

HOUSING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Plan examines the characteristics of Porter Township’s existing housing stock and provides strategies to address future housing issues. It is intended to meet the housing needs of current residents and to accommodate anticipated growth while maintaining community character. In addition, the Housing Plan seeks to ensure that the Township provides for housing of various types and in various arrangements.

Families and individuals of all income levels reside in the Township and need continued access to decent and affordable housing with proper community facilities. The special needs of young families looking for their first home and senior citizens on fixed incomes must be addressed. Similar to commercial development, the Township can employ zoning to direct housing types and densities to the most appropriate locations.

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code requires a plan to meet the housing needs of present residents and of those individuals and families anticipated to reside in the municipality, which may include conservation of presently sound housing, rehabilitation of housing in declining neighborhoods and the accommodation of expected new housing in different dwelling types and at appropriate densities for households of all income levels.

Zoning must provide for housing of various dwelling types encompassing all basic forms of housing, including single-family and two-family dwellings, and a reasonable range of multifamily dwellings in various arrangements, mobile homes and mobile home parks.

HOUSING GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Housing Goal: Provide for secure and sound housing in a variety of types and densities.

Objectives:

Current Residents

Meet the housing needs of current Township residents.

- Sound Housing - Encourage preservation of presently sound housing.
- Rehabilitation - Promote rehabilitation of houses in decline.



Brewster Road

- Housing Programs - Encourage participation in all county, state and federal housing rehabilitation and assistance programs to ensure residents receive full benefit from such programs.
- Condition - Consider the adoption of an ordinance to regulate nuisances and safety hazards associated with dilapidated and dangerous structures.

Housing Growth

Accommodate anticipated housing growth in appropriate locations, at appropriate densities, and with suitable amenities.

- Density - Provide for varying densities suited to the Township’s character and landscape.

DRAFT

- Multi-Family - Allow multi-family dwellings in conservation design in all zoning districts at the same density as single-family dwellings.
- Amenities - Provide for recreation and open space amenities within residential developments.
- Design Standards - Require all residential development to meet adequate design standards and provide proper community facilities via the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance.
- Facility Maintenance - Require in the Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance the continued ownership and maintenance of all improvements and facilities associated with residential development.

Types and Affordability Provide a diversity of housing types and affordability levels.



Ness Road

- Senior Housing - Encourage the development of nursing homes, adult care centers, assisted living facilities and other housing types which provide amenities that are attractive to retirees.
- Type and Density - Allow residential development of various types in suitable areas at a density sufficiently high to moderate the land cost of the increasing cost of housing, while requiring adequate off street parking, water supply and sewage disposal.

- Fair Share - Ensure that the Township provides its required “fair share” of housing
- Innovative Design - Advocate conservation design, village style or traditional neighborhood development.
- Incentives - Consider density and design incentives to encourage the development of age-restricted and affordable housing

HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS

Municipalities Planning Code Requirements

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) addresses housing from the perspective of ensuring affordable housing for families of all income levels. In terms of planning, MPC §301 requires comprehensive plans to include an element *to meet the housing needs of present residents and of those individuals and families anticipated to reside in the municipality, which may include conservation of presently sound housing, rehabilitation of housing in declining neighborhoods and the accommodation of expected new housing in different dwelling types and at appropriate densities for households of all income levels.*

In terms of land use management as effected by zoning, MPC §604 requires zoning ordinances to *provide for the use of land within the municipality for residential housing of various dwelling types encompassing all basic forms of housing, including single-family and two-family dwellings, and a reasonable range of multifamily*

dwelling in various arrangements, mobile homes and mobile home parks, provided, however, that no zoning ordinance shall be deemed invalid for the failure to provide for any other specific dwelling type.

Court decisions have upheld this zoning provision of the MPC establishing a *fair share* rule which considers the percentages of land available for a given type of housing, current population growth and pressures within the municipality and surrounding region, and the amount of undeveloped land in a community. The Pennsylvania Department of Economic Development publication titled, *Reducing Land Use Barriers to Affordable Housing, Fourth Edition, August 2001*, lists a number of barriers to affordable housing associated with land use regulations, including among others:

- *insufficient amount of land zoned for medium and high density residential development*
- *excessive lot frontage and setback requirements which dictate greater lot sizes*
- *excessive street widths and construction standards unrelated to expected traffic volumes*
- *lack of provisions for cluster design and planned residential development*
- *limitations on the use of mobile homes and manufactured homes*
- *plan review and administrative delays*

Housing Affordability

Municipalities throughout the country have been addressing housing issues for many years. *Pennsylvania Housing*, a 1988 study conducted by the Pennsylvania Housing Financing Agency, defined *affordable* as requiring less than thirty percent of gross monthly income for rent or less than twenty-eight percent for a mortgage and other related housing costs. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines continue to define *affordable housing* as costing no more than thirty percent of a household's gross monthly income. (See also the *Affordable Housing Study Sidebar* on the following page.)

Affordability in a Growing Community

Real estate values in the Township, and all of Pike County, have increased rapidly given the appeal of the quality lifestyle so close to metropolitan areas. The Township's recreational appeal and natural setting are key factors. As the housing market recovers and the longer term demand for land and housing continues, the cost of real estate will obviously also continue to increase. Balancing this demand driven

housing cost increase with the need for affordable housing is difficult, particularly when coupled with the problem of providing adequate sewage disposal and water supply for higher density housing in an area such as Porter Township with many marginal soils, high quality streams, and the economic importance of good water quality of the lakes in the Township and region.



Contemporary Home, Spruce Run

DRAFT

Affordable Housing Study

The Summer 2000 *Affordable Housing Study* for Jacksonville, Florida provides a good description of how affordable housing is assessed. *The American Dream has long been associated with the possibility of owning one's home. National housing-market surveys report that the home ownership rate reached a peak in the late 1990s—almost sixty-seven percent in 1999—due mainly to a robust economy with record levels of low unemployment and low interest rates. However, while this unprecedented economic expansion enabled many Americans to purchase their own homes, it has pushed housing prices and rental rates higher, preventing many other households, with insufficient incomes, from either becoming homeowners or finding affordable, safe, and decent rental housing. Housing affordability is a relative concept—both rich and poor can experience difficulty in affording housing, depending on how much they spend toward housing costs. Housing in one community with a relatively high median income can be quite expensive but affordable compared to housing in another community with a relatively low median income.*

Federal governmental guidelines, primarily those established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), define affordable housing as costing no more than thirty percent of a household's gross monthly income—referred to here as the 30 percent rule. The income counted is derived from all wages earned by people fifteen and older in the household. For homeowners, affordability is generally defined as owning a house with a value equal to slightly more than twice the household's annual income. The homeowner costs counted typically include a mortgage payment (principal, interest, taxes, and insurance) and utilities. For renters, the costs usually include contract rent and utilities. The 30 percent rule leaves seventy percent for food, clothing, health care, child care, transportation to work, and other basic expenses. Because of increasing housing costs, many lower income Americans are forced to make tradeoffs and go without necessities. Tenants experiencing unexpected emergencies typically fall behind in their rent and face eviction. If not assisted, they may become homeless.

EXISTING HOUSING CONDITIONS

Overview

Porter Township's history as a recreation and vacation destination has an interesting effect on its housing situation. Originally, the majority of housing was built for seasonal use and some 480 are cabins on leased state forest land. In recent years, many of these seasonal homes have been converted to permanent residences, enabling the Township to absorb a growing population without the need to consume large amounts of land for new housing. On the other hand, some seasonal homes were not designed and constructed for permanent occupancy, leading to problems with housing conditions and associated water quality problems from inadequate on-site sewage disposal systems.



Blue Heron Lake Private Community

Housing Trends

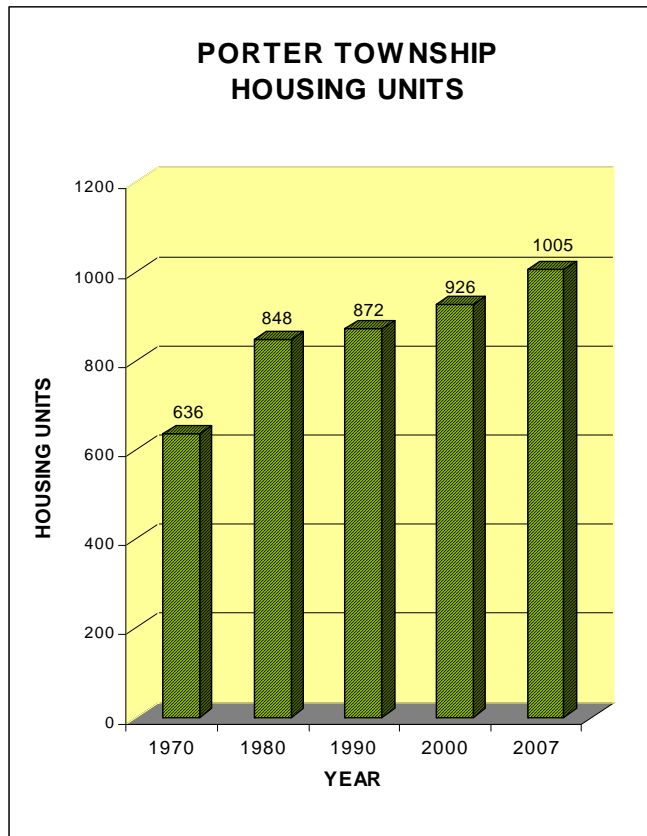
The *Housing Units Table* shows the changes in the number of housing units throughout Pike County between 1970 and 2000 and the *Dwelling Unit Permits Table* shows the number of permits issued for new dwellings in the Township through 2007. Key considerations and changes in Porter Township include:

- Although much of the non-public open land in the Township appears to be stable in terms of long-term ownership, if tax, family or market conditions change, this land holds great potential for development. The many hunting and fishing clubs are good examples.
- In the Township, the greatest increase in number of housing units occurred between 1970 and 1980, much of this increase in Hemlock Farms.

DRAFT

HOUSING UNITS U.S. CENSUS										
	1970 Total Units	# 70-80	% 70-80	1980 Total Units	# 80-90	% 80-90	1990 Total Units	# 90-00	% 90-00	2000 Total Units
Blooming Grove	391	1,646	421.0%	2,037	1,067	52.4%	3,104	169	5.4%	3,273
Delaware	1,167	1,123	96.2%	2,290	705	30.8%	2,995	458	15.3%	3,453
Dingman	676	711	105.2%	1,387	2,794	201.4%	4,181	1,508	36.1%	5,689
Greene	1,251	313	25.0%	1,564	999	63.9%	2,563	217	8.5%	2,780
Lackawaxen	944	582	61.7%	1,526	1,722	112.8%	3,248	502	15.5%	3,750
Lehman	443	1,103	249.0%	1,546	2,429	157.1%	3,975	680	17.1%	4,655
Matamoras	807	48	5.9%	855	66	7.7%	921	56	6.1%	977
Milford Boro	507	14	2.8%	521	43	8.3%	564	(4)	-0.7%	560
Milford Twp	205	165	80.5%	370	193	52.2%	563	31	5.5%	594
Palmyra	1,859	1,287	69.2%	3,146	765	24.3%	3,911	(73)	-1.9%	3,838
Porter	636	212	33.3%	848	24	2.8%	872	54	6.2%	926
Shohola	627	240	38.3%	867	2,049	236.3%	2,916	173	5.9%	3,089
Westfall	576	257	44.6%	833	206	24.7%	1,039	58	5.6%	1,097
Pike County	10,139	7,588	74.8%	17,727	13,125	74.0%	30,852	3,829	12.4%	34,681
PA (1,000s)	3,925	671	17.1%	4,596	342	7.4%	4,938	312	6.3%	5,250

DWELLING UNIT PERMITS PIKE CO. BOARD OF ASSESSMENT		
Year	Porter Township	Pike Co
2000	8	481
2001	5	504
2002	12	735
2003	18	907
2004	23	1,121
2005	8	1,037
2006	3	1,004
2007	2	6,751
total	79	12,540



- An additional 79 permits were issued for homes between 2000 and 2007, taking the estimated total to 1,005 units.
- The pace of population growth has exceeded the growth of new housing units. This is likely due to the conversion of seasonal units to permanent housing and larger household sizes as more families move into the Township. According to the Census, the number of seasonal homes in the Township dropped from 796 to 724 between 1990 to 2000.
- Dingman, Lehman, Lackawaxen and Delaware Townships have experienced the greatest increases in housing unit numbers over the past 15 years, due in large part to in-fill in existing large subdivisions. With Dingman, Delaware and Lehman the closest to the New Jersey and New York metropolitan areas.

Age of Housing

The data in the *Rate of Housing Development Table* provides a good measure of the age and potential condition of housing in the Township.



Older Home, Route 402



New Home, Route 402

RATE OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT U.S. CENSUS				
# Units	Porter Township		Pike County	
2007 estimate	1,005		41,145	
2000	926		34,681	
1990	872		30,852	
1980	848		17,727	
1970	636		10,139	
YEAR BUILT	#	%	#	%
2000-2007 est.	79	7.9%	6,464	15.7%
1999-03/2000	6	0.6%	656	1.6%
1990-1998	92	9.2%	7,968	19.4%
1980-1989	177	17.6%	9,618	23.4%
1970-1979	118	11.7%	7,341	17.8%
1960-1969	329	32.7%	3,454	8.4%
1940-1959	151	15.0%	2,997	7.3%
1939 or earlier	52	5.2%	2,647	6.4%

- The greatest proportion of units were constructed before 1970, which includes most of the cabins on state forest land.
- Discounting the state forest cabins, the 1980s saw the greatest number of new homes in the Township.
- Generally, the age of the housing stock does not appear to be a factor in housing condition and dilapidated housing in the Township is not a widespread issue.

- However, some dwellings, including a number of mobile homes and a number of single-family dwellings in older subdivisions are in less than optimum condition.

Housing Demand

The demand for housing in the Township, and all of Pike County, will certainly continue at a high level at least for the near term, and most likely for the long term. The Township will experience the results of new development in terms of increased community activity and associated traffic, and demand for retail and service establishments. Owing largely to the 9/11 terrorist attack and increased urbanite desire for a better quality of life, real estate values in the County have been reported by area real estate brokers to have increased some 25% since 2000. This increase, without a compensating increase in locally rooted incomes, will only exacerbate the housing affordability issue.

Home Ownership

The *Home Ownership Table*, shows the 1990 and 2000 Census home ownership rates for Porter Township, Pike County and the Commonwealth.

HOME OWNERSHIP				
U.S. CENSUS				
Occupied Units (does not include second homes)	Porter Township		Pike County	PA
Home Ownership Rate (Owner-Occupied), 1990	63	91.3%	83.3%	70.6%
Home Ownership Rate (Owner-Occupied), 2000	149	88.7%	84.8%	71.3%
Renters (Renter-Occupied Units), 1990	6	6.3%	16.7%	29.4%
Renters (Renter-Occupied Units), 2000	19	11.3%	15.2%	28.7%

- In 1990 and 2000, the home ownership rate in Porter Township was somewhat higher than the County, but substantially higher than the Commonwealth.
- There was a small decrease in the rate of home ownership in the Township between 1990 and 2000, with the County and Commonwealth also showing less decrease.

Housing Value

Housing values compared to household income provide a measure of housing affordability. While high values are positive in terms of housing condition and real estate tax revenue, it may indicate the need to evaluate the affordability of housing for younger couples and older residents. See the *Median Housing Value Table* and the *Owner Occupied Housing Table*. (Note: owner occupied housing as reported by the census does not include seasonal homes and cabins.)

- According to the 2000 Census, the Township had a higher proportion of homes of greater value than the County and Commonwealth and this is reflected in the median value data. Nevertheless, home values in the Township varied widely with the highest proportion of homes in the \$100,000 - \$149,000 range.
- Median value of owner-occupied homes in Porter Township, at \$130,600, ranked fifth highest of municipal median values in the County, but substantially higher than the State's. Generally newer housing on larger lots most likely accounting for the value being higher.

DRAFT

SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE					
U.S. CENSUS 2000					
	Porter Township		Pike County		PA
	#	%	#	%	%
total	130	100.0%	13,091	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$50,000	10	7.7%	232	1.8%	15.1%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31	23.8%	4,414	33.7%	37.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	38	29.2%	4,812	36.8%	24.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	17.7%	2,133	16.3%	11.9%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	26	20.0%	1,157	8.8%	7.4%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	2	1.5%	278	2.1%	2.9%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	0.0%	51	0.4%	0.8%
\$1,000,000 or more	-	0.0%	14	0.1%	0.2%
median value	\$130,600	--	\$118,300	--	\$97,000

MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE	
U.S. CENSUS	
2000 Value	
Blooming Grove Township	\$137,300
Delaware Township	\$97,000
Dingman Township	\$133,500
Greene Township	\$106,500
Lackawaxen Township	\$108,300
Lehman Township	\$105,100
Matamoras Borough	\$104,800
Milford Borough	\$156,400
Milford Township	\$166,300
Palmyra Township	\$125,700
Porter Township	\$130,600
Shohola Township	\$117,700
Westfall Township	\$129,300
Pike County	\$118,300
Pennsylvania	\$97,000

- Equally important is the change in median value between 1990 and 2000 which provides a measure of demand for housing compared to the regional market. (See the *Housing Values Table*.)
- After adjustment for inflation, which between 1990 and 2000 was a factor of 1.318, median housing value in the Township and County actually decreased, more significantly in the County, over the ten years between the Census counts.
- This suggests that the housing values are not keeping pace with the cost of living, or that more recent housing construction has been of more modest values.
- The data is perplexing when considered in terms of the value of real estate in Pike County and the dramatic increases in real estate values since 2000 even with the more recent decline.



HOUSING VALUES U.S. CENSUS			
Housing Data	Porter	Pike Co.	PA
Median Value Owner-Occupied, 2000	\$130,600	\$118,300	\$97,000
Median Value Owner-Occupied, 1990	\$103,600	\$117,700	\$69,700
Median Value Owner-Occupied, 1990, inflation adjusted to 2000	\$136,545	\$155,129	\$91,865
% Change 1990 - 2000 inflation adjusted	-4.4%	-23.7%	5.6%

Housing Structural and Vacancy Characteristics

The *Housing Structural and Vacancy Characteristics Table* provides data for the Year 2000 on the types of housing units in the Township and the occupancy of the units.

- The Township’s housing stock is dominated by single-family detached dwellings.

HOUSING STRUCTURAL AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS U. S. CENSUS						
	Porter		Pike		PA (1,000s)	
1990 total housing units	872		30,852		4,938	
1990 occupied housing units	71 – 8.1%		10,536		4,496	
2000 total housing units	926		34,681		5,250	
2000 occupied housing units	168 – 18.1%		17,433		4,777	
2000 Housing units in structure	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 unit detached	895	96.8%	27,986	80.7%	2,935	55.9%
1 unit attached	5	0.5%	697	2.0%	940	17.9%
multi-family	9	0.9%	872	2.5%	1,111	21.2%
mobile homes, trailer, other	16	1.7%	5,126	14.8%	263	5.0%
Average household size (persons)						
1990	2.30		2.62		2.57	
2000	2.27		2.63		2.48	
Average family size (persons)						
1990	2.81		3.03		3.10	
2000	2.65		3.06		3.04	
2000 Housing Tenure	#	%	#	%	#	%
total housing units	926	100.0%	34,681	100.0%	5,250	100.0%
occupied housing units	168	18.1%	17,433	50.3%	4,777	91.0%
total vacant units	758	81.9%	17,278	49.7%	473	9.0%
seasonal/recreation use	725	78.3%	15,350	44.3%	148	2.8%
other vacant units	33	3.6%	1,928	5.6%	325	6.2%
2000 occupied housing units	#	%	#	%	#	%
total occupied units	168	100.0%	17,433	100.0%	4,777	100.0%
owner occupied units	149	88.7%	14,775	84.8%	3,406	71.3%
renter occupied units	19	11.3%	2,658	15.2%	1,371	28.7%

- Nine multi-family housing units accounted for only 0.9% of the total housing stock in the Township which was significantly lower than in the Commonwealth where urban units comprise much of the total. Multi-family dwellings often provide a more affordable type of housing.
- Additionally, 16, or 1.7% of the total units, were mobile homes (often more affordable), trailers or other dwelling types compared to about 15% in the County and 5% in the State.



Cabins at Lake Minisink

- Occupied housing units in the Township totaled 168 in 2000, only 18.1% of the total. The owners occupied 149 or 88.7% of the units and renters 19 or 11.3% of the units.
- The number of dwellings for seasonal or recreation use in the Township remained high at 78%, the highest in the County, although the number of such homes declined between 1990 and 2000 in all municipalities in the County except Dingman Township.
- The 480 cabins on state forest land are included in the *seasonal or recreation use* category.

SECOND HOMES U.S. CENSUS	1990		2000		% change (’90 - ’00)
	1990	% of Units	2000	% of Units	
Blooming Grove Twp.	2,227	72%	1,677	51%	-25%
Delaware Township	1,698	57%	993	29%	-42%
Dingman Township	2,368	57%	2,435	43%	3%
Greene Township	1,368	53%	1,349	49%	-1%
Lackawaxen Township	1,986	61%	1,862	50%	-6%
Lehman Township	2,647	67%	1,762	38%	-33%
Matamoras Borough	14	2%	6	1%	-57%
Milford Borough	21	4%	18	3%	-14%
Milford Township	79	14%	41	7%	-48%
Palmyra Township	2,841	73%	2,337	61%	-18%
Porter Township	796	92%	724	78%	-9%
Shohola Township	2,180	79%	2,054	67%	-6%
Westfall Township	144	24%	87	8%	-40%
Pike County	18,351	60%	15,350	44%	-16%
PA (1,000s)	144,700	3%	148,443	3%	3%

Housing Affordability in the Township

Housing affordability is a complex issue related to the unique mix of housing types, real estate demand, housing values, and household incomes in the community. In Porter Township and Pike County, the number of residents commuting to work in nearby metropolitan areas also adds to the housing affordability mix. These commuters, who have often recently moved to the County, are employed in more lucrative jobs than residents who are employed

DRAFT

HOUSING MARKET CONTRAST	Bergen County	Pike County
Median Household Income	\$65,241	\$44,608
Median Home Value	\$250,000	\$118,000
Median Property Taxes / % of Income	\$5,499 8%	\$1,915 4%

Bergen County Comparison (Year 2000)

locally. This higher income, coupled with the high value of homes sold in the metropolitan area, add to the cost of real estate in Pike County. These *equity exiles* can afford to pay more for housing and the demand they drive increases housing values beyond the level of affordability for many Township residents relying on the local job market. The *Bergen County Comparison Figure* puts the local versus metropolitan differences into perspective.

The *Housing Affordability Data Table* also includes 2000 Census information to provide an indication of the affordability of housing in the Township.

- In Township a significant proportion of home owning households and renting households had Year 2000 housing costs which exceed the *thirty percent rule* for household income and housing expense indicating a housing affordability problem.
- It is also important to remember that the data does not account for the dramatic increases in real estate values since 2000 which likely have added to the affordability problem.
- In addition, the recent enactment of the State Uniform Construction Code has, while aimed at ensuring the safety and durability of construction, added to the overall cost of home construction.

	% Single-family	% Duplex	% Multi-family	% Mobile Homes RVs	Median Housing Value	Median Gross Rent	Median Hsehold Income	% Owner Hsehlds home exp >30% of Income	% Hsehlds with rent >30% of Income
Porter	96.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	\$130,600	\$940	\$38,125	14.6%	45.0%
Pike	80.7%	2.0%	3.5%	14.8%	\$118,300	\$701	\$44,608	29.2%	39.6%
PA	55.9%	17.9%	21.1%	5.0%	\$97,000	\$531	\$40,106	22.8%	35.5%

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

Affordability - A Regional Issue

The percentage of cost burdened homeowners and renters in the Township is high. However, the type and price of housing available in any municipality is largely market driven and beyond a municipality’s direct control. Local municipalities must recognize that housing needs cannot be addressed entirely at the local level. In fact, with the exception of ensuring that land use and building regulations are reasonable in terms of affecting costs, small municipalities can do little to manage housing affordability which is so dependent on regional economic real estate market factors. In addition, municipalities can take steps to encourage innovative forms of housing that meet the community’s needs and satisfy the market; age restricted housing is a good example.

DRAFT**Housing Stock**

The housing stock in the Township appears to be healthy in terms of condition, but is somewhat lacking in multi-family units. This may be due in large part to the high demand for single-family housing, high land values, and problem of providing adequate sewage disposal.

Housing Programs

The Township must look to the Wayne County Housing Authority and their contacts with private affordable housing organizations to meet the specific housing needs of lower income residents. Housing Authority assistance is necessary to ensure resident access to publically funded housing development, rent assistance and housing rehabilitation programs. Pike County currently contracts with the Wayne County Housing Authority for federal housing services. The Pike County Comprehensive Plan suggests that the County *determine whether a separate Pike County housing agency, such as a Housing Authority or Community Housing Development Organization, should be created to identify housing needs and issues, identify and/or institute programs to meet the housing needs of Pike County residents, and facilitate resident use of those programs.*

FUTURE PLANNING POLICIES

Overview

Future planning and policy recommendations pertaining to housing are intended to ensure that the Townships accommodate projected housing unit growth while maintaining adequate open land, provide for a diverse and affordable mix of housing types, and maintain a sound housing stock.

Policies

Policies:

- Promote mixed-use development that would accommodate various dwelling types in proximity to commercial and civic services.
- Provide for a variety of housing types, including single-family attached and multi-family dwellings, in order to accommodate individuals and families of various income levels.
- Review land use controls in terms of standards not directly linked to public health and safety which increase housing costs.
- Provide for age-restricted housing in proximity to services to accommodate seniors.
- Investigate ways to bring relief to cost burdened households (owner and renters).
- Permit a mix of lot sizes within residential developments to encourage diversity of housing structures and styles.
- Encourage rehabilitation of substandard housing.
- Cooperate with area municipalities and the County to plan for housing needs regionally and as housing needs are identified consider the development of joint housing plans with neighboring municipalities.

DRAFT

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Overview Implementation of the housing plan proposes actions aimed at supporting existing residents, accommodating future housing needs, and providing a variety of housing types and affordability levels. Housing goals can be accomplished through the following initiatives:

Zoning Ordinance SALDO Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance provisions intended to implement the policies and recommendations:

- Promote the use of conservation design and development incentives such as density bonuses as a means of providing more affordable housing.
- Consider providing some incentives (density or design) for developers who provide age restricted and/or affordable housing.
- Allow multi-family housing where compatible with surrounding land uses, with access to transportation corridors, where adequate community water supply and community sewage disposal are provided by the developer.
- Consider the use of transferrable development rights to enable the shift of density from more remote parcels to zoning districts allowing higher residential density.
- Make road width and other construction standards in the SALDO reasonable in terms of meeting safety and durability requirements without adding unnecessary costs to housing.

Housing Programs Additional measures intended to implement the policies and recommendations are as follows:

- Support the housing recommendations of the Wayne County Housing Authority (which currently serves Pike County) relative to subsidized housing programs for low and moderate income families and ensure area residents receive fair consideration for available programs.
- Encourage Pike County to assess the need and benefit of a County authority or agency (as opposed to contracting with the Wayne County Housing Authority) to address housing needs.

Property Maintenance Consider the adoption of a property maintenance code with reasonable public health, safety and welfare standards to ensure the structural integrity of dwellings, prevent dilapidation and preclude negative effects on the community.