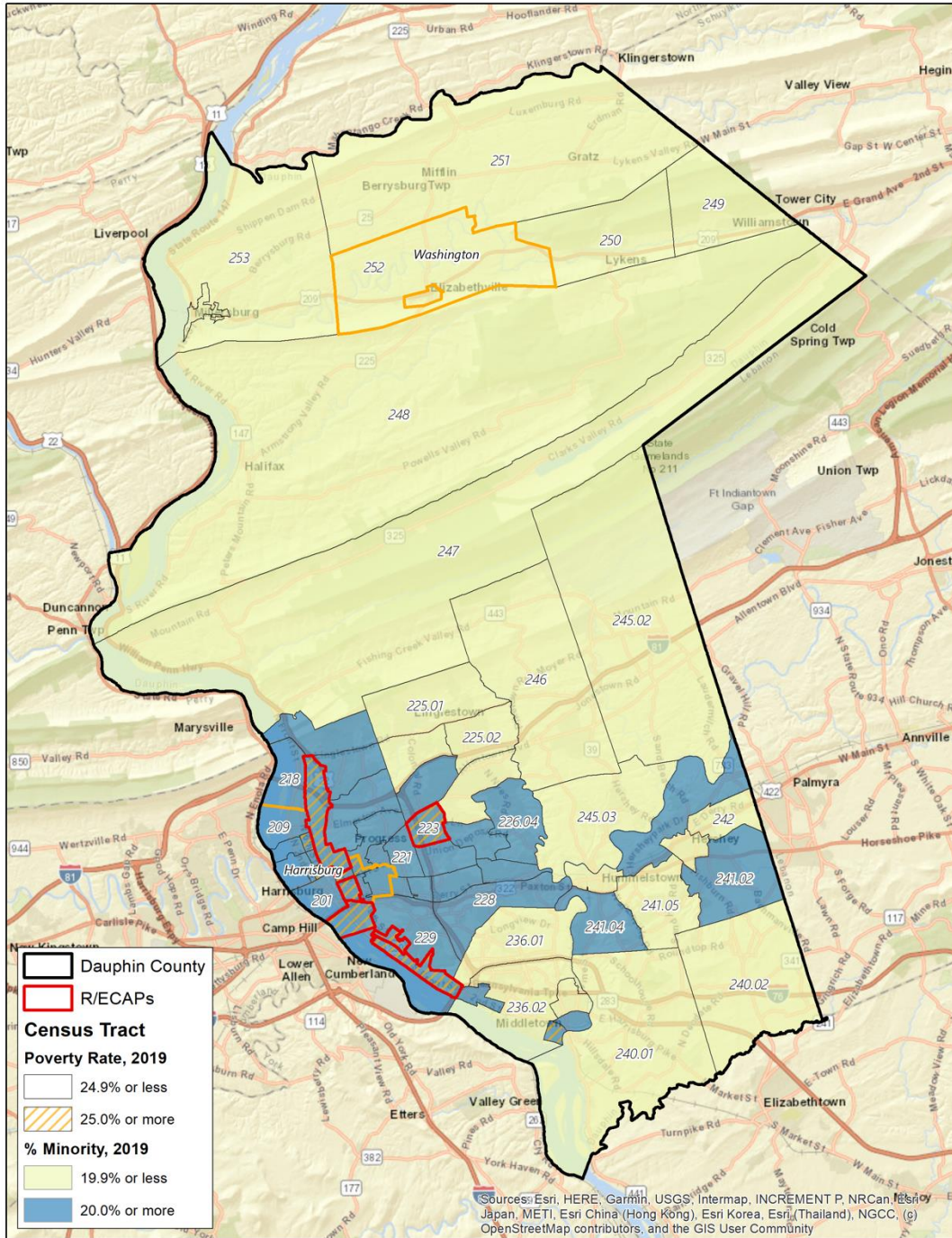
The needs among race/ethnicities are indicated above. Income categories have more general needs as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

Stakeholders also indicated that a large population of Hispanic and/or Spanish speaking households historically did not receive services because of language barriers. Agencies such as the Latino Hispanic American Community Center have engaged in efforts to increase availability of information to these populations, but there is still work to be done to ensure LEP persons are adequately communicated with and to regarding availability of programming and services to meet their needs.

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

HUD defines R/ECAPs as census tracts with a non-White population of at least 50% (and 20% outside of metropolitan/micropolitan areas) and a poverty rate that either exceeds 40% or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever is lower. The thresholds for RCAPs in this analysis were set at 20% non-White or Hispanic and a 25% or higher rate of poverty. The map below shows the R/ECAPS, which are concentrated close to the City of Harrisburg.

R/ECAPs, 2019



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing in Dauphin County is managed by the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin (DCHA). DCHA owns and manages more than 815 units throughout the County as well as administers 1,050 Housing Choice Vouchers, including VASH, Mainstream and Family Unification vouchers.

Totals in Use

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 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)

Note: DCHA reported the numbers drawn the PIC (PIH Information Center) were incorrect; for example, DCHA does not have Mod-Rehab units, and only administrates HUD-VASH vouchers ported from other communities. There are specific preferences when applying for the Housing Choice Vouchers such as disability, domestic violence, homelessness/involuntary displacement, and residency preference for those living and or working in Dauphin County outside the City of Harrisburg.

Characteristics of Residents

| Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program |
| Average Annual Income | 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

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 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

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Ethnicity | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 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:

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible. The Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin indicated it does receive reasonable accommodation/modification requests from public housing residents for accessibility improvements, such as grab bars and ramps, but also for support/service animals and live-in aides. The Housing Authority is in compliance with UFAS and Section 504 standards.

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

The greatest needs of households currently living in public housing continue to be stable, decent living conditions and access to opportunity, in the form of employment, education, or transportation connections to neighborhood amenities. Housing Choice Voucher holders often face difficulty finding accessible units and units to accommodate large families. In addition, the Housing Authority indicated that because the housing market is so strong, landlords are not participating in the Housing Choice Voucher program because they can collect higher rents from non-voucher holders. Stakeholders reported the larger real estate companies buying properties that consistently accepted Housing Choice Vouchers but with new ownership will no longer accept the vouchers or renew leases of voucher holders. If leases of voucher holders are renewed, it's at an exponential increase in rent.

One bedroom and efficiency units comprise most of the need of folks on waiting lists for housing vouchers. Homeless shelters are seeing an increase in the number of voucher holders in the shelter because they cannot find housing or landlords that will accept a voucher. Long term rentals (10+ years) are being turned over/sold to new owners who aren't willing to maintain the property as a unit that accepts vouchers.

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

The needs for safe, decent and sanitary housing are universal needs for residents of the County. As housing costs continue to escalate, affordable housing options in areas of opportunity for households of a variety of income tiers will be necessary. In particular, employment opportunities for a variety of sectors are largely centered in downtown areas. Housing is unaffordable downtown, and transportation is largely unavailable or inaccessible to persons living in the more rural areas of the County.

Discussion

Stakeholders and the Housing Authority reported there is a shortage of landlords willing to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher program. This has been a trend that started before the pandemic but has certainly exacerbated since the pandemic. There is a stigma associated with the Section 8 program, but even incentives aren't enough to encourage participation because of the housing/real estate market and

property owners' ability to profit off the sale of a home that has been a long-term rental unit in the County. This is true of all voucher programs, including 811, ERAP, VASH.

Homeless shelters are seeing an increase in the number of voucher holders in the shelter because they cannot find housing or landlords that will accept a voucher. Long term rentals (10+ years) are being turned over/sold to new owners who aren't willing to maintain as a unit that accepts vouchers.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Continuum of Care's 2021 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey is the most recently completed survey data available. The PIT provides only a "snapshot" of the County's homeless population and subpopulations. HMIS, administered by the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness published reports during the last week of May 19, 2021.

The 2021 PIT, conducted January 27, 2021, identified 358 homeless individuals, 36 of which were unsheltered. Of those counted, 67 are considered chronically homeless, including 19 of the unsheltered. While overall homeless decreased between 2020 and 2021 PIT survey counts (approximately 8.9% decrease) the number of unsheltered chronically homeless increased by almost 27%. In 2021, Harrisburg/Dauphin County HMIS identified 37 total families that were served by the Continuum. Of those, 73 children were dependents under the age 18. Further, there were 88 youth under the age of 18 identified as homeless and being served by the system in 2020, overall unaccompanied youth decrease between 2020-2021 by 17% in the County.

The County is experiencing an increase in rural homelessness as reported by various stakeholders and the Capital Area Coalition. Generally, pre-pandemic, families approaching providers for shelter would likely be able to find something, and it was unlikely that if they couldn't be accepted into shelter, they would be on the street. Unaccompanied youth do double up with friends, other family, etc.

Substance misuse, mental health diagnoses and criminal histories contribute significantly to the County's homelessness challenges. Additional resources for permanent supportive housing are needed for homeless households in the County.

Rural Homelessness? Yes

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 Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC prepares a System Performance Measures report annually when it submits its competitive application to HUD for CoC dollars. The FY2020 System Performance Measures identified 323 persons in Emergency Shelter, Safe Havens and Permanent Housing. Those persons experienced an average length of homelessness of 64 bed nights. The report also identified 13% persons experienced a return to homelessness in 2021. These persons had exited to permanent housing destinations within two years prior to their return to homelessness.

According to the 2020 PIT, 21 homeless Veteran households were identified, one of which was unsheltered. Forty-eight homeless households with children were identified during the count, all sheltered with the expectation of one family.

Unaccompanied youth (age 12-24) represent 7.2% of all homeless persons served in the County in 2020, according to Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC. Twenty homeless Veterans were served, 9.7% of all homeless persons served in 2020.

| Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| White | 86 | 23 |
| Black or African American | 103 | 6 |
| Asian | 1 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | 0 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 1 |
| Multiple Races | 19 | 6 |
| Ethnicity: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
| Hispanic | 20 | 6 |
| Non Hispanic | 225 | 30 |

Data Source: 2021 Point-in-Time Count PA-501 Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC

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

According to the 2021 PIT, 113 persons in families experienced homelessness in 2021. This represents 31.5% of all homelessness in Dauphin County. Of these persons, 73 were children under the age of 18. Although there was no data reported for Veterans served during the CoC 2021 PIT, in 2020, 21 Veterans were identified as homeless during the Point In Time (PIT). Of these, 20 Veterans were sheltered and one unsheltered.

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

Approximately 51% of the households identified during the 2021 PIT were Black/African American, 10.9% identified as Hispanic. The PIT indicated that 89% of those served in 2021 were non-Hispanic/non-Latino. 36% of homeless persons were white.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the 2021 PIT, 358 persons were identified as homeless in the County. Of these, 36 were unsheltered individuals; there were no unsheltered families and there were 34 unsheltered children-only households. The remaining 322 persons were sheltered at the time of the PIT.

Discussion:

Stakeholders reported that shelter resources are lacking in rural Northern Dauphin County. There is an increasing need for shelter options in this part of the County.

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

Introduction:

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, persons with alcohol-other drug addictions. In addition, many persons with such special needs also have very low incomes.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers. Programs providing services for the elderly report an increase in the number of seniors requiring physical needs and health needs in conjunction with services and housing, particularly families/households that are left at hospitals and social workers there are trying to identify affordable housing options and placements.

According to ACS 2019 5-year estimates, 17.6% of households in Dauphin County include at least one resident aged 65 or older. Disability rates are higher among the elderly, with 29.9% of residents 65 or older reporting a disability. Poverty rates are also very high for the disabled elderly at 9%, as compared to only 4.3% of those over 65 who are not disabled.

Persons with Disabilities

Among residents for whom disability status is determined, 12.4% of Dauphin County's civilian, non-institutionalized population reported one or more disabilities in 2019, amounting to 33,781 people. The most common type of disability among persons 18 to 64 was an ambulatory disability. ACS 2019 5-year estimates indicate that 5.8% of Dauphin County residents reported an ambulatory difficulty, while 4.1% indicated an independent living difficulty.

Substance Misuse and Addiction

Substance misuse and addiction were identified as factors in creating housing and other issues within the County. Children exposed to substances prenatally often face barriers later in life, particularly in the school system. They also are at higher risk of homelessness. Further, substance misuse plays a role in youth and others' inability to obtain and maintain employment. Counseling services in schools, treatment and other recovery support services were identified as needs.

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

Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for

these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

Supportive housing for these special needs populations is a critical need. More specifically, supportive services for persons exiting substance misuse and mental health treatment, persons discharging from hospitals or other medical treatment, and persons exiting the prison system require stable environments in order to avoid relapse, recidivism and returns to homelessness.

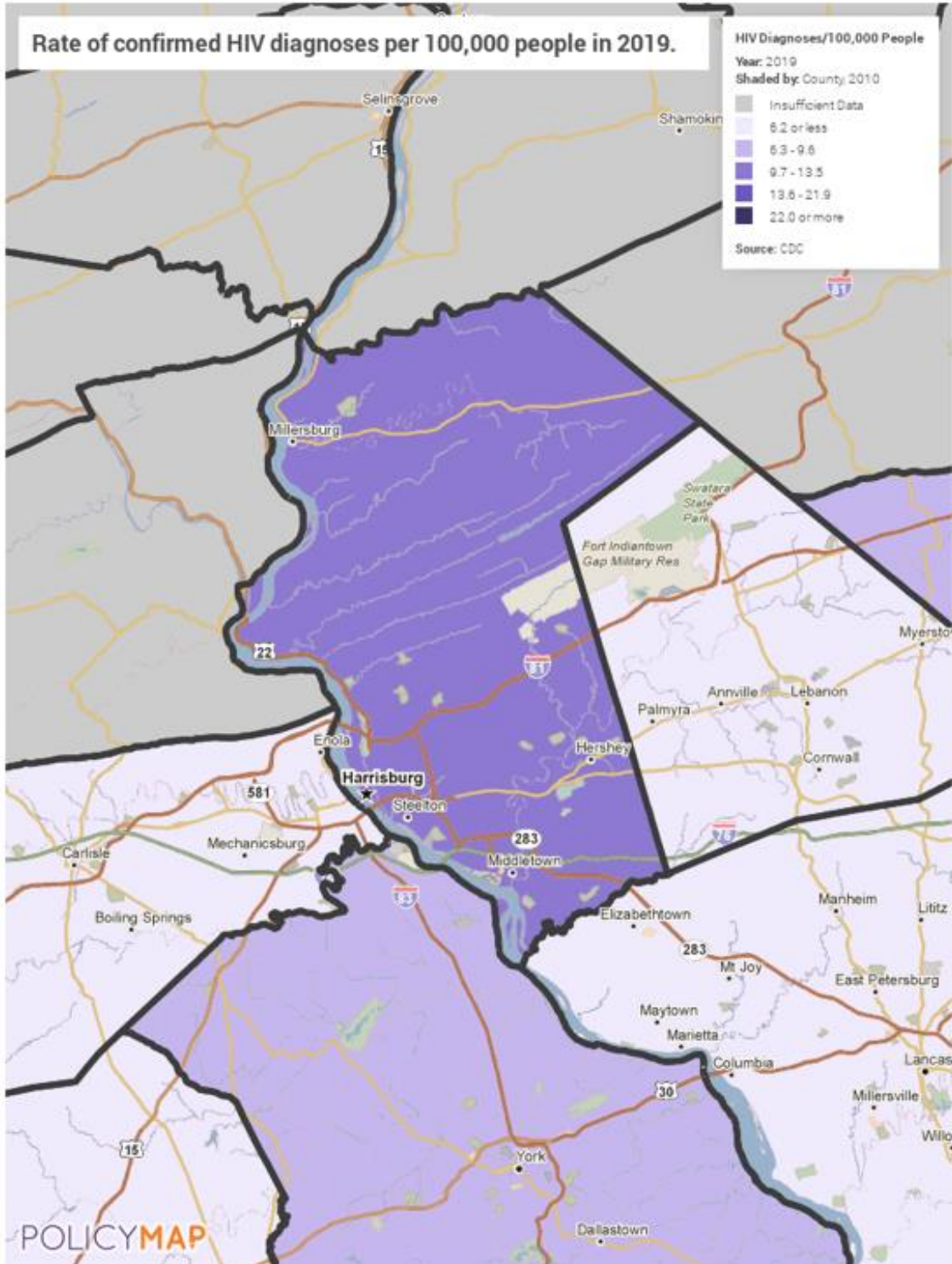
The prevalence of disabled persons points to a need for accessible housing with universal design features. Many persons with disabilities, regardless of type, require access to adequate transportation systems and human services, because their disability often makes it impossible or impractical to walk or drive as a means of transportation.

Stakeholders reported healthcare and other services in northern Dauphin County is a need, as the closest facilities are approximately 30 miles away and transportation is a barrier to accessing those services. Transportation services are available for older adults and the disabled.

The County determined these needs based on a variety of stakeholder and public meetings comprised of service and housing providers.

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

According to the county website, housing assistance for those with HIV/AIDS is provided by the state funded HOPWA program. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health website, services in Dauphin County are administered by a service provider, The Dauphin County Department of Community and Economic Development.



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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, Dauphin County can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, parks, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for people with disabilities).

Stakeholder feedback identified the need for:

- Community Centers that provide services for LEP persons
- Emergency shelter facilities for homeless youth
- Emergency shelter facilities in rural parts of northern Dauphin County
- Park and recreation resources for families and youth

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a series of stakeholder meetings, public needs hearings and interviews in order to determine the needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the County can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation. The following were identified as potential needs over the next five years:

- Public infrastructure associated with the creation of new affordable housing units, including sewer and water, sidewalks, and streets.
- Adequacy and capacity of stormwater infrastructure is also a concern in the parts of the County that are downhill from other communities in the County. High rates of storms create surface flooding and the same areas consistently flood and endanger vehicular traffic that happen upon surface flooding quickly and unexpectedly. 100-year storms are now 5-year storms.
- ADA equipment for parks.

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a series of stakeholder meetings, public needs hearings, interviews, and a public survey in order to determine the needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the County can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services for low- to moderate-income

households. The need for public services identified exceeds the resources available to provide those services. Stakeholders identified the following service needs in the County:

- Services that cater to LEP persons and families
- Homeless prevention services
- Mental health and substance misuse treatment and counseling
- Post-treatment case management and housing stabilization services
- Social and Health Services
- Social and Health Services for aging populations
- Services associated with workforce development initiatives
- Services for persons formerly incarcerated
- Services for disabled individuals
- Eviction prevention programs are needed to prevent homelessness, coupled with case management services at DOJ to assist in applying for emergency rental assistance.
- Fair housing education in a bilingual/multilingual format.
- Housing counseling in bilingual/multilingual

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a series of stakeholder meetings, public needs hearings and interviews in order to determine the needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This market analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ideally, Dauphin County will have a mix of housing types to accommodate households of all types and income levels. The County's housing strategies will be especially guided by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that special needs populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

General conclusions about the market, as described in the following pages, include:

- Costs to develop housing have skyrocketed, challenging developers that are attempting to provide affordable homeownership and rental options in the County;
- Rents are rising exponentially, pushing traditional landlords willing to participate in affordable rental subsidy programs (such as Housing Choice Voucher) to terminate participation in order to collect market rate rents;
- Homelessness is a growing challenge to address in the County, particularly in the rural areas of the County without access to services and/or transportation to access services;
- Although employment within the County is relatively high, the skills and education in the County's workforce may not be well-aligned with employment opportunities in the area, which are strongest in sectors that require advanced education.

Supplemental analysis revealed that renters are more likely to be cost burdened than owners in both the County and the City, with 41.2% and 42.6% of all renters paying more than 30% of their household income on housing costs in Dauphin County and Harrisburg, respectively, compared to 18.8% and 23.0% of homeowners. Renters earning 0-50% AMI are the most likely group to be cost burdened among all households in both Dauphin County and Harrisburg. These renters account for 73.9% of all cost-burdened renter households in Dauphin County and 86.6% of all cost-burdened renter households in Harrisburg. Expectedly, as income increases, the degree of cost burdened also decreases significantly.

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

Introduction

The housing stock in Dauphin County is primarily single-family (59%). Nearly all (99%) owner-occupied housing and 69% of renter-occupied housing has two or more bedrooms. There is disparity in the amount of owner-occupied housing with three or more bedrooms (83%) and the amount of renter occupied housing with the same (28%). Multi-family housing, which comprises a combined 21% of the total housing stock, is divided roughly evenly between small (fewer than 4 units), medium (5-19 units), and large (20 units or more building). Three percent of residential units consist of mobile homes, boats, RVs, vans, etc. ACS 2013-2017 estimates indicate that 9.3% of residents live below the poverty line.

Furthermore, the poverty rate for individuals over the age of 65 with a disability is 17.6%. According to ACS 2019 5-year estimates, 17.6% of households in Dauphin County include at least one resident aged 65 or older. Disability rates are higher among the elderly, with 29.9% of residents 65 or older reporting a disability. Poverty rates are also very high for the disabled elderly at 9%, as compared to only 4.3% of those over 65 who are not disabled. These elevated rates of poverty indicate a need for affordable housing options for these groups.

Vacancy rate, as defined by the American Community Survey, is the ratio of vacant available units to total units. Homeowner vacancy is the ratio of vacant (available for-sale and sold) housing units to the total number of vacant and owner-occupied housing units. Homeowner vacancy rates are generally low throughout the County, though there are higher rates of homeowner vacancy in the Boroughs of Halifax (7.2%), Berrysburg (5.5%), and Highspire (5.2%). In 2019, the homeowner vacancy rate in Dauphin County was 1.6%. The County's (excluding the City of Harrisburg) rental vacancy rate according to ACS 2019 five-year estimates was 22%.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 57,300 | 59% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 16,485 | 17% |
| 2-4 units | 6,645 | 7% |
| 5-19 units | 9,601 | 10% |
| 20 or more units | 3,846 | 4% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 3,404 | 3% |
| Total | 97,281 | 100% |

TABLE 26 – RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY UNIT NUMBER

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 27 | 0% | 1,202 | 4% |
| 1 bedroom | 688 | 1% | 7,166 | 26% |
| 2 bedrooms | 10,225 | 16% | 11,373 | 41% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 51,939 | 83% | 7,850 | 28% |
| Total | 62,879 | 100% | 27,591 | 99% |

TABLE 27 – UNIT SIZE BY TENURE

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

The Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin is the Public Housing Authority for Dauphin County. According to the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin’s website, the organization manages and rents more than 815 units across more than 15 properties and manages 1,050 Section 8 vouchers.

Additionally, data retrieved from the National Housing Preservation Database indicate that in Dauphin County, there are 1,659 units that are currently receiving federal, state, and local assistance to subsidize rent for low-to-moderate income individuals and households. Units located in the City of Harrisburg are not included in this total. In total, there are 925 zero to 1-bedroom units identified, 423 2-bedroom units, and 311 3+ bedroom units assisted with some form of subsidy in Dauphin County. Stakeholders indicated a lack of larger bedroom units for families with children, which is consistent with Housing Preservation Database results, which show the lack of larger affordable units within Dauphin County. A complete inventory of assisted units is included in the Unique Appendix.

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

Including the City of Harrisburg, there are currently 6,491 assisted units in the County’s affordable housing inventory. There are currently 547 assisted units whose affordability restrictions will expire between 2022 and 2026 according to the National Housing Preservation Database. Of these units, 58 are located in the Borough of Middletown and 85 in the Borough of Hummelstown. Six units are located in Halifax and one unit is in Steelton; the remaining units are located in the City of Harrisburg. Of Should any or all these developments not renew for an additional federal, state, or local subsidy program this could result in a loss of a significant number of assisted units across Dauphin County, specifically in Halifax, Hummelstown, Middletown, and Steelton Municipalities. This may contribute to an increase the number of cost-burdened individuals and homelessness.

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

In Dauphin County, the number of total housing units exceeds the number of households in the County. However, renters earning 0-30% AMI and 31-80%+ AMI have housing gaps for different reasons.

The number of units available does not meet the needs for the County. Given that 24.5% of households in Dauphin County are considered cost-burdened points to a need for additional affordable units. Furthermore, there is insufficient housing for households at low-income levels. The supply of affordable housing units is insufficient for households earning 0-30% AMI. As a result, these households must reside in housing units that are more costly than what would be considered affordable to these households. Renter households earning 81%+ AMI also do not have enough available units appropriately affordable to them. This leads to many high-earning households reside in housing units that would be affordable to lower income households. The low vacancy rates of rental units affordable to these households is indicative of a strong demand for affordable housing within these ranges.

In the 31-50% AMI and 51-80% AMI income tier, the supply of affordable housing units is greater than the number of households. However, the housing gap that exists at this income tier is due to the number of households from other income brackets occupying existing units as a result of the aforementioned shortage of appropriate housing units for households earning 0-30% AMI and 81%+ AMI.

For owner-occupied households, there is a shortage of housing units at the 100%+ AMI tier. As a result, households earning 101%+ AMI are occupying housing units affordable to lower income households and are the largest group occupying housing affordable at all income levels. Consequently, this creates a housing gap at all income tiers between 0-100% AMI despite there being more affordable housing units than households at each of these income tiers.

A complete analysis of the housing gap and unit availability is included in the Unique Appendix.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Based on the disparity between housing availability and demand for households with incomes below 50% of HAMFI, this group needs additional housing opportunities. The sizable proportion of households that are cost-burdened also indicates the need for more affordable housing. Dauphin County stakeholders identified the need for smaller units, particularly 1- and 2-BR units. Stakeholders reported people will often rent a bedroom out of a single-family home leading to illegal boarding and health and safety hazards. Other stakeholders reported that there are several larger families that face difficulty finding large units (4 or more bedrooms). The Housing Authority-managed inventory has few units to accommodate this need, and large households are hard pressed to find a large unit to accommodate their need while participating in the Housing Choice Voucher program, simply because so few of these types of units exist. Creation of units to accommodate large families is a need. Supportive housing was also identified as a need in the community, particularly for folks with mental health and/or substance misuse diagnoses, the frail elderly, and persons exiting institutions.

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

Introduction

The HUD-provided tables below indicate the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The data shows that there is insufficient housing for households at low income levels. CHAS data indicates that about 22,000 households earn incomes below 50% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) in Dauphin County, but only about 11,500 units are available to rent to these households. Additional affordable housing units are needed to correct this imbalance. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, in 2021 the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in Dauphin County is \$977 per month.

To avoid being cost-burdened, a household needs to earn more than \$3,256.66 per month (\$39,080 per year). Assuming a 40-hour work week for 52 weeks of the year, hourly wages that would allow a worker to meet this minimum annual income would be approximately \$18.79. The minimum wage in Pennsylvania, however, is less than half of this amount at \$7.25 per hour. For FMR to be affordable, minimum wage workers would need to work 2.59 FTE.

The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$783.00 per month. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend only \$234 per month on housing without being considered severely cost-burdened, which is less than half of the FMR for an efficiency apartment in Dauphin County. Stakeholders indicated that market rate rents are significantly higher than the FMR for the area, and that heavy subsidies are required to assist the lowest income populations to afford units.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2017 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 145,800 | 163,300 | 12% |
| Median Contract Rent | 605 | 747 | 23% |

TABLE 28 – COST OF HOUSING

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL)

| Dauphin County | 2014 | 2019 | % Change |
|--|------------|------------|----------|
| Median Housing Value | \$ 175,146 | \$ 167,900 | -4.1% |
| Median Gross Rent | \$ 931 | \$ 949 | 2.0% |
| Median Household Income | \$ 59,780 | \$ 60,715 | 1.6% |
| All 2014 variables have been adjusted for inflation into 2019 dollars. | | | |

Calculations: Mullin & Lonergan Associates

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Less than \$500 | 5,175 | 18.8% |
| \$500-999 | 16,071 | 58.3% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 5,090 | 18.5% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 659 | 2.4% |
| \$2,000 or more | 543 | 2.0% |
| Total | 27,538 | 99.9% |

TABLE 29 - RENT PAID

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

| % Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 1,319 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 5,436 | 4,002 |
| 80% HAMFI | 16,421 | 13,685 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 21,623 |
| Total | 23,176 | 39,310 |

TABLE 30 – HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 650 | 813 | 1,012 | 1,296 | 1,360 |
| High HOME Rent | 650 | 813 | 1,012 | 1,296 | 1,360 |
| Low HOME Rent | 650 | 760 | 912 | 1,054 | 1,170 |

TABLE 31 – MONTHLY RENT

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The number of units available does not meet the needs for the County. Given that 24.5% of households in Dauphin County are considered cost-burdened points to a need for additional affordable units. Furthermore, there is insufficient housing for households at low-income levels. The supply of affordable housing units is insufficient for households earning 0-30% AMI. As a result, these households must reside in housing units that are more costly than what would be considered affordable to these households. Renter households earning 81%+ AMI also do not have enough available units appropriately affordable to them. This leads to many high-earning households reside in housing units that would be affordable to lower income households. The low vacancy rates of rental units affordable to these households is indicative of a strong demand for affordable housing within these ranges.

In the 31-50% AMI and 51-80% AMI income tier, the supply of affordable housing units is greater than the number of households. However, the housing gap that exists at this income tier is due to the number of households from other income brackets occupying existing units as a result of the aforementioned shortage of appropriate housing units for households earning 0-30% AMI and 81%+ AMI.

For owner-occupied households, there is a shortage of housing units at the 100%+ AMI tier. As a result, households earning 101%+ AMI are occupying housing units affordable to lower income households and are the largest group occupying housing affordable at all income levels. Consequently, this creates a housing gap at all income tiers between 0-100% AMI despite there being more affordable housing units than households at each of these income tiers.

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

According to ACS data included in NA-10, median incomes in Dauphin County have increased by 1% from 2014 to 2019 (adjusted for inflation). During this same period, median home values have decreased by 4.1%, and median gross rents have risen by 2%. Coupled with job and income loss due to the coronavirus pandemic (for which Census data is currently unavailable) this suggests that housing is becoming less affordable. Stakeholders reported that market rents are significantly higher than HUD-calculated Fair Market Rents, which also diminishes the supply of affordable housing stock when landlords decide not to participate in the Section 8 and other subsidized rent programs due to limitations on rents that may be charged in those programs. In addition, housing developers note the rising costs of developing housing (from high costs of land, increasing costs of infrastructure and energy efficiency improvements) and inability to identify subcontractors as barriers to developing affordable housing. Stakeholders reported the larger real estate companies buying properties which consistently accepted Housing Choice Vouchers but with new ownership will no longer accept the vouchers or renew leases of voucher holders. This may contribute to an increase the number of cost-burdened individuals and homelessness.

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

Area Median Rent is \$747 in Dauphin County, which is lower than Fair Market Rent and HOME Rents for a 1-bedroom apartment. As indicated above, however, fair market rent is beyond the attainable level for many low-income households. Furthermore ACS (Base Year), 2010-2014 and ACS 2015-2019 ACS estimates (adjusted for inflation) indicate that real median income has increased by only 1% , while gross contract rents have increased by 2%. Creating more affordable units and preserving existing units will continue to be a priority for the County to ensure sufficient supply of affordable housing.

Discussion

Supplemental analysis contained in the Unique Appendix revealed that in any given municipality in the County, no more than 74% of the population can afford median housing value. In the City of Harrisburg and the Boroughs of Steelton and Highspire, less than half of the population can afford median housing value. For renters, more households appear able to afford the median rent. For example, in Halifax, nearly 90% (88.8%) of households can afford the median rent, while only 55% can afford the median housing value. Similarly, in Middle Paxton Township, 90% of households can afford the median rent while only 56.5% can afford the median housing value. A municipal level analysis is included in the appendix.

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

Introduction

The following data provides an overview of the condition of housing in Dauphin County. Dauphin County is generally characterized by an aging housing stock. Deferred maintenance leads to property maintenance code violations that prompt blighting influence in neighborhoods across the County. 2019 ACS 5-year estimates identified substandard housing conditions based on HUD’s definition for each municipality in the County. Most notably in Rush Township, 6.3% of the occupied units were overcrowded. Mifflin Township and Paxtang Borough boasted percentages of units that were overcrowded at 4.5% and 3.2%, respectively. 13.4% of occupied units in Rush Township lacked complete plumbing facilities and kitchen facilities. In Millersburg Borough, 2.1% of occupied units lacked complete plumbing facilities and 3.2% of occupied units lacked complete kitchen facilities. This points to a need for rehabilitation programs that improve the quality of housing units. A complete inventory of substandard units by municipality is located in the Unique Appendix.

Definitions

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment.

This includes:

- 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities
- 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities
- 3) more than one person per room
- 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and
- 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 11,391 | 18% | 10,637 | 39% |
| With two selected Conditions | 123 | .196% | 916 | 3% |
| With three selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 63 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 51,400 | 82% | 15,971 | 58% |
| Total | 62,914 | 100% | 27,587 | 100% |

TABLE 32 - CONDITION OF UNITS

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 8,675 | 14% | 2,986 | 11% |
| 1980-1999 | 17,132 | 27% | 6,648 | 24% |
| 1950-1979 | 25,038 | 40% | 12,281 | 45% |
| Before 1950 | 12,052 | 19% | 5,744 | 21% |
| Total | 62,897 | 100% | 27,659 | 101% |

TABLE 33 – YEAR UNIT BUILT

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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 | 37,090 | 59% | 18,025 | 65% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 4,924 | 8% | 3,359 | 12% |

TABLE 34 – RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT

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

Vacant Units

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

TABLE 35 - VACANT UNITS

The above table was populated null by HUD’s eCon Planning Suite.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Older housing typically requires more continual maintenance. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing can quickly become substandard. A common age threshold used to signal a potential deficiency is approximately 50 years or more. 19% of the housing units in Dauphin County were built prior to 1950, and another 40% were built between 1950 and 1979. 65% of renter-occupied housing

units were built prior to 1979, indicating the potential for deferred maintenance by property owners, or the need for rehabilitation of units.

Renter-occupied units have a much higher prevalence (39%) of having at least one selected condition than owner-occupied units as compared to owner-occupied units (18%). This may indicate that more renter-occupied units than owner-occupied units require rehabilitation, although “selected condition” includes cost burden and overcrowding, which are not reflections of the physical state of the unit. It is very uncommon for units to have more than one selected condition, both for owner-occupied units (0%) and renter-occupied units (3%).

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10%-15% of all preschoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior. Lead-based paint hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age.

The HUD IDIS-generated table above (Table 39) provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. As the table indicates, 59% of owner-occupied and 65% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980. Children in renter-occupied units are much more likely to be impacted by lead-based paint hazards (12%) than children in owner-occupied units (8%). The Dauphin County Health Department routinely tests children for elevated blood lead levels.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin (DCHA) currently maintains 15 multi-family housing facilities. Most of the County’s public housing facilities were constructed over 40 years ago and while they function adequately, the DCHA does not have nearly enough housing units to meet the needs of residents in the County. The County does not have any plans for substantial public housing construction, and has not converted any of its units under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. However, the County is in the process of conducting a housing study to determine the need for new construction.

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 36 – TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS BY PROGRAM TYPE

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

DCHA owns and manages more than 815 units throughout the County as well as administers 1,050 Housing Choice Vouchers, including VASH, Mainstream and Family Unification vouchers.. Ten of the 15 buildings/developments are located in the greater Harrisburg area and five buildings/developments are located in the northern, more rural areas of Dauphin County. The buildings and developments in northern Dauphin County are an approximate 40 - 50 miles driving distance from center city Harrisburg.

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:

There are 815 units and 15 buildings within Dauphin County. Table 42 below populated null from IDIS, though inspection scores for these properties posted to HUD’s website. The HUD Exchange website in 2019 averaged a score of 91.3.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|--|--------------------------|
| Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin | 92 |
| Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin | 91 |
| Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin | 91 |

TABLE 37 - PUBLIC HOUSING CONDITION

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

Public housing units for the County are in generally good condition. Despite healthy REAC scores, the DCHA reported significantly insufficient capital funds to address the physical needs of the public housing in the County. 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.

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

The DCHA 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 DCHA 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 DCHA currently operates Family Self-Sufficiency and Homeownership programs to assist public housing residents to improve their living conditions. As of December 2021, 25 households were enrolled in the FSS program. Fewer households were enrolled in Homeownership programs.

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

Introduction

Dauphin County is experiencing an increase in rural homelessness as reported by various stakeholders. In addition, stakeholders reported an increase in elderly homeless individuals. Substance misuse, mental health diagnoses and criminal histories also contribute significantly to the County’s homelessness challenges. The 2021 PIT, conducted January 27, 2021, identified 358 homeless individuals, 36 of which were unsheltered. Of those counted, 67 are considered chronically homeless; 19 of the chronically homeless identified were unsheltered. While overall homeless decreased between 2020 and 2021 PIT survey counts (approximately 8.9% decrease) the number of unsheltered chronically homeless increased by almost 27%.

To combat homelessness in the County, there are several facilities and services available, but they are insufficient to meet the needs identified. The table below demonstrates the number of beds available in the County.

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) | 79 | 83 | 87 | 174 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 127 | | 54 | 197 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 16 | 107 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 |

TABLE 38 - FACILITIES AND HOUSING TARGETED TO HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

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

The Dauphin County/greater Harrisburg region is served by two large medical providers in UPMC Central PA & 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.

Mental health services in the County are provided by a variety of providers and include mental health and substance misuse treatment to social and crisis services. A significant number of non-profit, faith based and related public service providers are available to the residents of Dauphin County. Services are coordinated with the County, City of Harrisburg and the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness. Most services are centered in the Harrisburg region, and transportation often acts as a barrier to accessing services, particularly in the northern part of the County.

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, Central Pennsylvania Supportive Services, and SCPaWorks all provide employment assistance for residents of Dauphin County.

While the services described in this section are generally mainstream resources, caseworkers for persons experiencing homelessness often connect homeless individuals and families to employment and other services as a factor in maintaining housing stability.

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 County's 2020 Housing Inventory Count identified 347 Emergency Shelter beds, 81 seasonal beds and two overflow/voucher beds. The HIC also identified 371 permanent supportive housing beds; 36 of these were dedicated for use by chronically homeless persons.

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
- UPMC Central PA 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

The special needs population includes individuals having mobility impairments, disabilities, or that require supportive services. Typically, this population has severe or persistent mental illness, developmental and/or physical disabilities. Various supportive housing needs of the non-homeless have been identified by service providers who were interviewed during the Consolidated Plan process. Cited needs include home repair and maintenance for the elderly, in-home assistance for the elderly and disabled, housing and services for people with mental illness and disabilities, recovery housing, and affordable housing for all sub-populations.

In 2020, Community Services Group purchased property to develop forensic short-term Community Residential Rehabilitation program approved by the Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in the Borough of Highspire. These units address the needs of persons approved to leave Dauphin County Prison while awaiting Court or as a return to the community from a County sentence. The forensic short-term CRR is intended to provide support and supervision while treatment and rehabilitation in the community is established. Each week MH/A/DP staff participate in forensic planning with representatives from the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Adult Probation, Drug & Alcohol, Mental Health case management entities, Prime Care medical and Dauphin County Prison staff. The goal is to reduce the time persons with serious mental illness spend in jail when appropriate treatment and rehabilitation is available in the community. State Correctional Institution re-entrants are also in need of housing resources to successfully return to Dauphin County. On a weekly basis, the County is in contact with SCI social workers attempting to make appropriate discharge plans and housing is always identified as a need.

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

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. For some individuals, supportive housing is needed because they are unable to undertake the activities of daily living without assistance. The specific needs of local special needs subpopulations are described in NA-45, Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment.

Many of the supportive housing needs for special needs populations are 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. 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.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Housing and services for seniors/the elderly were identified as a need. There is an approximate wait of eight months to a year for affordable elderly housing. Once rent and utilities are paid, there is often not sufficient income for food and other daily living necessities. Transportation assistance was identified as a need.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Other Developmental Disabilities

A lack of supported or supervised housing options can often be one of the reasons that individuals with mental health or developmental health disabilities get stuck in high levels of treatment or end up bouncing from one service to the next, or experience repeated/chronic homelessness. Mental health issues were identified as concerns, particularly for the homeless population. In addition, due to the lack of access to programs and services in rural areas of the County, in addition to a shortage of providers, many people who need services fail to access proper mental health counseling. Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses and major affective disorders such as bipolar and major depression. Wraparound services are necessary to ensure stability when housing is achieved. Mental health diagnoses often present barriers to affordable housing for many, given the stigmas associated.

Persons with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions

Recovery housing for individuals with alcohol and/or substance misuse diagnoses was identified as a need. Outreach efforts are successful in identifying and placing individuals in treatment programs, but ongoing services are needed once persons are discharged from treatment and placed in a permanent housing situation.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

According to the county website, housing assistance for those with HIV/AIDS is provided by the state funded HOPWA program. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health website, services in Dauphin County are administered by the Dauphin County Department of Human Services.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The YWCA provides emergency shelter for women and children fleeing from domestic violence. Shalom House provides 21 beds for emergency use for women and children without other resources. Mid Penn Legal Services provides free high-quality legal counseling for those who are victims of domestic or sexual abuse.

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

The biggest challenge for persons discharging from physical and mental health institutions is identifying affordable housing units. Further, as challenging is the need to identify and secure ongoing supportive services. Dauphin County Medical Respite Care provides eligible caregivers up to 30 days of respite care per year; support also provided for unexpected hospitalization or a family emergency. The County also utilizes CDBG funds to support the ARC of Dauphin County to provide respite care.

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 identified the following goals related to persons with special needs, and will utilize CDBG dollars in FY2022 to address these goals:

- Increase Access Affordable Rental Housing
- Provide Public Services

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

Not applicable; County is not a consortia.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The County recently completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI identified the following findings in its review of public policy:

- Zoning ordinances in seven of the eight analyzed jurisdictions in Dauphin County are at a higher risk for housing discrimination.
- Home mortgage data indicates that Black and Hispanic applicants faced higher denial rates and lower origination rates (approvals) than White applicants
- Present in 6/8 reviewed ordinances, restrictive definitions of family may impede unrelated individuals from sharing a dwelling unit, limiting the housing choice of non-traditional families who may be living together for economic purposes. This cap can also impede the development of group homes, effectively impeding housing choice for the disabled.

The AI also identified the following impediments to Housing Choice:

- Consistent with the 2016 AFH, assisted housing generally follows population density patterns and is reasonably dispersed throughout the Urban County; however, a lack of affordable, accessible housing within high opportunity areas remains a barrier that disproportionately affects members of the protected classes.
- Zoning ordinances for municipalities within the Urban County continue to restrict housing choice for members of the protected classes. This jeopardizes Dauphin County's ability to affirmatively further fair housing.
- Members of the protected classes are more likely to have lower incomes, higher unemployment rates and higher poverty rates. Limited housing choice restricts access to community assets for members of the protected classes.
- Fair housing education and outreach efforts are not adequately meeting need.
- Members of the protected classes are disproportionately denied mortgages in the private sector.

One of the greatest barriers to creating affordable housing is escalating costs of development. Affordable land is difficult to find, especially where infrastructure is readily available; increases in the costs of infrastructure and construction items required to meet code compliance (energy efficiency) have hindered development, a successful building industry makes it difficult to identify subcontractors to work on smaller, lower-paying affordable housing developments. Unprecedented increases in time to receive materials, as well as price of materials have increased the cost to develop affordable housing in the County exponentially. These increases in costs are often passed to the buyer, effectively pricing low-moderate income buyers out of the market for what was meant to be an affordable home.

Mental health, substance misuse, criminal history and poor rental histories are also significant barriers to affordable housing for certain populations in the County.

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

Introduction

The table below identifies Education and Healthcare Services, Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations, and Retail Trade as hosting the largest number of employees in the County. According to the table, there are more workers than jobs for these industries. For other areas, such as construction and manufacturing, the table suggest the County imports workers.

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 | 424 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 11,909 | 18,311 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| Construction | 3,798 | 4,698 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 19,432 | 26,449 | 21 | 22 | 1 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 6,667 | 9,624 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Information | 1,315 | 1,650 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 8,134 | 10,297 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Other Services | 3,855 | 4,276 | 4 | 4 | -1 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 8,470 | 8,959 | 9 | 7 | -2 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 10,807 | 13,698 | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 7,362 | 7,826 | 8 | 6 | -1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,278 | 6,170 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 86,451 | 112,196 | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE 39 - BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 117,704 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 112,700 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.27 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 15.25 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 2.73 |

TABLE 40 - LABOR FORCE

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|--|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 29,748 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 5,515 |
| Service | 11,158 |
| Sales and office | 28,243 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 6,842 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 5,612 |

TABLE 41 – OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 79,414 | 74% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 22,585 | 21% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 4,736 | 4% |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>106,735</i> | <i>100%</i> |

TABLE 42 - TRAVEL TIME

Data Source: 2013-2017 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 | 4,504 | 312 | 3,429 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 26,875 | 952 | 9,145 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 26,400 | 1,140 | 5,025 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 35,125 | 874 | 5,253 |

TABLE 43 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 247 | 710 | 515 | 1,322 | 1,546 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 2,509 | 1,473 | 1,157 | 3,053 | 3,238 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 6,304 | 7,063 | 7,630 | 22,305 | 16,558 |
| Some college, no degree | 5,270 | 4,907 | 4,591 | 11,132 | 5,627 |
| Associate's degree | 702 | 2,658 | 2,990 | 6,261 | 1,932 |
| Bachelor's degree | 2,348 | 7,765 | 5,836 | 12,474 | 4,904 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 136 | 3,729 | 3,860 | 7,672 | 3,926 |

TABLE 44 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Note the table below pre-populated from IDIS using 2013-2017 ACS data and does not accurately represent the median earnings for Dauphin County. The supplemental table that follows was populated using information from ACS Factfinder 2019 ACS- 1 Year Estimates.

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 1,100,180 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 1,816,230 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 2,101,335 |

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Bachelor's degree | 2,451,120 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 2,792,040 |

TABLE 45 – MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Supplemental Table-Median Earnings

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|--|
| Less than high school graduate | 27,049 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 31,059 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 40,355 |
| Bachelor's degree | 53,413 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 66,067 |

Data Source: ACS 2019 ACS- 1 Year Estimates

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

The five largest sectors in terms of employment are:

- Education and Health Care Services
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations
- Retail Trade
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services
- Manufacturing

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The largest negative values in the Jobs Less Workers column, which indicates commuting out of Dauphin County are within the Professional, Scientific, Management Services; Transportation and Warehousing; and Other Services. This indicates commuter populations travel from outside Dauphin County for these jobs; this is supported by Table 48 above, indicating 21% of the workforce has a commute time between 30 and 60 minutes. Stakeholders reported a need for trade workers that will continue to increase as the current trade workforce is aging out of employment. In addition, there has been a rise in unemployment for unengaged young adults (need mentorship programs to help). This is demonstrated by Table 46 above, which indicates a 15.25% unemployment rate for youth aged 16-24.

Barriers to business attraction include a lack of available open space, particularly on industrial sites. Where there are large (20+ acres) sites, either a warehouse is currently located there, or will be located there in the future. This freezes out manufacturing, food production and other industries interested in coming to the area. When businesses do find a spot to locate, the infrastructure is not there (water, sewer, gas, other utilities).

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.

Dauphin County touts a robust workforce and provide resources for potential employers on its website, <https://dauphincountybusinessstrong.com/>. Dauphin County has received and administered several grants within the past year such as the COVID Hospitality Industry Recover Program for Restaurants; the Dauphin County CARES Small Business and Nonprofit Assistance Programs, and the CDBG-CV Small Business Assistance Program. Workforce development efforts that focus on these recruitment sectors will be helpful as the region works to attract and retain businesses of this nature.

The Capital Region Economic Development Corporation (CREDC) estimates that over the next three to five years, another 300-500 jobs will be brought to the region; however, there are unlikely to be enough units for housing. There are transportation barriers—available land for housing is not in the immediate vicinity of where businesses are expected to locate.

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

A skillful and well-educated workforce is essential to attracting and retaining employers and growing the County's economy. The County's unemployment rate in 2019 was 4.7%. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, this is below the state and national rates, which were both 5.3% that year.

Residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher were less likely to be unemployed or not in the labor force than residents with less educational attainment. Residents without a high school diploma or equivalent were more than twice as likely as those with only a high school diploma to be out of the labor force all together. Stakeholders reported that the lack of GED/Diploma is the greatest factor in households living in poverty. As such, there are programs available that provide education and GED opportunities.

These facts may suggest that, although employment within the County is relatively high, the skills and education in the County's workforce may not be well-aligned with employment opportunities in the area, which are strongest in sectors that require advanced education. Stakeholders reported that employers seek specific skill sets. With unemployment being low training opportunities and incentives are needed for employers to encourage them to fill their positions with persons they normally wouldn't consider, such as those in mental health/substance misuse recovery or those with non-violent criminal histories. While data is not available for 2020-2021, unemployment skyrocketed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Top industries in the County that experience workforce shortages include manufacturing, logistics/distribution, trades, and technology (programming, Cyber security, IT Management, Business systems). It is expected that 2500-3000 jobs will be available in the Central PA region, centered in Harrisburg. These positions are specialized and require a degree or certificate of some type. The Service industries continue to struggle likely due to poor working conditions, and the pay is not what people are looking for.

The analysis in this section is based on 2019 data, though stakeholders reported needs of a changing workforce should be considered when developing economic strategy for the County. For example, businesses that choose to operate exclusively remotely post-pandemic but workers may want temporary office space/equipment, social interaction, shared workspace/incubation space. As large shopping centers continue to vacate, those spaces could be used effectively to serve the needs of a changing workforce.

A wholistic, grassroots approach to engaging and maintaining a workforce is encouraged. Developing trusted sources and resources in a community is important in order to offer assistance, guidance and other resources to promote workforce training and development initiatives. Making connections between employers and employees is critical, as is fostering and supporting a good work ethic, soft skills, job readiness skills, etc. Often these needs are overshadowed by a greater need for transportation to and from a workplace.

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). However, the county utilizes CDBG funds to support the Center for Employment Opportunities workforce training program which provides training and job placement for formerly incarcerated individuals. The County is also utilizing CDBG funds to support the Roller Road Home Project, a program that will teach trades to at-risk students in the Steel-High School District.

In addition, 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.

Stakeholders also reported the County should consider workforce development initiatives that meet people where they are—transportation to a training site or job site is often a challenge. Education/training programs that come to where people are living and can access resources, but also where those jobs will be and how they can be accessed should be considered. A particular challenge with construction trades is that contractors are usually willing to train, but then workers can't get to job

site, and job sites move—how people are going to get to employment opportunities should be a considered.

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

Yes.

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

The South Central Pennsylvania Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) provides a plan for growing and sustaining the economic welfare of the region. The strategy incorporates eight counties that are found in Dauphin County CEDS assists these governments with economic and community development. The CEDS identified post-secondary education, transportation and water/wastewater as the top infrastructure needs in Dauphin County. During 2021, CREDC reported that the regional CEDS was being rewritten and its geography would include Perry County. New economic development strategies identified in the CEDS should be considered by the County when preparing future annual plans.

SCPa Works strategically invests in initiatives and services that help make the region economically and socially vibrant for businesses and individuals. The development of a talented and knowledgeable workforce is essential to the success of the community. Effective workforce programs can contribute to higher employment, job retention, and higher wages for participants. SCPa investments also impact the economy by creating positive ripple effects for businesses and communities by raising worker productivity, reducing unemployment costs, and strengthening the tax base for local governments.

Discussion

The County has a 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 entertainment are also widely available in central and southern Dauphin County. The area also has a strong tourism industry supported by assets in 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")

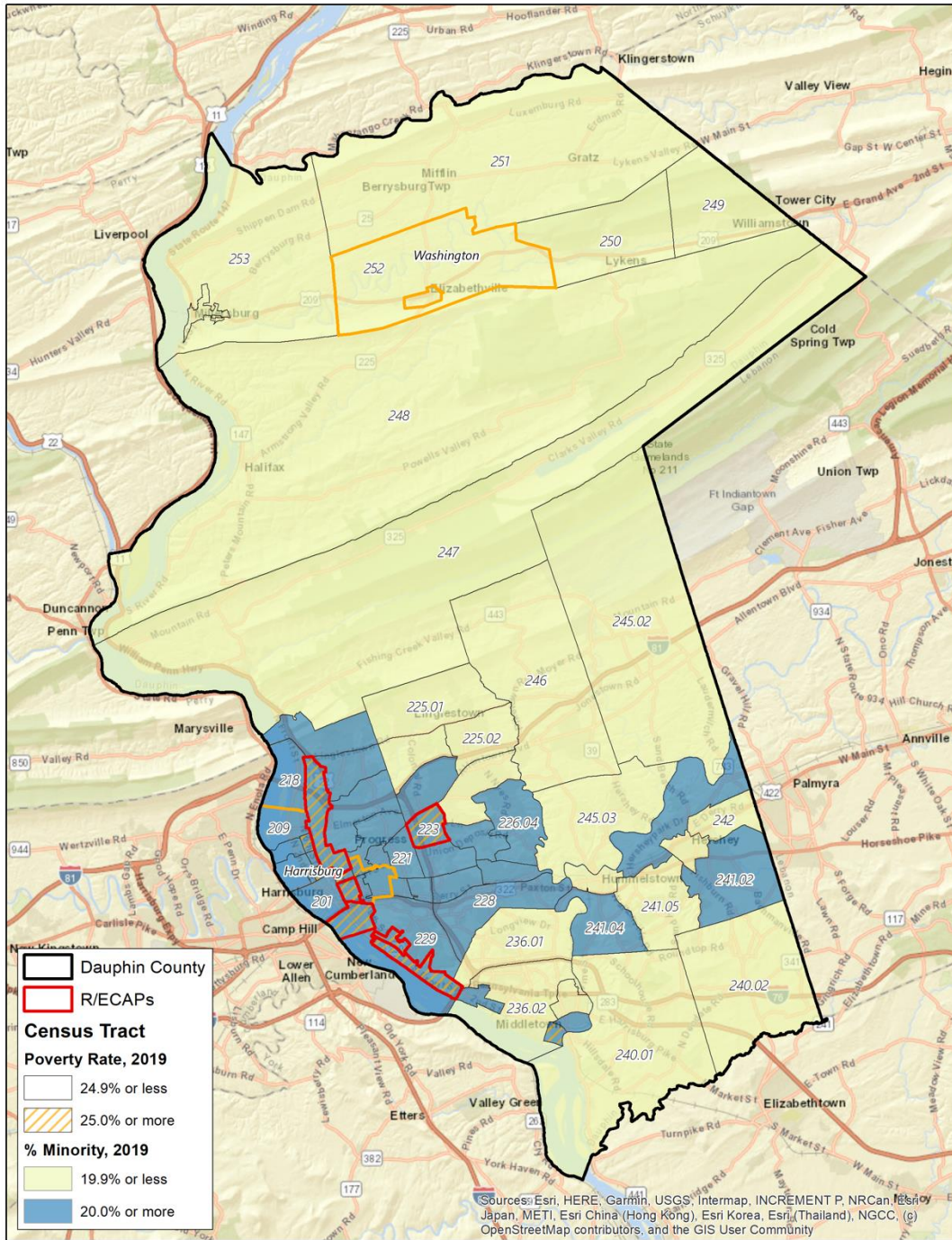
2019 ACS data 5-year estimates identified substandard housing conditions based on HUD's definition for each municipality in the County. Most notably in Rush Township, 6.3% of the occupied units were overcrowded. Mifflin Township and Paxtang Borough boasted percentages of units that were overcrowded at 4.5% and 3.2%, respectively. 13.4% of occupied units in Rush Township lacked complete plumbing facilities and kitchen facilities. In Millersburg Borough, 2.1% of occupied units lacked complete plumbing facilities and 3.2% of occupied units lacked complete kitchen facilities. This points to a need for rehabilitation programs that improve the quality of housing units.

Less than one percent of owner-occupied housing and 3% of renter occupied housing experienced more than one selected condition, representing very few units throughout the County. A municipal level comparison of number of substandard units is included in the Unique Appendix.

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

HUD defines R/ECAPs as census tracts with a non-White population of at least 50% (and 20% outside of metropolitan/micropolitan areas) and a poverty rate that either exceeds 40% or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever is lower. By combining these data, it is possible to determine geographic patterns where there are concentrated areas of poverty among racial/ethnic minorities. Although ethnicity and race as defined by the US Census Bureau are not the same, the County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) uses rates of both non-White and Hispanic populations to map a single combined group of racial and ethnic concentrations. These are referred to collectively as "racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty," or R/ECAPs. The thresholds for RCAPs in this analysis were set at 20% non-White or Hispanic and a 25% or higher rate of poverty. The map below identifies R/ECAPS for Dauphin County based on 2019 ACS FiveYear Estimates.

R/ECAPs, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates (DP05, **B17001A-I**)

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

The housing is densely located with many neighborhoods comprised of rowhome style housing. The median year housing in these areas was built is prior to 1978, pointing to potential for poor condition and lead-based paint hazards. These areas also boast high renter-occupied housing rates, and vacancy rates above 5% for both homeowners and renters. Housing values are considerably lower in this market. Between 2014 and 2019, median home value in these tracts generally decreased by more than 5% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 and 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates (B25077)). During the same time period, rents in most of these areas increased by more than 10% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 and 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates (B25064)).

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods

Current facilities and assets in the R/ECAP neighborhoods include recreation facilities such as local parks and public service facilities such as fire stations. The County is committed to identifying opportunities to expand community assets in the R/ECAP neighborhoods to ensure sufficient opportunities to access services and amenities. There are several other public service facilities which provide social support to residents and include the Central Allison Hill Community Center, Bethesda Mission Youth Center, Center for Community Building and Tri-County Community Action. These organizations are located within the City of Harrisburg and are not generally considered neighborhood amenities, though they do provide a variety of anti-poverty, youth, elderly, recreation, financial and job placement services to 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?

Stakeholders identified workforce development, housing and neighborhoods, and infrastructure as focus areas for the region. Developing affordable housing opportunities in these areas, while ensuring access to employment and transportation, is a priority for the County. 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.

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

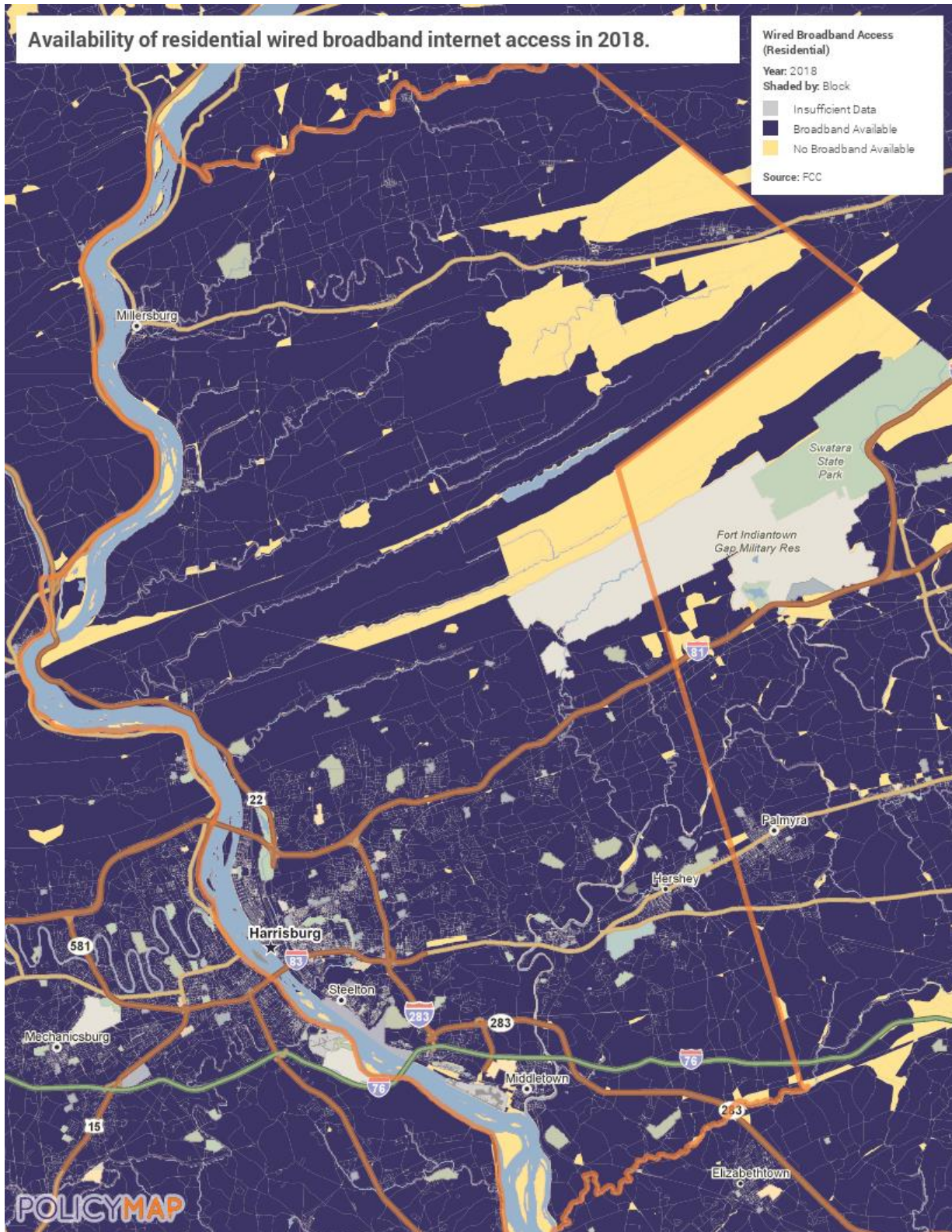
Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

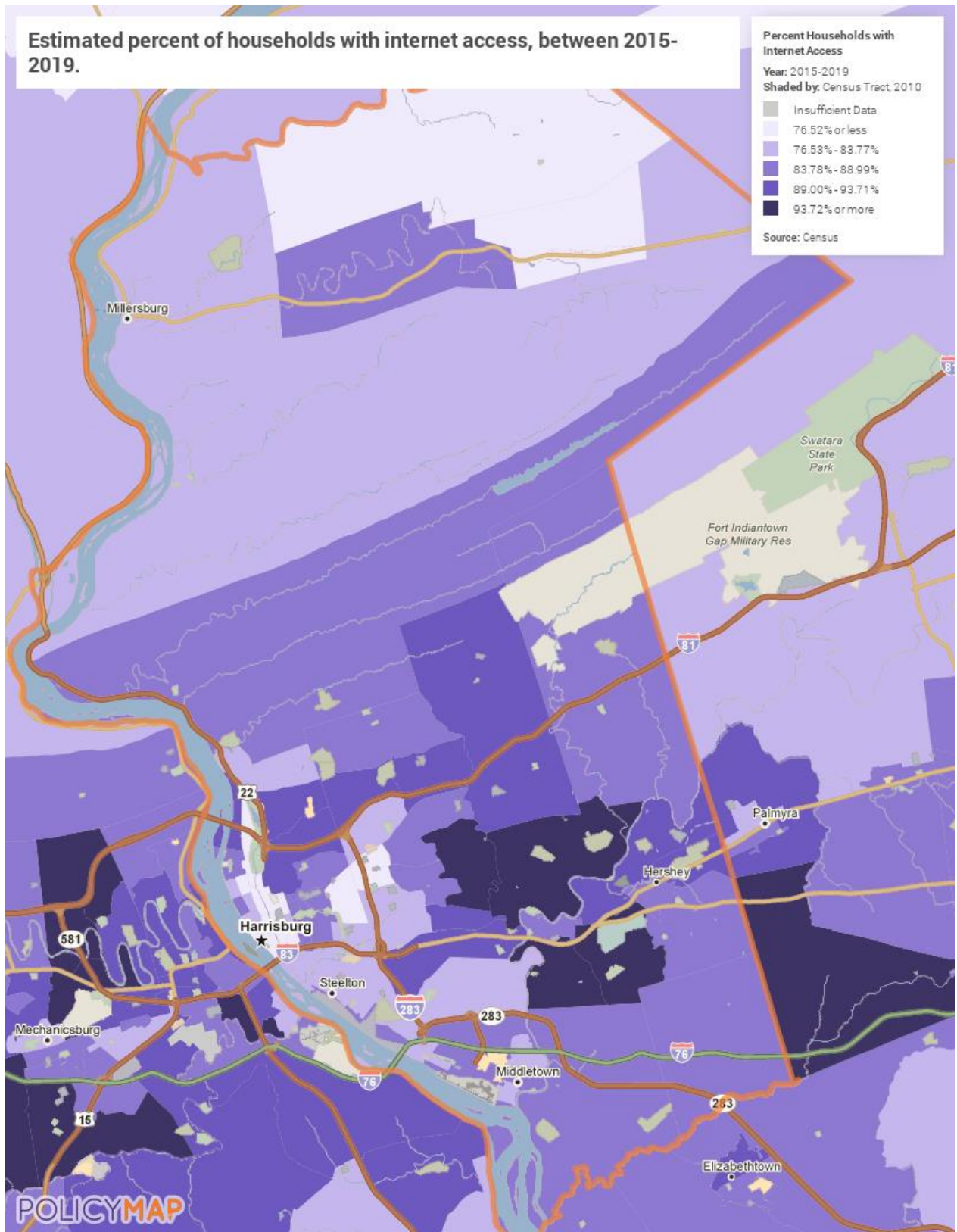
As shown on the following maps generated by PolicyMap, the majority of Dauphin County has high broadband availability as well as generally high levels of internet access. There are dozens of providers available in the region (Comcast, Verizon, local phone companies/DSL/FiOS), and most people get from cable modems; wireless providers are also active in broadband service.

The Housing Authority of Dauphin County wired all their public housing buildings for broadband access to provide access to residents within the dwellings. In addition, the County's broadband consultant reported that most of Dauphin County in fact does have access to broadband, with the exception of rural areas, which is shown on the map below. Areas of the County that lack both broadband and cell coverage are areas where availability is limited. In these areas, there is a known need for broadband. Representatives from Comcast participated in the stakeholder sessions and reported there is an affordable package for WiFi availability in the County, but some individuals are unable to access it due to arrearages or poor history with the provider.

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

The map below indicates a variety of broadband internet providers in the County. Even still, there are pockets where it appears households do not have internet access despite availability and despite competition. This suggests that there is still an affordability challenge for households accessing broadband internet.





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

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

According to the Dauphin County Department of Public Safety website, the Steering Committee and Planning Team has reviewed additional information to develop a mitigation plan to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards. In calculating the planning significance of various natural hazards, Dauphin County identified drought, flooding, and landslides as having the highest significance of Natural Hazards. The plan ultimately identifies eleven actions that Dauphin County should take to mitigate natural risks such as drought, flood, flash flood, ice jam, hurricane, tropical storm, nor'easter, invasive species, landslide, pandemic and infectious disease, radon exposure, subsidence and sinkholes, tornado and windstorm, wildfire, and winter storm.

Examples of these plans include funding for a buyout of flood prone properties that experience repetitive flooding, investments in construction that will minimize flood risk, and public education.

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

While all households in Dauphin County are susceptible to damage and risk associated with the hazards identified above, low-income households, non-White households, and elderly households tend to be more vulnerable and are less likely to have the resources to recover.

Municipal stakeholders reported that heavy rain events will cause flooding of roadways and homes. Adequacy and capacity of stormwater infrastructure is also a concern in these parts of the County that are downhill from other communities in the County. High rates of storms create surface flooding and the same areas consistently flood and endanger vehicular traffic that happen upon surface flooding quickly and unexpectedly. What once were 100-year storms are now five-year storms. Many of these events occur in identified R/ECAPs, as defined in MA-50.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to guide the use of CDBG and HOME funds in Dauphin County over the next five years. The plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to the County's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock in both the rental and homeowner markets, increasing the availability of affordable housing by reducing barriers, and increasing the number of accessible units.
- To improve the quality of life and living conditions for low- and moderate-income persons through improvements in public facilities and infrastructure and the removal of slum/blighting influences.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The County developed this plan using citizen and stakeholder input generated by several stakeholder workshops, public meetings and a community needs survey.

Based on these items the County established the following list of priorities:

Access to Affordable Housing and Home Ownership

Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Provide Public Services

Economic Development

Fair Housing Education and Outreach

Provide Homeless Housing and Services

Transit Improvements

Public Housing Improvements

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

Geographic Area

TABLE 46 - GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITY AREAS

Table 45 - Geographic Priority Areas

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Area Name: | Geographic Areas of Need |
| | Area Type: | Comprehensive |
| | Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | To the degree possible, Dauphin County will concentrate on geographic areas of need or "pockets of poverty". These efforts will focus on CDBG and HOME investments in Census Tracts where households below the poverty level exceed 20%. |
| 2 | Area Name: | County-Wide |
| | Area Type: | Comprehensive |
| | Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | Some activities will benefit all areas within the County. |

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. Federal funds are intended to provide low and moderate income (LMI) households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities. The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects in Dauphin County is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Focusing on LMI/high poverty areas or neighborhoods
- Meeting the needs of LMI residents and responding to expressed needs
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact
- Coordinating and leveraging of resources
- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success

The County recognizes the need to prioritize funding to the northernmost part of the County, which is underdeveloped, lacks investment, resources and assets compared to other parts of the County.

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

Priority Needs

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Increase Homeownership Improve Existing Housing Stock Improve Access to Affordable Rental Housing |
| | Description | The County will utilize HOME and CDBG dollars to increase affordable housing opportunities for renter and homeowner households through both the creation of new units, preservation of existing units. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Through both data analysis and public participation for Consolidated Plan development, it was determined there was a high need for quality affordable housing for the low- and moderate-income population within the County. |
| 2 | Priority Need Name | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Associated Goals | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Description | There is a critical need to replace antiquated infrastructure, public streets and sidewalks. In addition, many communities require upgrades to public facilities, including ADA improvements and the installation/rehabilitation of community amenities. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Maintaining and improving the aging infrastructure, including water, sewer, streets, sidewalks, and storm water, and making handicap accessibility improvements at curb intersections and other locations as needed continues to be a high priority. In addition, improvements to parks, recreation and other community facilities will also continue to be a high priority. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Provide Public Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children 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 |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Provide Public Services |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Description | Providing public services is a high priority for the County. Dollars will be used for activities including, but not limited to services that address the needs of some of the most vulnerable populations including 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. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Through both data analysis and public participation for Consolidated Plan development, it was determined that the continued provision of a variety of housing and non-housing public services is a need in the County. |
| 4 | Priority Need Name | Economic Development |
| | 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 | Priority was established in response to the County's Comprehensive Plan, CEDS, community input, citizen participation and data analysis undertaken as part of the preparation of this Consolidated Plan. |
| 5 | Priority Need Name | Fair Housing Education and Outreach |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural 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 |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Fair Housing Education and Outreach |
| | Description | The County will address impediments to Fair Housing identified in its AI/AFH update by providing fair housing education and services to residents, landlords and community groups. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | The County's most recently updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified several impediments to be addressed, making this a priority for the County |
| 6 | Priority Need Name | Planning and Administration |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Planning/Administration |
| | Description | The County will provide effective administration of the CDBG and HOME programs to ensure compliance with all federal regulations. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Planning and administration of the CDBG and HOME programs continues to be a high priority |
| 7 | Priority Need Name | Provide Homeless Housing and Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Rural 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 | Dauphin County has an active and coordinated Continuum of Care system to address the needs of the County’s homeless and “at risk” populations. Although a variety of housing resources and programs are offered to meet the needs of various homeless sub-populations, continued integration of resources and programming and the development of additional housing accommodations are needed to meet the demands. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Priority was established in response to past program experience and as a result of community input, citizen participation and data analysis undertaken as part of the preparation of this Consolidated Plan as well as other local planning and needs analysis processes. |
| 8 | Priority Need Name | Transit Improvements |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | |
| | Associated Goals | Promote and Support Economic Development |
| | Description | During stakeholder outreach, transportation barriers continued to be a critical component affecting resident’s ability to obtain and maintain employment and access services. Funding limitations with CAT prevent the system from being able to fully address the needs throughout the County, particularly for low-income populations who may require transportation during “off hours”. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Funding limitations and the County’s inability to address the transit issues on its own render this a low priority |
| 9 | Priority Need Name | Public Housing Improvements |
| | Priority Level | Low |
| | Population | Public Housing Residents |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Geographic Areas Affected | |
| Associated Goals | Improve Existing Housing Stock |
| Description | During stakeholder interviews, the Dauphin County Housing Authority indicated it had capital needs six to seven times the amount of annual funding it receives from HUD for Capital improvements. The County will continue to prioritize the development of new affordable units to take the pressure off of the Housing Authority system, as well as to ensure sufficient units are available for voucher holders in the County. |
| Basis for Relative Priority | 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. |

TABLE 47 – PRIORITY NEEDS SUMMARY

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. |
| 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 2021 the average monthly payment for someone receiving SSI is \$794. |
| New Unit Production | Housing values have decreased over the last several years and developers in the region have faced increased construction costs and lag times for materials, making new unit production difficult. Still, the sales market has made it favorable for private property owners to sell their property, which has reduced the naturally occurring affordable housing inventory significantly since 2020. |
| 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. |
| 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. The number of currently assisted units that may have subsidies expiring in the next five to ten years will impact the County's preservation efforts. |

TABLE 48 – INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

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

Introduction

The County anticipates receiving the following amounts (five-year estimates):

- \$1,423,104 in CDBG (\$7,115,000)
- \$705,367 in HOME (\$3,525,000)

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 | \$1,423,104 | 0 | 0 | \$1,423,104 | \$5,868,231 | CDBG funds will be used for public improvements and infrastructure, and public service activities. |
| HOME | Public-Federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | \$705,367 | 0 | 0 | \$705,367 | \$2,534,983 | 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 49 - 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 will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development. Leveraged resources include, but are not limited to, Continuum of Care dollars, Department of Human Services dollars, Housing Authority resources, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol services, and LIHTC. The County requires its subrecipients and developers to provide the HOME match on all projects; however, Dauphin County has access to tourism dollars; the County's Affordable Housing Trust Fund; gaming funds and infrastructure bank funding that may leverage CDBG activities.

If appropriate, describe publicly 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 is typically leveraged with other funding sources to acquire and demolish blighted properties. The land bank is a useful resource to acquire property for use in achieving the County's housing and community development goals. 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

The County will continue to utilize supplemental CDBG dollars authorized under the CARES Act of 2020 for activities that respond to the coronavirus during the first year of this Consolidated Plan. Specific uses of those funds will be outlined in the County's 2019 Annual Plan and CAPERs. In addition, the County will prepare an allocation plan for the use of supplemental HOME funds, authorized under the American Rescue Plan of 2021. Upon development of the Allocation Plan, the County will submit a substantial amendment to its 2021 Annual Plan outlining the use of those funds.

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 |
| Community Basics, Inc | CHDO | Ownership | 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 50 - INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Consolidated Plan

DAUPHIN COUNTY

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Dauphin County’s Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) coordinates the allocation of CDBG and HOME resources. The County prepares all applications to HUD for funding and provides management and oversight for both programs. Dauphin County will continue to review applications from subrecipients and evaluate for financial, institutional and staff capacities prior to making a commitment of funds. It is the County’s intent to continue to fund service providers and non-profit agencies that have historically been serving the low-to-moderate income populations within the County.

The County coordinates with the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin, which serves as the local Public Housing Authority, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness on affordable housing priorities and activities as well as self-sufficiency programming. The County participates in the Harrisburg/Dauphin County Continuum of Care and consults on homelessness issues including emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and rapid rehousing activities.

The use of coordinated entry provides case management teams across providers a baseline of where to start looking for housing options; what interventions are most appropriate/qualified for once they enter shelter. The CoC’s coordinated entry effort over the last year was challenged due to the pandemic. However, the system continues to collect better data and initiate direct contact with persons experiencing homelessness to provide a more efficient, coordinated assessment and better inform a service delivery plan.

The largest gap in the delivery of services to low- moderate-income households is the lack of adequate funding to address the housing and community development needs of the County.

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 | | X |
| Mobile Clinics | X | | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | X | | |
| 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 | | | |
| Other | | | |

TABLE 51 - 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, Home Run Ten Year Plan was first launched in 2006. Though outdated now, the objectives identified in the Blueprint to End Homelessness are still relevant. The six (6) Primary Objectives with several strategies and action steps to achieve the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s definition of “ending homelessness,” where homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring

- 1.) Strengthen Leadership to End Homelessness
- 2.) Achieve a Continuum or County-Wide Coordinated Entry, Assessment and Referral System
- 3.) Preserve Existing, and Increase Affordable Housing Supply
- 3.) Ensure Access to and Availability of Supportive Services
- 4.) Increase Public Awareness and Education about Homelessness, the Coalition, and its resources
- 5.) Prevention of Homelessness

Northern Dauphin Human Services has also worked diligently to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness 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 resulted in the need for different types of services for homeless in the northern portion of the county. Crisis housing and shelter are needs, as well as transit options for persons who need access to employment, groceries and health care. In many cases, the inability to access shelter, housing and services is a major factor contributing to homelessness in the northern part of the County especially, but County-wide as well.

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 offered in the northern part of the County and those provided in the central and southern region. However, the healthcare services in the rural area of Northern Dauphin County are a need. The nearest Hospital or Urgent Care is at least 30 miles away. Additionally, specialty care is missing in the rural areas and transportation to get to specialty care or treatment and after-hours care are not available.

Due to the pandemic, coordinated entry efforts over last year and a half has been challenging. The use of coordinated entry provides case management teams across providers a baseline of where to start looking for housing options; what interventions are most appropriate/qualified for once they enter shelter. There are limited housing options, particularly during the pandemic that have challenged Coordinated Entry and providing stable housing. Meeting the needs of homeless primarily revolve around funding and families being reluctant to approaching HELP ministries office for shelter due to the pandemic.

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 aiding and cooperation in the provisions of services is critical in being able to accomplish key goals and objectives regarding public services.

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 largest gap in the delivery of services to low- moderate-income households is the lack of adequate funding to address the housing and community development needs of the Dauphin County as well as an

insufficient supply of providers able to deliver the necessary services. The County will utilize its CDBG and HOME resources to support the delivery of services to special needs populations, including those experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. In addition, the County will continue to support efforts to develop new resources to meet the changing needs of special needs populations.

The County has identified the following goals to address these gaps over the next five years:

1. Increase Homeownership
2. Improve Existing Housing Stock
3. Improve Access to Affordable Rental Housing
4. Provide Homeless Housing and Services
5. Promote and Support Economic Development
6. Provide Public Services

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 Homeownership | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing | HOME: \$1,000,000 | Homeowner Housing Added: 30 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Improve Existing Housing Stock | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing Public Housing Improvements | HOME: \$1,000,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Improve Access to Affordable Rental Housing | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing | HOME: \$916,350 | Rental Housing Constructed: 10 Household Housing Units |
| 4 | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure | CDBG: \$5,000,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250000 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| 5 | Promote and Support Economic Development | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Economic Development Transit Improvements | CDBG: \$46,800 | Other: 1 Other |
| 6 | Fair Housing Education and Outreach | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Fair Housing Education and Outreach | CDBG: \$14,123 | |
| 7 | Provide Public Services | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Provide Public Services | CDBG: \$775,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted |
| 8 | Planning/Administration | 2022 | 2026 | Admin | | Planning and Administration | CDBG: 1,455,412 HOME: \$324,000 | Other: 10 Other |

TABLE 52 – GOALS SUMMARY

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Increase Homeownership |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide resources to developers for the creation of new affordable homeownership units. In addition, resources may be available for income-qualified first-time homebuyers by providing down payment and closing cost assistance, housing counseling, foreclosure prevention services to maintain homeownership. |
| 2 | Goal Name | Improve Existing Housing Stock |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide financial assistance and emergency repair assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing. This includes accessibility improvements for the physically disabled |
| 3 | Goal Name | Improve Access to Affordable Rental Housing |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide resources to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and accessible rental housing that is affordable to low- moderate-income households. This could be construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing vacant units/buildings into affordable rental units. |
| 4 | Goal Name | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | Public infrastructure and facility improvements, including water, sewer, streets, stormwater drainage, sidewalk and curb cut improvements for ADA accessibility as well as improvements to parks, recreation and other community facilities. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Promote and Support Economic Development |
| | Goal Description | Economic development is critical in attracting, retaining 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 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 6 | Goal Name | Fair Housing Education and Outreach |
| | Goal Description | The County will address impediments to Fair Housing identified in its AI/AFH update by providing fair housing education and services to residents, landlords and community groups. |
| 7 | Goal Name | Provide Public Services |
| | Goal Description | The County will support and invest in services that serve children and seniors such as food service programs, after school programs, child care services and other related programs and services |
| 8 | Goal Name | Planning/Administration |
| | Goal Description | Funds to administer and implement the CDBG and HOME Programs in accordance with federal regulations. |

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

The County expects it will serve approximately 60 households per year by providing affordable housing units or rehabilitation.

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 Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin owns and manages more than 15 buildings and 725 units throughout the County. The Housing Authority is not bound by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Housing Authority will continue to promote self-sufficiency in its programming as a means to encourage asset development. In addition, The Housing Authority will provide training, education, and incentives to encourage residents to care for their property. The Housing Authority will continue to encourage participation in its homeownership and Family Self Sufficiency Programs.

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 affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit-sizes.
- Lower employment rates and wages for certain members of the protected classes reduce housing choice.
- Non-White households were less likely to be homeowners and are more likely to have been denied a mortgage than White households.
- Moderate levels of segregation exist in Dauphin County and members of the protected classes are more likely to live in R/ECAPs.
- Zoning Ordinances in select municipalities are at higher risk for discrimination and restricting housing choice for members of protected classes

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

| Action Description | Timeframe | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Goal 1: Increase the amount of affordable housing in areas with higher access to opportunity. | | | | | |
| Include a map of the Comprehensive Opportunity Index in its local HOME application process and strongly encourage development of new affordable housing in areas of higher opportunity and/or outside of R/ECAPs. | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Revise the CDBG and HOME application forms to require applicants to discuss how their project addresses the fair housing issues identified in the AFH and/or how the proposed project will contribute to furthering fair housing choice. | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Incorporate project scoring sheets into CDBG and HOME application evaluation process to quantify the degree to which projects work to AFFH. | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Coordinate with the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission to institute an evaluation of the impact on fair housing choice for every residential development proposal. | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| HACD will begin a campaign to increase participation of private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods, in the HCV program. This could involve | | ● | ● | ● | ● |

| Action Description | Timeframe | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| coordinating with real estate professionals, property managers, and others involved with rental housing. | | | | | |
| Within one year, and then on an ongoing basis, HACD will create and maintain a list of "friendly" landlords who have accepted HCVs in the past or have indicated a willingness to accept HCVs. HACD will regularly contact these and other known, non-participating landlords with information about the program, invitations to public meetings and educational events, and direct inquiries about unit availability. | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County participates in the Harrisburg/Dauphin County Continuum of Care, which implements Coordinated Entry in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. Coordinated Entry is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, and persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. The County will continue to support efforts focusing on street outreach to the unsheltered homeless, especially unsheltered youth and unsheltered chronically homeless.

Tri-County Community Action, Northern Dauphin Human Services, Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness, Salvation Army, YWCA, among other providers currently have resources for outreach and case management which aim to provide shelter, permanent housing or rapid rehousing services while simultaneously addressing employability and substance misuse challenges, encouraging self-sufficiency, offering parenting, budgeting, adult education and life skills services, and connecting households with mainstream benefits. While many of these services are for households and families with children residing in shelters or transitional housing, there are dedicated resources for street outreach efforts for the chronically homeless.

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 Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness captures Point in Time data, Systems Performance Measures and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of persons in the County experiencing homelessness. Dauphin County does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant funding from HUD to directly support emergency shelter and transitional housing needs in the County; however, the County receives funding from the Commonwealth's ESG program. Information generated by the HMIS will be used to inform Strategic Plan priorities as well as CDBG and HOME budget and planning processes. While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in the County, in addition to robust case management 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 County's Coordinated Entry is intended to streamline access and referral to the other components of the system to shorten the amount of time and number of referrals standing between homeless households and housing assistance.

RRH is the newest housing model that provides move-in financial assistance, short-term rental assistance, and case management services to help homeless consumers find rental housing and work with case managers to stabilize in their new homes. Even with services, however, there are some households (those with mental health diagnoses, substance misuse disorders) that are unable to maintain housing. Additional services are needed to ensure stability in housing. A lack of providers, lack of treatment facilities and insurance coverage not being available for treatment were identified as a factor in instability and returns to homelessness. The formerly chronically homeless/chronic substance misusers have highest rates of recidivism and returns to homelessness, pointing to a need for more services for those acclimating to rental/new housing.

Permanent housing programs provide access to housing for an indefinite period. The provision of housing is often partnered with supportive services targeted to specific homeless 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.

Along with emergency shelter and transitional housing, RRH and PSH round out a suite of housing and service options to address housing crises and instability for consumers of all needs.

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 mentioned in MA-30 of this plan, Dauphin County has a number of services to assist low income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, including rental and utility assistance provided by the Capital Area Coalition on Homelessness. Stakeholders explained the need for additional resources, especially considering the trend that there are larger families who are in need to sizable unit within the County. Providers will be working toward the goal of enabling people at greatest risk of homelessness to maintain permanent housing through targeted prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, outreach workers providers will connect people with appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible. The County will continue to prioritize resources to aid in homelessness prevention efforts.

The CoC's Written Standards for Transition/Discharge Planning include the requirement that all case plans address sustainability in the areas of income, health care, mental health care substance abuse, and housekeeping/life skills. Increasing the number of providers and resources to manage this case planning are critical components to avoid episodes and recurrences of homelessness.

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

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority.

All housing assisted with CDBG and/or HOME dollars will be evaluated for the presence of lead-based paint hazards. Interim controls or abatement will be performed on all lead hazards identified during the assessment. The County's housing rehabilitation programs will address lead-based paint hazards in all properties that receive assistance.

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

In Dauphin County a large portion of this older housing stock is in the more densely developed, urban areas of the community. These areas also contain the neighborhoods with the highest concentrations of lower income households. County's rehabilitation assistance programs 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?

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 initiative 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 continues to support 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, 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. County support for homebuyer programs, creation of affordable rental units, workforce development programs, business attraction strategies, and transportation access to well-paying jobs will help ease cost burdens on poverty-stricken families that might otherwise have to incur these costs at catastrophic consequence.

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

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 Department of Economic Development is responsible for monitoring activities carried out to further the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan. Additionally, the DCED 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.

DCED uses a risk-analysis, performance-based system to determine the priorities and frequency with which it monitors subrecipients. Emphasis focuses on ensuring that subrecipients and other partners receiving federal dollars comply with all programmatic requirements, specific grant requirements, and other federal requirements such as the financial standards, regulations that govern Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, and environmental standards. Every project will be monitored throughout each fiscal year either remotely, on-site, or via the payment of invoices. Public Service projects are monitored on a regular basis by reports provided by funded agencies for desk-based monitoring. Construction projects are monitored during all phases of the project to ensure applicable regulatory requirements, such as labor standards, contract safety standards, Section 3, MBE/WBE, and FHEO are being complied with by contractors and subcontractors. HOME-assisted construction projects are monitored annually throughout the affordability period.

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.

To ensure compliance with the comprehensive planning requirements of the Consolidated Plan process, the DCED reviewed its monitoring process in 2021 to ensure it continued to identify high-risk projects for monitoring. 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

The County expects to receive the following in 2022.

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 | \$1,423,104 | 0 | 0 | \$1,423,104 | \$5,833,068 | Remainder of ConPlan is approximately four times annual allocation. |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | \$705,367 | 0 | 0 | \$705,367 | \$2,592,280 | Remainder of ConPlan is approximately four times annual allocation. |

TABLE 53 - 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

In addition to federal funds, the County has a variety of funding sources for programs and initiatives to support community and economic development projects. These include the County's tourism fund, gaming funds, and the infrastructure bank. 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. In addition, the Dauphin County Land Bank utilizes Act 152 (demolition funds) to support its blight elimination and remediation efforts.

If appropriate, describe publicly 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

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 Homeownership | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing | HOME: \$141,073 | Homeowner Housing Added: 6 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted |
| 2 | Improve Existing Housing Stock | 2022 | 2026 | Affordable Housing | | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing | HOME: \$493,758 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit |
| 3 | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure | CDBG: \$915,723 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 234715 Persons Assisted |
| 4 | Promote and Support Economic Development | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Economic Development | CDBG: \$9,361 | Other: 1 Other |
| 5 | Provide Public Services | 2022 | 2026 | Non-Housing Community Development | | Provide Public Services | CDBG: \$213,400 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 37029 Persons Assisted |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 6 | Planning/Administration | 2022 | 2026 | Admin | | Planning and Administration | CDBG: \$284,620 HOME: \$70,536 | Other: 2 Other |

TABLE 54 – GOALS SUMMARY

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Increase Homeownership |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide resources to developers for the creation of new affordable homeownership units. In addition, resources may be available for income-qualified first-time homebuyers by providing down payment and closing cost assistance, housing counseling, foreclosure prevention services to maintain homeownership. |
| 2 | Goal Name | Improve Existing Housing Stock |
| | Goal Description | The County will provide financial assistance and emergency repair assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing. This includes accessibility improvements for the physically disabled. |
| 3 | Goal Name | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Goal Description | Public infrastructure and facility improvements, including water, sewer, streets, stormwater drainage, sidewalk and curb cut improvements for ADA accessibility as well as improvements to parks, recreation and other community facilities. |
| 4 | Goal Name | Promote and Support Economic Development |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Goal Description | Economic development is critical in attracting, retaining 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. |
| 5 | Goal Name | Provide Public Services |
| | Goal Description | The County will support and invest in services that serve children and seniors such as food service programs, after school programs, child care services and other related programs and services. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Planning/Administration |
| | Goal Description | Funds to administer and implement the CDBG and HOME Programs in accordance with federal regulations. |

TABLE 55 – GOALS SUMMARY

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

For planned 2022 CDBG investments, DCEDC followed its standard application process including direct outreach to potential applicants and a standard application period open to all interested parties. DCEDC then reviewed each application based on the following criteria: Eligibility of applicant type, eligibility of activity in accordance with National Objectives, risk analysis of each applicant to determine capacity to effectively and compliantly execute proposed project, project type, scope, budget, and impact on targeted communities. Geographic location is not a primary criteria for qualifying projects, but is a consideration given to ensure CDBG/HOME funds are adequately distributed to geographically underserved parts of Dauphin County. The result is a broad and diverse range of CDBG investments in projects that meet a national objective, have significant impact on LMI communities, and can be delivered in a timely manner with minimal compliance risk.

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|----|---|
| 1 | Your Place to Belong Project |
| 2 | Fort Hunter Park Accessible Inclusive Playground |
| 3 | Pine Avenue Sanitary Sewer I&I Removal Project |
| 4 | Eshelman Street Phase II-Roadway Rehabilitation Program |
| 5 | ADA Playground Equipment - Lower Swatara Twp. |
| 6 | Mid Penn Legal Services Improvement Project |
| 7 | Thomas Street and Rivington Terrace Sewer Improvements |
| 8 | Crestview Manor, Pleasant View, & Sand Beach New Sanitary Sewer Systems |
| 9 | Oberlin Intersection Improvements |
| 10 | American Legion - Door & Window Upgrade |
| 11 | Robert M Jackson Veterans Center Generator Project |
| 12 | Habitat for Humanity Blight Remediation Support Services - |
| 13 | Communities in Schools - HANNA Foundation |
| 14 | Family Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator |

| # | Project Name |
|----|--|
| 15 | Capital Area Head Start - Safety Improvement Project |
| 16 | Evolve Youth Trades Academy |
| 17 | LHACC |
| 18 | Camp Small Valley Bath & Restroom ADA Renovation |
| 19 | Shalom House Transformation Center |
| 20 | Salvation Army COVID 19 Recovery Project |
| 21 | 2022 Unprogrammed Funds |
| 22 | CHDO Set Aside |
| 23 | HOME Rehabilitation Program |
| 24 | CDBG Program Administration |
| 25 | HOME Program Administration |

TABLE 56 – PROJECT INFORMATION

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

Allocation priorities were given to projects that demonstrated strong commitment to a national objective, are being administered by an entity with low compliance and delivery risk, and has a maximum impact on target communities. Geographic location is a consideration to ensure investments adequately cover underserved areas, but it not a primary allocation priority. Obstacles to addressing some underserved needs mainly stemmed from lack of CDBG application submittals from entities in a particular goal area. Despite Dauphin County sending funding notices to all stakeholders prior to opening its CDBG application round, Dauphin County has limited control on what entities ultimately submit a funding application.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Project Name | Your Place to Belong Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$109,295 |
| | Description | Comprehensive expansion and renovation, restoration and modernization of Dauphin County Library. CDBG funds will be used to address ADA accessibility |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately 50,000 persons will benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Improvements to the Dauphin County Library Matrix Code 03E |
| 2 | Project Name | Fort Hunter Park Accessible Inclusive Playground |
| | Target Area | |

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$150,000 |
| | Description | Replacement of playground equipment that is 20+ years old with accessible equipment and using inclusive design |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately 175,000 persons will benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Fort Hunter Road, Harrisburg, PA |
| | Planned Activities | Park/Playground ADA Improvements Matrix Code 03F |
| 3 | Project Name | Pine Avenue Sanitary Sewer I&I Removal Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$130,000 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Description | Continuation of a phased inflow and infiltration removal from the Authority's sanitary sewer system located within Elizabethville Borough. The project will help reduce the inflow and infiltration from wet weather events which will reduce problems such as back-ups, flows onto roadways and treatment plant costs. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1520 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Elizabethville Borough |
| | Planned Activities | Sanitary Sewer system improvements designed to reduce inflow and infiltration Matrix Code 03J |
| 4 | Project Name | Eshelman Street Phase II-Roadway Rehabilitation Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$113,000 |
| | Description | Continuation and extension of the Borough's FY 2020/2021 CDBG combined project which proposes to address the roadway rehabilitation of Eshelman Street, George, Concord and Poplar Alleys and associated ADA curb ramp installation. |
| | Target Date | 7/31/2023 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 2250 people will benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Service area is situated in the southeastern portion of Highspire Borough. This area is bordered by Lower Swatara Twp to the north and to the east |
| | Planned Activities | Street rehabilitation activities Matrix Code 03K |
| 5 | Project Name | ADA Playground Equipment - Lower Swatara Twp. |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$25,000 |
| | Description | Adjust existing structures to accommodate ADA usage at each park through ADA compliant swing purchases and to add one new play structure at a park to offer a more tailored play experience to ADA users |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 600 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Lower Swatara Township |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Planned Activities | Park Improvements Matrix Code 03F |
| 6 | Project Name | Mid Penn Legal Services Improvement Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$5,000 |
| | Description | Continuation of improvement project which has been funded with CDBG the past three years. These funds would be used for the replacement of the existing main side door and reception door for more secure doors to protect the health and safety of the staff and residents who come to seek legal assistance. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 2000 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities |
| | Location Description | 213A North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA |
| Planned Activities | Legal Services Matrix Code 05C | |
| 7 | Project Name | Thomas Street and Rivington Terrace Sewer Improvements |
| | Target Area | |

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$135,850 |
| | Description | Sewer Line and manhole replacement, reconnection of laterals, mill and overlay of Thomas Street between Hoffer Street and 26th Street, and existing curb ramp replacement to achieve ADA compliance. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 2975 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Thomas Street and Rivington Terrace |
| | Planned Activities | Sewer line replacement Matrix Code 03J |
| 8 | Project Name | Crestview Manor, Pleasant View, & Sand Beach New Sanitary Sewer Systems |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$125,000 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Description | Continuation of 2021 CDBG project which involves the installation of a new public sanitary sewer system to serve the residents of Crestview Manor, Pleasant View and Sand Beach. This project will result in a new public facility and services to these township residents to which they currently do not have access. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2024 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 142 persons are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | South Hanover Township |
| | Planned Activities | Sanitary Sewer System Installation Matrix Code 03J |
| 9 | Project Name | Oberlin Intersection Improvements |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$112,346 |
| | Description | Project would consist of two locations which have ADA deficiencies and barriers to access vertical curbs, adjacent generators (churches) and general ramp conditions. (1) Horner Street Intersection & Main Street (2) Pleasant Avenue intersection with Main Street. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1854 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | There are two project locations which include Main Street and Horner Street Intersection and Main Street and Pleasant Avenue Intersection. Both locations are within Oberlin, Bressler-Enhaut-Oberlin. |
| | Planned Activities | ADA Intersection Improvements Matrix Code 03L |
| 10 | Project Name | American Legion - Door & Window Upgrade |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$10,232 |
| | Description | Replacement of doors and windows in the American Legion's main building for energy efficiency. The American Legion is a certified Red Cross Facility |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1280 people are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Borough of Williamstown |
| Planned Activities | Public Facility Improvements Matrix Code 03E | |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 11 | Project Name | Robert M Jackson Veterans Center Generator Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$27,400 |
| | Description | Purchase and installation of automatic, remote start/stopping generator to power PMJVC during power outages |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 23 Veterans are expected to benefit from the proposed project. |
| | Location Description | Swatara Township |
| | Planned Activities | Improvements to Veterans Center Matrix Code 03E |
| 12 | Project Name | Habitat for Humanity Blight Remediation Support Services - |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | Funding | CDBG: \$20,000 |
| | Description | Support through payroll for blight remediation support services |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 30 households are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | Housing supportive services |
| 13 | Project Name | Communities in Schools - HANNA Foundation |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$15,000 |
| | Description | Support through payroll for the site coordinator |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1800 students are expected to benefit from the proposed activity. |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Location Description | Thomas Holtzman Elementary School |
| | Planned Activities | Youth Services Matrix Code 05D |
| 14 | Project Name | Family Self Sufficiency Service Coordinator |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$35,000 |
| | Description | Payroll support for the Family Self Sufficiency Coordinator at the Dauphin County Housing Authority. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 25 participants in the FSS program are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Dauphin County public housing locations |
| | Planned Activities | Family Self Sufficiency Services Matrix Code 05Z |
| 15 | Project Name | Capital Area Head Start - Safety Improvement Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$20,000 |
| | Description | Support through the purchase of material to improve the Banks Street Capital Area Head Start. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 176 students are expected to benefit from the proposed activity. |
| | Location Description | 51 Banks Street, Harrisburg |
| | Planned Activities | Improvements to Head Start Matrix Code 03E |
| 16 | Project Name | Evolve Youth Trades Academy |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$15,000 |
| | Description | Support through payroll of instructors that will help prepare students for the workforce |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 60 youth are expected to benefit from the proposed activity. |
| | Location Description | Steelton-Highspire School |
| | Planned Activities | Youth Workforce Development Services Matrix Code 05D |
| 17 | Project Name | LHACC |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$15,000 |
| | Description | Support through payroll and operating expenses to help support the needs of the clients at the Latino Hispanic American Community Center. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 32363 persons are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Latino Hispanic American Community Center |
| Planned Activities | Latino services Matrix Code 05Z | |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 18 | Project Name | Camp Small Valley Bath & Restroom ADA Renovation |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Needs Addressed | Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$31,000 |
| | Description | Support to assist with the ADA renovations of the Bath & Restroom at the Camp Small Valley Girl Scout Camp |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1080 youth are expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Camp Small Valley Halifax |
| | Planned Activities | ADA Improvements at youth camp Matrix Code 03D |
| 19 | Project Name | Shalom House Transformation Center |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | Funding | CDBG: \$15,000 |
| | Description | Salary support for full time social worker who will assist families with connecting to mental health or drug/alcohol treatment. |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 75 households are expected to benefit from the proposed activities |
| | Location Description | Shalom House |
| | Planned Activities | Case management services for mental health/substance abuse treatment Matrix Code 05Z |
| 20 | Project Name | Salvation Army COVID 19 Recovery Project |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Public Services |
| | Needs Addressed | Provide Public Services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$20,000 |
| | Description | Salary support for PT Literacy Facilitator and also partial support for Certified Reading Specialist |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 2500 persons expected to benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Program would be held at 506 S. 29th Street, Harrisburg |
| | Planned Activities | Literacy and other educational services Matrix Code 05Z |
| 21 | Project Name | 2022 Unprogrammed Funds |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Promote and Support Economic Development |
| | Needs Addressed | Economic Development |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$9,361 |
| | Description | Planned repayment on Section 108 loan |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A Planned repayment of Section 108 Loan |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | Planned Repayment of Section 108 loan Matrix Code 19F |
| 22 | Project Name | CHDO Set Aside |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Increase Homeownership |
| | Needs Addressed | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing |
| | Funding | HOME: \$141,073 |
| | Description | Frank S Brown Phase II involves creation of units for homeownership |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2024 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Six low-income households will benefit from first time homeownership opportunities. |
| | Location Description | Frank S Brown Blvd. |
| | Planned Activities | New housing construction |
| 23 | Project Name | HOME Rehabilitation Program |
| | Target Area | |
| | Goals Supported | Improve Existing Housing Stock |
| | Needs Addressed | Access to Quality, Affordable Housing |
| | Funding | HOME: \$493,758 |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | Description | Countywide (Outside of the City Limits) housing rehabilitation program that helps low- to moderate-income persons repair code violations and hazards in their homes |
| | Target Date | 12/31/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 10 households will benefit from the proposed activities. |
| | Location Description | Countywide outside City of Harrisburg |
| | Planned Activities | Homeowner housing rehabilitation |
| 24 | Project Name | CDBG Program Administration |
| | Target Area | County Wide |
| | Goals Supported | Planning/Administration |
| | Needs Addressed | Planning/Administration |
| | Funding | \$284,620 |
| | Description | General program administration |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |

| | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | General program administration |
| 25 | Project Name | HOME Program Administration |
| | Target Area | County Wide |
| | Goals Supported | Planning/Administration |
| | Needs Addressed | Planning/Administration |
| | Funding | \$70,536 |
| | Description | General program administration |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2023 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |
| | Location Description | Countywide |
| | Planned Activities | General program administration |
| | Location Description | |
| | Planned Activities | |

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

Although a consideration when evaluating grant applications, Dauphin County does not target its investments geographically so as to maximize access to program funds 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 on the front end may exclude other populations from benefitting from the funds.

Geographic Distribution

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

TABLE 57 - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Despite the fact that the County does not consider geography a main driver of CDBG/HOME investment decisions, the 2022 planned investments do follow a rationale of investing in infrastructure in the underdeveloped northern end of the County, investing in more limited infrastructure in the southern end, and investing in public services that cover a majority of the county.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

With the use of HOME funds, Dauphin County plans to address affordable housing needs by continuing to invest in the successful HOME Rehabilitation Program and First Time Homebuyer Programs. CDBG funds will further support the Habitat for Humanity blight remediation program. Dauphin County will continue to set aside CHDO operating and set-aside funds for future new construction of affordable housing.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|---|----|
| Homeless | |
| Non-Homeless | 96 |
| Special-Needs | |
| Total | 96 |

TABLE 58 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT REQUIREMENT

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through | |
|---|----|
| Rental Assistance | |
| The Production of New Units | 6 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 20 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 50 |
| Total | 96 |

TABLE 59 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT TYPE

Discussion

Dauphin County has made measurable progress in creating accessible, affordable housing options. It is clear that the supply of affordable, accessible housing still does not satisfy demand based on feedback from 2022 stakeholder consultation meetings, as well as housing gap analysis conducted to supplement the County's Consolidated Plan. The County intends to utilize the data collected during this process to target investment and create a broad strategy for creating new affordable units in the County.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Public housing in Dauphin County is managed by the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin. The Housing Authority manages 10 public housing facilities containing 715 units of housing. The HA maintains an extensive waiting list for units. 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. Further, units that once were available to Housing Choice Voucher holders are no longer available as market conditions became such that properties were sold to owners that were unwilling to maintain the units as affordable housing and unwilling to accept a voucher.

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

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. Educating residents on the purpose of tenant councils and resident advisory boards, and how their feedback will be used to inform planning efforts, can help encourage participation. The HA will continue to promote self-sufficiency in its programming as a means to encourage asset development. In addition, the HA will provide training, education and incentives to encourage residents to care for their property.

The HA will also continue to promote and encourage participation in its homeownership program, which has been successful, but has seen low levels of participation.

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

The PHA is not troubled.

Discussion

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. The Dauphin County COC receives ESG Grants from the State DCED and assists a multitude of individuals having different needs and the Department of Human Services coordinates and delivers multiple programs serving homeless and other special needs activities.

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

All HUD funded agencies affiliated with CACH collaborate in a community wide effort for Coordinated Entry including connection with various street outreach staff and providers such as Dauphin County Crisis Intervention and the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) funded outreach staff, as well as collaboration with the Downtown Daily Bread which offers a free noon meal as well as a homeless drop-in center.

The Dauphin County CoC Coordinated Entry System is designed to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then refer them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. The CES is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, and persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. When households or individuals present to the Continuum, the household is assessed using a vulnerability index to determine the type of housing intervention that will most adequately address its need.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The CoC's HMIS system captures Point in Time data, Systems Performance Measures and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of persons in the County experiencing homelessness. While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in the County, in addition to robust case management services. Dauphin County does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant funding to directly support emergency shelter and transitional housing needs in the County; however, the information generated by the HMIS will be used to inform Annual Plan goals as well as CDBG and HOME budget and planning processes.

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

Case Management is a critical component to ensuring that homelessness is rare and brief. All Dauphin County HAP funded Emergency Shelters have case managers on-site who provide support to participants. Goal plans are developed that link participants to necessary mainstream benefits and focus heavily on housing plans. Case managers work with participants on goals that remove barriers to gaining stable housing.

As the Dauphin County homelessness response system's "Front Door", Coordinated Entry is designed to streamline access and referral to the other components of the system to shorten the amount of time and number of referrals standing between homeless households and housing assistance. The solution to homelessness is a collaborative response to creating new housing opportunities while increasing economic opportunities to foster stability. Rapid Rehousing is the newest housing model that provides move-in financial assistance, short-term rental assistance, and case management services to help homeless consumers find rental housing and work with case managers to stabilize in their new homes.

Rapid Rehousing has proven to be an effective method of helping families move into their own permanent housing. Case managers provide support in locating appropriate housing, then short-term financial assistance is provided to assist with deposits, first month's rent, and subsequent month's rent for a limited time. This support helps families in obtaining and maintaining permanent housing.

Permanent Supportive Housing similarly provides rental assistance and case management but for the most vulnerable, including chronically homeless persons. Assistance, however, is not time-limited, and high-need consumers can permanently remain in PSH units if they choose. Along with emergency shelter and transitional housing, RRH and PSH round out a suite of housing and service options to address housing crisis and instability for consumers of all needs.

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

Dauphin County has a number of services to assist low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. CCU is the recipient of rental assistance funds that are used to provide financial assistance for both security deposits for those moving into their own apartment and for those who already have rental

housing but are in arrears on their rent. Funds are used to ensure that housing can be maintained after the assistance is provided.

Providers will be working toward the goal of enabling people at greatest risk of homelessness to maintain permanent housing through targeted prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, Coordinated Entry and providers will connect people with appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible.

Homeless Prevention efforts are supported through Dauphin County Mental Health/Autism/Developmental Programs (MH/A/DP) recently collaborated with Dauphin County's Local Lead Agency (LLA), CACH and several other agencies working with non-elderly individuals with disabilities to participate in an 811 Project-based Rental Assistance Memorandum of Understanding to identify persons eligible for and in low income subsidized permanent supportive housing.

The target population for the 811 Program includes persons with extremely low income at or below 30% AMI. LLAs will identify and screen individuals within their service area who are currently residing in institutional settings as well as those in home and community-based residential settings, for interest to relocate into community-based housing units that receive assistance through the 811 Program.

Discussion

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 affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit-sizes.
- Lower employment rates and wages for certain members of the protected classes reduce housing choice.
- Non-White households were less likely to be homeowners and are more likely to have been denied a mortgage than White households.
- Moderate levels of segregation exist in Dauphin County and members of the protected classes are more likely to live in R/ECAPs.
- Zoning Ordinances in select municipalities are at higher risk for discrimination and restricting housing choice for members of protected classes

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

The County prepared a Fair Housing Action Plan, included in SP55 of this document. Actions planned for 2022 include:

- Include a map of the Comprehensive Opportunity Index in its local HOME application process and strongly encourage development of new affordable housing in areas of higher opportunity and/or outside of R/ECAPs.
- Revise the CDBG and HOME application forms to require applicants to discuss how their project addresses the fair housing issues identified in the AFH and/or how the proposed project will contribute to furthering fair housing choice.
- Incorporate project scoring sheets into CDBG and HOME application evaluation process to quantify the degree to which projects work to AFFH.
- Within one year, and then on an ongoing basis, HACD will create and maintain a list of "friendly" landlords who have accepted HCVs in the past or have indicated a willingness to accept HCVs. HACD will regularly contact these and other known, non-participating landlords with information about the program, invitations to public meetings and educational events, and direct inquiries about unit availability
- Where the AI and/or the TCRPC Attainable Housing Work Group determines that local municipal zoning ordinances are inconsistent with fair housing laws, the County will inform community leaders and suspend the award of County-administered competitive federal funds until problem issues are adequately addressed.
- Prioritize transit coverage over ridership to improve transit access for persons with mobility limitations and extend access for more lower income individuals seeking employment

opportunities outside of their neighborhoods.

- Within six months, create a page on the County’s website for fair housing information and resources for how to report suspected discrimination, and update the webpage as needed.
- Partner with local organizations such as lending institutions, attorneys, realtors, school districts, etc. to distribute informational materials and host a fair housing community forum annually. This should include providing fair housing education to these organizations and engaging with protected classes to help citizens better understand their rights.
- Prepare a Language Access Plan based on the results of the Four-Factor Analysis conducted for the Urban County.
- Revise the Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan to incorporate the following:
 - Provide a clear definition of comparable replacement dwellings regarding environmental conditions and location in respect to public services, utilities, and place of employment.
 - Include contacts for complaints and appeals related to eligibility for assistance due to displacement, as well as the appropriate procedure.
- Annually train City and HACD staff in fair housing practices, including to refer callers about fair housing to a designated staff person. In addition, train all staff that interact with the public in techniques to communicate with those with language and/or cultural barriers.
- Continue to support homebuyer education and financial literacy efforts, particularly for R/ECAP residents, racial and ethnic minorities, and persons with LEP.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Dauphin County continues 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 the use of scarce funds in an efficient way

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

In 2022, Dauphin County plans to invest in CDBG projects that remove obstacles to underserved needs including:

- ADA improvements to park and other public facilities
- ADA upgrades at the Dauphin County Library.
- Facility improvements for veterans served by the Robert M. Jackson Memorial House.
- Residential improvements through the Dauphin County HOME Rehab Program.
- Support for case management at Shalom House
- Literacy services
- Services for Hispanic/Latinx Americans in the County

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing in 2020 include investments and activities:

- Continue investment in HOME First-Time Homebuyers down-payment assistance.
- Continued investment in HOME Rehabilitation Program.
- Continued investment of HOME Set-Aside Funds for new affordable housing construction.
- Continued investment of CDBG funds in Habitat for Humanity Blight Remediation Program.
- Support for the Dauphin County Housing Authority's Family Self Sufficiency Program

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The County takes the presence of lead based paint hazards seriously, especially considering the age of the County's housing stock. As part of the county's HOME Rehab program, any house that was built before 1978 has a lead based paint (LBP) inspection performed on the residence and if necessary lead-paint abatement is performed. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is utilized as an avenue to mitigate lead-based paint hazards in low-income households.

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. 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.

Specific to the 2022 Action Plan, CDBG funds are planned to be used for the following efforts that help reduce the number of poverty-level families:

- CDBG funds for HANNA Education Foundation Program to improve youth educational outcomes.
- CDBG funds for Habitat for Humanity Blight Remediation Program to turn blighted properties into affordable housing.
- CDBG funds for Evolve Youth Trades Academy to support workforce development
- CDBG funds to support the Dauphin County Housing Authority's Family Self Sufficiency Program

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. The County agencies will participate with other groups where appropriate, such as it does in planning for homeless and facilitate cooperative problem solving in Dauphin County.

In addition, the County will support efforts to develop new resources and methods for service delivery to meet the changing needs of homeless and special needs populations.

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

The County will continue to coordinate with the Housing Authority of the County of Dauphin, Habitat for Humanity, local housing developers and CACH to identify opportunities for new housing development. In addition, efforts to increase participation of private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods will be encouraged by the County and the Housing Authority. Efforts could include coordinating with real estate professionals, property managers, and others involved with rental housing.

The County participates in the Harrisburg/Dauphin County Continuum of Care and will continue to consult with the CoC on homelessness issues including emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing activities. The largest gap in the delivery of services to low- moderate-

income households is the lack of adequate funding to address the housing and community development needs of the County. The County will provide resources to address a variety of housing and service needs in FY 2022 and as such will continue to coordinate and streamline efforts to ensure efficient, effective service delivery.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(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
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

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: No other forms of investment being proposed.
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:

First-time Home Buyer Program: The seller must repay the full amount borrowed when the property transfers ownership. This requirement lasts in perpetuity. Homeowner is required to sign a **First Time Homebuyer's Agreement** outlining the terms of recapture. In no case will recapture amount exceed the net proceeds of sale.

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

- First year - 100%
 - Second year - 95%
 - Third year - 90%
 - Fourth year - 85%
 - Fifth year - 80%
 - Sixth year - 75%
 - Seventh year - 70%
 - Eighth year - 65%
 - Ninth year - 60%
 - Tenth year - 55%
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:

The resale/recapture guidelines for Dauphin County's HOME Program can be found in HOME Program Guidebook Policies and Procedures Manual. Under Section III 2.b "Qualification of Affordable Homeownership Housing", it states:

(6) The family who receives assistance to become a homeowner is subject to either resale restrictions or recapture to ensure the property's continued affordability in compliance with Section 92.254(a)(5) of the HOME Final Rule.

(7) DCED currently utilizes a policy that requires the recapture of HOME- assistance in the event the homebuyer does not continue to live in the home as their principal residence for the duration of the required affordability period. However, when the only assistance provided is to the developer to assist with construction and/or development costs and there is no direct assistance to the homebuyer, a "resale" requirement must be put in place instead of "recapture".

Under Section III 2.c "Enforcement of Affordability in Homeownership Housing, it states:

(1) The County places a lien on the deed to the home requiring that the County of DCED be

notified and be given a first right of refusal to purchase the home in the event of foreclosure or a loan default prior to foreclosure.

(2) If the County repurchases a home previously assisted with HOME and the unit goes into foreclosure, additional HOME funds may be used to keep the unit affordable under certain conditions pursuant to Section 92.254(a)(ii)(9) of the HOME Final Rule. Additional HOME funding may not be used if the mortgage that is in default is a HOME funded mortgage. Total funding for the home (including previously used HOME funds) cannot exceed the maximum HOME investment allowed under 221 (d)(3). HOME funding can be used to assist a new, low-income homebuyer to purchase the home. [1]

(3) HOME guidelines require that the County declare whether it will use resale or recapture at the time of the commitment of HOME funds to a project. {Ref. HUD Homefires publication Vol. 5 no.5} Under Section III 7 Recapture of HOME Funds, our policy states:

Recapture of HOME funds is only possible if upon the sale or transfer of an assisted homeowner unit, which is subject to the recapture requirement, there are available funds for recapture after payment of the senior mortgage(s) and payment of required sales expenses, taxes, fees, utilities and other reasonable and legitimate settlement costs.[1] Note: There is no recapture provision allowed for rental housing since any rental housing that does not remain affordable and occupied in compliance with the HOME program requires that all HOME funds provided to assist the property be repaid.

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.