CITY OF PITTSBURGH
Office of Management & Budget, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan

For Submission to HUD for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities For Persons With AIDS Programs

For Submission to HUD on:
July 1, 2019

William Peduto,
Honorable Mayor
Table of Contents

Executive Summary .................................................................................................................................................4
  • ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b) ........................................................................4

The Process..........................................................................................................................................................31
  • PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b) ........................................................................31
  • PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l) ...........................................................................32
  • PR-15 Citizen Participation .....................................................................................................................54

Needs Assessment .............................................................................................................................................61
  • NA-05 Overview .........................................................................................................................................61
  • NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c) ...............................................................62
  • NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2) ........................................73
  • NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2) .......................77
  • NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2) ............................81
  • NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2) ................................................83
  • NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b) ..........................................................................................................86
  • NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c) ...................................................................................91
  • NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d) .......................................................97
  • NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f) ..............................................101

Housing Market Analysis .....................................................................................................................................104
  • MA-05 Overview .........................................................................................................................................104
  • MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2) ...........................................................................105
  • MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a) .........................................................107
  • MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a) ..............................................110
  • MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b) ....................................................................................114
  • MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c) ............................................................................118
• MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d) .................................................................................................................. 122
• MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e) ............................................................................................................................ 126
• MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f) ......................................................................................... 127
• MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion ......................................................................................................................... 134
• MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households – 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2) ............................................................................................................ 136
• MA-65 Hazard Mitigation – 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3) ....................................................................................................................... 137

Strategic Plan ....................................................................................................................................................................................... 138

• SP-05 Overview .................................................................................................................................................................................. 138
• SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1) .................................................................................................................................................. 140
• SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2) ......................................................................................................................................................... 147
• SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b) ............................................................................................................................ 153
• SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c) ........................................................................................................ 187
• SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h) .............................................................................................................................. 188
• SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d) ............................................................................................................................................. 194
• SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i) .......................................................................................................................................... 198
• SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j) .................................................................................................................................................... 201
• SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230 ................................................................................................................................................................. 205

Expected Resources ................................................................................................................................................................................ 207

• AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2) ........................................................................................................................................ 207
• Projects ............................................................................................................................................................................................... 222
• AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d) ............................................................................................................................................................... 222
• AP-38 Project Summary .................................................................................................................................................................. 225
• AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f) ..................................................................................................................................... 243

Affordable Housing ................................................................................................................................................................................. 247

• AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g) ........................................................................................................................................... 247
- AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h) ................................................................. 248
- AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i) ................. 252
- AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.220 (l)(3) ................................................................. 256
- AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j) .............................................. 257
- AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k) ................................................................ 259

Program Specific Requirements ............................................................................. 267

PART VII. EXHIBITS

- SF 424 Form
- Certifications
- Citizen Participation
  - Group Meetings
  - City Departments Meetings
  - Other Stakeholders Meetings
  - Phone Interviews
  - Community Meetings/Public Hearings
  - Second Public Hearing
  - Residents and Agency/Organization Surveys
- Fair Housing Documentation
- Resale Policy
- Amended Citizen Participation Plan
Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania is an entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) for the following Federal programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG),
- HOME Investment Partnership (HOME),
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

In compliance with the HUD regulations, the City of Pittsburgh has prepared this FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan for the period of April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2025. This Five Year Consolidated Plan is a strategic plan for the implementation of the City's Federal Programs for housing, community and economic development, the homeless population, and persons with HIV/AIDS within the City of Pittsburgh.

The City has established the following FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan Strategies for the next five (5) year period:

- Housing Strategy
- Homeless Strategy
- Other Special Needs Strategy
- Community Development Strategy
The Five Year Consolidated Plan outlines the specific initiatives the City will undertake to address its needs and objectives by promoting:

- the improvements of City infrastructure;
- the rehabilitation and construction of decent, safe, and sanitary housing;
- affordable housing;
- homeownership programs;
- a suitable living environment;
- the improvement of public service programs;
- the expansion of economic opportunities;
- the removal of slums and blighting conditions;
- fair housing; and
- principally benefitting low- and moderate-income persons.

The Five Year Consolidated Plan is a collaborative effort of the City of Pittsburgh, the community at large, social service agencies/organizations, housing providers, community development agencies/organizations, and economic development agencies/organizations. The planning process was accomplished through a series of public meetings, stakeholder interviews, resident surveys, statistical data, and review of the City's Comprehensive Plan and other community plans.

Maps:

The following maps illustrate the demographic characteristics of the City of Pittsburgh:

- Population Density by Census Tract
- Percent White Population by Census Tract
- Percent Minority Population by Census Tract
- Total Housing Units by Census Tract
- Total Housing Units by Block Points & Census Tracts
- Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract
- Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract
- Percent Vacant Housing Units by Census Tract
- Percent Population Age 65+ by Census Tract
- Low/Moderate Income Percentage by Block Group
- Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group
- Section 8 Housing by Census Tract
- Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh Properties with Minority Overlays by Block Group
• Low/Moderate Income with Minority and LIHTC Overlays by Block Group
• Commercial Hot Spots
Total Housing Units by Tracts
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Legend
Housing Units Density
- High: 4320
- Low: 0

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary


Total Housing Units by Census Tract
Total Housing Units by Block Points and Tracts
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Legend
Block Point Housing Units
- 0 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 630

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary


Total Housing Units by Block Points & Census Tracts
Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units by Tract
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Legend
Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units
- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 75%
- 75.1% - 100%

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary
-Tract Number

Percent Renter Occupied Housing Units by Tract
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Legend
Percent Renter Occupied Housing Units
- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 75.1% - 100%
- 40.1% - 60%

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary


Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract
Percent Vacant Housing Units by Census Tract

Legend
Percent Vacant Housing Units
- 0% - 5%
- 5.1% - 10%
- 10.1% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 100%

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary
Tract Number

Percent Population Age 65 and Over by Tract
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Legend
Percent Population Age 65 and Over
- 0% - 5%
- 5.1% - 15%
- 15.1% - 25%
- 25.1% - 35%
- 35.1% - 100%

City Boundary
Tracts Boundary


Percent Population Age 65+ by Census Tract
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME BLOCK GROUPS

LEGEND:
- Census Tracts
- Low/Mod Income Population By Block Group
- Rivers
- Block Groups
  - Less Than 51% LMI
  - Greater Than 51% LMI

Low/Moderate Income Percentage by Block Group
Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
SECTION 8 POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

LEGEND:
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups

Housing Choice Voucher Holders
By Census Tract

0-11
12-40
41-84
85-142
143-250

Section 8 Housing by Census Tract
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
LMI, MINORITY, AND HACP HOUSING LOCATIONS

LEGEND:
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups

Low/Mod Income Population
By Block Group
- Less Than 51% LMI
- Greater Than 51% LMI
- Greater Than 44% Minority

HACP Housing
Community Type
- Elderly
- Elderly
- Disabled
- Family

Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh Properties with Minority Overlays by Block Group
Low/Moderate Income with Minority and LIHTC Overlays by Block Group
Commercial Hot Spots

Legend
Commercial Hot Spots
High Density
Low Density

Commercial Place
City Boundary
Tracts Boundary

Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA


Commercial Hot Spots
Available Funds

The following financial resources are included in the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan which anticipates funding to be received to address the Strategies and Goals identified in the City of Pittsburgh’s FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan. The City of Pittsburgh will receive the following Federal funds during the FY 2020 program year:

- **FY 2020 CDBG Allocation** - $14,239,211.00
- **CDBG Program Income** - $3,000,000.00
- **FY 2020 HOME Allocation** - $2,320,553.00
- **HOME Program Income** - $400,000.00
- **FY 2020 ESG Allocation** - $1,216,133.00
- **FY 2020 HOPWA Allocation** - $1,140,292.00
- **Total Funds**: $22,316,189.00

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

Overview

The purpose of City of Pittsburgh’s FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan is to serve as a consolidated planning document, an application, and a strategic plan for the City. The following are strategies, priority needs, objectives, and goals that have been identified for the five-year period of FY 2020 through FY 2024:

**Housing Strategy (High Priority)**

**Priority Need:** There is a need to improve the quality of the housing stock in the City by increasing the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for homeowners, renters, and homebuyers, which is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons and families.

**Objective:** Improve, preserve, and expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons and households that is decent, safe, sound, and accessible.

**Goals:** The following housing goals are:

- **HSS-1 Homeownership** - Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.

- **HSS-2 Housing Construction** - Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.
- **HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.
- **HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to landlords to rehabilitate housing units and support new residential development for rent to low- and moderate-income tenants.
- **HSS-5 Rental Assistance** - Provide for utilities, deposits, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization** - Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.
- **HSS-7 Fair Housing** - Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

**Homeless Strategy (High Priority)**

**Priority Need:** There is a need for housing and support services for homeless persons and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

**Objective:** Improve the living conditions and support services available for homeless persons, families, and those who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

**Goals:** The following homeless goals are:

- **HMS-1 Operation/Support** - Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
- **HMS-3 Housing** - Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.
- **HMS-4 Permanent Housing** - Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.

**Other Special Needs Strategy (High Priority)**

There is a continuing need for affordable housing, services, and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.

**Objective:** Improve the living conditions and services for those residents with other special needs, including the disabled population.

**Goals:** The following special needs goals are:
• **SNS-1 Housing** - Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

• **SNS-2 Social Services** - Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.

• **SNS-3 Accessibility** - Promote and assist in making reasonable accommodations and accessibility improvements in housing for homeowners and renters, and bring public facilities and infrastructure into compliance with Federal, State, and local Laws.

**Community Development Strategy (High Priority)**

**Priority Needs:** There is a need to improve the public and community facilities, infrastructure, public social/welfare services, food program, public safety, clearance, and the quality of life for all residents throughout the City.

**Objective:** Improve the community facilities, infrastructure, public services, and public safety, along with the elimination of blighting influences in the City of Pittsburgh.

**Goals:** The following community development goals are:

• **CDS-1 Community Facilities** - Improve the parks, recreational facilities, trails, bikeways, and all public and community facilities in the City.

• **CDS-2 Infrastructure** - Improve the public infrastructure through rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction of streets, sidewalks, bridges, curbs, walkways, waterlines, sewer lines, storm drainage, sanitary sewers, handicap accessibility improvements/removal of architectural barriers, etc.

• **CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements** - Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.

• **CDS-4 Public Services** - Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.

• **CDS-5 Food Programs** - Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.

• **CDS-6 Public Safety** - Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.

• **CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition** - Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.
• **CDS-8 Community Based Organizations** - Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.

• **CDS-9 Transportation** - Encourage the public transit authority and carriers to address the needs of low-income persons and families and the disabled to have access to employment, health care, and shopping.

**Economic Development Strategy (High Priority)**

**Priority Need:** There is a need to increase employment, job training, technical assistance, workforce development, and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents in the City.

**Objective:** Improve and expand employment opportunities in the City for low- and moderate-income persons and households.

**Goals:** The following economic development goals are:

- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development, employment, and job training services for the unemployed and underemployed persons, including summer youth programs.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.
- **EDS-3 Redevelopment Program** - Plan and promote the development, redevelopment and revitalization of economically distressed areas of the City.
- **EDS-4 Infrastructure** - Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other infrastructure improvements to support new economic development projects.

**Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy (High Priority)**

**Priority Need:** There is a continuing need for sound planning, administration, management, and oversight of Federal, State, and local funded programs.

**Objective:** Provide sound and professional planning, administration, oversight and management of Federal, State, and local funded programs and activities.

**Goals:** The following administration, planning, and management goals are:

- **AMS-1 Overall Coordination** - Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, the five year consolidated plan,
substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental reviews and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

- **AMS-2 Special Studies/Management** - Provide and promote funds to assist with the development of special studies, plans, and management activities related to these activities.

- **AMS-3 Fair Housing** - Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh.

### 3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Pittsburgh has a good performance record with HUD. The City regularly meets the performance standards established by HUD. Each year the City prepares its Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). This report is submitted within ninety (90) days after the start of the new program year. Copies of the CAPER are available for review at the City of Pittsburgh’s Community Development Division in the Office of Management and Budget. Also located on the City of Pittsburgh Community Development Division website ([https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents](https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents)).

The FY 2018 CAPER, which was the fourth CAPER for the FY 2015-2019 Five Year Consolidated Plan, was approved by HUD in IDIS on August 14, 2019. In the FY 2018 CAPER, the City of Pittsburgh expended 100% of its CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The three (3) year Low/Mod Benefit was 99.31%. The City expended 5.77% of its funds during the FY 2018 CAPER period on public service, which is below the statutory maximum of 15%. The City expended 15.55% of its funds during this CAPER period on Planning and Administration, which is below the statutory maximum of 20%. The City has met the required 1.5 maximum drawdown ratio with a drawdown ratio of 1.03.

The HOME program is also being administered in a timely manner and in accordance with applicable activity limitations and match requirements. The City of Pittsburgh met its HOME Match requirements for the FY 2018 Program. The City of Pittsburgh has an excess of matching funds in the amount of $9,258,078.99 for the HOME Program.

The ESG Program is also being administered in a timely manner and in accordance with applicable activity limitations and match requirements. The City has met its ESG Match Requirements for the FY 2018 Program. A separate ESG CAPER was submitted for FY 2018 on June 26, 2019 in the Sage HMIS Reporting System.

The HOPWA Program is also being administered in a timely manner and in accordance with applicable activity limitations. A separate HOPWA CAPER was submitted on June 29, 2019 to the HOPWA@hud.gov email address.
4. **Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The City of Pittsburgh has followed its Citizen Participation Plan in the planning and preparation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan. The City held five (5) community meetings (Needs Public Hearings) in the East, West, Central, South, and North sections of the City. The following community meetings were held:

- **November 12, 2019 – North at 6:00 PM** – CCAC Foerster Student Center, Auditorium and Lobby Area, 80 Ridge Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15212
- **November 13, 2019 – West at 6:00 PM** – Sheraden HAL (Senior) Center, 720 Sherwood Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15204
- **November 14, 2019 – Central at 6:00 PM** – John P. Robin Civic Building, 200 Ross Street, 1st Floor Conference Room, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- **November 19, 2019 – East at 6:00 PM** – Kingsley Association, 6435 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206
- **November 20, 2019 – South at 6:00 PM** – Carnegie Library – Carrick, 1811 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

These five (5) community meetings (Needs Public Hearings) provided the residents, agencies, and organizations with the opportunity to discuss the City’s CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs and to provide suggestions for future CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs priorities and activities. The City as part of the Central Community Meeting/Needs Public Hearing had the meeting stream live on “Facebook Live.” The City of Pittsburgh advertised in two (2) local newspapers, flyers, and on social media. The ad appeared in the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" on Wednesday, October 23, 2019 and in "The New Pittsburgh Courier" on Wednesday, October 23, 2019.

The City of Pittsburgh Office of Management and Budget, Community Development Division maintains a mailing list for its CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs and sends out copies of its public hearing notices and meetings concerning the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs. Notices were also sent to all agencies/organizations and individuals who have participated in previous programs and activities.

The City developed the plans based on resident input, the information obtained from agencies, organizations, Urban Redevelopment Authority, Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, and meetings with other City staff and departments.

The "Draft" Plans were on display for a 30-day period beginning Friday, May 22, 2020. The availability for review of the "draft plans" were advertised in the local newspapers and on social media and the plan was online display at the City of Pittsburgh’s website: [https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents](https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents).
The City of Pittsburgh advertised in two local newspapers and social media for the Second Public Hearing. The ad appeared on Wednesday, May 20, 2020 in the "The New Pittsburgh Courier" and on Thursday, May 21, 2020 in the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette." The Virtual Public Hearing was held on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 5:00 PM on the City’s Facebook Live page, allowing residents the opportunity to give their input on the draft version of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice before the submission of the Plans to HUD on June 30, 2020. The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice were on public display for a 30-day period beginning May 22, 2020.

A resident survey was prepared and advertised to residents through January 31, 2020. A copy was placed on the City’s website and sent to local agencies/organizations. The results of the resident survey were used to help determine the strategies and goals. A more detailed analysis and description of the citizen participation process is contained in Section PR-15, “Citizen Participation.”

5. **Summary of public comments**

The City held five (5) community meetings (Needs Public Hearings) in the East, West, Central, South, and North sections of the City. The following community meetings were held:

- **November 12, 2019 – North at 6:00 PM** – CCAC Foerster Student Center, Auditorium and Lobby Area, 80 Ridge Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15212
- **November 13, 2019 – West at 6:00 PM** – Sheraden HAL (Senior) Center, 720 Sherwood Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15204
- **November 14, 2019 – Central at 6:00 PM** – John P. Robin Civic Building, 200 Ross Street, 1st Floor Conference Room, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- **November 19, 2019 – East at 6:00 PM** – Kingsley Association, 6435 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15206
- **November 20, 2019 – South at 6:00 PM** – Carnegie Library – Carrick, 1811 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15210

Public Comments received at the community meetings are included in the attachments at the end of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice were placed on public display from May 22, 2020 to June 22, 2020. A Virtual Public Hearing was held on June 16, 2020. Comments that were received at this Public Hearing and during the display period are included in the attachments at the end of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.
The Citizen Participation section includes the newspaper ads, meeting flyers, social media postings, the sign-in sheets, and the summary of the minutes from the public hearings.

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

All comments and suggestions that were received to date, have been accepted and incorporated into the planning document.

7. **Summary**

The main goals of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan are to:

- improve the living conditions of all residents in the City of Pittsburgh;
- create a suitable and sustainable living environment;
- create affordable housing for City residents;
- promote fair housing choice throughout the City; and
- to address the housing and community development needs of the City’s residents.

The Five Year Consolidated Planning process requires that the City prepare in a single document its strategies and goals to address housing needs; establish and maintain a suitable living environment; and to encourage economic opportunities for every resident. The City will use the Five Year Consolidated Plan goals to allocate CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds over the next five (5) years and to provide direction to its strategic partners, participating agencies, and stakeholder organizations to address the housing and community development needs of the low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Pittsburgh. HUD will evaluate the City’s performance based on the goals established in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The display period started on Friday, May 22, 2020 through Monday, June 22, 2020 for a 30 day display period. The City put the draft Plans on its website, available at the following URL: [https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents](https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents). A virtual public hearing was held on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 5:00 PM to discuss the proposed activities and solicit citizen comments on the Plans. Upon completion of the 30-day comment period, the City of Pittsburgh submitted the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Pittsburgh Office on Tuesday, June 30, 2020.
8. FY 2020 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs Budget

The City of Pittsburgh proposes to undertake the following activities with the FY 2020 CDBG Grant, CDBG Program income, HOME Grant, HOME Program Income, ESG Grant, and HOPWA Grant funds:

**FY 2020 CDBG Budget:**
- City Council Projects/Activities - $760,000.00
- City Planning Activities - $50,000.00
- Commission on Human Relations - $100,000.00
- Human Resources and Civil Service Commission Projects/Activities - $300,000.00
- Mayor’s Office Projects/Activities - $175,000.00
- Mobility & Infrastructure - $200,000.00
- Office of Management and Budget - $1,930,000.00
- Parks and Recreation - $750,000.00
- Permits, Licenses, and Inspections - $2,838,200.00
- PW - Bureau of Facilities - $2,080,000.00
- Urban Redevelopment Authority - $7,316,800.00
- Unallocated - $739,211.00

**FY 2020 HOME Budget:**
- HOME Program Administration - $272,055.00
- CHDO Operating - $100,000.00
- Affordable & Workforce Rental Housing - $1,688,498.00
- Affordable & Workforce For Sale Housing - $300,000.00
- Rental Housing Development & Improvement Program (RHDIP) - $320,000.00
- Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund (PHCF) - $40,000.00

**FY 2020 ESG Budget:**
- Emergency Solutions Grant - $1,216,133.00

**FY 2020 HOPWA Budget:**
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS - $1,140,292.00

Total CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Budgets = $22,316,189.00
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 FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG Administrator</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPWA Administrator</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME Administrator</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG Administrator</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community Development Division of the City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget is the overall administering agency for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Programs. The City of Pittsburgh has a sub-recipient agreement with the URA of Pittsburgh to administer the HOME Program. The City of Pittsburgh has a sub-recipient agreement with the Jewish Health Care Foundation to administer the HOPWA Program. The Community Development Division prepares the Five Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Environmental Review Records (ERRs), and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER), processes pay requests, monitors contracts, and oversees the programs on a day to day basis. In addition, the City has a private planning consulting firm to provide technical assistance to the City on an as needed basis.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Contact Person: Mr. Whitney Finnstrom, Senior Manager
Community Development Division
Address: 200 Ross Street, 2nd Floor Pittsburgh, Pa 15219
Phone: 412-255-2211
Fax: 412-393-0151
E-Mail: whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
Website: https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/cd
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

During the planning of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City of Pittsburgh consulted with different departments of the City of Pittsburgh, the URA of the City of Pittsburgh, the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, social service agencies/organizations, housing agencies/organizations, community development agencies/organizations, economic development agencies/organization, Jewish Health Care Foundation, advocacy organizations, and the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care.

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(l)).

The City of Pittsburgh works with the following agencies to enhance coordination:

- **Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh** - oversees the HOME program, other non-federally funded housing programs and economic development programs.
- **Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh** - Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, improvements to public housing communities, the Choice Neighborhood Program, and scattered site housing developments.
- **Social Services Agencies/Organizations** - funds to improve services to low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Pittsburgh.
- **Housing Providers** - funds to rehab and develop affordable housing, funds to assist in homeownership, funds to improve housing options for low- and moderate-income families and individuals, and funds to make accessibility improvements.
- **Allegheny County Department of Human Services** - oversees the Continuum of Care.
- **Jewish Health Care Foundation** - oversees the HOPWA program.

As part of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG application planning process, local agencies/organizations are invited to submit proposals for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds for eligible activities. These groups participate in the planning process by attending the public hearings, consultation via phone and/or email, and submission of funding applications.
Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care was awarded $19,690,185.00 for its Tier 1 FY 2019 Continuum of Care Application. The following is a breakdown of the Tier 1 awards:

- **Rapid Re-Housing**: $4,571,256.00
- **Permanent Supportive Housing**: $13,042,364.00
- **Supportive Service Only (SSO)**: $68,761.00
- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)**: $351,192.00
- **Planning**: $622,015.00
- **Unified Funding Agency (UFA)**: $622,015.00
- **Reallocated SSO Expansion**: $412,582.00
- **Total**: $19,690,185.00

The City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are committed to working with the Continuum of Care to determine the allocation of ESG program funds each year, develop the performance and evaluation standards for activities, and developing the policies and procedures related to the administration and operation of HMIS. The past experience of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) has served as a baseline for this partnership. Representatives of the City and County serve on the Continuum of Care Board and attend the meetings regularly. In addition, the City and County are on the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) subcommittee of the CoC, and are Board Members of the Homeless Advisory Board, which oversees the strategy of the Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care is consulted for each jurisdiction's Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans.

Moving forward, the City will continue to consult with the Continuum of Care to determine broad funding priorities to assist homeless persons. The CoC is part of the decision-making process for the development of the ESG program. The City works with the Continuum of Care by using its performance standards for projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, including reviewing the standards that the CoC has established for their sub grantees. They established CoC standards, which are applicable and easily transferrable to ESG projects and activities, are used in an effort to apply a standard set of criteria for various homeless programs. The City of Pittsburgh also works with the CoC, through their representatives on the Homeless Advisory Board, to evaluate the outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds. Lastly, the City continues to work with the CoC to develop policies, and procedures for the administration and operation of the HMIS.
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

ESG funds are divided by the PA-600 CoC Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC between Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Both the City and County, through their participation in the CoC, jointly discuss how ESG funds will be utilized and they participate in the evaluation process of sub-recipients. The City and County announce the availability of funds through advertising and notifying potential applicants from an existing list of providers. Once proposals are received they are catalogued by agency, dollar request, and types of activities. The Evaluation Committee reviews the proposals to determine funding levels. The funding is divided between Rapid Re-Housing, Prevention, and other ESG allowable expenditures, such as Emergency Shelters and HMIS.

In addition, other state funds are utilized for prevention, with the focus on threat of Children and Youth Services (CYS) involvement, if families lose their housing. The CoC Committee establishes priorities, reviews and monitors programs and goals for the CoC, and any changes under Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH). The City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are both part of the CoC Committee. The Evaluation Committee reviews and ranks all new projects and outcome data from HMIS/APRs for renewal of project funding. The committee meets as necessary to make recommendations on renewal and the ranking of new projects. These recommendations are then reviewed and voted on by the entire Homeless Advisory Board. The Homeless Advisory Board (HAB) receives quarterly updates on data from HMIS. The committee will meet more frequently, if needed. ESG providers, the City of Pittsburgh, Penn Hills, McKeesport, CoC providers, the Veterans Administration, United Way, Mental Health providers, and Allegheny County Department of Human Services are all members of the Evaluation Committee. The ranking process is approved by the CoC and Evaluation Committee and meetings are held with all parties prior to the application process. Each renewal project is evaluated on their performance in utilization of beds/units, meeting HUD performance standards for transitional housing, supportive housing, permanent supportive housing, employment, and maintaining income from the last Annual Performance Report (APR), which is reviewed for each project. Each applicant has an opportunity to comment on their specific performance. The report with comments on the project is given to the Evaluation Committee for review. The Evaluation Committee reviews each report card and APR data to score each project. Combined scores are based upon serving the chronically homeless, type of housing, and performance.

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a mandated computer system implemented to track homeless consumers through the Continuum of Care System and provide the continuum with an unduplicated count of those experiencing homelessness within Allegheny County. The Allegheny County system is linked to the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (ACDHS) eCAPS system that tracks the delivery of human services within the county. ACDHS staff are both the HMIS and CoC Lead Agency. As a part of the ACDHS oversight, the HMIS
falls under the strict guidelines and requirements of county government that includes an assigned compliance officer. Privacy and security plans are reviewed at least yearly or as needed. HIPAA standards have been reviewed and revised based upon new requirements. Sub-recipients and ACDHS staff are required to have a quarterly review of data and report issues to the service desk. ACDHS staff works closely with the technical side of HMIS to ensure that policies and procedures are in place. Issues related to data quality are resolved within a timely manner. Providers with many missing values or errors are provided technical assistance.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>URA Of Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redevelopment Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Financial Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grantee Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization Type</th>
<th>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead-based Paint Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Housing Authority Of The City Of Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The URA was consulted for the housing, economic needs, market analysis, anti-poverty, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Public Housing Needs  
Fair Housing |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh was consulted for affordable housing, public housing needs, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum Of Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  
Services-homeless  
Services - Victims  
Other government - County  
Other government - Local  
Regional organization  
Planning organization  
Correctional Facilities |

| 3. What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Homelessness Strategy  
Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  
Homeless Needs - Families with children  
Homelessness Needs - Veterans  
Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Community Development Strategy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care was consulted for the housing and homeless needs in the City and the CoC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Allegheny County Dept. Of Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Elderly Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other government - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correctional Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Homelessness Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Families with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Allegheny County Department of Human Services was consulted for the homeless and non-homeless special needs in the City and the CoC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Commission On Human Relations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Commission on Human Relations of the City of Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special Needs, Market Analysis, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Urban League Of Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing  
Services - Housing  
Services-Education  
Services-Employment  
Service-Fair Housing  
Regional organization  
Planning organization |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need Assessment  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
Economic Development  
Market Analysis  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Community Development Strategy |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | The Urban League of Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special Needs, Economic Development Priorities, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>DON Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing  
Services - Housing  
Services-Persons with Disabilities  
Services-Education  
Services-Employment  
Service-Fair Housing  
Regional organization  
Planning organization |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need Assessment  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
Economic Development  
Market Analysis  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Fair Housing |
<p>| <strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong> | DON Service was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special Needs, Economic Development Priorities, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Financial Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>The Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group was consulted for the Housing, Economic Development, Market Analysis, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Fair Housing Partnership Of Greater Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>The Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh was consulted for the Fair Housing Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Casa San Jose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
Economic Development  
Market Analysis  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Community Development Strategy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Casa San Jose was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special, Economic Development, and Anti-poverty Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Jewish Healthcare Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing  
Services - Housing  
Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  
Services-Health  
Services - Victims  
Regional organization  
Planning organization  
Foundation |
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
HOPWA Strategy  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Community Development Strategy |
| How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | The Jewish Healthcare Foundation was consulted for the Housing Needs, Non-homeless Special Needs, and HOPWA priorities in the City. |
| Agency/Group/Organization | Action Housing, Inc. |
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Housing  
Services - Housing  
Services-homeless  
Regional organization  
Planning organization |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead-based Paint Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Needs - Families with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Housing, Inc. was consulted for the Housing, Homeless Prevention, and Market Analysis Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>City of Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Housing</td>
<td>Services-Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Children</td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Elderly Persons</td>
<td>Services-Elderly Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Health</td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Education</td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Victims</td>
<td>Services - Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers</td>
<td>Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide</td>
<td>Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas</td>
<td>Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources</td>
<td>Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency - Emergency Management</td>
<td>Agency - Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning organization</td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grantee Department</td>
<td>Grantee Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Employer</td>
<td>Major Employer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Housing Need Assessment  
Lead-based Paint Strategy  
Homelessness Strategy  
Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  
Homeless Needs - Families with children  
Homeless Needs - Veterans  
Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
HOPWA Strategy  
Economic Development  
Market Analysis  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Fair Housing |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning, Public Works, Parks &amp; Recreation, Mobility and Infrastructure, and Office of Management and Budget was consulted for the housing, homeless, other special needs, community development, economic development, and fair housing priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Jewish Family and Community Services – Refugee &amp; Immigrant Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Agency/Group/Organization Type | Services - Housing  
Regional organization  
Planning organization  
Refugee & Immigrant Services |

| What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | Non-Homeless Special Needs  
Anti-poverty Strategy  
Community Development Strategy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Jewish Family and Community Services was consulted for Non-Homeless Special Needs, Anti-poverty, and Community Development Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Bethlehem Haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Shelter, Homeless Shelter, and Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Families with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Bethlehem Haven was consulted for Homeless Needs and Anti-poverty Strategy in the City and the CoC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Project Silk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LGBTQIA+ Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Project Silk was consulted for Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty, Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Habitat For Humanity Of Greater Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Habitat for Humanity of Greater Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing and Anti-poverty needs in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Neighborhood Allies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Neighborhood Allies was consulted for the Market Analysis and Economic Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Pennsylvania Department Of Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Welfare Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other government - State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead Based Paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Lead-based Paint Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Central Outreach Wellness Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Pennsylvania Department of Health was contact to gather the Lead levels. They provided the 2018 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, which includes the City of Pittsburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Central Outreach Wellness Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Central Outreach Wellness Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Central Outreach Wellness Center was consulted for the Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Allegheny County Health Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment, Lead-based Paint Strategy, Homelessness Strategy, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty Strategy, Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Children</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Elderly Persons</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Homeless</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Health</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Agency</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other government - County</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional organization</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning organization</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Department was consulted for the Housing Needs, Homeless Strategy, HOPWA Strategy, Lead-based Paint Strategy, and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>NAACP – Pittsburgh Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>NAACP was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, and Economic Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank was consulted for the Anti-poverty Strategies in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Elderly Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services - Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization Type</th>
<th>Housing Need Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Needs - Families with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?**

Catholic Charities was consulted for the Housing, Homeless Needs, Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, and Anti-poverty Strategy in the City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Kingsley Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Elderly Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization Type</th>
<th>Anti-poverty Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Economic Development South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business and Civic Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Northside Leadership Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Planning Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civic Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>TREK Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing Business Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Northside Leadership Conference was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, Economic Development, and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Persad Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Regional organization Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persad Center</td>
<td>Persad Center was consulted for the Non-Homeless Special Needs and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Health Coalition</td>
<td>Consumer Health Coalition was consulted for the Community Development and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill CDC/Community Planning</td>
<td>Hill CDC was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, Economic Development, and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Cultural Trust</td>
<td>Economic Development, Market Analysis, Anti-poverty Strategy, Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persad Center</td>
<td>Persad Center was consulted for the Non-Homeless Special Needs and Community Development Priorities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Health Coalition</td>
<td>Consumer Health Coalition was consulted for the Community Development and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill CDC/Community Planning</td>
<td>Hill CDC was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, Economic Development, and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Cultural Trust</td>
<td>Economic Development, Market Analysis, Anti-poverty Strategy, Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Northside Coalition for Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>The Northside Coalition for Fair Housing was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Rebuilding Together Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Regional organization Planning organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Rebuilding Together Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, Homelessness Strategy, and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the City.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

There are no known agencies that were not consulted and contacted during the planning process.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Plan</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Allegheny County Department of Human Services</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHA Moving to Work Plan</td>
<td>Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Pittsburgh Comprehensive Plan</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny County 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan</td>
<td>Allegheny County, Department of Economic Development</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Recommendation of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Task Force</td>
<td>Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Task Force</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plans, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive Innovation PGH</td>
<td>URA of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>The Broadband Access Plan is incorporated into the FY 2020-204 Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh’s Inequality Across Gender and Race</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh’s Gender Equity Commission</td>
<td>They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts
Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget, Community Development Division is the overall administrating agency for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. The City of Pittsburgh has a sub-recipient agreement with the URA of Pittsburgh to administer the HOME Program. The City of Pittsburgh also has a sub-recipient agreement with the Jewish Health Care Foundation to administer the HOPWA Program. A close coordination is maintained with City departments to carry out the projects/activities funded with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA projects.

The City works closely with the Allegheny County Council and county staff to address projects/activities that extend beyond the City limits. The City and the County have a good working relationship in carrying out projects and programs. The City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, City of McKeesport, and the Municipality of Penn Hills have come together to form the PA-600 CoC Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC). The City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, in their participation with the CoC, jointly discuss how ESG funds will be utilized and they participate in the evaluation process of the sub-recipients.

Narrative (optional):

The City contacted 382 agencies/organizations, but only included the agencies/organizations that attended the meetings or submitted Agency Surveys. In addition to the one-on-one interviews, roundtable meetings, and public hearings, the City held five (5) community meetings in the east, west, central, south, and north sections of the City. These meetings were advertised through newspaper notices, social media, flyers handed out in the business districts of the area, posted on bulletin boards, and promoted by City Council Members and their staff to the residents and businesses in their districts.

The City of Pittsburgh works with adjacent units of general local government through the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care. This group meets and discusses the homeless needs for the region. In addition, the City and the County work closely together in projects that will benefit both the City and the County. The City also coordinated with Allegheny County on the preparation of its FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan to make sure it was consistent with the County's FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan.
PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

   Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan have many components which try to reach out and encourage citizen participation. These components are the following:

- request for proposals for funding (RFP’s) from agencies/organizations;
- meeting with agencies/organizations on how to complete the RFP;
- interviews with different City Departments;
- interviews and roundtable discussions with social service agencies/organizations, homeless providers, community development agencies/organizations, human services providers, economic development agencies/organizations, housing providers, and advocacy groups/organizations;
- five (5) community meetings strategically located across the City;
- resident surveys;
- agency/organization surveys;
- placing the draft of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments on public display for 30 days; and
- a public hearing to gather public comments on the draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, draft FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

The City resident survey form was posted on the City’s website, and at strategic locations, and sent out via “Eventbrite” to agencies and organizations across the City. The City received back 224 completed resident surveys. All of these comments were included in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, Exhibit Section. Through the citizen participation process, the City uses resident input to develop how the plan will serve the low- and moderate-income population and to achieve the strategies and goals set forth in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The City of Pittsburgh has followed its approved Citizens Participation Plan to develop its FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan.
## Citizen Participation Outreach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Mode of Outreach</th>
<th>Target of Outreach</th>
<th>Summary of response/attendance</th>
<th>Summary of Comments received</th>
<th>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</th>
<th>URL (If applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Internet Outreach</td>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td>The City posted the five (5)</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td><a href="https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notices">https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notices</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td>Community Meetings/Needs Public Hearings on the following social medias: City's CDBG Notice webpage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Citywide Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Mode of Outreach</td>
<td>Target of Outreach</td>
<td>Summary of response/attendance</td>
<td>Summary of Comments received</td>
<td>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</td>
<td>URL (If applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Public Meeting</td>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td>The City held five (5) community meetings (Needs Public Hearings) in the East, West, Central, South, and North sections of the City. The following community meetings were held: November 12, 2019 – North at 6:00 PM – CCAC Foerster Student Center; November 13, 2019 – West at 6:00 PM – Sheraden HAL (Senior) Center; November 14, 2019 – Central at 6:00 PM – John P. Robin Civic Building; November 19, 2019 – East at 6:00 PM – Kingsley Association; and November 20, 2019 – South at 6:00 PM – Carnegie Library. The five (5) Community Meetings/Needs Public Hearings to discuss the needs over the next five years and the FY 2020 Budgets. There was a total of 67 in attendance.</td>
<td>Meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td>Not Applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Mode of Outreach</td>
<td>Target of Outreach</td>
<td>Summary of response/attendance</td>
<td>Summary of Comments received</td>
<td>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</td>
<td>URL (If applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Facebook Live Streaming</td>
<td>Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Citywide</td>
<td>The City held a Facebook Live Streaming Community Meeting/Public Hearing held on November 14, 2019 at 6:00 PM. There were 87 views of the Facebook Live Stream.</td>
<td>Meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/?epa=SEARCh_BOX">https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/?epa=SEARCh_BOX</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Resident Surveys</td>
<td>Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Citywide</td>
<td>The Resident Survey was placed on the City's website, Facebook, Twitter, and emailed surveys through Eventbrite to agencies/organizations, as part of the stakeholder’s invitation. In addition, the resident surveys were placed at some community centers and libraries. In addition, they were passed out at the five (5) community meetings and agencies/organizations meetings.</td>
<td>The City received back 224 resident surveys. The tabulations of the Resident Surveys are in the Exhibit section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Mode of Outreach</td>
<td>Target of Outreach</td>
<td>Summary of response/attendance</td>
<td>Summary of Comments received</td>
<td>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</td>
<td>URL (If applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Agency/Organization Surveys</td>
<td>Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td>There was a total of 26 agency/organization surveys completed.</td>
<td>A summary of the survey responses and meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td>Not Applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Stakeholder Meetings</td>
<td>Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td>The City met with 114 agencies/organizations as part of its stakeholders and individual meetings.</td>
<td>A summary of the survey responses and meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td>Not Applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Mode of Outreach</td>
<td>Target of Outreach</td>
<td>Summary of response/attendance</td>
<td>Summary of Comments received</td>
<td>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</td>
<td>URL (If applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Citywide Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The City posted the Final Public Hearing Notice and that the Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediment to Fair Housing Choice are on public display. This was done through the following social medias: City’s Facebook page, Twitter, and the City’s CDBG Notice webpage.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td><a href="https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb/public-notices">https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb/public-notices</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Mode of Outreach</th>
<th>Target of Outreach</th>
<th>Summary of response/attendance</th>
<th>Summary of Comments received</th>
<th>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</th>
<th>URL (If applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Public Meeting</td>
<td>Minorities, Persons with disabilities, Non-targeted/broad community, Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations</td>
<td>The Virtual Public Hearing was held on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 5:00 PM to discuss the draft Plans.</td>
<td>Meeting minutes are in the Appendix section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.</td>
<td>All comments were accepted.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/?epa=SEARCH_BOX">https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/?epa=SEARCH_BOX</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data was used as the basis for the statistical data to prepare estimates and projects based on housing need. The tables in this section were prepopulated with HUD data sets based on the American Community Survey (ACS) five year estimates for 2011-2015, and for 2012-2016 where available. This data is the most current information available to assess:

- Housing needs
- Homeless needs
- Special needs
- Social service needs
- Economic development needs, etc.

The CHAS data also provides a summary of the number of households in each income category by tenure and household type along with the percentage of such households that have a housing problem. The needs of various households, by household type within each income category, are described in this section. The extent to which the households within each group are cost burdened, severely cost burdened, and/or living in substandard housing, is examined. Lastly, the extent to which such problems impact minority households is described.

The City of Pittsburgh defines “standard condition” as the condition of a housing unit that meets the City of Pittsburgh’s building code standards in accordance with the: “International Existing Building Code,” latest edition. The City defines “substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation” as the condition of a housing unit that fails to meet the City’s building code standards, but the cost to bring the housing unit up to code standards is less than the fair market value of the housing unit after the rehabilitation work is completed.

Pittsburgh is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care. The data used for the preparation of the homeless needs section was obtained from the Continuum of Care.

Additional needs for the City of Pittsburgh were obtained from community meetings/public hearings and interviews with various social service agencies, housing providers, city staff, and resident and agency/organization survey responses.
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Based on a comparison between the 2010 and 2017 population data, the City of Pittsburgh had a 0.9% decrease in its population. The amount of population decrease was 2,991 persons living in 133 households. However, the median income of the area increased by 22%. This increase in median income represents a change in nominal dollars and not a change in real dollars. In order to calculate the change in real dollars, the Consumer Price Index is used to calculate the inflation rate for a given period. Between 2010 and 2017, the cumulative inflation rate was approximately 12.41%, meaning that the $36,019.00 median income in 2010 would be $40,489.49 if it were expressed in 2017 dollars. By taking into consideration the rate of inflation, the median income in Pittsburgh has grown at a higher rate than the inflation rate. On the surface, this would appear to be an increase in higher income households moving into the City, and lower income households moving outside the City. The following tables break down household type by Housing Affordability Median Family Income (HAMFI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Base Year: 2010</th>
<th>Most Recent Year: 2017</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>308,003</td>
<td>305,012</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>134,953</td>
<td>134,820</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Income</td>
<td>$36,019.00</td>
<td>$44,092.00</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-30% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;100% HAMFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households *</td>
<td>60,560</td>
<td>38,750</td>
<td>45,335</td>
<td>25,274</td>
<td>95,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Family Households *</td>
<td>14,105</td>
<td>8,940</td>
<td>11,840</td>
<td>7,870</td>
<td>41,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Family Households *</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>3,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age</td>
<td>4,970</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>4,745</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>8,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person age 75 or older</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>4,110</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *</td>
<td>3,624</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>4,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities</td>
<td>480 220 155 40</td>
<td>895 195 110 25 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Overcrowded - With &gt;1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)</td>
<td>255 95 100 45</td>
<td>495 0 4 40 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>230 185 90 35</td>
<td>540 30 15 85 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>13,375 3,190 510 75</td>
<td>17,150 3,305 1,170 400 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>2,500 5,145 3,570 725</td>
<td>11,940 1,355 1,870 1,765 490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>2,150 0 0 0</td>
<td>2,150 630 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
2. **Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having 1 or more of four housing problems</td>
<td>28,680</td>
<td>7,380</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>37,614</td>
<td>7,069</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>11,101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having none of four housing problems</td>
<td>13,815</td>
<td>16,530</td>
<td>22,139</td>
<td>11,449</td>
<td>63,933</td>
<td>5,455</td>
<td>12,240</td>
<td>20,390</td>
<td>13,095</td>
<td>51,180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems</td>
<td>4,295</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,295</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>880</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>550</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>530</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>2,140</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,495</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total need by income</td>
<td>2,570</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,180</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
4. **Cost Burden > 50%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>3,155</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,080</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>10,510</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total need by income</strong></td>
<td>13,650</td>
<td>3,205</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>17,405</td>
<td>3,305</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

5. **Crowding (More than one person per room)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50%</td>
<td>&gt;50-80%</td>
<td>&gt;80-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family households</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple, unrelated family households</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, non-family households</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total need by income</strong></td>
<td>485</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Comments: 2012-2016 CHAS
Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS), there were 132,802 households in 2016 in the City of Pittsburgh. Based on this number of households, 55,511 (41.8%) of all households were single person households living alone. Single person households aged 65 and over comprised 16,866 households or (12.7%) of all households and 30% of all single person households. As seniors continue to age in place, additional accommodations and supportive services will be necessary for this portion of the City’s population. The City will need to assist in obtaining funding and collaborating with housing providers and elderly support agencies to provide activities and accommodations for its elderly population.

According to Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), there is a need for more supportive services. Allegheny County DHS has been utilizing the Housing First Model, where the approach is to help individuals and families access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible, without time limits, and with a standard lease agreement, as opposed to mandated therapy or services compliance; then, offer a variety of services to promote housing stability and individual well-being on an as-needed basis; and lastly, address the issues that caused their homelessness. The CoC has had a Housing First model in place for many years for single adults and through two service providers for families.

There has been some success in reducing the number of single homeless individuals. From the 2018 to 2019 Point in Time Counts, there was a decrease of 13 individuals in emergency shelter, and the CoC has reduced its chronic homeless population to 111 single individuals from 440 in the baseline year of 2013. There was a decrease in individuals and families in transitional housing from 877 in 2013 to 151 in transitional housing in 2019. According to Children and Youth Services, youth in the County, aged 18-25 are particularly affected by the lack of affordable housing. The lack of transitional housing and Section 8 Voucher Housing disproportionately affects the homeless youth population.

According to homeless service providers, the number of single-female households that are becoming homeless has been increasing. This is particularly relevant for women aged 50 or older, who are not yet eligible for senior services. Women over the age of 70 are also increasingly becoming homeless in the County.

According to DHS, there is a shortage of transitional and permanent supportive housing for individuals, as well as Section 8 Housing to provide housing to those with the lowest incomes. The homeless populations of the City and the County often have an extremely low income and stays in local shelters. Local shelters are often full, the average length of stay at a shelter is 57 days. The development of more transitional or permanent supportive housing for those with the lowest incomes will allow for increased turnover in emergency shelters.
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.

Disabled Population – Based on the CHAS Data and the ACS Data, it is estimated that 49.1% of all renters have a housing problem that includes cost burdened by 30% or another type of housing problem, and 23.3% of all homeowners have a housing problem that includes cost burdened by 30% or another type of housing problem. The disabled population is approximately 13.8% of the total population. From these estimates it can be deduced that approximately 10,428 disabled renters have a housing problem and approximately 4,595 disabled homeowners have a housing problem. Of the homeless population tracked by the Point in Time Count in 2019, 64 homeless individuals had a physical disability, and 211 had a mental health disability. A total of 41,004 (13.8% of the population) individuals have a disability. Of those individuals who have a disability: 3.0% have a hearing difficulty; 2.3% have a vision difficulty; 5.8% have a cognitive difficulty; 11.3% have an ambulatory difficulty; 2.6% have a self-care difficulty; and 6.1% have an independent living difficulty.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, sexual assault, and stalking – According to the 2019 Point in Time Count, there were 68 homeless victims of domestic violence. The Allegheny County CoC has 100 beds targeted to victims of domestic violence, and there is frequently a waiting list for these beds according to social service agencies. It can be assumed that more than 100 family households that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are in need of housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

The largest housing problem in the City of Pittsburgh is affordability of housing. According to the 2012-2016 ACS data, 49.1% of all renter households are cost burdened by 30% or more, and 23.3% of all owner households are cost burdened by 30% or more.

In consultations, interviews and surveys, the lack of affordable accessible housing for the disabled is the largest unmet housing need and problem. The City's housing stock is older and most single family residential structures are two stories or more in height and therefore are not accessible.

Another housing issue is the high cost of utilities. Utility bills are contributing significantly to the debt of low- and moderate-income individuals. These debts follow people, even if they find affordable housing. Increased utility debt puts people at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Yes, the elderly and disabled populations are the most affected by the high cost of housing in the City of Pittsburgh. The elderly and disabled are on fixed or limited incomes. The lack of affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sound forces them into housing that does not meet code standards.
Other populations disproportionately affected by housing problems are the minority populations, specifically, residents who are Black or African American. According to the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission, rental housing that is affordable is not decent, safe, and sound. Furthermore, this type of housing is most often present in the majority Black or African American neighborhoods of Pittsburgh.

Another group affected by the lack of affordable housing is the homeless population and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including persons who are victims of domestic violence. Single-female households are also at an increasing risk of becoming homeless.

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

Where possible, the CoC will move transitional housing programs to RRH. DHS only reallocated one transitional housing development to permanent supportive housing, however, even after HUD’s shift in focus to the Housing First Model. DHS still sees a place and a need for transitional housing, particularly for people returning from prison and health care facilities, youth aging out of foster care, and people getting back on their feet after a crisis.

Youth aging out of foster care often need some form of transitional housing. It is difficult for this population to find affordable housing. Though there are rapid rehousing programs for these individuals, there is a need for more permanent options. Evictions are common for this group and their incomes are often low. The lack of landlords participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Program limits the options for this young population.

Individuals and families who are at-risk of becoming homeless will often have other barriers to obtaining housing. People with poor credit scores and with criminal records often have more difficulty finding housing than those who do not. Additionally, people of color and people who identify as LGBTQIA+ are more likely to encounter problems finding affordable housing. These populations require affordable housing that is within accessible distance to services that may assist them. Too often, these populations are affected by a lack of public transit in the areas that have a stock of affordable housing, thus preventing them from utilizing services.

The CoC has a number of programs to prevent homelessness, including a number of rental assistance and eviction prevention programs. The CoC has a homeless prevention program using ESG grants through the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Economic Development. The CoC also has a Short-Term Rental Assistance Program through a HOPWA grant and a homeless prevention program through a state funded Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) and the Children, Youth, and Families Program (CYF). All of these programs assist with back rental payments. The CoC
also uses mediation services to resolve landlord tenant disputes that do not involve rental issues and has a shallow rent program for families who are struggling to pay rent. Finally, the CoC has recently begun an Eviction Prevention Program for residents of Low-Income Public Housing. The CoC has utilized Coordinated Entry to divert those who have other resources away from homelessness as part of the assessment process in the future. The CoC has several Housing First Programs which identify an individual on the street and places them directly into housing.

The CoC utilizes reports generated from HMIS. Reports are reviewed at least annually to determine the number of consumers who returned to homelessness within one year and those within two years. Providers are required to link persons to income, either earned, or other income sources, and non-cash benefits as a part of their overall service plan for the persons in RRH, ESG Prevention, or CoC supportive housing programs and to insure that the housing is affordable to the family when the program ends. These programs follow-up to insure that housing is stable. Budgeting and Life Skill classes are frequently required by the sub-recipient agency in order to sustain the person in housing, once supports are withdrawn.

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:

“People who are about to lose their housing in 21 days” is the HUD definition of at-risk. The methodology used to generate estimates of at-risk populations is the HMIS tool, as well as working with the CoC member organizations to identify the number served with RRH and homeless prevention dollars. Allegheny County DHS has utilized the HUD 2014 data standards since 2015. ACDHS has modernized its homeless reporting system, and subgroups of homeless individuals and families can be found on ACDHS’ interactive dashboard. In conjunction with the data collected by ACDHS, the CoC utilizes Coordinated Entry to divert persons who are at-risk of homeless away from the homeless system., using rental assistance, landlord mediation, budget counseling, public benefit navigation, subsidized childcare, and early intervention programs.

According to Allegheny County Department of Human Services’ HUD/HAP Standards and Operating Procedures Handbook, the definition of At-Risk of Homelessness has three categories:

**Category 1: Individuals and families who:**

- Have annual incomes below 30% AMI; AND
- Do not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent homelessness; AND
- Meet at least one of 7 conditions
  - Moved 2 or more times due to economic reasons in 60 days prior to application for assistance
- Living in home of another due to economic hardship
- Losing housing within 21 days after application date
- Living in a hotel/motel. The hotel/motel is not paid for by charitable organizations or a Federal/state/local government program
- Living in a severely overcrowded unit, as defined by the US Census Bureau (Lives in a SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there also resides more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which more than 1.5 persons reside per room, as defined by the US Census Bureau.)
- Exiting a publicly-funded institution or system of care (e.g. health care facility, mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility or correction program or institution.)
- Living in housing associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness as defined in the Consolidated Plan.

Category 2: Children/youth who do not qualify under other Federal statutes:

- Does not include children/youth who qualify under the homeless definition including:
  - Section 387(3) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act [42 U.S.C. 5732a (3)];
  - Section 637 (11) of the Head Start Act [42 U.S. C. 9832 (11)];
  - Section 41403(6) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C.; 14043e-2 (6);
  - Section 330(h) (5) (A)of the Public Health Service Act [42 U.S.C. 2254 b(h)(5)(A)];
  - Section 3 (m) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 [7 U.S.C. 2012 (m)];
  - Section 17 (b) (15) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 [42 U.S.C. 1786 (b) (15)]

Category 3: Unaccompanied children and youth and their families who:

- Qualify as homeless under the Education for Children and Youth [Section 725 (2)] of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act [42 U.S.C. 11434a (2)] and parent or guardian of that child or youth if living with her or him.

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

According to the 2017 PA HMIS Policy, those at-risk of homelessness can be defined in this manner:

Imminent Risk of Homelessness - Persons who are housed and are at imminent risk of losing housing, including people who are at program entry or program exit and who are experiencing one of the following:

- Being evicted from a private dwelling unit (including housing provided by family/friends);
- Being discharged from a hospital or other institution;
- Living in a hotel or motel and lacking the financial resources to remain housed in the establishment; or
• Living in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer considered meant for human habitation.

Additionally, a person residing in one of these places must also meet the following two conditions:

• Has no appropriately identified subsequent housing options; and
• Lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in existing housing.

**Unstably housed and at-risk of losing their housing** - persons who are housed and are at-risk of losing housing include people who at program entry or program exit:

• Are in their own housing or doubled up with friends or relatives and are at-risk of losing their housing due to high housing costs, conflict, or other conditions negatively impacting their ability to remain housed;
• Living in a hotel or motel and lacking the financial resources to remain housed in the establishment; and
• Lack the resources and support networks needed to maintain or obtain housing

The high cost of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the City creates instability and an increased risk of homelessness for lower income families in the area. Many families are living from paycheck to paycheck and are paying over 30% of their income for housing.

Another housing characteristic that adds to instability is high cost of utilities. Utility debts will follow a person regardless of the housing that they have chosen. Even if a person is able to find affordable housing, they are at risk of losing that housing if they have outstanding utility bills from a previous housing situation. There is a lack of education on this issue.

**Discussion**

The chart below compares income categories in Pittsburgh across the 2008-2012 ACS and the 2013-2017 ACS. Over this five year period, the number of households in categories earning less than $50,000 decreased, particularly in the households earning less than $10,000 category. The number of households earning $100,000 or more increased during that same time period.

**Household Income in Pittsburgh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>133,192</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Household Income Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>18,011</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>15,889</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>10,317</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>9,648</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $24,999</td>
<td>18,992</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>16,764</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $34,999</td>
<td>15,305</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>14,407</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>17,846</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>16,797</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>21,584</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>22,203</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>11,882</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>13,622</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $149,999</td>
<td>10,449</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>13,821</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 to $199,999</td>
<td>4,039</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5,490</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>4,767</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>6,179</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Median Household Income
- Median Household Income: $38,029 (X) $44,092 (X)

### Mean Household Income
- Mean Household Income: $58,576 (X) $66,639 (X)


According to the CHAS data analysis, slightly over one-third (36.0%) have a higher income than the HUD Area Median Income (AMI) for the Pittsburgh, PA, MSA. This includes both small and large family households, though there are few large family households under 100% AMI. The remaining 64.0% of total households make less than the AMI, with the largest remaining group (22.7% of total households) being those making between 0-30% of AMI. Households that make 30% of AMI have an annual income of $12,215; as HUD defines affordable housing as paying no more than 30% of income on rent, this leaves low-income households with less than $305 per month (without taking out taxes) to spend on housing. The largest housing problem in the City of Pittsburgh is housing affordability.

There are slightly more renter-occupied housing units than owner-occupied units (69,934 to 64,886, respectively), however renters face a much higher rate of housing problems. There are more renters than owners (19,150 vs. 5,615) that face severe housing problems. 55.9% of renters with housing problems are in the 0-30% AMI category, and 43.4% of homeowners facing housing problems are in the 0-30% AMI category. For those costs burdened by more than 30%, renters are more likely to be highly affected; renter-occupied households are much likelier to be cost burdened than owners. For those who are cost burdened by more than 50%, renters are more highly affected than owners based on the total number of households.
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

During the planning process for the preparation of the City of Pittsburgh's Five Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine if any racial or ethnic group is disproportionately affected by housing problems in the City. Disproportionately greater need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, the racial demographics of households in the City are:

- 91,920 (69.2%) White Households
- 50,536 (23.2%) Black/African American Households
- 6,645 (5.0%) Asian Households
- 2,876 (2.2%) Hispanic Households

According to the 2012-2016 HUD CHAS Data (which records slightly lower populations), the racial demographics of households in the City are:

- 89,935 (67.7%) White Households
- 30,575 (23.0%) Black/African American Households
- 176 (0.1%) American Indian and Alaska Native Households
- 6,590 (5.0%) Asian Households
- 49 (0.0%) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Households
- 2,874 (2.2%) Hispanic Households

0%-30% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>21,729</td>
<td>5,775</td>
<td>2,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>11,340</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>7,770</td>
<td>3,005</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%  

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,365</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7,120</td>
<td>4,905</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,405</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**  
Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>6,745</td>
<td>15,929</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>10,685</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**  
Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>11,054</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>8,045</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

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

Discussion

In the 0-30% Area Median Income category, African American/Black households had one or more housing problems, with a disproportionate need at 35.8%. In the 30-50% Area Median Income category, African American/Black households and Hispanic or Latino households have a disproportionate need at 28.4% and 3% respectively. There are no other racial or ethnic groups with a disproportionate need at other income levels.

At the 0-30% Area Median Income Category, 52.2% of the population with a housing problem is White, 35.8% of the population with a housing problem is Black or African American, 5.4% of the population with a housing problem is Asian, and 2.6% of the population with a housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 30-50% Area Median Income Category, 59.3% of the population with a housing problem is White, 28.4% of the population with a housing problem is Black or African American, 7.5% of the population with a housing problem is Asian, and 3.0% of the population with a housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No
other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 50-80% Area Median Income Category, 64.8% of the population with a housing problem is White, 22.7% of the population with a housing problem is Black or African American, 8.2% of the population with a housing problem is Asian, and 2.4% of the population with a housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 80-100% Area Median Income Category, 76.6% of the population with a housing problem is White, 11.1% of the population with a housing problem is Black or African American, 5.4% of the population with a housing problem is Asian, and 3.5% of the population with a housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.
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

During the planning process for the preparation of the City of Pittsburgh’s Five Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine if any racial or ethnic group is disproportionately affected by severe housing problems in the City. Disproportionately greater need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. Data detailing information by racial group and Hispanic origin has been compiled from the CHAS data and the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Disproportionate need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in that group as a whole. The following tables illustrate the disproportionate needs of the City of Pittsburgh.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>17,879</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>2,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9,520</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>5,925</td>
<td>4,855</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%
30%-50% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>4,988</td>
<td>14,385</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,160</td>
<td>8,870</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>4,365</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>21,264</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>14,110</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5,490</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%
80%-100% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>12,269</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>8,990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

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

Discussion

At all Median Income Categories except for 50-80% and 80-100% AMI, the African American/Black ethnic group has a disproportionate need in terms of severe housing problems. The disproportionate need is 33.1% at 0-30% AMI and 21.9% at 50-30% AMI. There were no other racial or ethnic groups that experienced a severe housing problem disproportionately.

At the 0-30% Area Median Income Category, 53.2% of the population with a severe housing problem is White, 33.1% of the population with a severe housing problem is Black or African American, 6.2% of the population with a severe housing problem is Asian, and 3.0% of the population with a severe housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 30-50% Area Median Income Category, 63.4% of the population with a severe housing problem is White, 21.9% of the population with a severe housing problem is Black or African American, 9.4% of the population with a severe housing problem is Asian, and 3.1% of the population with a severe housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 50-80% Area Median Income Category, 67.1% of the population with a severe housing problem is White, 14.2% of the population with a severe housing problem is Black or African American, 13.5% of the population with a severe housing problem is Asian, and 2.3% of the population with a severe housing
problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.

At the 80-100% Area Median Income Category, 72.4% of the population with a severe housing problem is White, 8.1% of the population with a severe housing problem is Black or African American, 9.7% of the population with a severe housing problem is Asian, 2.8% of the population with a severe housing problem is Pacific Islander, and 6.9% of the population with a severe housing problem is Hispanic or Latino. No other racial or ethnic group had high enough instances of housing problems to make up more than 1% of the population with a housing problem.
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:

During the planning process for the preparation of the City of Pittsburgh’s Five Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine if any racial or ethnic group is disproportionately affected by housing problems in the City. Disproportionately greater need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole.

The greatest housing problem facing the City of Pittsburgh is the lack of affordable housing and the fact that many of the City’s lower income households are paying more than 30% of their total household income on housing related costs. The following information was noted: 11,495 White households were cost burdened by 30% to 50%, and 63,970 White households were severely cost over burdened by greater than 50%; 5,895 Black/African American households were cost burdened by 30% to 50%, and 17,045 Black/African American households were severely cost burdened by greater than 50%; and lastly, 420 Hispanic households were cost burdened by 30% to 50%, and 1,755 Hispanic households were severely cost burdened by greater than 50%.

Housing Cost Burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Cost Burden</th>
<th>&lt;=30%</th>
<th>30-50%</th>
<th>&gt;50%</th>
<th>No / negative income (not computed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>87,595</td>
<td>19,230</td>
<td>23,020</td>
<td>2,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>63,970</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>13,210</td>
<td>1,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>17,045</td>
<td>5,895</td>
<td>6,825</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3,290</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
Discussion:

Black/African American households were disproportionately affected by a housing cost burden in the City of Pittsburgh. Black/African American households were considered to be severely cost burdened, since 29.6% of the total number of households were considered cost burdened by greater than 50%. This is greater than the 23.0% of the total number of households that are Black/African American.

Of the households considered cost burdened between 30% and 50%:

- 11,495 White households were considered cost burdened, which is 59.8% of the total cases, above the 45.8% of the total number White households.
- 420 Hispanic households were considered cost burdened, which is 2.2% of the total cases, comparable to the 2.2% of the total number of Hispanic households.
- 5,895 Black/African American households were considered cost burdened, which is 30.7%, slightly lower than the 23.0% of the total number of Black/African American households.
- No other racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately higher instance of cost burden than its household population.

Of the households cost burdened by greater than 50%:

- 6,825 of the households were White. 29.6% of the total cases were White households, below the 45.8% of the total number of White households.
- 630 of the households were Hispanic. 2.7% of the total cases were Hispanic households. This number is lower than the 2.2% of the total number of Hispanic households.
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 2013-2017 American Community Survey shows the racial composition of households in the City of Pittsburgh was 66.3% White; 24.3% African American/Black; 5.0% Asian; 0.5% Other races; and 3.2% two or more races. The Hispanic or Latino population was 2.8%. There is one disproportionately impacted group in terms of having a housing problem, the 0-30% AMI Black/African American racial/ethnic group, and this same group is disproportionately impacted in terms of having a severe housing problem. There were no disproportionately impacted racial/ethnic groups in terms of having a housing cost burden.

When examining the percentage of each racial or ethnic group that has a housing problem, a severe housing problem, or facing a cost burden, compared to that racial or ethnic group overall, a different picture presents itself. According to the 2012-2016 CHAS data, the following percentages of households are cost burdened by 30-50%:

- 12.8% of all White households
- 19.3% of Black/African American households
- 28.4% of American Indian and Alaska Native households
- 16.3% of Asian households
- and 14.6% of Hispanic households

The following percentages of households are cost burdened by over 50%:

- 14.7% of White households
- 29.6% of Black households
- 31.2% of American Indian and Alaska Native households
- 0.2% of Asian households
- 21.9% of Hispanic households

The following percentages of households experience housing problems:

- 26.7% of White households
- 42.1% of Black/African American households
- 61.4% of American Indian and Alaska Native households
- 41.2% of Asian households
- 39.7% of Hispanic households have a housing problem.

The following percentages of households experience severe housing problems:

- 15.4% of White households
- 23.7% of Black/African American households
- 33.5% of American Indian and Alaska Native households
- 27.4% of Asian households
- 26% of Hispanic households.
Overall, these numbers show that African American/Black households in the City of Pittsburgh are much more likely to experience a housing problem than to be cost burdened, and that minority households in general are more likely to be cost-burdened and have a housing problem than White households.

When comparing the housing problem numbers to the cost-burdened numbers, it seems that cost burdens affect all minorities, but African American/Black families are most likely to be cost burdened or severely cost burdened. According to the CHAS data, Black/African Americans experience housing problems at these rates:

- 31.2% of African American/Black households are considered severely cost burdened.
- 35.8% of African American/Black households at 0-30% Area Median Income also have at least one housing problems and severe housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- 33.1% of African American/Black households at 0-30% Area Median Income also have at least one severe housing problem.

Hispanic households were also more likely to be cost burdened. According to the CHAS data, 14.6% of Hispanic households faced cost burdens of 30-50% over their income, and 21.9% of these households faced cost burdens of 50% or more of their household income.

American Indian or Alaska Native households were more likely to face housing problems such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities and cost burden, with 61.4% of households experiencing at least one housing problem, and 33.5% of households experiencing at least one severe housing problem.

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

Consultations with social service agencies and housing providers supports this fact, as these organizations have described the worst housing conditions are largely in Black/African American neighborhoods. Furthermore, renting is more common for the residents in the Black/African American neighborhoods. Rents in those areas have increased significantly while incomes have not. Thus, there is a need to provide assistance for the Black/African American neighborhoods in the City of Pittsburgh.

According to the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission, cost burdens for Black and African American households have caused these families and households to move out of the City. Black/African American renters have decreased in certain neighborhoods of the City, while these populations have increased in neighboring parts of the County. A lack of housing affordability has caused outmigration from the City, and this contributes to the City not gaining in population.
Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

The most recent data available showing the concentration of racial or ethnic groups is the 2013-2017 ACS Five Year Estimates. According to this data, the City of Pittsburgh has a minority population of 36% of its total population. The City uses the definition of an Area of Minority Concentration as a Census Tract or Block Group where at least 50% of the population who reside in that area are identified as being a minority person. Based on this definition there are 53 Census Tracts or partial Census Tracts, in the City with a percentage of minority persons over 50%: Census Tract 103; Census Tract 305; Census Tract 402; Census Tract 501; Census Tract 506; Census Tract 509; Census Tract 510; Census Tract 511; Census Tract 709; Census Tract 1005; Census Tract 1016; Census Tract 1017; Census Tract 1102; Census Tract 1113; Census Tract 1114; Census Tract 1115; Census Tract 1203; Census Tract 1204; Census Tract 1207; Census Tract 1208; Census Tract 1301; Census Tract 1302; Census Tract 1303; Census Tract 1304; Census Tract 1306; Census Tract 1401; Census Tract 1405; Census Tract 1803; Census Tract 2022; Census Tract 2107; Census Tract 2507; Census Tract 2614; Census Tract 2615; Census Tract 2620; Census Tract 2715; Census Tract 2814; Census Tract 3001; Census Tract 5616; Census Tract 5617; Census Tract 5619; Census Tract 5620; Census Tract 5623; Census Tract 5624; Census Tract 5625; Census Tract 5630; Census Tract 9800; Census Tract 9803; Census Tract 9804; Census Tract 9808; Census Tract 9809; Census Tract 9810; Census Tract 9812; and Census Tract 9818.

Attached to this Plan are maps which illustrate the City of Pittsburgh’s demographics.
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) is the public housing agency that serves the City of Pittsburgh. The Housing Authority owns and manages 3,248 units of public housing. In addition, the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh administers 5,575 Moving To Work Housing Choice Vouchers, of which 486 are property-based and 181 are homeownership vouchers. According to the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh Moving to Work Plan, the goals of the Housing Authority are the following:

- To reposition HACP’s housing stock. These efforts are designed to result in housing that it is competitive in the local housing market, stabilize neighborhoods, improve operational efficiencies, and expand housing choices for low-income families.
- To promote self-sufficiency and independent living through a variety of enhanced services and policy adjustments; and
- To increase housing choices for low-income families through initiatives designed to increase the quality and quantity of housing available to households utilizing rental assistance and other available resources.

The City of Pittsburgh is a Moving To Work Housing Authority, and has some flexibility in categorizing voucher totals. The totals below represent the most recent voucher totals reported in the PIH Information Center, but may not be the most recent voucher totals in practice.

Totals in Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of units vouchers in use</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,892</td>
<td>5,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
Characteristics of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
<th>Family Unification Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Annual Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,353</td>
<td>10,653</td>
<td><strong>10,508</strong></td>
<td>11,021</td>
<td>10,493</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household size</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Homeless at admission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Elderly Program Participants (&gt;62)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td><strong>683</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Disabled Families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td><strong>1,647</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Families requesting accessibility features</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,892</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of HIV/AIDS program participants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of DV victims</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
### Race of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project - based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>4,296</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Ethnicity of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project - based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,851</td>
<td>5,456</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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:

The following are the accessible unit needs of the public housing tenants and applicants:

- More units in general, and specifically more “visitable” units are needed
- More units that can be easily adapted to make them accessible (wheelchair and audio/visual) are needed
- More accessible pathways and entry ways, and less steps
- More wheelchair and walker accessible housing in City neighborhoods that are reasonably level
- More units that have no steps either inside or outside of the unit
- Best practice would be to create units using the Universal Design Model which helps to address many of the needs of various people (i.e. people with disabilities, the elderly, the young, or others with mitigating limitations).
- Close to adequate public transportation within a short distance of the accessible units
- Close to adequate amenities (i.e. grocery stores, medical facilities, etc.) within a short distance of the accessible units

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh requires 10% of units in all new housing developments to be accessible units. HACP has incentives for landlords of Housing Choice Voucher Holders and Low Income Public Housing program participants to rehabilitate units to provide reasonable modifications and accommodations.

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

- Lack of quality affordable housing and Landlords - There’s a lack of landlords who are willing to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Though Pittsburgh had attempted to add source of income as a protected class, this designation was declared invalid and is currently being appealed in the courts. The current legal status allows many landlords to exclude voucher holders. The remaining landlords willing to rent to voucher holders often do not pass HUD regulated inspection standards.
- Voucher payment standards are too low - It’s become a challenge to compete with higher rents. Many neighborhoods in Pittsburgh are becoming less affordable and thus limiting choices for low-income households. Often, even if a voucher is awarded, the voucher payment amount may be too low to pay the market rent for the unit. HACP has offered incentives to landlords in communities with higher rents, but funding is limited and HACP cannot afford to fund these programs on a large scale.
How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The needs of the existing public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher Holders are not similar to the population at large which has a much higher income. Higher income households are living in decent, safe, and sanitary housing that is affordable to them, since they are in a higher income bracket. However, the needs of low-income residents of the City, regardless of whether they live in Public Housing, are Housing Choice Vouchers holders, or are obtained housing without Housing Authority assistance are similar.
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), is the PA-600 Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC lead agency, DHS is responsible for ensuring that the goals of ending chronic homelessness in the continuum of care are met. DHS serves not only as the CoC lead, but also as the HMIS administrator and the Coordinated Intake Operator. DHS will enforce the provisions outlined in the City’s Consolidated Plan through contract compliance and monitoring to ensure that sub-recipients are working toward ending chronic homelessness in the CoC. The CoC has a Five Year Strategic Plan to end homelessness, a Best Practices Manual, and Policies and Procedures for Coordinated Entry, which the CoC utilizes in ranking projects for funding and providing services to the homeless population in the region.

DHS has been the CoC recipient since its inception and is the largest human services organization in the region. As a result of this relationship and requirements of other federal and state requirements, ACDHS developed a cross systems web based system to address all human services. This system tracks persons across various funding sources and documents services and leveraging from a variety of sources. DHS has invested millions of dollars in a nationally recognized data warehouse that is able to collect information on consumers across the human service field and exceeds the requirements of HMIS. The CoC selected DHS as the HMIS lead because of its role in homelessness since the early 1980's and its ability to contract and manage the system.

The following table shows the number of homeless persons who are sheltered and unsheltered, broken into categories. Though the largest number of unsheltered persons are not chronically homeless, a larger proportion of the chronically homeless population is unsheltered. There are more homeless adults than homeless households with children, and more households with children than there are homeless youth.
Homeless Needs Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night</th>
<th>Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # becoming homeless each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year</th>
<th>Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>Unshelters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Children</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Individuals</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Families</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Child</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from the 2019 Point in Time Count and 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report for the PA-600 Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC. Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

**Chronically homeless individuals and families** – HUD has defined chronic homelessness as an individual or family with a disabling condition (mental or physical) who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. The Chronically Homeless are homeless and/or lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter. The CoC utilizes Coordinated Entry to prioritize Permanent Supportive Housing for the chronically homeless, and they have adopted a policy to prioritize chronically homeless for Permanent Supportive Housing beds at turnover. The CoC has a large street outreach network that regularly assists the chronically homeless find shelter and housing. This will continue, as will the outreach done by
the DHS to make homeless services known throughout the area. The CoC has reduced its chronic homeless population to 48 single individuals (in a continuum with over 1.2 million people).

**Families with children** – Families with children need rent and utility assistance to prevent homelessness in emergency situations, and there is also a need for transportation and car repair, as well as child care in evening/nighttime hours for working parents. Family shelters are often full and have issues supporting families. Placing families into subsidized housing is also difficult, as there is a lack of transitional housing for families. Many of the families with children that are at-risk of homelessness require greater supports and safety nets. Disproportionately, female-headed households experience homelessness in the area, and are more likely to be evicted. Families may accrue utility debts, which they will be unable to pay, leading them to seek shelter instead of a new rental. The CoC currently has $5.1 million allocated specifically to housing families with children, and additional CoC projects assist families, as well as singles.

**Veterans and their families** – The CoC has a strong working relationship with the local VA and works to ensure that veterans are receiving all entitlements for which they qualify. The Veterans Leadership Program provides transitional housing, Bridge Housing, permanent supportive housing, and SSVF (Supportive Services for Veteran Families) to all homeless vets regardless of discharge. The number of female veterans seeking assistance has increased. Veterans with credit problems may have greater issues finding housing, as well as veterans with service dogs. The housing stock near the VA hospitals is also difficult to place veterans in, because the housing quality in Oakland is poor, and the housing options in Aspinwall are too expensive. The VA holds employment fairs for vets as a part of the CoC process.

**Unaccompanied youth** – Teens aging out of foster care, and young adults in the 18-24 transition stage are also hard to locate. Specific needs of young adults, in a doubled-up situation, (who may be “couch-surfing”) are: conflict resolution, mediation, and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. People of color and transgender youth are disproportionately homeless. Youth with poor credit scores or criminal histories are less likely to find affordable housing. Children aging out of foster care are protected by law to ensure that they are not discharged into homelessness. Rapid Rehousing is provided for this population through Allegheny County DHS. ACDHS administers the county’s Independent Living Program (ILP) which provides funding and supports for any eligible youth formerly in foster care. The ILP assist youth with their transition from foster care to life on their own, including: housing, education, job training and life skills. The CoC also uses Family Unification Vouchers. CYF provides housing for youth who choose to remain in CYF until age 21 and seek additional education. Transitional housing programs have been established for those who may become homeless after leaving the foster care program.
Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Sheltered:</th>
<th>Unsheltered (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Data from the 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report for the PA-600 Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC.

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

**Families with Children** – According to the 2019 Point-in-Time Count conducted on January 30, 2019, there were 209 persons in families with children residing in emergency shelter, 29 in transitional housing, and no unsheltered persons in families with children, for a total of 238 persons. There were 83 chronically homeless families in emergency shelter at the time of the Point-in-Time Count. The County Department of Human Services has a policy to never leave a child on the street and unsheltered. There is a need for 2nd and 3rd shift child care and transportation. Lack of these two services prevents people from getting and keeping a job. There are very few options for child care, especially for those that work later hours. Placing families into subsidized housing is also difficult, as there is a lack of transitional housing for families. Many of the families with children that are at-risk of becoming homeless, require greater support and a more robust safety net. Disproportionately, female-headed households experience more homelessness in the area, and are more likely to be evicted. Families may accrue utility debts, which they will be unable to pay, leading them to seek shelter instead of a new rental. There is a need for additional affordable housing for these populations, as well as relief from utility debts.

**Families of Veterans** - According to the 2019 Point-in-Time Count conducted on January 30, 2019, there were 97 Veterans that were sheltered and 3 that were unsheltered, for a total of 100. Five (5) HUD programs are available for Veterans in the City, including SSVF and VASH programs. It is difficult for Veterans to find housing near the VA hospitals where they can get assistance from these programs. There are more services readily available to Veterans for health care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment than for the civilian homeless. Veterans often rely on their families to address housing issues, rather than reporting housing complaints themselves. There is a need to support veterans’ families in finding housing options for veterans.

The homeless population in the Allegheny County/Pittsburgh CoC are mostly Black/African American, and the second most common racial/ethnic group of homeless are Whites. When looking more closely at the breakdown of families and individuals, Black/African American families with children far outnumber White families with children who are homeless. In the individual households without children homeless category, the percentage breakdown is more even between Black/African Americans and Whites.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to the segment of a homeless community who do not have ordinary lawful access to buildings in which to sleep, as referred to in the HUD definition as persons occupying a "place not meant for human habitation", (examples: bus stops, beach, riverbed, under bridges, van, RV, sidewalk). Many of the unsheltered homeless suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness, and are reluctant to abide by the rules of the shelter.

Many unsheltered homeless are chronic homeless. HUD adopted the Federal definition which defines a chronically homeless person as “either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.” This definition was adopted by HUD from a Federal standard that was arrived upon through collective decision making by a team of Federal agencies including HUD, the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. In its definition of a chronically homeless person, HUD defines the term “homeless” as “a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets, for example) OR living in a homeless emergency shelter.

On January 26, 2019, HUD announced the award for the Continuum of Care competition for 2019. Allegheny County Continuum of Care received $18,308,493 for permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, safe haven, planning, and HMIS. The funds will be used to dedicate 1,778 permanent housing beds to chronically homeless individuals and families of which 499 beds will be dedicated to rapid re-housing.

Sheltered Homelessness would refer to those in an emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided, lacking a fixed nighttime residence. People will be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days). People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may be a motel, hotel or a doubled up situation within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain housed are considered sheltered homeless as well. The sheltered homeless typically do not have a steady source of income, or any source of income.
According to the Point-in-Time Count for the PA-600 Pittsburgh/Mckeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC, there were a total of 774 sheltered homeless individuals (households without children) and 48 unsheltered people. There were 74 sheltered families with children and no unsheltered families with children, and no sheltered or unsheltered households with only children counted in 2019.

Discussion:

The CoC updated its Best Practices in 2017 to reflect the HEARTH Act and implement a Coordinated Entry system in a Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. The goals for the Strategic Plan are as follows:

- To end Veteran homelessness
- To end chronic homelessness
- To end youth homelessness
- To end family homelessness
- Setting a path to end all homelessness

The Strategic Plan utilizes the following Guiding Principles:

1. Use of a collective approach
2. Ensure service accessibility and quality
3. Prioritize rapid exit, housing first, & housing stabilization
4. Align services to peoples’ needs
5. Prioritize services for people with the greatest needs
6. Build a system that works efficiently, effectively, and collaboratively
7. Invest to continuously strengthen the system
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

The assessment of non-homeless special needs includes the following:

- Elderly persons (age 65 years and older)
- Frail elderly
- Persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or other drug additions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

The housing need of each of these groups were determined by consultation with social service providers and statistical information provided by social services providers.

HOPWA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current HOPWA formula use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative cases of AIDS reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area incidence of AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per population (3 years of data)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current HIV surveillance data:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new HIV cases reported last year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of HOPWA Assistance</th>
<th>Estimates of Unmet Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenant based rental assistance</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need
Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

- Elderly Persons are defined as persons who are age 62 years and older. According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, elderly persons over 62 years represent 17.5% of the City’s total population. Approximately 2.6% of the elderly population are age 85 years and older. In addition, roughly 57.9% of the total elderly population (aged 65 and over) live alone, as a single person household (12.7% of the total number of households).

- Frail Elderly are those persons who are elderly and have a form of disability, ranging from a hearing loss, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory problems, and lack of self-help skills. It is estimated that approximately 27.4% of the total elderly population (over 65 years of age) are frail elderly.

- Persons with mental, physical and development and disabilities, according to the ACS data for 2013-2017, 13.8% (41,004 persons) of the City of Pittsburgh’s total population and are classified as “disabled.”

- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families comprise a small percentage of the region’s overall population. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s HIV Surveillance data, there were 3,896 HIV/AIDS cases living in the Southwest Pennsylvania AIDS Planning Coalition, which includes Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, with 85 new diagnoses in 2018 according to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania’s “2018 Annual HIV Surveillance Summary Report.” Approximately 81% of those with HIV/AIDS living in the Southwest Pennsylvania AIDS Planning Coalition are males. Males are disproportionately affected and the HIV/AIDS population is still growing in numbers.

- Victims of Domestic Violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking is rapidly increasing both locally and nationally. Based on the Point-in-Time Count for 2019, it is estimated that approximately 68 single family households and family households in the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are in need of housing assistance. This estimate is based on the number of persons counted in shelter and those that were unsheltered at the time of the 2019 Point-in-Time count.

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

Based on the current HUD-CHAS Data, the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, and interviews with housing agencies and social service providers, the City of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services and Area Agency on Aging, the following housing and supportive service needs were determined:

- **Elderly Persons** – Approximately 4,704 elderly renters and 3,780 elderly homeowners are cost burdened. The Area Agency on Aging receives approximately 2,000 calls per month for services
and are among the populations most affected by displacement through gentrification. The number of elderly in need of permanent supportive housing units plus supportive services such as home health care and home maintenance assistance, transportation, and access to food is increasing.

- **Frail Elderly** – There is a need for 108 housing units plus supportive services such as home health care and home maintenance assistance, transportation, and access to food.

- **Mentally, Physically Disabled** – There is a need for 275 housing units plus supportive services, such as job training and education, transportation, accessibility improvements to housing and public/community facilities, and access to health care and treatment. Of the 275 persons that are in need of permanent supportive housing, 259 are living in emergency shelter and 16 were unsheltered.

- **Alcohol & Drug Addicts** – There is a need for 132 housing units plus supportive services. Supportive service needs include access to treatment and health care, counselors or life coaches, job training and education, and transportation. Of the 132 persons in need of housing, 122 were sheltered and 10 were unsheltered.

- **HIV/AIDS Persons** – There is a need for an additional 4 housing units plus supportive services, such as access to treatment and health care, counselors or life coaches, job training and education, and transportation.

- **Victims of Domestic Violence** – There is a need for 68 housing units plus supportive services, according to the CoC. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are in need of housing assistance (domestic violence and homeless shelter, emergency, short-term and long-term housing, security deposits and rental assistance).

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

According to the Jewish Family Healthcare Services, the number of cases of HIV/AIDS have dropped drastically over the last 10 years due to a risk-reduction model embraced by agencies that provide care. Challenges to addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic include persuading health care providers to test patients routinely for infection, overcoming the stigma and fear that prevent people from being tested, and health insurance concerns if they are diagnosed. Gay and bisexual men, particularly those who are young African-Americans, are most disproportionately affected by HIV. However, the population that seeks treatment is evenly split between Black and White individuals. Transgender individuals with HIV/AIDS are more likely to drop out of treatment programs. There is a need for additional trauma-informed care training for caseworkers that assist these populations and other minority populations.

There were 85 new patients diagnosed with HIV that are in need of housing and supportive services reported in the Southwest Region in 2018.
Discussion:

There were 4,185 total cases of AIDS reported in Southwestern Pennsylvania in 2018, with an incidence of 58 and a rate per population of 4.7. Over three years, there were 116 new cases at a rate of 5.0 per population. There were 1,326 persons living with HIV and an area prevalence of 56.9 in 2018.

According to Jewish Family and Community Services, the HOPWA provider for the City of Pittsburgh, there remains a need for services in the region. Of population with HIV/AIDS, 159 households require tenant-based rental assistance, 32 households require some other type of short-term assistance, and no households require shelters or additional facilities.
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The following are the needs for improvement to the City’s public facilities:

- Maintenance of public facilities in parks was deferred while the City was in Act 47. Because the City is no longer under Act 47, it is creating plans to repair public facilities in parks that require rehabilitation. A ballot referendum passed last fall and the City will be spending more money on its parks and recreation facilities.
- Public facilities need to be ADA compliant in accordance with the City’s Section 504 Plan.
- There is a need to update the technology in some public facilities to align with Citiparks’ “Rec to Tech” programming.
- Public facilities need to be in compliance with the PA Building Code.
- Public facilities must be open and available to all residents of the City on a fair and impartial basis.
- Neighborhood public facilities are prioritized over a larger-scale, regional draw facility which is covered under the Regional Asset District (RAD) tax.
- Public facilities need to be provided by the City to maintain a quality of life for its residents.

How were these needs determined?

These needs for public facilities were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning, Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, and other City agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City’s Planning documents.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The following are the City’s needs for public improvements:

- The City needs to improve and upgrade its storm water management system and flood mitigation infrastructure.
- The City needs to reconstruct and improve its roads, curbs, and walks.
- The City needs to provide for additional handicap accessibility at intersections, public buildings, and community and public facilities.
- There is a need for the City to repair sidewalks in both residential and commercial neighborhoods.
- The City needs to improve and upgrade its sanitary sewer system.
- The City needs to improve and upgrade its water lines and distribution system.
- The City needs to improve its parks and playground equipment.
• The City needs to continue its public improvements through public greening and beautification activities.
• The City needs to continue to develop its bike and walking trails, and make these trails accessible.

How were these needs determined?

These needs for public facilities were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning, Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, and other City agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City’s Planning documents.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The City of Pittsburgh provides for public safety and other public services to its residents. The following are the City’s need for programmatic public services:

• There is a need for additional affordable health care and preventative care in the City.
• The City needs to support, encourage, and affirmatively further fair housing throughout its neighborhoods.
• The City needs to continue to support housing counseling services for low and moderate income households in the City.
• The City needs to continue to support programs that serve the elderly residents of the City of Pittsburgh, particularly food and mobility programs.
• The City needs to continue to support programs that assist the homeless population in the City.
• The City needs to continue to support programs that assist victims of domestic violence and abuse.
• The City needs to continue to support programs that assist youth through afterschool, education, and recreational programs.
• The City needs to continue to support food programs for low and moderate income individuals and families in the City.
• The City needs to continue to support microenterprise programs through technical assistance, advice, and business support services.
• The City needs to continue to support its job training programs for youth and the underemployed.
• The City needs to continue to support community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.

The following are the City’s need for City services categorized as public services:

• The City needs to continue to provide fire protection to its residents.
• The City needs to upgrade its fire stations and fire safety equipment and vehicles.
• The City needs to continue to provide its high level of public safety to its residents.
• The City needs to provide neighborhood policing in areas with high levels of crime.
• There is a need to address the increase in hate crimes in the City.
• The City needs to continue its code enforcement efforts to ensure the health and safety of its residents.
• The City needs to continue to provide emergency medical services to its residents.
• The City needs to continue to provide garbage, trash pickup, recycling, and neighborhood clean-up programs to its residents.

How were these needs determined?

These needs for public facilities were determined through: the resident survey; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, City of Pittsburgh Departments, Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh, and other City agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City’s Planning documents.
Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Pittsburgh is an older, well established City. The City has been experiencing growth in its housing stock, especially in the East End Neighborhoods, as a result of new high-tech employment opportunities, which brings in new residents. The City of Pittsburgh has become a very desirable place to live based on national publicity it has received, which touts its reasonable cost of housing, the variety of housing types, good employment opportunities, and a family oriented atmosphere. Approximately 72.6% of all the occupied housing units were built before 1960, which is over 60 years ago.

According to 2013-2017 American Community Survey Data, the City has 64,886 owner-occupied housing units (48.1% of all occupied housing units) and 69,934 renter-occupied housing units (51.9% of all occupied housing units). The number of rental units is increasing each year

The condition of the housing stock is fairly sound. The owner-occupied houses are well maintained, and through the City’s Code Enforcement efforts, the City is bringing the rental housing units up to code standards. According to the ACS data for 2013-2017, there are 21,241 vacant housing units in the City, which is approximately 13.6% of all the housing units. This is higher than the housing vacancy rate of Allegheny County which is 10.1% and the statewide vacancy rate of 11.4%.

The median home value as of 2017 was $64,886 for a 3-bedroom house and the median contract rent was $887/month for a one bedroom apartment for the same time period.
**MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)**

**Introduction**

According to the 2011-2015 ACS data, there are 154,514 total housing units. There are 132,475 occupied housing units, which means there are 22,041 vacant housing units. The majority of the owner-occupied housing are 3 or more bedrooms (70% of all owner-occupied houses). The majority of the renter-occupied housing are 1 or 2 bedrooms (70% of all renter-occupied houses).

**All residential properties by number of units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-unit detached structure</td>
<td>68,285</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-unit, attached structure</td>
<td>23,910</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 units</td>
<td>25,265</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19 units</td>
<td>16,310</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or more units</td>
<td>20,265</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,514</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS

**Unit Size by Tenure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th></th>
<th>Renters</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No bedroom</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3,965</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bedroom</td>
<td>2,510</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24,510</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bedrooms</td>
<td>16,730</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23,135</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more bedrooms</td>
<td>44,230</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>17,240</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,625</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>68,850</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS

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

The following number of units in the City of Pittsburgh that are assisted with Federal, State, and Local Programs is as follows:

- **Public Housing** – 3,248 housing units. The income levels are at 80% and below AMI.
• **Housing Choice Vouchers** – 5,575 vouchers, 486 of which are property-based and 181 of which are homeownership. The income levels are at 80% and below of AMI.

• **First Time Homebuyers** – The City through the URA has assisted 105 households with downpayment assistance to purchase a home since 2015. The income levels are at 80% and below of AMI.

• **URA Programs** - The URA has assisted in funding the construction of 106 rental housing units, the rehabilitation of 129 rental housing units, and the construction of 246 owner occupied units since 2015. The income levels are at 80% and below of AMI.

• **LIHTC Housing** – There are 119 LIHTC housing developments in the City with a total of 3,953 low-income units. The income levels are at 80% and below of AMI.

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh will be removing twenty-eight (28) scattered site housing units. The URA of Pittsburgh estimates that there is a shortage of naturally occurring affordable housing and additional units that will be lost every year due to the market conditions.

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

There is insufficient housing units to meet the needs of persons whose income is below 50% of AMI. There is a need for the development of decent, safe, sound and affordable housing through subsidies and development incentives, such as LIHTC and Federal/State funds. In addition, there is a need for accessible housing for the disabled, especially persons whose income is below 50% of AMI. Housing that is affordable is not often located near public transit routes, close to employment centers, and within walking distance of services. This drives up transportation costs to low-income renters and homeowners.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City of Pittsburgh needs to develop more low-income, elderly, and accessible housing to meet the needs of the City. There is a need for more accessible rental housing for the elderly, frail elderly, and the disabled.

Discussion

There is a continuing need for “affordable” and “accessible” housing in the City of Pittsburgh. The existing housing stock is old and does not always meet the needs of the community. The City has a growing younger population. New construction, and rehabilitation work is increasing again, as evidenced by the number of building and renovation permits issued by the City. The housing market is stable in the City and Allegheny County. The real estate values continued to rise and the City of Pittsburgh is growing in popularity as a good place to live and work.
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The value of housing has steadily increased throughout the last 10 years. According to Zillow’s website on the housing market in Pittsburgh, the median sales price in recent months is just over $185,000. In 2017, based on the 2006-2010 ACS Five Year Estimates, the median home value was $69,292 which has decreased to $64,886 according to the 2013-2017 ACS data. An increase in the median contract rent (from the same sources) also occurred. Median rent rose from $700/month to $887/month. Nearly half (46.3%) of all rental housing units were in the $500 to $999 category per month, while a quarter of all rental housing units (25.2%) were in the $1,000 to $1,499 category.

Another source of housing values is Redfin.com. The median sales price in January 2020 was $170,000, an increase of 4.9% over the previous year. There are 1,605 houses that are active on the market. This website also reported that, average list price per square foot for, Pittsburgh PA was $122, an increase of 2.5% compared to the same period last year, and 494 homes were sold over the last month. The average home spent 76 days on the market. According to Zillow.com, there are 1,211 homes for sale, including 254 homes in the pre-foreclosure, auction, or bank-owned stages of the foreclosure process. The median listing price for homes for sale in Pittsburgh PA was $224,900 for in January of 2020, which represents an increase of 2.2%, or $4,900, compared to the prior month. Popular neighborhoods in Pittsburgh include Shadyside and Central Lawrenceville, with median listing prices of $499,895 and $299,000.

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data on housing affordability summarized in Table 5 on the following page, 31,405 renter housing units were affordable to persons using less than 50% of their Housing Affordability Median Family Income (HAMFI). For home owners, there were 11,810 housing units that were affordable to households using less than 50% of their HAMFI.

The monthly FMR’s for Pittsburgh are within the HUD HOME Rents range (between High and Low HOME Rents). The FMR’s for FY 2019 were the same as the High HOME rent values for efficiency apartments, one (1) bedroom apartments, two (2) bedroom apartments, three (3) bedroom apartments, and four (4) bedroom apartments. In 2018, the median rent for a two-bedroom apartment was $1,300 and remained at that level in 2019 according to Zillow.com.

Cost of Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base Year: 2000</th>
<th>Most Recent Year: 2015</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Home Value</td>
<td>$83,100</td>
<td>$94,700</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Contract Rent</td>
<td>$551</td>
<td>$669</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rent Paid</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $500</td>
<td>19,405</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-999</td>
<td>35,615</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-1,499</td>
<td>9,395</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-1,999</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>68,860</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS*  

### Housing Affordability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Units affordable to Households earning</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30% HAMFI</td>
<td>8,405</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% HAMFI</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>11,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% HAMFI</td>
<td>44,935</td>
<td>23,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% HAMFI</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>30,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>76,340</td>
<td>65,805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*  

### Monthly Rent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Rent ($)</th>
<th>Efficiency (no bedroom)</th>
<th>1 Bedroom</th>
<th>2 Bedroom</th>
<th>3 Bedroom</th>
<th>4 Bedroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Rent</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$725</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$1,137</td>
<td>$1,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High HOME Rent</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$725</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$1,137</td>
<td>$1,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low HOME Rent</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$725</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$1,038</td>
<td>$1,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents*  

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh, there is a shortage of between 20,000 and 25,000 affordable rental units. Stakeholders have described the need for these affordable units in the lowest income categories. Additionally, based on HUD-CHAS data there is a not sufficient housing for all income levels due to cost over burden criteria for the 0-50% AMI income group.
How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

The price of housing continues to rise in the City of Pittsburgh, and with the slow increase in population and the desire for families to move into the City, the demand for affordable housing is increasing, while the supply is decreasing. The need for affordable housing will continue to increase in the City, as the demand for housing continues to increase the price of housing.

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

According to Zillow.com, it is estimated that the City’s median rent for a one-bedroom unit is $1,190, $1,360 for a two-bedroom unit, and $1,600 for a three-bedroom unit. The monthly FMRs for the Pittsburgh MSA within the HUD HOME Rental Range (between High and Low Rents) for a one-bedroom apartment is $725, $896 for a two-bedroom unit, and $1,137 for a three-bedroom unit. There is a disparity in the two rents of about $465 per month at all levels between the HUD FMR and the current real estate market rents. The problem exists that Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Holders are finding it very difficult to fund apartments with the HUD FMR range. The HUD FMRs need to be raised to keep pace with the private rental market.

Discussion

Rental housing values have continued to increase across the City. Homeowner housing values have also increased in the City as a whole, according to the Census, but have significantly increased in certain neighborhoods. Housing overall is becoming less and less affordable. Homeowners in desirable neighborhoods are building equity in their homes, while homeowners in neighborhoods with weaker markets are losing equity. Lower income families are moving outside the City and their properties are being purchased by higher income persons.
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh contains 79,578 housing units which were built prior to 1950. This represents 59.0% of the total occupied housing units in the City. Only 1.3% of all occupied housing units were built within the last ten years. Of the 134,820 total occupied housing units in the City, 44,415 (32.9%) housing units have at least one "selected condition." In addition, 117,709 housing units (87.3%) were built before 1980, and therefore contain the potential for a lead-based paint hazard.

Definitions

The following definitions are used in the table below:

- "Selected Housing Condition" - Over-crowding (1.01 or more persons per room), lacking a complete kitchen, lack of plumbing facilities, and/or other utilities, and cost over-burden.
- "Substandard condition" - Does not meet code standards, or contains one of the selected housing conditions.
- "Suitable for Rehabilitation" - The amount of work required to bring the unit up to minimum code standards, and the existing debt on the property, together, are less than the fair market value of the property.
- "Not Suitable for Rehabilitation" - The amount of work required to bring the unit up to minimum code standard exceeds the fair market value of the property after rehabilitation work is complete.

Condition of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of Units</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With one selected Condition</td>
<td>12,465</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With two selected Conditions</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With three selected Conditions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With four selected Conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No selected Conditions</td>
<td>50,910</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,619</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 35 - Condition of Units
Year Unit Built

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Unit Built</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 or later</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-1999</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1979</td>
<td>15,480</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1950</td>
<td>43,815</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,615</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Units Built Before 1980</td>
<td>59,295</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Units build before 1980 with children present</td>
<td>5,640</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2012-2016 ACS (Total Units) 2012-2016 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Suitable for Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Not Suitable for Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Units</td>
<td>9,320</td>
<td>12,721</td>
<td>22,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Vacant Units</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>1,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REO Properties</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned REO Properties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38 - Vacant Units
Alternate Data Source Name: City of Pittsburgh
Data Source Comments: 2011-2015 ACS Data Set

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the 2011-2015 ACS, there are 5,897 vacant rental units, 3,423 vacant units for sale, and 12,721 other vacant units. It is estimated that there are approximately 22,041 vacant housing units, of which 9,320 housing units are suitable for rehabilitation for both renter and owner occupied, as well as vacant units according to foreclosure data from Realtytrac.com. However, the cost of rehabilitation exceeds the financial resources of many low and moderate income households. Therefore, many housing units will continue to deteriorate without grants or low interest governmental financial assistance. There
is a need for more Federal funds for housing rehabilitation if the urban areas of this Country are to overcome the housing crisis in its cities.

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

There are approximately 59,295 (93.2%) owner-occupied and 57,360 (83.3%) renter-occupied housing units that were built prior to 1980. Based on that, approximately 32,500 (50%) of the older homes contain LBP hazards.

In older industrial cities like the City of Pittsburgh, lead-based paint is a legacy problem in the housing stock that must be addressed. Lead based paint is one of the most significant environmental factors negatively affecting residential housing units. In 1978, lead was banned from residential paint; more than half of the total housing stock in the United States contains some lead based paint. It is estimated that 20 million housing units contain lead hazards, which include flaking or peeling lead based paint and excessive levels of tiny lead particles in household dust.

HUD estimates that 3.8 million homes containing such immediate lead hazards are occupied by families with young children who are at immediate risk of lead poisoning. Half of these families own their homes and of those, half have incomes above $30,000 per year.

Lead-based paint in residential housing can cause severe health risks for children. HUD provides a general formula to estimate the potential presence of lead-based paint (LBP) in housing built prior to 1979, before lead based paint was banned in the United States.

Allegheny County started mandatory blood testing for children between 9 and 12 months and at 24 months in the year 2018.

**Discussion**

The State Health Department reported that 3.57% of children tested in the City of Pittsburgh have elevated levels of lead in their blood streams, and it is estimated that 1.15% of children in the City have elevated blood lead levels. The State Health Department estimates emphasize that the number of unreported/undetected cases of childhood lead poisoning is unknown, and the low number of reported cases should not be misconstrued as evidence that lead poisoning is not more widespread.

The revised Federal lead-based paint regulations published on September 15, 1999 (24 CFR Part 35) have had a significant impact on many activities – rehabilitation, tenant based rental assistance, and property acquisition – supported by the CDBG and HOME programs. The City of Pittsburgh will comply with Title 24 Part 35: Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures (Current Rule).
Rehabilitation Programs:

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

- Applicants for rehabilitation funding receive the required lead-based paint information and understand their responsibilities.
- Staff properly determines whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead-based paint requirements.
- The level of Federal rehabilitation financial assistance is properly calculated and the applicable lead-based paint requirements determined.
- Properly qualified personnel perform risk management, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance services when required.
- Required lead hazard reduction work and protective measures are incorporated into project rehabilitation specifications.
- Risk assessment, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance work are performed in accordance with the applicable standards established in 24 CFR Part 35.
- Required notices regarding lead-based paint evaluation, presumption, and hazard reduction are provided to occupants and documented.
- Program documents establish the rental property owner’s responsibility to perform and document ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, when applicable.
- Program staff monitor owner compliance with ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, when applicable.

Homeownership Programs:

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

- Applicants for homeownership assistance receive adequate information about lead-based paint requirements.
- Staff properly determines whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead based paint requirements.
- A proper visual assessment is performed to identify deteriorated paint in the dwelling unit, any common areas servicing the unit, and exterior surfaces of the building and/or the soil.
- Prior to occupancy, properly qualified personnel perform paint stabilization and the dwelling passes a clearance exam in accordance with the standards established in 24 CFR Part 35.
- The home purchaser receives the required lead-based paint pamphlet and notices.
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh owns and operates 18 public housing communities. There are a total of 3,248 housing units in the public housing communities.

In addition the Housing Authority administer 5,575 Moving To Work Housing Choice Vouchers for low- and moderate income households, of which 486 are property-based and 181 are homeownership.

Totals Number of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Unification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of units vouchers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,812</td>
<td>7,071</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,071</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of accessible units</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)
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:

The physical condition of the public housing is considered in good condition but maintenance and upgrading is needed due to the age of the units. The Housing Authority is developing new low-income housing with private-public partnerships throughout the City.

Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh plans a variety of capital improvements in its properties. Needed improvements are as follows for each public housing community:

- **Bedford Dwellings** – Plumbing work is needed and renovation of the Hope Center.
- **Pennsylvania Bidwell High Rise** – Roof replacement, overhead door replacement, trash compactor replacement, exterior wall repair, and mechanical work are needed.
- **Pressley Street High Rise** – Mechanical system improvements, roof replacement, windows and louver replacement, exterior door/overhead door replacement, trash compactor replacement, interior floor finish replacement, and energy conservation measures are needed.
- **Northview Heights** – Mechanical equipment needs to be upgraded, exterior door replacement, exterior wall repair, and a new waste transfer station are needed.
- **Homewood North** – Sprinkler system improvements are needed along with site work improvements, window replacement, interior stair replacement, UFAS door and threshold modifications, roof repair, exterior wall repair, siding replacement, and lighting improvements.
- **Arlington Heights** – General improvements are needed.
- **Caliguri Plaza** – Improvements including upgrades, trash compactor replacement, and mechanical work.
- **Finello Pavilion** – Interior floor finishes need to be replaced, floor drains need to be replaced, trash compactors need to be replaced, and windows need to be replaced.
- **Morse Gardens** – Mechanical work, boiler replacement, and chiller replacement are all needed.
- **Carrick Regency** – Interior upgrades, mechanical work, and window replacements are needed.
- **Gualtieri Manor** – Mechanical work and energy conservation measures are needed.
- **Scattered Sites** – Waterproofing & foundation repair are needed.
- **Fairmont Apartments** – Hillside stabilization.

Additionally, authority wide hazardous materials work, exterior site work improvements, balcony repairs, and REAC repairs are also needed.
Public Housing Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Housing Development</th>
<th>Average Inspection Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Public Housing Development</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh plans a variety of capital improvements in its properties. Planned activities are as follows in each public housing community:

- **Bedford Dwellings** – Plumbing improvements, renovations and improvements to the Hope Center.
- **Pennsylvania Bidwell High Rise** – Roof replacement, overhead door replacement, trash compactor replacement, exterior wall repair, and mechanical work. Roof replacement, interior floor finish replacement, energy conservation measures, and interior tile replacements will be conducted at the Direct Opportunities Center.
- **Pressley Street High Rise** – Mechanical upgrade, roof replacement, windows and louver replacement, exterior door/overhead door replacement, trash compactor replacement, interior floor finish replacement, and energy conservation measures.
- **Northview Heights** – Comprehensive modernization, mechanical equipment upgrades, exterior door replacement, exterior wall repair, and a new waste transfer station.
- **Homewood North** – Sprinkler system improvement, site work improvement, window replacement, interior stair replacement, UFAS door and threshold modifications, roof repair, exterior wall repair, siding replacement, and lighting improvements.
- **Arlington Heights** – General improvement and comprehensive modernization.
- **Caliguri Plaza** – Interior upgrades, trash compactor replacement, and mechanical work.
- **Finello Pavilion** – Interior floor finish replacement, floor drain replacement, trash compactor replacement, and window replacement.
- **Morse Gardens** – Mechanical work, boiler replacement, and chiller replacement.
- **Carrick Regency** – Interior upgrades, mechanical work, and window replacement.
- **Gualtieri Manor** – Mechanical work, partial comprehensive modernization, and energy conservation measure.
- **Scattered Sites** – Partial comprehensive modernization, waterproofing & foundation repair, Hamilton Larimer demolition and green stormwater infrastructure.
- **Fairmont Apartments** – Hillside restoration.

Additionally, authority wide hazardous materials work, exterior site work improvements, balcony repairs, and REAC repairs are also needed.
Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

- To reposition HACP’s housing stock. Improvements are designed to result in housing that it is competitive in the local housing market, by stabilizing neighborhoods, improving operational efficiencies, and expanding housing choices for low-income families.
- To promote self-sufficiency and independent living through a variety of enhanced services and policy adjustments; and
- To increase housing choices for low income families through initiatives designed to increase the quality and quantity of housing available to households utilizing rental assistance and other available resources.

Discussion:

Not Applicable.
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh’s Strategy is to support the coordination and cooperation among agencies providing services to the chronically homeless through the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care. The City and these agencies are members of the Continuum of Care Organization, which meets regularly and has numerous sub-committees to address the needs of the homeless population and to support new development of homeless facilities to house families and individuals, as well as supportive services to address their needs.

The following table lists the existing facilities for the homeless population in the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Each of these homeless facilities are under contract to the Allegheny County Department of Human Services which administers the Continuum of Care for the City and County. The Allegheny County Department of Human Services contracts with providers to serve residents throughout the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Emergency Shelter Beds</th>
<th>Transitional Housing Beds</th>
<th>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year Round Beds (Current &amp; New)</td>
<td>Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds</td>
<td>Current &amp; New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Households</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data from 2019 Housing Inventory List for PA-600 CoC.
Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

There are several mainstream services available to the homeless population in the City of Pittsburgh including the following:

- Health Care
- Mental Health
- Social Services
- Employment Training
- Educational and GED obtainment
- Rental Assistance payments
- Shelter (emergency and transitional)

ACDHS is the lead agency and is therefore responsible for the overall administration of the CoC and HMIS system. ACDHS works with the HAB and the CoC Committee to establish goals and performance measures. The actual monitoring and service provision oversight is provided by ACDHS which is ultimately responsible for the goals established by the HAB. Each provider is under contract with ACDHS as the lead agency/HUD grantee, and the providers meet specifications as established in procedure manuals and contracts. ACDHS will enforce the provisions outlined in these documents through contract compliance and monitoring to ensure that sub-recipients are working toward increasing mainstream benefits in the CoC. HMIS is utilized as the tool to monitor this performance. If any providers fails to adhere to the outlined plan, they will be provided technical assistance to help them meet the goals and to comply with the provisions of their contract. If the technical assistance does not correct the problem, ACDHS will seek a new sub-recipient to operate the program or will petition to re-allocate the funding to another project that has a goal of increasing participant income.

Referrals to ACDHS come from Allegheny Link, which provides individuals seeking care with supportive services. The Office of Behavioral Health, Child and Youth Services, and the Office of Community Services work primarily with the chronically homeless, homeless youth, and victims of domestic violence. Programs provided by these organizations are supplemented by local social service providers that assist these clients. All three of these departments cite a lack of affordable housing as the greatest need for their clients, followed by a need for accessible transportation if they can locate affordable housing. Social service providers that work with these populations cite these needs as well, in addition to the need for trauma-informed care for these subsets of clients.

The CoC has a strong working relationship with the PA CareerLink system, which has a membership position on the CoC’s Employment and Training Advisory Board. The CoC has, and will continue, to hold employment fairs, job preparation seminars, and resume writing training events for consumers and providers.
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.

Allegheny County Continuum of Care received $21,382,631 for the 2019 CoC award to fund the following projects:

- Permanent Supportive Housing,
- Transitional Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Supportive Services Only
- Planning
- HMIS
- Unified Funding Agency

The application will fund 987 units and 1,649 beds to Permanent Supportive Housing for Tier I projects. The application will also dedicate 327 units and 541 beds to Rapid Rehousing for a total of 1,314 units and 2,190 beds. Because chronically homeless individuals are considered a special needs population, the facilities targeted toward this population are included in MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services.

### Families – Permanent Housing

- **Alle Kiski HOPE Center - ALMost Home** - 12 units/18 beds.
- **Allegheny Valley Association - Hospitality Homes I** - 20 units/49 beds
- **Allies for Health + Wellness - CHOICE I & CHOICE II** - 39 units/61 beds
- **Chartiers Center - Hestia Project & YWCA Chrysalis** - 99 units/138 beds
- **Community Human Services - Housing Solution, Families United, & Home At Last** - 65 units/170 beds
- **East End Cooperative Ministry - YWCA WISH & FAITH** - 51 units/137 beds
- **FamilyLinks - FamilyLinks Community Housing Program** - 12 units/21 beds
- **Gaudenzia Erie - Delores Howze Program & Village I** - 10 units/28 beds
- **Sisters Place - Sisters Place Permanent Supportive Housing** - 25 units/60 beds
- **Sojourner House - Sankofa, Moms II, & Open Arms** - 31 units/103 beds
- **Veterans Leadership Program - HUD Independence, Victory, & Valor** - 40 units/86 beds
- **Western Psychiatric - New Foundations I, Neighborhood Living Program, Flex 50 Families, Flex 30, & Flex 30 Expansion** - 204 units/510 beds
Families – Rapid Re-Housing

- ACTION Housing - MyPlace RRH - 65 units/70 beds.
- Auberle - At Home - 10 units/10 beds
- Center for Victims - CV Housing - 16 units/38 beds
- CHS Rapid Re-Housing Demonstration - Rapid Re-Housing for Families Demonstration - 19 units/53 beds
- Gaudenzia Erie - G-PGH Phase 3 - 14 units/24 beds
- Goodwill of SW PA - Good Start & Good Start 2 - 20 units/45 beds
- Mercy Life Center - A Step Forward - 12 units/26 beds
- Western Psychiatric - Soteria Project - 17 units/25 beds
- YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh - YW Bridges Rapid Re-Housing - 9 units/21 beds
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh has identified the priorities for services and facilities for special needs population. This includes elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with developmental delays, persons who identify as LGBTIA+, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of HOPWA Assistance</th>
<th>Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBRA</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH in facilities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRMU</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST or TH facilities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH placement</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The following populations have been identified as priorities for special needs populations under this Five Year Consolidated Plan:

- **Elderly** - rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied housing units, and construction of new affordable and accessible apartments.
- **Frail Elderly** - construction of new affordable and accessible apartments with supportive services.
- **Persons with Disabilities** - rehabilitation of existing housing units for accessible improvements, reasonable accommodations to rental housing units, and supportive employment opportunities.
- **Persons who are LGBTQIA+** - affordable housing assistance, affordable health care, and supportive services with trained caseworkers.
- **Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions** - supportive services to end addictions, housing, and training to re-enter the work force.
- **Public Housing Residents** - housing down payment assistance, job training and job opportunities, housing counseling for home ownership, and assistance in finding affordable housing.
- **Victims of Domestic Violence** - additional temporary shelters, supportive services, training programs, and permanent supportive housing options.
HUD has defined chronic homelessness as an individual or family with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Facilities and supportive services targeted toward singles and serving the chronic homeless are as follows:

**Chronically Homeless Facilities – Permanent Housing for Singles**

- **ACTION Housing - MyPlace PSH & Housing Plus 2** - 16 units/16 beds.
- **Bethlehem Haven - Haven Homes & Haven Housing** - 36 units/36 beds
- **Chartiers Center - ATLAS** - 15 units/15 beds
- **Community Human Services - Work Towards Sustainability & CHS Shelter** - 67 units/67 beds
- **Goodwill of SW PA - Northside Common Ministries** - 11 units/11 beds
- **Mercy Life Center - Bridging the Gap, Path to New Life, Spectrum I, Home for Good, Generations, Trail Lane II, & A River to Home** - 172 units/172 beds
- **Veterans Leadership Program - Liberty** - 8 units/8 beds
- **Western Psychiatric - Flex 51 Expansion, Next Chapter, Flex 15 Expansion** - 142 units/147 beds

**Chronically Homeless Facilities – Rapid Re-Housing for Singles**

- **Auberle - At Home Expansion** - 20 units/20 beds.
- **Bethlehem Haven - Personalized Housing** - 20 units/20 beds
- **Goodwill of SW PA - HARBOR 2** - 45 units/45 beds
- **Veterans Leadership Program - VLP Constitution** - 18 units/18 beds

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

The CoC has developed partnerships with the major hospitals in the region and is informed when a patient is discharged without a home to return. Hospitals in the City fund twenty-nine (29) beds to ensure that those who are discharged from these institutions are not discharged into homelessness. These facilities also provide continuing services. There are an additional six (6) beds available in a facility on Wood Street for recently released felons, but these beds are consistently full, and individuals staying at this location must leave after 90 days. Due to the lack of beds for populations released from incarceration, people are being held in prison beyond their sentence because they have nowhere to go.

Special consideration must be given to discharge policies affecting the LGBTQIA+ population in the City of Pittsburgh, particularly in regards to LBGTQIA+ youth. Because much of the housing for the homeless population in the City of Pittsburgh is faith-based, homeless individuals in this cohort can be denied housing on the basis of their gender status or sexual preference. This population has a higher likelihood of contracting HIV/AIDS than other populations as well. LGBTQIA+ youth may not meet the technical definition of homelessness provided by HUD, but often experience extreme housing instability that is
compounded by mental health issues. There is a need for trauma-informed care for this population to assist them in finding permanent housing. Additionally, the subset of this population with mental health issues or physical disabilities experiences greater discrimination in finding employment, which affects their ability to find housing, and affordable housing for this population is already in short supply. To assist this population, services are provided by organizations such as the Persad Center, which is a health clinic for this population, and Project Silk, which provides community health services and a recreation space to all LGBTQIA+ youth, with a focus on the subset of that population who are people of color.

Allegheny Link provides referrals to the mental health system, which will lead those in need of assistance to Allegheny County Department of Human Services. ACDHS/Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) provides services to those who are chronically homeless, and there is a frequent overlap between this population and people with mental health issues. While this service is fully capable of assisting its clients, it is typically at capacity. For this reason, there are often not enough services available to assist newly discharged patients that require case work, housing, and transportation. There is a greater need for psychiatrists to assist this population, because salaries are often lower for professionals that work with these individuals.

Social service providers in the area have cited the greatest needs of this population as affordable housing, transportation, and case workers trained in trauma-informed care. Transitional housing for this population, particularly in transit-rich environments that are well-connected to social services, can benefit persons. Additional programs to hire new caseworkers and train current caseworkers in trauma-informed care can provide additional support to people in these transitionary states.

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.

The City of Pittsburgh in its Five Year Consolidated Plan proposes the following goals/strategies for "Other Special Needs Priority":

- **SNS-1 Housing** - Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.
- **SNS-2 Social Services** - Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.
- **SNS-3 Accessibility** - Promote and assist in making reasonable accommodations and accessibility improvements in housing for homeowners and renters, and bring public facilities and infrastructure into compliance with Federal, State, and local Laws.
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))

On January 14, 2020, HUD announced the award for the Continuum of Care competition for 2019. Allegheny County Continuum of Care received $21,382,631 for the 2019 CoC award to fund the following projects:

- Permanent Supportive Housing,
- Transitional Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Supportive Services Only
- Planning
- HMIS
- Unified Funding Agency

The CoC will fund 987 housing units and 1,649 beds for Permanent Supportive Housing for Tier I projects. The CoC will also dedicate 327 units and 541 beds to Rapid Rehousing for a total of 1,314 units and 2,190 beds. The CoC funds seven (7) programs for homeless prevention.

Special needs programs cited by social service providers in the City included programs to assist LGTBQIA+ youth, job training for all youth, programs to provide trauma-informed care to individuals with mental health issues and victims of violence, and programs to serve the population exiting incarceration. These populations also need assistance with housing, as they are at a greater risk of becoming homeless. This issue particularly affects single women aged 40-65, who are becoming an increasing portion of the homeless population in the area. There are existing resources that serve this population directly, and there is a need for services for the growing homeless population in the City of Pittsburgh.
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Pittsburgh in its most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice did not identify any negative effects of its public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. The City has continued to revise and update its Zoning Ordinance. This document is consistent with the Fair Housing Act, Section 504, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. There are no other public policies that restrict fair housing.

However, stakeholders in the City of Pittsburgh have cited several public policies that could further promote affordable housing and residential investment. These policies include:

- Establishing a citywide rental registry
- Inclusionary zoning (currently under a pilot program in Lawrenceville)
- Providing density bonuses
- Programs to reduce and relieve utility debt
- Make source of income a protected class
- The elimination of parking requirements

The City of Pittsburgh and the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh are committed to the creation of affordable housing in the City. The City of Pittsburgh has created the Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF) through an increase in the real estate transfer tax to provide more funds for the development of affordable housing. The following programs are funded through the HOF:

- Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program
- Small Landlord Fund (for the preservation of affordable rental housing)
- Rental Gap Financing
- For-Sale Development Program
- Homeowner Assistance Program
- Housing Legal Assistance
- Housing Stabilization Program

There are no known public policies in the City of Pittsburgh that are a barrier to affordable housing. The City’s Department of City Planning monitors the following:

- Tax policies affecting land and other property
- Land Use Controls
- Zoning Ordinance
- Building Code
- Fees and charges
- Growth limits
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The goal of the City of Pittsburgh’s economic development policy is to foster economic growth in the community, improve the local economy, promote job opportunities, and increase the local tax base.

Business Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business by Sector</th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>Number of Jobs</th>
<th>Share of Workers %</th>
<th>Share of Jobs %</th>
<th>Jobs less workers %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Mining, Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations</td>
<td>16,753</td>
<td>29,130</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3,488</td>
<td>5,636</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Care Services</td>
<td>34,844</td>
<td>87,010</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</td>
<td>11,451</td>
<td>37,652</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>6,616</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>5,071</td>
<td>6,769</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>4,847</td>
<td>8,451</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, Management Services</td>
<td>15,555</td>
<td>39,276</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>11,895</td>
<td>11,194</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>3,074</td>
<td>4,001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>6,041</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,730</strong></td>
<td><strong>242,528</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 43 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Labor Force

| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 162,780 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 148,760 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.61 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 21.04 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 5.69 |

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations by Sector</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, business and financial</td>
<td>43,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations</td>
<td>6,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>17,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office</td>
<td>32,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair</td>
<td>6,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>4,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Time</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 30 Minutes</td>
<td>95,575</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-59 Minutes</td>
<td>37,560</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 or More Minutes</td>
<td>6,360</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>139,495</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>In Labor Force</th>
<th>Not in Labor Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civilian Employed</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>3,485</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>23,845</td>
<td>3,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or Associate's degree</td>
<td>29,575</td>
<td>2,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>56,910</td>
<td>1,940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS
Educational Attainment by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>18–24 yrs</th>
<th>25–34 yrs</th>
<th>35–44 yrs</th>
<th>45–65 yrs</th>
<th>65+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>2,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>3,995</td>
<td>5,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate, GED, or alternative</td>
<td>10,980</td>
<td>9,735</td>
<td>7,635</td>
<td>23,825</td>
<td>17,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>26,485</td>
<td>9,180</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>12,930</td>
<td>5,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>4,690</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>1,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>10,345</td>
<td>18,775</td>
<td>6,310</td>
<td>10,965</td>
<td>3,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>14,810</td>
<td>7,065</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>$16,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>$25,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or Associate’s degree</td>
<td>$30,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>$40,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>$52,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City of Pittsburgh is the County Seat of Allegheny County, and the principal City of 27th largest metropolitan area in the United States. As a major hub of the County and the region, it contains a large number of professional offices, finance, educators and health care workers.

The three (3) largest categories of jobs in business by sector is as follows:

- Education and Health Care Services 87,010 jobs
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services 39,276 jobs
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate 37,652 jobs

Total: 164,388 jobs
These three categories represent 67.8% of the total number of jobs in the City.

According to the Pittsburgh Business Times, the top five (5) private employers in the Pittsburgh area are the following:

1. UPMC Health System (53,000 Employees)
2. Highmark Health (27,279 Employees)
4. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (15,972 Employees)
5. PNC Financial Services Group (13,000 Employees)

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The City of Pittsburgh realizes that there is a need to increase employment, self-sufficiency, educational training, and empowerment of its residents. The City’s Economic Development Program continues to:

- Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development, employment, and job training.
- Support and encourage entrepreneurship opportunities, including incubators and accelerators for minority-owned and women-owned businesses.
- Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development.
- Encourage business development and job training in neighborhoods that have traditionally experienced disinvestment.
- Planning and promotion of the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites.
- Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other forms of infrastructure.

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

The City of Pittsburgh has the following major developments which will be occurring in the Five Year Consolidated Plan period:

- Redevelopment of the former Civic Arena Site in the Lower Hill
- Redevelopment of Centre Avenue and the New Grenada Theatre site
- Redevelopment of the Hazelwood Green (formerly Almono Site) in Hazelwood
- Redevelopment of the Hamilton Avenue Corridor
- Redevelopment of the Hunt Armory
• Redevelopment of the Strip District, the Produce Terminal Site, and the Buncher Development along the riverfront
• Redevelopment of Lawrenceville’s housing and business district
• Redevelopment of Lincoln/Larimer Neighborhood Choice Project
• Partnerships with the Esplanade Development in Chateau on the North Side

Additionally, the URA of Pittsburgh has created a Neighborhood Initiatives Fund to allocate funding to neighborhood organizations and nonprofits. This funding is set-aside for projects that are focused on infrastructure in specific City neighborhoods that are driven by grassroots initiatives, and may have not yet been specifically identified as potential projects for the City.

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

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey data, the City of Pittsburgh has an unemployment rate of 8.6% which is higher than the Pennsylvania unemployment rate of 5.4% for that same period. In Pittsburgh, there are 113,730 workers and 242,528 jobs due to the City’s role as the economic hub and principal City of the MSA. The unemployment rate is also larger in the 16-25 age group as opposed to older age groups. This suggests that as younger persons leave school and enter the workforce, they are struggling to find employment.

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey data, there are job deficiencies (the number of qualified workers exceeds the number of jobs available) in the following sectors:

• Retail Trade - 94.11% of the sector workforce is utilized

The City of Pittsburgh is also experiencing an employee deficiency (the number of jobs available exceeds the number of qualified workers) in the following sectors:

• Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction - 92.82% of the sector jobs are filled
• Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations - 57.51% of the sector jobs are filled
• Construction - 61.89% of the sector jobs are filled
• Education and Health Care Services - 40.05% of the sector jobs are filled
• Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate - 30.41% of the sector jobs are filled
• Information - 37.42% of the sector jobs are filled
• Manufacturing - 74.92% of the sector jobs are filled
• Other Services - 57.35% of the sector jobs are filled
• Professional, Scientific, Management Services - 39.60% of the sector jobs are filled
• Transportation and Warehousing - 76.83% of the sector jobs are filled
• Wholesale Trade - 59.23% of the sector jobs are filled

Data is not available for jobs and employees in the Public Administration sector.
Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Five Year Consolidated Plan is being supported by the following workforce training initiatives:

- **Bidwell Training Center** - Provides career-training programs for low- and moderate-income adults living in the City in the fields of: Culinary Arts, Chemical Laboratory Technician, Electronic Record Medical Assistant, Medical Claims Processor, Medical Coder, Pharmacy Technician, and Horticulture Technology.
- **Building Bridges for Businesses** – Provides tutoring in skills that will assist people in starting their own business.
- **Community Empowerment Association** – Provides funding for workforce development in the construction & green energy industries.
- **Jewish Family & Children's Service - Career Development** – Provides funding to train unemployed & underemployed, dislocated workers, displaced homemakers, individuals seeking their first jobs, and those in career transition.
- **Jewish Family & Children's Service - Refugee Services** – Provides funding for newly arrived refugees with job development & placement services designed to help them find and retain employment as they may be able to support their families and contribute economically to the community.
- **Neighborhood Employment Program** – Provides funding for six neighborhood employment centers located in various parts of the City. These centers are charged with providing job opportunities for City residents by creating a network of neighborhood employment projects.
- **Pittsburgh Employment Program** – Provides funding to support job development & employment services with various community agencies in the form of staffing, skills training, outreach for business recruiting, and hiring of City residents.
- **Summer Youth Employment Program** – Provides funding for summer work opportunities & internships during the school year for economically disadvantaged youth.
- **Center for Innovation & Entrepreneurship** – Provides funding for various programs throughout the business district and entrepreneurship support efforts of the URA.

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

No
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 City collaborates with the URA and the Housing Authority to develop Redevelopment Plans, Basic Condition Reports, Housing Studies, and Tax Incremental Financing Plans for the following projects:

- Redevelopment of the former Civic Arena Site in the Lower Hill
- Redevelopment of Centre Avenue and the New Grenada Theatre site
- Redevelopment of the Hazelwood Green (formerly Almono Site) in Hazelwood
- Redevelopment of the Hamilton Avenue Corridor
- Redevelopment of the Hunt Armory
- Redevelopment of the Strip District, the Produce Terminal Site, and the Buncher Development along the riverfront
- Redevelopment of Lawrenceville’s housing and business district
- Redevelopment of Lincoln/Larimer Neighborhood Choice Project
- The City also participated with the Port Authority of Allegheny County in its County Transportation Plans

Discussion

As of October 2019, the unemployment rate in the City of Pittsburgh was 4.6%, compared to 4.2% for Allegheny County, 4.2% for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 3.6% for the Country as a whole. The City has enjoyed a relatively low unemployment rate however the need for jobs and job training for the disabled and very low income remains a priority.
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Households with multiple housing problems are located throughout the City of Pittsburgh. Cost burden in the CHAS data is only available for low and moderate income families. Using other data sources it is evident that cost burden is located everywhere in the City of Pittsburgh. The CHAS data however does reveal information regarding housing problems for specific minority groups and areas of minority concentration are already defined and mapped in this report. Additionally, research by the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission has shown that housing problems related to health code and building code violations are concentrated in neighborhoods that are also areas of minority concentration.

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

The most recent available data on the concentration of racial or ethnic groups is the 2013-2017 ACS Five Year Estimates. According to this data, the City of Pittsburgh has a minority population of 36% of its total population. The City uses the definition of an Area of Minority Concentration as a Census Tract or Block Group where at least 50% of the population who reside in that area are identified as being a minority person. Based on this definition there are 53 Census Tracts (or partial Census Tracts) in the City with a percentage of minority persons over 50%: Census Tract 103; Census Tract 305; Census Tract 402; Census Tract 501; Census Tract 506; Census Tract 509; Census Tract 510; Census Tract 511; Census Tract 709; Census Tract 1005; Census Tract 1016; Census Tract 1017; Census Tract 1102; Census Tract 1113; Census Tract 1114; Census Tract 1115; Census Tract 1203; Census Tract 1204; Census Tract 1207; Census Tract 1208; Census Tract 1301; Census Tract 1302; Census Tract 1303; Census Tract 1304; Census Tract 1306; Census Tract 1401; Census Tract 1405; Census Tract 1803; Census Tract 2022; Census Tract 2107; Census Tract 2507; Census Tract 2614; Census Tract 2615; Census Tract 2620; Census Tract 2715; Census Tract 2814; Census Tract 3001; Census Tract 5616; Census Tract 5617; Census Tract 5619; Census Tract 5620; Census Tract 5623; Census Tract 5624; Census Tract 5625; Census Tract 5630; Census Tract 9800; Census Tract 9803; Census Tract 9804; Census Tract 9808; Census Tract 9809; Census Tract 9810; Census Tract 9812; and Census Tract 9818.

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

These areas have some of the oldest housing stock in the City. The housing was built as “worker” houses during the City’s economic and industrial boom of 1870 to 1920. There are numerous vacant and boarded-up houses and vacant lots where houses and businesses once stood. The market in these neighborhoods is poor. The purchase price is affected by the environment and high crime rates in these neighborhoods. Many of these neighborhoods have a number of vacant lots resulting from the demolition of dilapidated housing.
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets vary. The City has developed community centers in most of these neighborhoods, along with parks/playgrounds. Most have retained their churches and institutions but have lost most of their neighborhood commercial vitality. Many of these neighborhoods have community leaders that are dedicated to improving their neighborhoods. Political will exists in these neighborhoods for community improvement and affordable housing development.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Lincoln-Larimer Neighborhood has constructed Five Phases of housing as well as a neighborhood park through its Neighborhood Choice grant implementation. This is a joint program with the City of Pittsburgh, the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP). Hazelwood Green (formerly Almono) in Hazelwood is a public-private partnership that is estimated to cost $1 Billion to redevelop 178 acres of a former riverfront mill site. The City’s Edge Project, which will be used to connect Downtown Pittsburgh to the Hill District at the site of the former Civic Arena, will feature a mixed-use development, mixed income developments, and agreements with the community to employ local workers.
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.

The City of Pittsburgh’s Inclusive Innovation PGH Plan, which was developed through a joint initiative by the Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and the City of Pittsburgh’s Department of Innovation and Performance, was created to increase digital literacy, expand internet access, and promote STEAM learning in the City of Pittsburgh for low- and moderate-income residents. The expansion of digital literacy programs is targeted both toward area youth and seniors. The disparity in broadband access disproportionately affects immigrant and refugee communities. There is a need to target these populations with both access to technology and programs educating them on its use. The City of Pittsburgh’s Citiparks division has a Digital Inclusion Coordinator that has worked on initiatives to bring coding and tech-adjacent activities to the City’s youth at area recreation centers. The City intends to expand the access to internet for low- and moderate-income people through the use of public wi-fi hubs and hotspots, and an upgraded wireless network at recreation and senior centers.

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

The City of Pittsburgh is funding a network upgrade project in the year of 2020 through its Public Works Department. The Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and the City of Pittsburgh’s Department of Innovation and Performance have developed a plan to close the digital divide and provide internet access to all. To that end, the plan highlights the promotion of low cost internet options and the expansion of the local fiber network. Additionally, community hubs are highlighted in the plan, including the expansion of public wireless internet, the promotion of community hotspots, and a partnership with PittMesh to create wireless nodes that can be utilized by residents without the need for paying a monopolized broadband provider.
MA-65 Hazard Mitigation – 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

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

The Emergency Manager for the City of Pittsburgh is the Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (OEMHS). The most recent Emergency Management Operations Plan for the City of Pittsburgh was released in 2018. The Plan sites the greatest City vulnerability hazards as flooding, winter storms, dam failures, tornadoes or windstorms, and technical hazards, in that order. Because the City of Pittsburgh is intersected by two rivers, the areas close to the rivers and that are low in elevation are vulnerable to flooding, and flood risks have increased with climate change. Additionally, the City of Pittsburgh is vulnerable to landslides, due to its topography. Increased precipitation due to climate change has also increased the risk of landslides in the City.

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

Based on the geography of the City, low- and moderate-income neighborhoods are either disproportionately vulnerable to flooding or landslides. Low- and moderate-income neighborhoods are typically concentrated along hilltops, which creates a greater risk of landslides for these neighborhoods. Certain low- and moderate-income households are also only accessible from one-way roads along hills, and these households can experience a shutoff of accessibility if a landslide is to occur on the only street. While the majority of neighborhoods on the banks of the major rivers are commercial or industrial districts, there are neighborhoods such as Esplen and portions of the South Side that are vulnerable to flooding. Some households along Sawmill Run Boulevard on the South Side of the City are also vulnerable to flooding.
Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Pittsburgh's Five Year Consolidated Plan is a guide for the City to use for its Federal funding for housing, community development, and economic programs and initiatives. The Strategic Plan portion of the Five Year Consolidated Plan establishes the City's strategies and goals to address its need for:

- Housing (HSS);
- Homelessness (HMS);
- Other Special Needs (SNS);
- Community Development (CDS);
- Economic Development (EDS); and
- Administration, Planning, and Management (AMS).

These strategies have been developed as the result of:

- meetings with agencies/organizations,
- community meetings,
- public hearing,
- resident surveys,
- agency/organization surveys,
- consultations with City departments and key stakeholders, and
- Needs Assessment and Market Analysis of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The City of Pittsburgh's overriding priority is to assist low and moderate income residents (incomes of less than 80% of the area median income) through these strategies. These residents are referred to as the "target income" group. The City has an overall low and moderate income percentage of its total population at 55.61%. The City abides by the Federal Regulation that at least 70% of all its CDBG funds must principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City is committed to this and has developed its Strategic Plan to meet that requirement.

The principles of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan are as follows:

- **Assist** - by developing comprehensive strategies to support and assist those residents who are low- and moderate-income.
- **Involve** - the community and provide opportunities for residents to have input in the planning process and preparation of the plans.
- **Collaborate** - between public, private, and non-profit agencies and organizations to ensure that activities and services will be efficient and effective.
• **Leverage** - Federal funds and local resources to maximize the effectiveness of programs and services throughout the City.

• **Promote** – the involvement of agencies and organizations to undertake specific projects and activities to assist low- and moderate-income persons.

The needs of the Five Year Consolidated Plan were determined based on the following:

• Review of existing reports  
• Mapping of data  
• Research of existing data on needs of the City  
• Consultation with City staff and officials  
• Interviews and round table discussions with stakeholders  
• Public hearings  
• Community meetings  
• Resident surveys  
• Agency/Organization surveys

The key factors affecting the determination of the Five-Year Strategies and Goals for the Five Year Consolidated Plan include the following:

• Targeting the income households with the greatest needs in the City.  
• Identifying areas with the greatest concentration of low-income households.  
• Selecting activities/projects that will best address the needs of City residents.  
• Utilizing the limited amount of funding available to meet the needs in the City.  
• Leveraging additional financial resources to meet the needs of residents.
## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

### Geographic Area

**Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Name:</th>
<th>Citywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area Type:</td>
<td>Local Target Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Target Area Description:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD Approval Date:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Low/ Mod:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revital Type:</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Revital Description:</td>
<td>Low and Moderate Income Qualifying Areas throughout the City of Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Area Name:** Low/Mod Areas  
   **Area Type:** Local Target Area  
   **Other Target Area Description:** Low and Moderate Income Qualifying Census Tracts and Block Groups throughout the City of Pittsburgh  
   **Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area:** Low and Moderate Income Qualifying Census Tracts and Block Groups.
| Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. | - |
| How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area? | - |
| Identify the needs in this target area. | - |
| What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? | - |
| Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? | - |

| Area Name: | Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA |
| Area Type: | Strategic Area |
| Other Target Area Description: | Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood |
| HUD Approval Date: | 05/18/2017 |
| % of Low/ Mod: | - |
| Revital Type: | Other |
| Other Revital Description: | The boundary is the Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood Boundary. |
| Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | The boundary is the Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood Boundary. |
| Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. | - |
| How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area? | - |
| Identify the needs in this target area. | - |
| What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? | - |
| Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? | - |
General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Pittsburgh will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is over 51% low- and moderate-income and/or to low- and moderate-income clientele. At least 70% of all the City’s CDBG funds are budgeted for activities which principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds will be used by the City for the FY 2020-2024 Program Years:

- The public services projects/activities are for social service organizations whose clientele are low-income or in certain cases, a limited type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The homeless projects/activities are for homeless agencies/organization that serve a specific type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The other special needs projects/activities are limited to a clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The community and public facilities projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The infrastructure improvement projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The acquisition and demolition of structures are either located in a low- and moderate-income census area or these activities are eligible by preventing or eliminating slums and blight on a spot or area basis.
- The housing projects/activities have income eligibility criteria; therefore, the income requirement limits funds to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.
- Economic development projects/activities will either be located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group, or a poverty census tract greater than 20%, or part of a redevelopment plan, or makes 51% of the jobs available to low- and moderate-income persons.

The City allocates CDBG funds to areas or projects/activities which predominantly benefit low- and moderate-income persons to rehabilitate or construct new housing for low- and moderate-income households; to create low- and moderate-income jobs; to projects/activities that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; and/or slum and blight removal on a spot or area basis.

The HOME funds will be used for administration and for housing projects/activities. These funds will be targeted to low-income households and projects/activities designed to provide affordable housing to low-income households. The disbursement is based on needs of low- and moderate-income households, not by geographic area.
The HOPWA funds will be used for housing related services for those with HIV/AIDS, such as tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals. The disbursement is based on the needs of each client, not by geographic area.

The ESG funds will go to street outreach, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and the homeless management information system (HMIS). Funding will be used for renovations, operating expenses, and essential services such as child care, drug and alcohol abuse education, job training, and counseling for homeless individuals and organizations that serve the homeless population. The disbursement is based on need of each shelter or agency, not by geographic area.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME BLOCK GROUPS

LEGEND:
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups
  - Less Than 51% LMI
  - Greater Than 51% LMI

Low/Moderate Income Percentage by Block Group
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA
MINORITY POPULATION AND LMI POPULATION

LEGEND:
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups

Low/Mod Income Population
By Block Group
- Less Than 51% LMI
- Greater Than 51% LMI
- Greater Than 44% Minority

Low/Moderate Income Percentage w/ Minority Overlay by Block Group

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2020)
Larimer/NRSA
### SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

**Priority Needs**

#### Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Housing Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Extremely Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families with Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Housing Residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Areas Affected</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Goals</td>
<td>HSS-1 Homeownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-3 Owner-occupied Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-5 Rental Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

**Priority Need:** There is a need to improve the quality of the housing stock in the City by increasing the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for homeowners, renters, and homebuyers that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons and families.

**Objective:** Improve, preserve, and expand the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons and households, which is decent, safe, sound, and accessible.

**Basis for Relative Priority**

These needs were developed using statistical data, URA consultations, stakeholder’s consultations, community meetings/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.

According to the 2012-2016 ACS data, 49.1% of all renter households are cost burdened by 30% or more, and 23.3% of all owner households are cost burdened by 30% or more. More than 80.7% of the housing units were constructed prior to 1970, which would make the house over fifty (50) years in age.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Homeless Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Extremely Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families with Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic Homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families with Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentally Ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic Substance Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frail Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with Mental Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with Physical Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Areas Affected</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Goals</td>
<td>HMS-1 Operation/Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HMS-3 Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HMS-4 Permanent Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td><strong>Priority Need:</strong> There is a need for housing and support services for homeless persons and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> Improve the living conditions and support services available for homeless persons, families, and those who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needs were identified based off consultation with the Continuum of Care members, community meeting/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Priority Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Level</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Other Special Needs Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Priority Need

**Name**

- Community Development Strategy

**Priority Level**

- High

**Population**

- Extremely Low
- Low
- Moderate
- Large Families
- Families with Children
- Elderly
- Public Housing Residents
- Elderly Frail
- Elderly Frail
- 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
- Non-housing Community Development

**Geographic Areas Affected**

- Citywide
- Low/Mod Areas

**Associated Goals**

- SNS-1 Housing
- SNS-2 Social Services
- SNS-3 Accessibility

**Description**

**Priority Need:** There is a continuing need for affordable housing, services, and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.

**Objective:** Improve the living conditions and services for those residents with other special needs, including the disabled population.

**Basis for Relative Priority**

These priorities were developed using statistical data, City staff, Continuum of Care Consultation, special needs specific stakeholder’s consultation, community meeting/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.

### 4. Priority Need

**Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Development Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Priority Level**

- High

**Population**

- Extremely Low
- Low
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Economic Development Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geographic Areas Affected**
- Citywide
- Low/Mod Areas
- Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA

**Associated Goals**
- CDS-1 Community Facilities
- CDS-2 Infrastructure
- CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements
- CDS-4 Public Services
- CDS-5 Food Programs
- CDS-6 Public Safety
- CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition
- CDS-8 Community Based Organizations
- CDS-9 Resilience
- CDS-10 Transportation

**Description**
**Priority Needs**: There is a need to improve the public and community facilities, infrastructure, public social/welfare services, food program, public safety, clearance, and the quality of life for all residents throughout the City.

**Objective**: Improve the community facilities, infrastructure, public services, and public safety, along with the elimination of blighting influences in the City of Pittsburgh.

**Basis for Relative Priority**
These needs were developed using statistical data, City staff, stakeholder’s consultations, community meetings/public hearings, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.
| Population | Extremely Low  
|            | Low  
|            | Moderate  
|            | Middle  
|            | Large Families  
|            | Families with Children  
|            | Elderly  
|            | Public Housing Residents  
|            | Non-housing Community Development  
|            | Other  

| Geographic Areas Affected | Citywide  
|                          | Low/Mod Areas  
|                          | Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA  

| Associated Goals | EDS-1 Employment  
|                 | EDS-2 Financial Assistance  
|                 | EDS-3 Redevelopment Program  
|                 | EDS-4 Infrastructure  

| Description | **Priority Need:** There is a need to increase employment, job training, technical assistance, work force development, and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents in the City.  
|            | **Objective:** Improve and expand employment opportunities in the City for low- and moderate-income persons and households.  
|            | These needs were developed using statistical data, URA consultations, stakeholder’s consultations, community meetings/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.  

| Priority Need Name | Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy  

| Priority Level | High  
| Population | Non-housing Community Development  
|            | Other  

| Geographic Areas Affected | Citywide  
|                          | Low/Mod Areas  
|                          | Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA  

| Associated Goals | AMS-1 Overall Coordination  
|                 | AMS-2 Special Studies/Management  
|                 | AMS-3 Fair Housing  

| Description | **Priority Need:** There is a continuing need for sound planning, administration, management, and oversight of Federal, State, and local funded programs.
Objective: Provide sound and professional planning, administration, oversight and management of Federal, State, and local funded programs and activities.

Basis for Relative Priority

These needs were developed based of City staff, stakeholder’s consultations, and community meetings/public hearings.

**Narrative (Optional)**

The priority ranking of needs for housing; homelessness; other special needs; community development; economic development; and administration, planning, and management are as follows:

- **High Priority** - Activities are assigned a high priority if the City expects to fund them during the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period.

- **Low Priority** - Activities are assigned a low priority if the activity may not be funded by the City during the Five-Year Consolidated Plan period. The City may support applications for other funding if those activities are consistent with the needs identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.
### SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

#### Influence of Market Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing Type</th>
<th>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</td>
<td>The City and the URA have very limited HOME funds. Financial assistance is limited to acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of properties for affordable housing for both owner and renter occupied housing. The HOME funds aren’t being used for tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) due to limited funds available. The City and the Jewish Healthcare Foundation are using HOPWA funds to provide rental assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>The City is using HOPWA funds for rental assistance to meet the needs of persons with AIDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unit Production</td>
<td>There are numerous vacant sites in residential areas that the City could utilize for construction of new infill housing and for new rental construction. New construction will permit the design of housing that is accessible for the special needs populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Over 87.6% of all housing units in the City were built prior to 1980 according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey. Due to the age of these housing units, there is a need to rehabilitate the City’s housing stock. It is more economical to rehab an existing home than to construct a new home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition, including preservation</td>
<td>The cost to acquire property is expensive, especially when relocation benefits are required. The City and the URA provides funds to acquire and rehabilitate properties. There are twelve (12) historic districts in the City of Pittsburgh, they are the following: Allegheny West Historic District, Allegheny Commons Park Historic District, Alpha Terrace Historic District, Deutschtown Historic District, East Carson Street Historic District, Manchester Historic District, Market Square Historic District, Mexican War Streets Historic District, Murray Hill Avenue Historic District, Oakland Civic Center Historic District, Oakland Square Historic District, and Penn Liberty Historic District. The City of Pittsburgh has developed guidelines for historic preservation that can be found in the City Zoning Ordinance and Historic Guidelines for each historic district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh is receiving $14,239,211 in CDBG funds, $2,320,553 in HOME funds, $1,216,133 in ESG funds, and $1,140,292 in HOPWA funds for the FY 2020 program year. The program year goes from April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021. These funds will be used to address the following strategies:

- Housing Strategy (HSS);
- Homeless Strategy (HMS);
- Other Special Needs Strategy (SNS);
- Community Development Strategy (CDS);
- Economic Development Strategy (EDS); and
- Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy (AMS).

The expected amount of Federal funds available for the remainder of the Five Year Consolidated Plan is based on the FY 2020 Federal Allocation times five (5) years, this amount does not include program income.

- **FY 2020** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2021** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2022** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2023** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2024** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **Totals** - CDBG = $71,196,055 / HOME = $11,602,765 / ESG = $6,080,665 / HOPWA = $5,701,460

The expected amount of program income is based on the FY 2020 estimate times five (5) years:

- **FY 2020** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2021** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2022** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2023** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2024** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **Totals** - CDBG PI = $15,000,000 / HOME PI = $2,000,000
The yearly accomplishments of these projects/activities are reported in the FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and then annually thereafter for the entire FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan period.

### Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $</td>
<td>Program Income: $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>14,239,211</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA</td>
<td>2,320,553</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Source of Funds</td>
<td>Uses of Funds</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Year 1</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPWA</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $1,140,292 Program Income: $0 Prior Year Resources: $0 Total: $1,140,292</td>
<td>4,561,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $1,216,133 Program Income: $0 Prior Year Resources: $0 Total: $1,216,133</td>
<td>4,864,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources
Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The following public (non-federal) and private financial resources are anticipated to be available to the City of Pittsburgh to address the needs identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans:

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:**

- The City of Pittsburgh anticipates that it will be receiving State Grant Funds during the Five Year Consolidated Plan. It is unknown at this time what the amounts will be since the State’s Budget has not been established for this year.

**Tax Incremental Financing (TIF):**

- The City of Pittsburgh and the URA are working on several new housing, community and economic development initiatives. The URA will continue to prepare TIF Plans and the TIF funding will be used for infrastructure improvements and loans to private developers.

**Other Public Funds:**

- The City of Pittsburgh is anticipating that it will receive additional financial resources to address the needs identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

**HOME and ESG Match Requirements:**

- The City of Pittsburgh has excess HOME match funds from previous years in the amount of $9,258,078.99. The City will have additional HOME Match during this program year from PHFA, bond funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank.
- ESG Program anticipates that it will have a match of $1,216,133 in local and state funds. The ESG Match will come from local and state funds, as well as donations and grants to the ESG sub-grantees. These funding sources to the ESG sub-grantees include FEMA, Allegheny County, private foundations, donations, the United Way, and PCSI.
If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The URA has numerous sites available for new development to address the needs for the City of Pittsburgh. Major sites are located the following neighborhoods:

- **Strip District** - The Produce Terminal Site
- **Larimer** - Numerous Sites
- **East Liberty** - Numerous Sites
- **Hill District** - Numerous Sites
- **Hazelwood** - Numerous Sites
- **Other** - Scattered Sites throughout the City

The City and the URA will cooperate with private and/or non-profit developers to promote new development throughout the City.

**Discussion**

The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care was awarded $19,690,185.00 for its Tier 1 FY 2019 Continuum of Care Application. The following is a breakdown of the Tier 1 awards:

- **Rapid Re-Housing**: $4,571,256.00
- **Permanent Supportive Housing**: $13,042,364.00
- **Supportive Service Only (SSO)**: $68,761.00
- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)**: $351,192.00
- **Planning**: $622,015.00
- **Unified Funding Agency (UFA)**: $622,015.00
- **Reallocated SSO Expansion**: $412,582.00
- **Total**: $19,690,185.00
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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Entity</th>
<th>Responsible Entity Type</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Geographic Area Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-homeless special needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neighborhood improvements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>public facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>public services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URA Of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Redevelopment Authority</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-homeless special needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neighborhood improvements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>public facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing</td>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh/McKeesport /Penn Hills/Allegheny County</td>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Healthcare Foundation</td>
<td>Community/Faith-based Organization</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-homeless special needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>public services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Pittsburgh’s strength is that it is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with Federal, state, county, and local agencies, as well as with the private and non-profit sectors, to serve the needs of target income individuals and families in the City. The amount of available funds to support
community and economic development, affordable housing, and social services agencies for target income populations is the most significant gap in the delivery system.

The CoC provides direct linkages to mainstream services through Coordinated Entry. Clients are connected to health providers for health insurance enrollment assistance; local anti-hunger agencies for Food Stamps, SSI, and TANF; to local SOAR specialists for SSI and SSDI; and to the County’s Office of Behavioral Health for substance abuse programs. Coordinated Entry also connects families with pregnant women to Head Start/Early Head Start and Family Support Centers. The CoC partners with a Housing and Healthcare Group to promote collaboration with healthcare providers. The CoC partners with APRIZE, a State Insurance Assistance Program, to host an educational series on eligibility, application, and coordination processes for Medicaid and Medicare.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has a strong working relationships with City organizations and the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP). DHS will recommend clients to the HACP to put on its waiting list, which will help formerly homeless individuals gain priority on the Housing Authority waiting list.

Certain populations experience gaps in the service system’s structure. Youth in the area, in particular, have fewer opportunities to find affordable housing, and may lack the job skills to increase their income to pay rent that they can reasonably afford. LGBTQIA+ youth, particularly LGBTQIA+ youth of color, have additional gaps in services, since they require trained healthcare providers who may not be available to these populations.

DHS has identified gaps in services for people with previous criminal histories and previous housing evictions. Housing is not always available for these subpopulations, and Section 8 landlords are often less willing to rent to these households due to perceived risks involved. The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh has attempted to mitigate these risks through allocations of Moving To Work funding to prospective Section 8 Housing Choice landlords. There is also a gap in providing funding for landlords to rehabilitate apartments to bring them up to Section 8 Housing Quality standards.

One strength in the institutional delivery system is the street medicine program in Pittsburgh. Operation Safety Net started with a doctor in Pittsburgh, and the model has been replicated in other cities across the country. Additionally, the City conducts regular checks of abandoned cars and buildings and hidden locations by sending outreach teams into these places, and utilizing the “BigBurgh” app to provide access to homeless services.
Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

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

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), is the PA-600 Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County CoC lead agency, DHS is responsible for ensuring that the goals of ending chronic homelessness in the continuum of care are met. DHS serves not only as the CoC lead, but also as the HMIS administrator and the Coordinated Intake Operator.
According to the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), there is a need for more supportive services, and a need for more shelters. Many of the shelters in the City are at capacity, and there is a need to address the lack of shelter space in the City. Individuals and families with mental health problems are not necessarily referred to services before they become homeless, and may not receive services until they have already lost their housing.

Allegheny County DHS has been utilizing the “Housing First Model,” where the approach is to help individuals and families access and sustain permanent rental housing, as quickly as possible, without time limits. The Housing First Model uses a standard lease agreement, as opposed to mandated therapy or service compliance. It then offers a variety of services to promote housing stability and individual well-being on an as-needed basis. Lastly, it addresses the issues that caused the homelessness. The programs operated in the City first target the chronically homeless. The chronic homeless have been evaluated as being at the highest risk of dying on the street. After all chronically homeless individuals and families are placed, the beds are prioritized to the individuals or families that have been scored at the next highest risk of dying on the street based on assessment. It is more difficult for DHS and providers of homeless services to allocate funds to the prevention of homelessness, particularly in a proactive manner. Issues contributing to the risk of homelessness in the City that require programmatic solutions include an increase in utility bill debt and a lack of decent, safe, sound, affordable housing.

The following shelters are targeted to the following subpopulations:

- **Veterans** - Veterans Leadership Program – Constitution, Independence, Liberty, Project Journey for Women, Valor, and Victory
- **Survivors of Domestic Violence** - Center for Victims – CV Housing Plus Program and Emergency Shelter; Alle Kiski Hope Center – Hope Center and Safe at Home
- **Homeless Youth** - Auberle – At Home; ACTION Housing – MyPlace

The City’s HOPWA program is operated by the Jewish Healthcare Foundation (JHF). This organization provides housing solutions for individuals with HIV/AIDS. There are comprehensive listings of food services, support groups, counseling, medical and non-medical case management, and transportation assistance that are connected by the Jewish Healthcare Foundation. The Permanent Housing Placement program operated by HOPWA pays for vouchers for qualified residents. Vouchers can be utilized throughout the entire MSA, and the program is successful due to the listing of JHF as the payment source. There is currently a waiting list of approximately 120 persons for this program.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

The CoC updated its Best Practices in 2017 to reflect the HEARTH Act and implement a Coordinated Entry system in a Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. The goals for the Strategic Plan are as follows:
• To end Veteran homelessness
• To end chronic homelessness
• To end youth homelessness
• To end family homelessness
• Setting a path to end all homelessness

The Strategic Plan utilizes the following guiding principles:

• Use of a collective approach
• Ensure service accessibility and quality
• Prioritize rapid exit, housing first, & housing stabilization
• Align services to peoples’ needs
• Prioritize services for people with the greatest needs
• Build a system that works efficiently, effectively, and collaboratively
• Invest to continuously strengthen the system

One of the strengths of the system for the Allegheny County CoC is its coordination and cooperation between the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County in matching homeless providers to those in need of services. The CoC recognizes that a major gap is in the lack of affordable housing units in the City of Pittsburgh, which could be instrumental in reducing the number of homeless individuals and families in the City.

There are major gaps in the mental health services system for the institutional delivery structure. DHS’ Office of Behavioral Health has a lack of resources to operate its programs given the need. Additional social service organizations assist persons with mental health issues. However, it is difficult for these organizations to recruit psychiatrists to serve this population.

Additional gaps exist for the City’s homeless youth population. Many youth will not qualify for services directed toward the homeless population, based on their lack of qualifications. Transitionary housing is often an issue for this population, especially for the population aging out of foster care. There is also a need to assist LGBTQIA+ youth who are experiencing homelessness in the City, as some have been turned away from religiously affiliated shelters.

The Jewish Healthcare Foundation (JHF) has made great strides in transparency for HIV/AIDS patients. One of its strengths is the variety of partnered programs that it has created to assist homeless individuals with food services, support groups, counseling, medical and non-medical case management, along with transportation assistance. These programs are effective; however costs have been rising in the region and the lack of resources makes it more difficult for JHCF to fund as many housing options as it could previously. There are no specific employment programs targeted to recipients of HOPWA funds.
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 Allegheny County CoC recognizes the need to reduce the gaps in its institutional delivery structure. To that end, it has included the following strategies in its recent update to its Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. The following strategies include:

- **Provide access to year-round low barrier emergency shelter.**
  - Develop and release a competitive RFP to identify an agency to assist in the development of a plan to implement a year-round low-barrier shelter.
  - Develop a strategy for accessible shelter including an appropriate size for a single adult shelter and appropriate facilities for families and special populations including the LGBTQIA+ population.
  - Secure resources to provide shelter for all.

- **Establish a centralized rental housing locator (navigator).**
  - Determine a structure for navigation services in Allegheny County, implement contracting and oversight.
  - Broker agreement with area PHAs and DHS to extend navigation services to PHA units – starting with set-aside units.

- **Increased supply of and access to affordable housing for people who have experienced homelessness.**
  - Establish a policy at the municipal, county, and state levels in which new affordable housing developments provide a set aside of units for former homeless households.
  - Create a flexible emergency fund to address barriers to housing placement.
  - Explore expanded collaboration with area PHAs and the Continuum of Care.

- **Increase and expand outreach to fully cover all areas in Allegheny County with significant populations of homeless people.**
  - Identify resources to expand outreach.
  - Issue an RFP to provide outreach in underserved areas of the county.
  - Evaluate effectiveness of the expanded outreach effort.

- **Develop a communications plan that includes broader dissemination of information on the homeless services system, how to access assistance, and inform the public on progress in implementing this plan.**
  - Develop a communications plan.
  - Increase community information efforts to inform people in a housing crisis to know where to turn and educate concerned community members to know how to assist.

- **Build on existing partnerships (such as the one with the Buhl Foundation) and/or develop additional partnerships between the City and County governments, Pittsburgh Public Schools, the Allegheny Intermediate Unit and the Port Authority to pilot new programs to help with school responsibilities under the Every Student Succeeds Act.**
  - Develop linkages between philanthropic community, city/county government, local...
- Conduct pilot testing of data linkages and coordination of transportation.

Additionally, the City of Pittsburgh could overcome the gaps in services by targeting programs that assist in the development of affordable housing to meet the demand on the supportive services in the region.
### SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

#### Goals Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HSS-1 Homeownership</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $40,000</td>
<td>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 4 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $9,869,000</td>
<td>Rental units constructed: 465 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Added: 130 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $12,242,490</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HSS-3 Owner-occupied</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $3,900,000</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 350 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $7,000,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated: 625 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>HSS-5 Rental Assistance</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide&lt;br&gt;Larimer/East&lt;br&gt;Liberty Choice Neighborhoods&lt;br&gt;NRSA&lt;br&gt;Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0&lt;br&gt;HOPWA: $0&lt;br&gt;HOME: $0&lt;br&gt;ESG: $0</td>
<td>Rental units constructed: 0 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Homeowner Housing Added: 0 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 0 Households Assisted&lt;br&gt;Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Larimer/East</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRSA</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>HMS-1 Operation/Support</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td>Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 0 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td>Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 0 Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRSA</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $6,080,665</td>
<td>Homelessness Prevention: 0 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 65 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 0 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>HMS-3 Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 0 Beds Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>HMS-4 Permanent</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Rental units constructed: 0 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>SNS-1 Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $5,701,460 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 790 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>SNS-2 Social Services</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $125,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>SNS-3 Accessibility</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice</td>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG: $11,400,000</td>
<td>Public Facility or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Development Strategy</td>
<td>HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>CDS-2 Infrastructure</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice</td>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG: $2,517,633</td>
<td>Public Facility or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Development Strategy</td>
<td>HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 15 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Other: 2 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $8,039,211 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted Other: 25 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>CDS-5 Food Programs</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,000,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60000 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>CDS-6 Public Safety</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $75,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 900 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>CDS-8 Community Based Organizations</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $5,075,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 125 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>CDS-9 Resilience</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $150,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted Other: 2 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>CDS-10 Transportation</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,500,000, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Jobs created/retained: 0 Jobs Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted Other: 30 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td>Businesses assisted: 465 Businesses Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td>Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>EDS-3 Redevelopment Program</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0</td>
<td>Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 0 Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
<td>Brownfield acres remediated: 0 Acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOME: $0</td>
<td>Jobs created/retained: 0 Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESG: $0</td>
<td>Businesses assisted: 0 Businesses Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>EDS-4 Infrastructure</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0</td>
<td>HOPWA: $0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CDBG: $12,150,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $1,360,275 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Businesses assisted: 0 Businesses Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $12,150,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $1,360,275 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 25 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>AMS-2 Special Studies/Management</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $125,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>AMS-3 Fair Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $500,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 56 – Goals Summary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Goal Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HSS-1 Homeownership</td>
<td>Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
<td>Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Provide financial assistance to landlords to rehabilitate housing units and support new residential development for rent to low- and moderate-income tenants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HSS-5 Rental Assistance</td>
<td>Provide for utilities, deposits, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization</td>
<td>Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
<td>Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HMS-1 Operation/Support</td>
<td>Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing</td>
<td>Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>HMS-3 Housing</td>
<td>Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>HMS-4 Permanent Housing</td>
<td>Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SNS-1 Housing</td>
<td>Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SNS-2 Social Services</td>
<td>Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SNS-3 Accessibility</td>
<td>Promote and assist in making reasonable accommodations and accessibility improvements in housing for homeowners and renters, and bring public facilities and infrastructure into compliance with Federal, State, and local Laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
<td>Improve the parks, recreational facilities, trails, bikeways, and all public and community facilities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CDS-2 Infrastructure</td>
<td>Improve the public infrastructure through rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction of streets, sidewalks, slopes, bridges, curbs, walkways, waterlines, sewer lines, storm drainage, sanitary sewers, retaining walls, handicap accessibility improvements/removal of architectural barriers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements</td>
<td>Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
<td>Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CDS-5 Food Programs</td>
<td>Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CDS-6 Public Safety</td>
<td>Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition</td>
<td>Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>CDS-8 Community Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>CDS-9 Resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Mitigate, correct, and prevent earth slippage of steep slope areas throughout the City through improvements, prevention, and reconstruction of high slope areas with better erosion control, planting, terracing, storm drainage, retaining walls, cribbing, etc. and acquisition and relocation of damaged and destroyed low-income housing and residents as a result of earth movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>CDS-10 Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Encourage the public transit authority and carriers to address the needs of low-income persons and families and the disabled to have access to employment, health care, and shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development, employment, and job training services for the unemployed and underemployed persons, including summer youth programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>EDS-3 Redevelopment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Plan and promote the development, redevelopment and revitalization of economically distressed areas of the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>EDS-4 Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other infrastructure improvements to support new economic development projects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. **Goal Name**: AMS-1 Overall Coordination
   **Goal Description**: Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, the five year consolidated plan, substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental reviews and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

30. **Goal Name**: AMS-2 Special Studies/Management
   **Goal Description**: Provide and promote funds to assist with the development of special studies, plans, and management activities related to these activities.

31. **Goal Name**: AMS-3 Fair Housing
   **Goal Description**: Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh.

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

The City of Pittsburgh proposes to assist the following:

- **Extremely Low-Income**: 400 households
- **Low-Income**: 494 households
- **Moderate-Income**: 700 households
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)

Not Applicable. The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh exceeds the minimum number of accessibility requirements.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) has policies in place to promote self-sufficiency, including the implementation of a Family Self-Sufficiency program and a Local Self-Sufficiency program that provides welfare to work and other employment trainings. Additionally, these policies allow for a modified rent to promote employment and job training for families of residents. Self-Sufficiency is a major goal of the Housing Authority, and there are skill programs that have been set up at the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and the Community Empowerment Association.

The Housing Authority encourages tenants to participate in the HACP’s Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program called "Realizing Economic Attainment for Life" (REAL) and the Resident Employment Program. Another major goal of the Housing Authority is to move residents to the Homeownership Program and private rentals in areas of opportunity. Homeownership assistance includes credit counseling, closing cost assistance, foreclosure prevention, and second mortgages.

- The Realizing Economic Attainment for Life (REAL) Program assists residents in preparing for and seeking gainful employment.
- The Resident Employment Program (Section 3) offers a variety of classes and training programs to enable residents to gain job skills.
- The Homeownership Program assists residents who want to own a home through financial counseling and mortgage assistance programs. Since 2004, 125 HACP residents have purchased their own homes.

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

No. The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh is not classified as “troubled” by HUD and is performing satisfactorily according to HUD guidelines and standards. Therefore, no assistance is needed to improve operations of Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not Applicable.
Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Pittsburgh in its most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice did not identify any negative effects of its public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. The City has continued to revise and update its Zoning Ordinance. This document is consistent with the Fair Housing Act, Section 504, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. There are no other public policies that restrict fair housing.

However, stakeholders in the City of Pittsburgh have cited several public policies that could further promote affordable housing and residential investment. These policies include:

- Establishing a citywide rental registry
- Inclusionary zoning (currently under a pilot program in Lawrenceville)
- Providing density bonuses
- Programs to reduce and relieve utility debt
- Make source of income a protected class
- The elimination of parking requirements

The City of Pittsburgh and the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh are committed to the creation of affordable housing in the City. The City of Pittsburgh has created the Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF) through an increase in the real estate transfer tax to provide more funds for the development of affordable housing. The following programs are funded through the HOF:

- Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program
- Small Landlord Fund (for the preservation of affordable rental housing)
- Rental Gap Financing
- For-Sale Development Program
- Homeowner Assistance Program
- Housing Legal Assistance
- Housing Stabilization Program

There are no known public policies in the City of Pittsburgh that are a barrier to affordable housing. The City's Department of City Planning monitors the following:

- Tax policies affecting land and other property
- Land Use Controls
- Zoning Ordinance
- Building Code
- Fees and charges
- Growth limits
Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Fair housing is essential to ensuring that persons of all income levels, race, religion and ethnicity have equal access to safe, decent, sound, and affordable housing in the City of Pittsburgh. The City of Pittsburgh completed its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and is submitting it as part of the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan. Listed below are the new impediments and strategies:

Impediment 1: Fair Housing Education and Outreach -

There is a continuing need to educate persons about their rights under the Fair Housing Act and to raise community awareness to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

Goal: All residents of the City of Pittsburgh will have an awareness and knowledge of their rights under the Fair Housing Act and the City will continue to affirmatively further fair housing, especially for low-income residents, minorities, and the disabled population.

Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

• 1-A: Continue to promote fair housing awareness through the media, seminars, and training to provide educational opportunities for all persons to learn more about their rights under the Fair Housing Act, Americans With Disabilities Act, and the Visitability Tax Credit Program.
• 1-B: Continue to provide and distribute literature and informational material concerning fair housing issues, an individual’s housing rights, and the landlords’ responsibilities to affirmatively further fair housing, including laws regarding reasonable modifications and accommodations.
• 1-C: Continue to support and provide funding for the City of Pittsburgh’s Human Relations Commission to affirmatively further fair housing and enforce the rights of protected classes in the City of Pittsburgh.
• 1-D: Continue to support and provide funding for independent fair housing organizations to provide testing services, education, outreach, referrals, and assistance in addressing fair housing complaints that may arise in the City.

Impediment 2: Affordable Rental Housing -

Even though the City of Pittsburgh has a large supply of rental housing, it is not necessarily affordable to lower income households. The monthly housing cost for apartments has steadily increased to the point that over 47.3% of all renter households in Pittsburgh with incomes less than 50% AMI, are considered cost burdened.

Goal: The development of affordable rental housing will occur throughout the City of Pittsburgh, especially for households whose income is less than 50% AMI, through new construction, in-fill housing, the rehabilitation of vacant buildings, and the development of mixed-income housing, to reduce the number of lower income households who are cost burdened.
Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

- **2-A:** Support and encourage both private developers and non-profit housing providers to develop plans for the construction of new affordable and mixed income rental housing.
- **2-B:** Continue to support and encourage the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock and new housing in the City so it becomes decent, safe, and sound rental housing that is affordable to lower income households.
- **2-C:** Continue to support and encourage the development of independent housing and community living arrangements for the disabled in the City.
- **2-D:** Provide financial assistance in the form of development subsidies so low-income households that are cost burdened, particularly those households whose incomes are at or below 50% AMI, are able to afford decent, safe, and sound housing.
- **2-E:** Promote partnerships with the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and private and non-profit housing developers to construct additional Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) multi-family, rental housing in high opportunity areas of the City.
- **2-F:** Continue to promote Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher use throughout the City.
- **2-G:** Continue to expand the City’s use of inclusionary zoning throughout the City.

Impediment 3: Affordable Housing for Sale -

The median value and cost to purchase a single family home in Pittsburgh that is decent, safe, and sound, has increased significantly to over $108,500 (2017 dollars), which limits the choice of housing for lower income households throughout the City.

Goal: Development of for-sale, single family homes for lower income households will occur through new construction, in-fill housing, and the rehabilitation of vacant structures throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

- **3-A:** Continue to support and encourage plans from both private developers and non-profit housing providers to develop and construct new affordable housing that is for sale for lower income households throughout the City of Pittsburgh.
- **3-B:** Continue to support and encourage the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of existing housing units to become decent, safe, and sound for-sale housing that is affordable to lower income households.
- **3-C:** Continue the partnerships with the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh, non-profit housing development agencies and local banks to provide financial assistance in the form of down payment assistance and low interest loans to lower-income households to become homebuyers anywhere in the City of Pittsburgh.
- **3-D:** Continue to support homebuyer education and training programs to improve homebuyer awareness and increase the opportunities for lower-income households to become homebuyers by affirmatively furthering fair housing choice.
• 3-E: Improve access to information on-line and in the print media regarding home repairs and improvements programs, and homebuyer assistance offered through the City, the URA of Pittsburgh, local non-profit housing development agencies, and local financial institutions.

• 3-F: Continue to provide homebuyer assistance for public housing residents to become home owners through the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh’s Homeownership Program and the URA Down Payment Assistance Program.

Impediment 4: Accessible Housing Units -

As an older, built-up urban environment, there is a lack of accessible housing units and limited developable sites in the City of Pittsburgh, since 60.5% of the City’s housing units were built before 1950 and most do not contain accessibility features, and 37.6% of the City’s population is classified as disabled.

Goal: The number of accessible housing units in the City will be increased through new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units for the physically disabled and developmentally challenged population.

Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

• 4-A: Continue the on-going URA Housing Programs to increase the amount of accessible housing through the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock by providing low-interest loans or grants to homeowners and landlords to make handicap improvements and by keeping their rents affordable.

• 4-B: Increase the amount of accessible housing through new construction of handicap units that are accessible and visitable through financial or development incentives on available vacant and developable land in the City.

• 4-C: Continue to enforce the ADA and Fair Housing requirements for landlords to make "reasonable accommodations" to their rental properties so they become accessible to tenants who are physically disabled.

• 4-D: Continue to provide financial assistance to elderly homeowners in the City to make accessibility improvements to their properties in order for these residents to remain in their own homes.

• 4-E: Continue to support the City of Pittsburgh’s Human Relations Commission goal for making residential units "visitable" and "accessible."

Impediment 5: Private Lending Practices -

The HMDA data suggests that there may be a disparity between the approval rates of home mortgage loans originated from minorities and those originated from non-minority applicants.

Goal: Approval rates for all originated home mortgage loans will be fair, unbiased and equal, regardless of race, familial status, and location.
Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

- **5-A:** The City should continue to undertake or contract with outside independent agencies, private firms, foundations, colleges and universities to conduct an in-depth review of the mortgage lending practices of the local banks and financial institutions.
- **5-B:** Testing should be performed by outside independent agencies, firms, and non-profit organizations to determine if any patterns of discrimination are present in home mortgage lending practices for minorities and other protected classes when they wish to purchase properties located in impacted areas of the City.
- **5-C:** Federal and State funding should be used to provide a higher rate of public financial assistance to potential homebuyers in impacted neighborhoods to improve the loan to value ratio, so that private lenders will increase the number of loans made in these areas.
- **5-D:** Even though the City’s CDBG funds are being reduced each year, the City needs to continue to fund its community improvement programs such as street improvements, demolitions, parks, and other infrastructure improvements in targeted low-income neighborhoods to improve the living environment and provide public safety protection in these areas.

Impediment 6: Approach to Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing -

The housing, racial and socio-economic data, and the amount of subsidized housing in the City of Pittsburgh, illustrates that there continues to be concentrations of low- and moderate-income persons, minorities, and disabled persons living in the City.

**Goal:** Housing and economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons and the protected classes will be available so they will be able to live and work anywhere in the City of Pittsburgh and throughout the region.

Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

- **6-A:** Continue to support the efforts of the Pittsburgh Human Relations Commission to affirmatively further fair housing.
- **6-B:** Continue to support the City’s efforts which established an Affordable Housing Task Force, to evaluate current programs and initiatives to produce new affordable housing units, preserve existing units, and make recommendations to create new programs and initiatives to promote mixed-income development in neighborhoods across the City and ensure a vibrant mix of housing options of people of all income levels.
- **6-C:** Expand the City Planning Department’s efforts to promote inclusionary zoning for new multi-family developments.
- **6-D:** The City Planning Department and the URA need to continue to evaluate the location of potential new LIHTC housing and new affordable housing in high opportunity areas.
- **6-E:** The Housing Authority should consider providing mobility counseling for its Section 8 Voucher holders in order to further fair housing choice throughout the City.
Impediment 7: Economic Issues Affect Housing Choice

There is a need to increase economic opportunities in the City to improve household income so lower income households have the ability to live outside areas with concentrations of low-income, which makes this a fair housing concern.

Goal: The local economy will provide new job opportunities, which will increase household income, and will promote fair housing choice throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

Strategies: In order to meet this goal, the following activities and strategies should be undertaken:

- **7-A**: Continue to strengthen partnerships and program delivery to enhance the City’s business base, expand its tax base, and create a more sustainable economy for all residents and businesses.
- **7-B**: Continue to support and enhance workforce development and skills training that will result in a "livable" wage and increase job opportunities.
- **7-C**: Continue to support programming that enhances entrepreneurship and small business development, expansion, and retention within impacted areas and minority neighborhoods.
- **7-D**: Continue to support the expansion of existing businesses that will create new job opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed.
**SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

Allegheny County Department of Human Services is the lead agency for the CoC and has policies implemented in preventing street homelessness for families. The CoC has established several emergency shelter and hotel voucher programs for families who are homeless. Families in shelter are prioritized and moved to permanent housing as soon as possible. Rapid Re-Housing or CYF Rental Assistance are utilized to prevent homelessness or move families to housing as quickly as possible.

The CoC utilizes Coordinated Entry to prioritize Permanent Supportive Housing for the chronic homeless, and they have adopted a policy to prioritize chronic homelessness for Permanent Supportive Housing beds at turnover. The CoC has a large street outreach network that regularly assists the chronic homeless find shelter and housing. This will continue, including outreach done by the DHS to make homeless services known throughout the area. The Coordinated Entry Field Units are used to reach people who would not otherwise seek assistance. Members of the team have regular hours at drop-in centers, medical clinics, and libraries.

The CoC utilizes the VI-SPDAT score to assess the vulnerability of a homeless individual or family, as well as the length of time the individual or family has been homeless. Following the assessment, the CoC prioritizes the placement of chronic homeless individuals or families into permanent housing, and follows with the placement of those that are the next most at-risk based on the VI-SPDAT. Assessment also takes into account special populations including: veterans, youth, and victims fleeing domestic violence. This allows for the CoC to direct those with mental health issues, substance abuse disorders, and disabilities, to permanent supportive housing that can provide them with needed assistance.

The Allegheny County CoC has developed the following outreach strategies in their most recent Strategic Plan:

- Increase and expand outreach resources to fully cover all areas in Allegheny County with significant populations of homeless people
  - Identify resources to expand outreach
  - Issue an RFP to provide outreach in underserved areas of the county
  - Evaluate effectiveness of the expanded outreach effort

**Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

There is a need for more transitional and permanent supportive housing. Shelters in Allegheny County are at capacity. Homeless service providers in the City and County cite that shelters are frequently at full capacity. Allegheny County DHS has been reallocating resources from transitional shelters to permanent housing, and working to create a low-barrier shelter. The CoC struggled to operate a cold weather shelter in 2019. There were 48 unsheltered people recorded in the 2019 Point-In-Time Count. The number of
individuals requiring emergency shelter can be assumed to be much higher. The time limit for emergency shelter stay is a maximum of 60 days, and the average length of stay is 57 days. The limit for transitional housing can be up to 2 years. DHS is trying to reduce the maximum length of stay for transitional housing.

There are 494 year-round, emergency shelter beds, and 169 year-round, transitional housing beds. The emergency shelter and transitional housing beds that are available are reserved for families with children and for youth. These resources and supportive services are as follows:

**Emergency Shelter**

- Alle Kiski Hope Center – Hope Center - 24 beds
- Allegheny Valley Association of Churches – AVAC Emergency Shelter - 14 beds
- Auberle – Auberle Family Shelter - 20 beds
- Bethlehem Haven – Emergency Shelter - 28 beds
- Center for Victims – Emergency Shelter - 23 beds
- Community Human Services Corporation – CHS Family Shelter, HAP Crisis Beds, and Wood Street Commons Emergency Shelter - 76 beds
- East End Cooperative Ministry – Emergency Shelter - 23 beds
- Family Promise – Emergency Shelter - 14 beds
- FamilyLinks – Emergency Shelter - 18 beds
- Goodwill of Southwestern PA – Pleasant Valley Emergency Shelter - 32 beds
- Family Promise – Emergency Shelter - 14 beds
- L2 Community Support – Emergency Shelter - 34 beds
- Mercy Life Center – SWES Severe Weather Emergency Shelter - 133 beds
- Salvation Army – Family Caring Center - 36 beds
- Shepherd's Heart – VA Residential Beds - 3 beds
- Veterans Leadership Program of WPA – Project Journey for Women - 4 beds
- Womanspace East – Emergency Shelter - 72 beds
- Women’s Center and Shelter of Pittsburgh – Emergency Shelter - 48 beds

**Transitional Housing**

- ACTION Housing – Bridge Housing - 14 beds.
- Allegheny Valley Association of Churches – AVAC CYF Bridge - 24 beds
- East End Cooperative Ministry – Bridge Housing Program - 12 beds
- FamilyLinks – FamilyLinks RHY Transitional Housing Program - 8 beds
- First Step Recovery Homes – Bridge Housing Program - 23 beds
- Gaudenzia Erie Inc. – Bridge Housing - 10 beds
- Shepherd’s Heart – Bridge, Hospital to Home, and Service Intensive - 12 beds
- Veterans Leadership Program of WPA – VLP GPD Bridge Program - 4 beds
• Veterans Place of Washington Blvd. – GPD Bridge Program, GPD Service Intensive - 39 beds
• YMCA Centre Avenue – Bridge Housing Program - 10 beds
• YMCA Northside – Bridge Housing - 10 beds
• YWCA of Greater Pittsburgh – Bridge Housing Program - 3 beds

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

Since the development of its most recent Strategic Plan in 2017, the CoC has been utilizing the following strategies to improve the outcomes for those transitioning out of homelessness:

• Increasing the amount of rapid rehousing projects, which have improved transition outcomes to permanent housing over transitional housing.
• Hiring and utilizing a Diversion Specialist to assist first-time shelter residents with document preparation, housing searches, and exits to permanent housing.
• Providing case management and referral services, as well as reassessment and additional support to those that are not self-sufficient.
• Providing rental assistance for subsidized housing or affordable market rate units for those that are self-sufficient.
• Providing staff of permanent supportive housing programs with training to ensure resident retention.
• Training staff in Motivational Interviewing and Trauma-Informed Care.
• Linking permanent supportive housing residents to community supports for mental health, substance abuse, physical health, employment, and childcare through a Moving On pilot initiative.

As a result, the CoC has a low rate of return to homelessness, where 3% of persons return to homelessness in the first six months, and 5% of persons return to homelessness in the first two years.

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

The City of Pittsburgh and the Continuum of Care Organization have adopted the following strategies to prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless:
• Developing predictive analytic tools to identify those at risk of becoming homeless and provide them with supportive services
• Developing a risk index of students at risk of becoming homeless based on the County’s 43 school districts and targeting resources strategically.
• Partnering with developers and the Housing Authority to ensure the production of more affordable housing and greater availability of Section 8 landlords.
• Prevent homelessness through effective discharge planning for youth exiting the child services system.
• Support housing education and tenant protection programs.
• Support the Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group through its foreclosure and client services program.
• Support housing counseling services.
• Support employment and training programs.
• Develop programs to assist in decreasing utility debt burdens.

Allegheny County Department of Human Services, through its service providers, will implement the following strategies for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless:

• Provide support to prevent evictions, or move the family to a more affordable housing unit if necessary.
• Provide financial literacy programs to educate both homeowners and renters.
• Provide family case management, life skills training, financial counseling, and job training.
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, approximately 87.6% of the City’s housing stock was built prior to 1979. The possible incidence and associated hazards of lead-based paint in the housing stock is extremely high. The reported cases of childhood lead poisoning are low, state health department representatives emphasized that the number of unreported/undetected cases of childhood lead poisoning is unknown, and the low number of reported cases should not be misconstrued as evidence that lead poisoning is not more widespread.

The 2018 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report from the Pennsylvania Department of Health reported that 2,717 children two (2) years of age or younger were tested for elevated blood lead levels in the City of Pittsburgh. Of those tested, 97 (3.57%) tested positive for blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL. This is 1.55% of the population of children two (2) years of age or younger.

The revised Federal lead-based paint regulations published on September 15, 1999 (24 CFR Part 35) have had a significant impact on many activities, including housing rehabilitation, tenant based rental assistance, and property acquisition, which are supported by the CDBG program. The City of Pittsburgh along with its partners comply with 24 CFR Part 35: Lead -Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures (Current Rule) for its projects that are funded with CDBG and HOME funds.

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

Rehabilitation Programs:

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

- Applicants for rehabilitation funding receive the required lead-based paint information and understand their responsibilities.
- Staff properly determines whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead-based paint requirements.
- The level of Federal rehabilitation assistance is properly calculated and the applicable lead-based paint requirements determined.
- Properly qualified personnel perform risk management, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance services when required.
- Required lead hazard reduction work and protective measures are incorporated into project rehabilitation specifications.
- Risk assessment, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance work are performed in accordance with the applicable standards established in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart R.
- Required notices regarding lead-based paint evaluation, presumption, and hazard reduction are provided to occupants and documented.
• Program documents establish the rental property owner’s responsibility to perform and adhere to ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, when applicable.
• Program staff monitors owner compliance with ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities.

Homeownership Programs:

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

• Applicants for homeownership assistance receive adequate information about lead-based paint requirements.
• City staff properly determine whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead based paint requirements.
• A visual assessment is performed to identify deteriorated paint in the dwelling unit, any common areas servicing the unit, and exterior surfaces of the building.
• Prior to occupancy, properly qualified personnel perform paint stabilization and the dwelling passes a clearance exam in accordance with the standards established in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart R.
• The home buyer receives the required lead-based paint pamphlet and notices.

Lead reduction involves the implementation of a lead-based paint treatment program which will be carried out in conjunction with the City of Pittsburgh’s CDBG and HOME funded housing projects/activities. The City of Pittsburgh, through its sub-recipient agreement with the URA, receives applications for rehabilitation assistance on a regular basis. The applications are processed in the order in which they are received. The goal of the lead based paint treatment program is the reduction of lead based paint hazards in the City’s housing stock.

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

The lead-based paint treatment program will be administered by the staff of the URA Housing Department and shall include the following responsibilities:

• Financial management and recordkeeping of all funds.
• Qualification of households.
• Inspection and treatment of non-lead aspects of the projects.
• Procurement of third-party service contractors.
• Relocation of households where required.
• Implementation of the bidding process.
• Awarding of contracts.
• Monitoring of ongoing projects.
• Preparation of progress and final payments to contractors.
• Overall responsibility for program compliance with HUD 24 CFR Parts 905, 941, 965, and 968.
The scope of work for third-party contractors shall include:

- Initial lead risk assessments.
- Testing of all painted surfaces in structures which include testing by approved XRF and Spectrum Analyzers and, where required, laboratory analysis (TCLP).
- Testing reports.
- Preparation of specifications for lead reduction and/or abatement treatment.
- Monitoring of the treatment process.
- Disposal of hazardous materials to approved landfill facilities.
- Medical examinations where necessary.
- Post treatment testing.
- Certifications.
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, approximately 22.0% of the City of Pittsburgh’s residents live in poverty, while only 12.5% of Allegheny County residents live in poverty and 13.1% of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania residents live in poverty. Female-headed City households with children are particularly affected by poverty at 48.3%. The City’s goal is to reduce the extent of poverty by 5%, based on actions the City could control and work with other agencies/organizations.

The City’s anti-poverty strategy is based on supporting workforce development including job-training services for low income residents and provide supportive services for target income residents. In addition, the City is working to attracting a wide range of businesses and firms to the City to help provide a wide range of employment options.

The following Five Year Goals will be used to help reduce the number of families living in poverty:

- **HMS-1 Operation/Support** - Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
- **SNS-2 Social Services** - Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.
- **CDS-4 Public Services** - Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
- **CDS-5 Food Programs** - Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.
- **CDS-10 Transportation** - Encourage the public transit authority and carriers to address the needs of low-income persons and families and the disabled to have access to employment, health care, and shopping.
- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development, employment, and job training services for the unemployed and underemployed persons, including summer youth programs.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.
- **EDS-3 Redevelopment Program** - Plan and promote the development, redevelopment and revitalization of economically distressed areas of the City.
- **EDS-4 Infrastructure** - Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other infrastructure improvements to support new economic development projects.
The City over the next five (5) years plans to use its CDBG funds to fund the following types of economic development and anti-poverty programs include:

- Workforce development, including job training services
- Support services for new employees
- Assist in job creation and retention
- Assistance for food, shelter, and training programs
- Assistance to small businesses to start-up or expand
- Revitalize areas for economic development
- Promote new job opportunities
- Provide commercial/industrial infrastructure development
- Assist new commercial/industrial development

For the Five Year Consolidated Plan period of FY 2020 - 2024, the City of Pittsburgh’s goal is to reduce the poverty rate by 5%. This could be achieved through the following:

- The City of Pittsburgh will continue to pursue new economic development opportunities to create jobs for the unemployed and underemployed in the City.
- The City is willing to use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, Brownfield Economic Development Initiatives (BEDI), and other Federal Programs and Initiatives to promote economic development.
- CDBG funds are available for public service programs for job training, education, health, and social services to raise the standard of living of families above the poverty level.
- The City through the various community and economic development agencies will fund different loan programs to attract new businesses and/or assist existing businesses to expand in the City.
- The City will continue to partner with the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) and the City’s Neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations (CDCs) to develop economic opportunities throughout the City.
- The City will continue to partner with the URA Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship to revitalize neighborhood business districts which will then assist in the creation of new job opportunities in the City.
- The City will continue to work with its partners to help develop Minority & Women Owned Businesses Enterprises (M/WBE).

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

Providing access to housing and increasing the supply of decent, safe, sound, and affordable housing is integrally tied to the City’s anti-poverty strategy. The most successful way to implement this is to coordinate job training and new programs while providing affordable housing options.

The following Five Year Housing Goals will be used to help reduce the number of families living in poverty:
• **HSS-1 Homeownership** - Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.

• **HSS-2 Housing Construction** - Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

• **HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.

• **HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to landlords to rehabilitate housing units and support new residential development for rent to low- and moderate-income tenants.

• **HSS-5 Rental Assistance** - Provide for utilities, deposits, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

• **HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization** - Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.

• **HSS-7 Fair Housing** - Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

• **HMS-1 Operation/Support** - Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

• **HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.

• **HMS-3 Housing** - Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.

• **HMS-4 Permanent Housing** - Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.

• **SNS-1 Housing** - Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

• **SNS-2 Social Services** - Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.

• **SNS-3 Accessibility** - Promote and assist in making reasonable accommodations and accessibility improvements in housing for homeowners and renters, and bring public facilities and infrastructure into compliance with Federal, State, and local Laws.

• **CDS-8 Community Based Organizations** - Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.

• **AMS-3 Fair Housing** - Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh.
The City provides funds for down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, housing counseling, owner-occupied rehabilitation, rehabilitation of renter-occupied units, subsidies for new rental and owner-occupied housing construction, low-income housing tax credit projects, rehabilitation of public housing, etc. to address the housing needs of the very low-income persons and households. In addition, the City funds fair housing service providers to provide fair housing training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City.

The City provides funds to the URA and other agencies/organizations to assist with business technical assistance, capacity building, business expansion and training tied to job creation and retention. In addition, the City partners with local CDC’s to develop housing and promote community development initiatives in low-income neighborhoods in the City.
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City’s Office of Management and Budget, Community Development office has a “Monitoring Process” that is directed towards the following:

- Program Performance
- Financial Performance
- Regulatory Compliance

The City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget has developed a “monitoring checklist” that it utilizes when programs and activities are reviewed. This checklist, approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, was developed in accordance with Sub-Part J of 24 CFR, Part 85 “Uniform Administrative Requirement for Grants and Cooperative Agreements of State and Local Governments” and the HUD Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook (HUD 6509.2).

The Office of Management and Budget staff conducts monitoring of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and other Federal programs. Project and program managers are assigned various activities and sub-recipients to monitor, including non-profit (social service) agencies, the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (rehabilitation, economic development, and housing) and the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (public housing).

In the planning stage, sub-recipients (non-profit agencies) are required to submit “proposals for funding.” These proposals are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget staff for eligibility, and recommendations are then forwarded to the City’s administration and City Council for final approval of funds. After a sub-recipient is approved for funding, the Office of Management and Budget staff conducts “orientation” meetings (either individually or a group meeting) to provide agencies information on their regulatory, financial and performance responsibilities. In addition, the monitoring process of the Office of Management and Budget is outlined for the groups who are then enter into the “implementation” phase of the project. A scope of services and budget are finalized and the contract with each agency is executed.

During the time when the project or program is underway, the Office of Management and Budget staff may conduct an “on-site” monitoring visit where technical assistance is provided, files are reviewed and “corrective actions” are taken to resolve any potential deficiencies or problems.

The following procedures are included in the financial monitoring process: letters of transmittal from the sub-recipient accompany each “Requisition for Reimbursement” with supportive expenditure documentation and a project activity progress report.
Internal monitoring review of each Requisition for Reimbursement by the project manager for compliance with 2 CFR Part 200 "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements." On-site financial monitoring of non-profit groups and the Urban Redevelopment Authority is conducted as needed.

The City requests copies of independent audits, or use of auditing procedures as outlined in 2 CFR Part 200, for all sub-recipients with Federal contracts over $750,000.

In the expenditure of CDBG and HOME funds for housing construction or project improvements, the City’s inspectors make periodic on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the local housing codes. The City also requires submittal of architectural drawings, site plans, and work specifications for this work. These are reviewed prior to issuance of building permits and the distribution of CDBG or HOME funds.
Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh is receiving $14,239,211 in CDBG funds, $2,320,553 in HOME funds, $1,216,133 in ESG funds, and $1,140,292 in HOPWA funds for the FY 2020 program year. The program year goes from April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021. These funds will be used to address the following strategies:

- Housing Strategy (HSS);
- Homeless Strategy (HMS);
- Other Special Needs Strategy (SNS);
- Community Development Strategy (CDS);
- Economic Development Strategy (EDS); and
- Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy (AMS).

The expected amount of Federal funds available for the remainder of the Five Year Consolidated Plan is based on the FY 2020 Federal Allocation times five (5) years, this amount does not include program income:

- **FY 2020** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2021** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2022** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2023** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **FY 2024** - CDBG = $14,239,211 / HOME = $2,320,553 / ESG = $1,216,133 / HOPWA = $1,140,292
- **Totals** - CDBG = $71,196,055 / HOME = $11,602,765 / ESG = $6,080,665 / HOPWA = $5,701,460

The expected amount of program income is based on the FY 2020 estimate times five (5) years:

- **FY 2020** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2021** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2022** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2023** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **FY 2024** - CDBG PI = $3,000,000 / HOME PI = $400,000
- **Totals** - CDBG PI = $15,000,000 / HOME PI = $2,000,000

The yearly accomplishments of these projects/activities are reported in the FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and then annually thereafter for the entire FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan period.

### Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $14,239,211 Program Income: $3,000,000 Prior Year Resources: $0 Total: $17,239,211</td>
<td>68,956,844</td>
<td>31 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 CDBG allocations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Source of Funds</td>
<td>Uses of Funds</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Year 1</td>
<td>Narrative Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA</td>
<td>$2,320,553 400,000 0 $2,720,553</td>
<td>10,882,212 6 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 HOME allocations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPWA</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA</td>
<td>$1,140,292 0 0 $1,140,292</td>
<td>4,561,168 1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 HOPWA allocations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Source of Funds</td>
<td>Uses of Funds</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Year 1</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan</td>
<td>Narrative Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>public - federal</td>
<td>Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing</td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $1,216,133 Program Income: $0 Prior Year Resources: $0</td>
<td>Total: $4,864,532</td>
<td>1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 ESG allocations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 57 - 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 following public (non-federal) and private financial resources are anticipated to be available to the City of Pittsburgh to address the needs identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans:

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:**

- The City of Pittsburgh anticipates that it will be receiving State Grant Funds during the Five Year Consolidated Plan. It is unknown at this time what the amounts will be since the State’s Budget has not been established for this year.
Tax Incremental Financing (TIF):

- The City of Pittsburgh and the URA are working on several new housing, community and economic development initiatives. The URA will continue to prepare TIF Plans and the TIF funding will be used for infrastructure improvements and loans to private developers.

Other Public Funds:

- The City of Pittsburgh is anticipating that it will receive additional financial resources to address the needs identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

HOME and ESG Match Requirements:

- The City of Pittsburgh has excess HOME match funds from previous years in the amount of $9,258,078.99. The City will have additional HOME Match during this program year from PHFA, bond funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank.
- ESG Program anticipates that it will have a match of $1,216,133 in local and state funds. The ESG Match will come from local and state funds, as well as donations and grants to the ESG sub-grantees. These funding sources to the ESG sub-grantees include FEMA, Allegheny County, private foundations, donations, the United Way, and PCSI.

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

The URA has numerous sites available for new development to address the needs for the City of Pittsburgh. Major sites are located the following neighborhoods:

- **Strip District** - The Produce Terminal Site
- **Larimer** - Numerous Sites
- **East Liberty** - Numerous Sites
- **Hill District** - Numerous Sites
- **Hazelwood** - Numerous Sites
- **Other** - Scattered Sites throughout the City
The City and the URA will cooperate with private and/or non-profit developers to promote new development throughout the City.

Discussion

The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care was awarded $19,690,185.00 for its Tier 1 FY 2019 Continuum of Care Application. The following is a breakdown of the Tier 1 awards:

- **Rapid Re-Housing:** $4,571,256.00
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** $13,042,364.00
- **Supportive Service Only (SSO):** $68,761.00
- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS):** $351,192.00
- **Planning:** $622,015.00
- **Unified Funding Agency (UFA):** $622,015.00
- **Reallocated SSO Expansion:** $412,582.00
- **Total:** $19,690,185.00
## AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

### Goals Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,981,800 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $2,448,498 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Rental units constructed: 97 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HSS-3 Owner-occupied Rehabilitation</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $780,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 70 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,400,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>HMS-1 Operation/Support</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $1,216,133</td>
<td>Other: 13 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Homeless Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SNS-1 Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Citywide Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $0, HOPWA: $1,140,292, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 191 Households Assisted Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>SNS-2 Social Services</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $25,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $2,280,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 3 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,570,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public service activities for Low/Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assisted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other: 0 Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CDS-5 Food Programs</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
<td>Citywide, Larimer/East, Liberty Choice Neighborhoods, NRSA, Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $200,000, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>CDS-6 Public Safety</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community</td>
<td>Citywide, Larimer/East, Liberty Choice Neighborhoods, NRSA, Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $15,000, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 180 Persons Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CDS-8 Community Based Organizations</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Citywide, Larimer/East, Liberty Choice Neighborhoods, NRSA, Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,015,000, HOPWA: $0, HOME: $0, ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 25 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $300,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Jobs created/retained: 0 Jobs Businesses assisted: 8 Businesses Assisted Other: 6 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,540,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Jobs created/retained: 0 Jobs Businesses assisted: 93 Businesses Assisted Other: 0 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $2,430,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $272,055 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 5 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>AMS-2 Special Studies/Management</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $25,000 HOPWA: $0 HOME: $0 ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 58 – Goals Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>AMS-3 Fair Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management</td>
<td>Citywide, Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods, NRSA, Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000; HOPWA: $0; HOME: $0; ESG: $0</td>
<td>Other: 1 Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goal Descriptions

1. **Goal Name**: HSS-2 Housing Construction  
   **Goal Description**: Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

2. **Goal Name**: HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation  
   **Goal Description**: Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.

3. **Goal Name**: HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation  
   **Goal Description**: Provide financial assistance to landlords to rehabilitate housing units and support new residential development for rent to low- and moderate-income tenants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Goal Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
<td>Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HMS-1 Operation/Support</td>
<td>Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing</td>
<td>Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SNS-1 Housing</td>
<td>Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SNS-2 Social Services</td>
<td>Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
<td>Improve the parks, recreational facilities, trails, bikeways, and all public and community facilities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
<td>Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CDS-5 Food Programs</td>
<td>Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>CDS-6 Public Safety</td>
<td>Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition</td>
<td>Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CDS-8 Community Based Organizations</td>
<td>Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
<td>Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development, employment, and job training services for the unemployed and underemployed persons, including summer youth programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
<td>Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
<td>Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, the five year consolidated plan, substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental reviews and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Goal Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>AMS-2 Special Studies/Management</td>
<td>Provide and promote funds to assist with the development of special studies, plans, and management activities related to these activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>AMS-3 Fair Housing</td>
<td>Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh proposes to undertake the following activities with the FY 2020 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>City Council - Unspecified Local Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Center for Victims - Pittsburgh Mediation Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Action Against Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services - Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services - Hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ADA Compliance – Interpretive Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ADA Compliance – ADA Transition Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Commission on Human Relations - Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Neighborhood Employment Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Employment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mayor’s Office - Unspecified Local Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ramp and Public Sidewalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CDBG Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>CDBG Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Urban League – Housing Counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Senior Community Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Remediation of Condemned Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Park Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Play Area Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>URA Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Larimer Choice Neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Equitable Empowerment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Entrepreneur Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Neighborhood Initiatives Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Workforce for Sale Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Workforce Rental Housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City of Pittsburgh will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is over 51% low- and moderate-income and/or to low- and moderate-income clientele. At least 70% of all the City’s CDBG funds are budgeted for activities which principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds will be used by the City for the FY 2020 Program Year:

- The public services projects/activities are for social service organizations whose clientele are low-income or in certain cases, a limited type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The homeless projects/activities are for homeless agencies/organization that serve a specific type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The other special needs projects/activities are limited to a clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The community and public facilities projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The infrastructure improvement projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The acquisition and demolition of structures are either located in a low- and moderate-income census area or these activities are eligible by preventing or eliminating slums and blight on a spot or area basis.
- The housing projects/activities have income eligibility criteria; therefore, the income requirement limits funds to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.
- Economic development projects/activities will either be located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group, or a poverty census tract greater than 20%, or part of a redevelopment
plan, or makes 51% of the jobs available to low- and moderate-income persons.

The City allocates CDBG funds to areas or projects/activities which predominantly benefit low- and moderate-income persons to rehabilitate or construct new housing for low- and moderate-income households; to create low- and moderate-income jobs; to projects/activities that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; and/or slum and blight removal on a spot or area basis.

The HOME funds will be used for administration and for housing projects/activities. These funds will be targeted to low-income households and projects/activities designed to provide affordable housing to low-income households. The disbursement is based on needs of low- and moderate-income households, not by geographic area.

The HOPWA funds will be used for housing related services for those with HIV/AIDS, such as tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals. The disbursement is based on the needs of each client, not by geographic area.

The ESG funds will go to street outreach, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and the homeless management information system (HMIS). Funding will be used for renovations, operating expenses, and essential services such as child care, drug and alcohol abuse education, job training, and counseling for homeless individuals and organizations that serve the homeless population. The disbursement is based on need of each shelter or agency, not by geographic area.
## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>City Council – Unspecified Local Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $540,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Unallocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>TBD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>TBD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Center for Victims - Pittsburgh Mediation Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide funding to low- to moderate-income youth and adults of all ages who are experiencing the following types of conflicts: neighbor-neighbor, landlord-tenant, employment, family &amp; business-consumer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 3 individuals will benefit this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele (LCMC). The project matrix code is 05Z, Other Public Services Not Listed in 03T and 05A-05Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Pittsburgh Action Against Rape</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Pittsburgh Community Services - Safety</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide funding to the food bank to distribute food &amp; other grocery products through a network of over 400 charitable agencies serving low-income families &amp; individuals living in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 7,000 individuals will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 05W, Food Banks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Pittsburgh Community Services - Hunger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>CDS-5 Food Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide funding with community based organizations to provide food &amp; nutritional programs &amp; services that affect the lives of low and moderate-income residents living in the City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 5,000 individuals will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 05W, Food Banks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>ADA Compliance – Interpretive Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>SNS-2 Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide funding for interpretive services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>ADA Compliance – ADA Transition Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>SNS-3 Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMS-2 Special Studies/Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Other Special Needs Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for ADA Transition Plan activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Admin.-570.206.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Commission Operations - Fair Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>HSS-7 Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMS-3 Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provides funding for administration, education, outreach, analysis &amp; training regarding fair housing practices for City, URA, HACP staff’s, &amp; subrecipients dealing with housing programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The project matrix code is 21D, Fair Housing Activity (subject to Admin. cap).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Neighborhood Employment Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for six neighborhood employment centers located in various parts of the City. These centers are charged with providing job opportunities for City residents but creating a network of neighborhood employment projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 6 organizations will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 18B, Economic Development: Technical Assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Pittsburgh Employment Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>EDS-1 Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding to support job development &amp; employment services with various community agencies in the form of staffing, skills training, outreach for business recruiting, and hiring of City residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 8 businesses will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 18B, Economic Development: Technical Assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Mayor’s Office Unspecified Local Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $175,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Unallocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>TBD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>TBD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Ramp &amp; Public Sidewalk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for the installation of public sidewalks in eligible CDBG areas and for the design, installation, and repair of neighborhood curb ramps throughout the City (locations TBD).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 public facility will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 03L, Sidewalks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>CDBG Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $230,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for administrative support for the operations of the CDBG Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**15. Project Name:** CDBG Personnel  
**Target Area:** Citywide  
**Goals Supported:** AMS-1 Overall Coordination  
**Needs Addressed:** Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy  
**Funding:** CDBG: $1,100,000.00  
**Description:** Provide funding for the salaries & benefits necessary for the operation of the CDBG Program.  
**Target Date:** 3/31/2021  
**Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities:** It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.  
**Location Description:** Community Wide  
**Planned Activities**  
The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Administration.

**16. Project Name:** Community-Based Organizations  
**Target Area:** Low/Mod Areas  
**Goals Supported:** CDS-8 Community Based Organization  
AMS-1 Overall Coordination  
**Needs Addressed:** Community Development Strategy  
Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy  
**Funding:** CDBG: $500,000.00  
**Description:** Provide funding to neighborhood groups & community development corporations for economic activities in CDBG eligible areas (to be determined).  
**Target Date:** 3/31/2021  
**Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities:** It is estimated that 20 organizations will benefit from this activity.  
**Location Description:** Community Wide  
**Planned Activities**  
The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA).  
The project matrix code is 19C, CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building.

**17. Project Name:** Urban League - Housing Counseling  
**Target Area:** Citywide  
**Goals Supported:** CDS-4 Public Services  
**Needs Addressed:** Housing Strategy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Community Development Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for comprehensive housing counseling services to low and moderate income City residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 665 individuals will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LCM). The project matrix code is 05U, Housing Counseling Only, under 24 CFR 5.100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Senior Community Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-4 Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: 750,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding to a Healthy Active Living Center personnel and programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 3,600 individuals will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 03A, Senior Services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Remediation of Condemned Buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $2,838,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide Funding to Raze condemned buildings within eligible areas TBD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 122 structures will be demolished from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Park Reconstruction – Homewood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,930,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for Homewood Park construction at 540 North Lange Avenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 public facility will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>40 North Lange Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The National Objective is Slum and Blight Removal on a Spot Basis (SBS). The HUD Matrix Code is 04, Clearance and Demolition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Play Area Improvements – Arlington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-1 Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for play area upgrades to the Arlington playground located at Fernleaf Street and Fort Hill Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 public facility will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Fernleaf Street and Fort Hill Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The National Objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 03F, Parks, Recreational Facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>URA Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Provide funding for URA personnel to administer and comply with the CDBG program regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Larimer Choice Neighborhood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood NRSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $181,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Gap financing for the development of Larimer Choice Neighborhood Phase IV development (7 new mixed income units).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 7 households will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Equitable Empowerment Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $240,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Technical assistance and professional support to small scale, community-based developers looking to respond to URA real estate development opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 13 businesses will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 18A, ED Assistance to For-Profits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Pittsburgh Entrepreneur Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Investments in support of neighborhood business districts and small business start-up and expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 30 businesses will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 18A, ED Assistance to For-Profits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Neighborhood Initiatives Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>CDS-8 Community Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $515,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Grants to nonprofit and community-based organizations for neighborhood projects including: Vacant property reclamation, historic preservation, brownfield development; public space and neighborhood infrastructure improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families</td>
<td>5 to 10 grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td><strong>Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td><strong>Workforce for Sale Housing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Workforce Rental Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $900,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Source of gap financing to non-profit and for profit developers for the acquisition and rehabilitation or new construction of rental housing primary for low and moderate income households and/or special needs populations. Funds are allocated to units rented to households with incomes at or below 80% of area median income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 30 households will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Economic Development and Housing (CLRA/HRLF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EDS-2 Financial Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide funding to support the development of new or substantially renovated rental units. Small business loan program providing up to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Planned Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Unallocated Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Community Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $739,211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Unallocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>TBD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Housing Projects:**
The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH).
The project matrix codes are 12, Construction of Housing; 14A, Rehab: Single-Unit Resident; 14B, Rehab: Multi-Unit Residential.

**Economic Development Projects:**
The national objective is Low/Mod Income Job Benefit (LMJ).
The project matrix code is 18A, ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits.

**Administration Project:**
The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Admin. - 570.206.

### Funding

- CDBG: $739,211.00

### Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities

- It is estimated that 50 businesses will be assisted, 125 rental house holds assisted, and 1 organization.

### Target Area

- Citywide

### Location Description

- Community Wide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Planned Activities</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>TBD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>HOME Program Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>AMS-1 Overall Coordination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>HOME: $272,055.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>URA administration and program delivery costs for the HOME Program. (Program income: $40,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 organization will benefit from this activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>The project matrix code is 21H, HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>CHDO Operating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Goals Supported | HSS-2 Housing Construction  
HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation |   |
| Needs Addressed | Housing Strategy |   |
| Funding | HOME: $100,000.00 |   |
| Description | Operating grants to Certified Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) related to the development of HOME eligible units. |   |
| Target Date | 3/31/2021 |   |
| Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | It is estimated that 5 organization will benefit from this activity. |   |
| Location Description | Community Wide |   |
| Planned Activities | The project matrix code is 21I, HOME CHDO Operating Expenses. |   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Affordable &amp; Workforce Rental Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Area</td>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>HOME: $1,688,498.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Source of gap financing to non-profit and for profit developers for the acquisition and rehabilitation or new construction of rental housing primary for low and moderate income households and/or special needs populations. HOME funds are allocated to units rented to households with incomes at or below 50% and 60% of area median income. (HOME Program Income $320,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 50 households will benefit from this activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Affordable &amp; Workforce for Sale Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>HSS-2 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Housing Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>HOME: $300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Source of loan and grant gap financing for the development of new or substantially rehabilitated for-sale housing units to be sold to households with incomes at or below 80% area median income. (HOME Program Income $40,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>It is estimated that 6 households will benefit from this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Rental Housing Development &amp; Improvement Program (RHDIP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Area</strong></td>
<td>Citywide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2020)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</th>
<th>Location Description</th>
<th>Planned Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37. Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund (PHCF)</td>
<td>Line item provides a flexible source of funding to non-profit and for-profit developers for acquisition and rehabilitation of new construction of residential rental housing primarily for low- and moderate-income households and special populations. (Program Income $320,000)</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
<td>It is estimated that 9 households will benefit from this activity.</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</td>
<td>Program assists the substantial rehabilitation of deteriorated residential buildings and the promotion of ownership in targeted City neighborhoods. (Program Income $40,000)</td>
<td>3/31/2021</td>
<td>It is estimated that 1 household will benefit from this activity.</td>
<td>Community Wide</td>
<td>The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 14A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Goals Supported | HMS-1 Operation/Support  
|                 | HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing |
| Needs Addressed | Homeless Strategy |
| Funding        | ESG: $1,216,133.00 |
| Description    | Provide funding for the renovations, operating expenses, and essential services such as child care, drug & alcohol abuse education, job training, and counseling for homeless individuals & organizations that serve the homeless |
| Target Date    | 3/31/2021 |
| Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | It is estimated that 13 organizations will benefit from this activity. |
| Location Description | Community Wide |
| Planned Activities | The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 05Q (Subsistence Payments), 05S (Rental Housing Subsidies), and 05T (Security Deposit). |

| Project Name | Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) |
| Target Area  | Citywide |
| Goals Supported | SNS-1 Housing |
| Needs Addressed | Other Special Needs Priority |
| Funding      | HOPWA: $1,140,292 |
| Description  | Provide funding for housing related services for those with HIV/AIDS in the City of Pittsburgh. Funding is also provided for tenant based rental assistance, emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals. |
| Target Date  | 3/31/2021 |
| Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | It is estimated that 191 household will benefit from this activity. |
| Location Description | Community Wide |
| Planned Activities | The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix codes are 05Q (Subsistence Payment), 05S (Rental Housing Subsidies); and 05T (Security Deposit). |
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

The following information provides a profile of the population age, and racial/ethnic composition of the City of Pittsburgh. This information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau American Factfinder website, http://data.census.gov. The 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates were used to analyze the social, economic, housing, and general demographic characteristics of the City of Pittsburgh. The 5-year estimates are the most recent data available for the City. The 2010 U.S. Census data is included where possible.

Population:

The following illustrates the population trends for the City of Pittsburgh:

- The 2013-2017 American Community Survey reports a population of 305,012 people, or a loss of 29,551 people since the 2000 U.S. Census.
- In 2017, the City’s male population was 149,303, or 48.9% of the total population and the City’s female population was 155,709, or 51.1% of the population.

Age:

The following illustrates the age breakdown of the population in the City of Pittsburgh at the time of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey.

- Median age in the City of Pittsburgh was 32.9 years, compared to 40.9 years in Allegheny County, and 40.7 years for Pennsylvania.
- Youth under the age of 18 accounted for 15.4% of the City’s population.
- Seniors age 65 or over make up 14.2% of the City’s population. This is below the County’s percentage of 17.7% of the population and Pennsylvania’s 17.1% of the population.

Race/Ethnicity:

Racial/ethnic composition of the City of Pittsburgh from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey:

- 66.6% are White
- 23.6% are Black or African American
- 5.6% are Asian
- 2.9% are Hispanic or Latino
Income Profile:

The Median Family Household Income for a family of four is $79,900 in the Pittsburgh Metro Area according to HUD’s FY 2019 Income Limits. The following is a summary of income statistics for the City of Pittsburgh:

- 28.1% of households with earnings received Social Security income.
- 4.2% of households with earnings received public assistance.
- 14.8% of households with earnings, received retirement income.
- 48.3% of female-headed households with children were living in poverty.
- 30.5% of all youth under 18 years of age were living in poverty.
- Per the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, the median household income in the City of Pittsburgh was $44,092 which was lower than Allegheny County ($56,333), and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ($56,951).

Low/Mod Income Profile:

The low- and moderate-income profile for City of Pittsburgh is a measurement of the area’s needs. City of Pittsburgh has an overall low- and moderate-income percentage of 55.61%.

Geographic Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Percentage of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citywide</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low/Mod Areas</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 600 - Geographic Distribution

Economic Profile:

The following illustrates the economic profile for the City of Pittsburgh as of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey:

- 48.1% of the employed civilian population had occupations classified as management, professional, or related.
- 20.3% of the employed civilian population had occupations classified as sales and office.
- 20.0% were in the service sector.
- The education, health, and social service industry represented 32.5% of those employed.
- 85.6% of workers were considered in private wage and salary workers class.
- 4.5% of workers were considered in the self-employed workers in own not incorporated business.

According to the U.S. Labor Department, the preliminary unemployment rate for the City of Pittsburgh in January of 2020 was 4.7% compared to 4.7% in Allegheny County, 5.1% for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a national unemployment rate of 3.6%.
Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Pittsburgh will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is over 51% low- and moderate-income and/or to low- and moderate-income clientele. At least 70% of all the City’s CDBG funds are budgeted for activities which principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds will be used by the City for the FY 2020 Program Year:

- The public services projects/activities are for social service organizations whose clientele are low-income or in certain cases, a limited type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The homeless projects/activities are for homeless agencies/organization that serve a specific type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The other special needs projects/activities are limited to a clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The community and public facilities projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The infrastructure improvement projects/activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or a limited clientele which is low- and moderate-income.
- The acquisition and demolition of structures are either located in a low- and moderate-income census area or these activities are eligible by preventing or eliminating slums and blight on a spot or area basis.
- The housing projects/activities have income eligibility criteria; therefore, the income requirement limits funds to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.
- Economic development projects/activities will either be located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group, or a poverty census tract greater than 20%, or part of a redevelopment plan, or makes 51% of the jobs available to low- and moderate-income persons.

The City allocates CDBG funds to areas or projects/activities which predominantly benefit low- and moderate-income persons to rehabilitate or construct new housing for low- and moderate-income households; to create low- and moderate-income jobs; to projects/activities that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; and/or slum and blight removal on a spot or area basis.

The HOME funds will be used for administration and for housing projects/activities. These funds will be targeted to low-income households and projects/activities designed to provide affordable housing to low-income households. The disbursement is based on needs of low- and moderate-income households, not by geographic area.
The HOPWA funds will be used for housing related services for those with HIV/AIDS, such as tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals. The disbursement is based on the needs of each client, not by geographic area.

The ESG funds will go to street outreach, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and the homeless management information system (HMIS). Funding will be used for renovations, operating expenses, and essential services such as child care, drug and alcohol abuse education, job training, and counseling for homeless individuals and organizations that serve the homeless population. The disbursement is based on need of each shelter or agency, not by geographic area.

**Discussion**

The City is allocating its CDBG funds to areas or projects/activities which predominantly benefit low- and moderate-income persons to rehabilitate or construct new housing for low- and moderate-income households; to create low- and moderate-income jobs; and to projects/activities that benefit the low- and moderate-income population.
Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh will utilize its CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds to rehabilitate and to support the construction of new affordable housing units. The one year goals for affordable housing in the City of Pittsburgh for FY 2020 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeless</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Homeless</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special-Needs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rental Assistance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Production of New Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rehab of Existing Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquisition of Existing Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Discussion

The City of Pittsburgh will fund the following projects with 2020 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds:

- Larimer Choice Neighborhood
- Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Workforce for Sale Housing
- Workforce Rental Housing
- Economic Development and Housing
- Affordable & Workforce Rental Housing
- Affordable & Workforce for Sale Housing
- Rental Housing Development & Improvement Program
- Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund
- Emergency Solution Grant (ESG)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh has its own public housing authority to provide public housing for low-income city residents. The mission of the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) is to be the flagship agency providing property management and real estate development services in the City of Pittsburgh, thereby creating environments that improve the quality of life for HACP customers.

HACP is a participant in HUD’s Moving To Work Demonstration Program. HACP’s overarching Moving To Work Goals are as follows:

- To reposition HACP’s housing stock to preserve and expand affordable housing options and stabilize neighborhoods. These efforts are designed to result in housing that it is competitive in the local housing market, is cost-effective to operate, provides a positive environment for residents, and provides broader options of high-quality housing for low-income families.
- To promote independence for residents via programs and policies that promote work and self-sufficiency for those able, and promote independent living for the elderly and disabled.
- To increase housing choices for low-income families through initiatives designed to increase the quality and quantity of housing available to households utilizing tenant-based rental assistance and other available resources.

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) is the public housing agency that serves the City of Pittsburgh. The Housing Authority owns and manages 3,248 units of public housing. In addition, the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh administers 5,575 Moving To Work Housing Choice Vouchers, of which 486 are property-based and 181 are homeownership vouchers. As of November 26, 2019, there were 7,482 households on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list and the waiting list was closed. There were also 6,247 applicants for Project-Based Vouchers, and that waiting list was partially open. The Housing Authority intends to fully open its wait list in 2020 for new Project-Based Voucher applicants.

Additionally, there are 3,941 public housing units managed privately or by the Housing Authority. The Public Housing waiting list is currently open. There are currently 5,603 households on the public housing waiting list, and the waiting list is partially open. During FY 2019, HACP demolished twenty-eight (28) scattered site units at Hamilton-Larimer. No other proposed RAD conversions are moving forward.

The Housing Authority's proposed FY 2020 Budget is the following:

- **Administrative** - $1,500,000.00
- **Security** - $5,553,042.00
- **LBP Abatement – Other Misc. Hazmat** - $60,000.00
- **A/E Technical Services** - $407,334.00
• **Resident Services** - $2,324,070.00
• **Contingencies** - $50,000.00
• **Development** - $4,000,000.00
• **Modernization** - $5,819,061.00
• **Total Expenses** = $19,716,507.00

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh will continue to hold monthly Tenant Council Forum meetings for the officers of the tenant councils, and monthly meetings of the Resident Advisory Board to encourage resident participation in the Housing Authority’s management. The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh will continue its Voucher Participant Advisory Council to get more input from Housing Choice Voucher participants. The Voucher Participant Advisory Council selects representatives to serve on the Resident Advisory Board.

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh’s (HACP) Resident Self-Sufficiency (RSS) Department is responsible for providing supportive service coordination and case management programming for their residents, whether the residents live in an HACP housing community, or use their Housing Choice Voucher to live in a private development. The RSS staff is responsible for identifying community needs and gaps in service delivery, and they build relationships with the HACP Tenant Councils.

The Housing Authority encourages tenants to participate in the HACP’s Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program and the Resident Employment Program (REP). These programs are part of its Moving to Work (MTW) Program to promote self-sufficiency and independent living. Moving to Work is a demonstration program for public housing authorities that enables them to design and test innovative, locally-designed strategies that use Federal dollars more efficiently, incentivizes residents to become more self-sufficient, and expands housing choice for low income households. Moving residents in to the Homeownership Program is one of the goals of the HACP.

The FSS and REP Programs assist residents in preparing for and seeking gainful employment. The FSS Program provides case management and referral services for tenants who enroll in the program.

To enable residents to gain employable skills, the Resident Employment Program (Section 3) offers a variety of classes and training programs, including an on-site technology and learning center, GED preparation, job search and training, and employment seminars. The program helps to connect families to information and opportunities leading to life enhancing skills and to connect skilled workers with potential employers.

The Homeownership Program assists residents who want to own a home through financial counseling and mortgage assistance programs. HACP has recently increased its second soft mortgage maximum amount
to $52,000 and closing cost assistance to $8,000.

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

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh is not classified as “troubled” by HUD and is performing satisfactorily according to HUD guidelines and standards. Therefore, no assistance is needed to improve operations of this Public Housing Authority.

Discussion

Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods Initiative –

The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) and the City of Pittsburgh jointly submitted an application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for up to $30 Million in FY 2013 Choice Neighborhood Initiative Implementation funds for the Larimer/East Liberty comprehensive revitalization. The application was subsequently approved and awarded in 2014.

Larimer/East Liberty is a neighborhood adjacent to the revitalized and thriving East Liberty Business District and stands in direct contrast to the hustle and bustle next door. Scarred by the vestiges of Urban Renewal, Larimer/East Liberty is comprised of large-scale subsidized housing complexes, disconnected superblocks, a divisive 4-lane arterial road (East Liberty Blvd), and a deteriorating and disintegrating single family housing stock.

Despite these obstacles to positive change, residents, businesses, and community organizations are deeply committed to seeing the neighborhood revitalized. Together the stakeholders created a $401 million Transformation Plan, called the Vision-to-Action Plan, has a goal of a "21st Century Green Neighborhood that Works" and involves a comprehensive effort to address the neighborhood, housing, and resident needs of the disinvested and impoverished community.

The Larimer/East Liberty Phase I project is now complete and occupied. The project entailed the new construction of 56 affordable units and 29 market rate units. Larimer/East Liberty Phase II is now under construction on the site of the former East Liberty Gardens; this project entails the new construction of 150 units, of which 108 will be affordable and 42 will be market rate.

The neighborhood strategies focus on: developing physical and social connections between the isolated community and market-rate housing, transit investments, and economic development activities occurring on the edge of the new housing; addressing the expanding problem of vacant lots and properties; "greening" the community with green stormwater infrastructure, greenspace, parks and recreational opportunities; supporting existing homeowners to improve and "green" their homes; promoting commercial areas as a green business and technology district with incentives for sustainable businesses.
and improvements; and making the environment safe and secure for all residents.

The **housing strategies** target two eligible Targeted Housing Projects: the Hamilton-Larimer (HL) public housing complex and East Liberty Gardens (ELG), both of which are obsolete and deteriorating complexes with 100% very low income residents. The strategies replace all 155 units, one-for-one, within the neighborhood as part of a 334-unit high-quality, well-managed, mixed-income community.

Finally, the **people strategies** will result in a comprehensive case management system that will create pathways to social and economic mobility for targeted residents including access to: healthcare services, proven employment and training programs, and an extensive series of educational programs. The resident strategies of the Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods Initiative will result in a comprehensive case management system that will create pathways to social and economic mobility for targeted residents including access to: healthcare services, employment and training programs, and an extensive series of educational programs.
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City of Pittsburgh is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care. This is a regional initiative staffed by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services. The City supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care and encourages organizations to submit applications for ESG funding requests to the City, County, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Under this Five Year Consolidated Plan, the City of Pittsburgh in cooperation with the CoC has developed its Strategic Plan to address homelessness for FY 2020 through FY 2024. These goals are set forth in the following goals:

- **HMS-1 Operation/Support** - Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
- **HMS-3 Housing** - Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.
- **HMS-4 Permanent Housing** - Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.

As part of the Continuum of Care, the Allegheny County Department of Human Services completes a regular “Point In Time Survey” each January to determine the number of homeless individuals and families in the County. Based on the “Point In Time Survey,” conducted on January 30, 2019 the following numbers of homeless persons were reported:

- **Unsheltered** - 48 individuals and 0 families with children
- **Transitional Housing** - 122 individuals and 22 families with children
- **Safe Haven** - 7 individuals and 0 families with children
- **Emergency Shelter** - 359 individuals and 209 families with children

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Continuum of Care (CoC) reached out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) through Operation Safety Net, outreach teams (including the Veteran’s Affairs (VA), Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic (WPIC), and Community Human Services (CHS)), soup kitchens, day programs, drop-in centers, and hospitals. In addition, information is collected annually using the point-in-time survey form and is then summarized. The point-in-time surveys are one-on-one interviews are also held with the consumers. Additionally, outreach teams and Operation Safety Net (OSN) regularly go under bridges, visit camps, and
go to other known homeless areas to tend to the needs of the homeless population. OSN has a centralized database of all street consumers who utilize their medical services.

**Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The most recent Point In Time Survey Analysis was conducted on January 30, 2019 and reported the following homeless counts for Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelter:

- **Transitional Housing** – 122 individuals and 22 families with children
- **Emergency Shelter** – 359 individuals and 209 families with children

The priority homeless needs in the City of Pittsburgh are as follows:

- **Emergency Shelters Family beds** – low priority Individual beds – medium priority
- **Transitional Housing Family beds** – low priority Individual beds – medium priority
- **Permanent Supportive Housing Family beds** – medium priority Individual beds – medium priority
- **Safe Haven Family beds** – low priority Individual beds – medium priority

The CoC has a long-term goal of increasing the number of homeless moving from transitional housing to permanent housing. In order to achieve this objective, the CoC meets regularly with providers to monitor and review their progress. The CoC also works toward strengthening relationships with affordable housing providers (such as housing authorities) to assist consumer’s transitions into permanent housing. Effective services and support while in transitional housing are critical to the effective move into permanent housing.

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

The Continuum of Care has recently shifted its focus to increase the number of permanent housing units to address the unmet needs in the community. The CoC’s ten-year plan includes a comprehensive approach to ending chronic homelessness. Over the past several years, the CoC has effectively increased the number of permanent housing beds available to the chronic homeless, with more beds planned to be made available in the coming years. Persons who are chronically homeless and housed in permanent housing are also connected with available public services in order to stabilize income and increase access to mental health, drug, and alcohol support services. The CoC has worked with the VA and Veteran’s Leadership Program (VLP) since 1984 to reach out to veterans, provide housing, and to prevent homelessness. As a result, there are numerous beds available for homeless veterans. Efforts are made to
also provide services to assist veterans in finding permanent housing. The CoC has several service providers to assist homeless youth by connecting them to employment training and other public benefits in order to stabilize and break the cycle of homelessness. The CoC has a long-term goal of increasing the number of homeless moving from transitional housing to permanent housing. In order to achieve this objective, the CoC meets regularly with providers to monitor and review their progress. The CoC also works toward strengthening relationships with affordable housing providers (such as housing authorities) to assist consumer’s transitions into permanent housing. Effective services and support while living in transitional housing are critical to the effective move into permanent housing. The CoC also has a goal of maintaining or increasing the percentage of participants remaining in permanent housing for at least six months. In order to meet this objective, the CoC holds regular sessions with providers to discuss best practices to engage consumers in permanent housing, and trouble shoot as necessary. Individuals and families residing in permanent housing facilities are taught life skills in order to improve the likelihood that they will successfully retain housing and not become homeless again.

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

The Continuum of Care has outlined its discharge policy for assisting persons aging out of foster care, and being release from health care facilities, mental health facilities, and correction facilities.

- **Foster Care:** The CoC has adopted a process to transition youth from the foster care system. This process includes life skills classes and housing options. The Housing Authority works with Allegheny County’s Office of Children, Youth, and Families (CYF) to transition some youth into their system and is working with the Allegheny County Housing Authority to designate vouchers for families. CYF provides housing for youth who choose to remain in CYF until the age of 21 and seek additional education. Transitional housing programs have been established for those who may become homeless. These programs include strong employment and training support, as well as connections to other useful services.

- **Health Care:** The Health Committee and Pittsburgh Mercy’s Operational Safety Net (OSN) have developed and implemented a protocol between the major hospitals to identify homeless consumers, share information between entities, and coordinate the discharge plan. When a hospital identifies a homeless person, upon discharge, it contacts OSN to transition the person to appropriate housing.

- **Mental Health:** The Allegheny County Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) has developed and implemented a housing plan to ensure that consumers who are discharged from mental health
facilities are placed in appropriate housing. This plan utilizes public housing, private units, and personal care homes.

Discussion

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to support and cooperate with the Continuum of Care, including applications for SuperNOFA funds, etc. The City will strive to identify programs and activities that will reduce chronic homelessness.

The City of Pittsburgh will provide funding for the following activities in FY 2020 to address the needs of individuals and families with children who are homeless or imminent at risk of becoming homeless:

- **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)** - Provide funding for street outreach, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and HMIS. Funding will also be used for the renovations, operating expenses, and essential services such as child care, drug and alcohol abuse education, job training, and counseling for homeless individuals and organizations that serve the homeless population.

- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)** - Provide funding for housing related services for those with HIV/AIDS in the City of Pittsburgh. Funding is also provided for tenant based rental assistance, emergency short-term mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and information referrals.
## AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (l)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>191</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Pittsburgh prepared a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for the five-year period of 2020-2024. The AI is being submitted at the same time as the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan in IDIS.

The Barriers to affordable housing in Pittsburgh can be categorized, primarily, as either public policy issues or economic issues. Public policies establish practices implemented by municipal agencies or departments that can impede housing choice, increase housing costs, severely limit housing opportunities, or a combination thereof. The impact of public policy on affordable housing in the City can be intentional or inadvertent. Recognition of the impact of public policy on affordable housing is required to ameliorate its negative results.

The FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments identified the following impediments to fair housing:

- **Impediment 1: Fair Housing Education and Outreach** - There is a continuing need to educate persons about their rights under the Fair Housing Act and to raise community awareness to affirmatively further fair housing choice.
- **Impediment 2: Affordable Rental Housing** - Even though the City of Pittsburgh has a large supply of rental housing, it is not necessarily affordable to lower income households. The monthly housing cost for apartments has steadily increased to the point that over 47.3% of all renter households in Pittsburgh with incomes less than 50% AMI, are considered cost burdened.
- **Impediment 3: Affordable Housing for Sale** - The median value and cost to purchase a single family home in Pittsburgh that is decent, safe, and sound, has increased significantly to over $108,500 (2017 dollars), which limits the choice of housing for lower income households throughout the City.
- **Impediment 4: Accessible Housing Units** - As an older, built-up urban environment, there is a lack of accessible housing units and limited developable sites in the City of Pittsburgh, since 60.5% of the City’s housing units were built before 1950 and most do not contain accessibility features, and 37.6% of the City’s population is classified as disabled.
- **Impediment 5: Private Lending Practices** - The HMDA data suggests that there may be a disparity between the approval rates of home mortgage loans originated from minorities and those originated from non-minority applicants.
- **Impediment 6: Approach to Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing** - The housing, racial and socio-economic data, and the amount of subsidized housing in the City of Pittsburgh, illustrates that there continues to be concentrations of low- and moderate-income persons, minorities, and disabled persons living in the City.
- **Impediment 7: Economic Issues Affect Housing Choice** - There is a need to increase economic opportunities in the City to improve household income so lower income households have the ability to live outside areas with concentrations of low-income, which makes this a fair housing concern.
Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment.

The City of Pittsburgh in its most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice did not identify any negative effects of its public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. The City had previously revised and updated its Zoning Ordinance and Land Development and Use Controls. These documents are consistent with the Fair Housing Act, Section 504, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. There are no other public policies that restrict fair housing.

Discussion:

The City has prepared a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for 2020. The City is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing.

During its FY 2020 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Program Year the City proposes to fund activities/projects that affirmatively further fair housing. This includes:

- Assistance with rehabilitation costs for lower income owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing.
- Funds for downpayment assistance and closing costs for low income homebuyers.
- Planning and development of new affordable workforce housing in areas of opportunity.
- Funds for project financing and related costs for the development of affordable workforce housing options.
- Funds for education, outreach, and trainings for fair housing in the City.
- Funds for neighborhood community development organizations to develop housing and support services.
- Funds for housing counseling services.
- Funds for social services and health programs.
- Job training and economic development opportunities.
- Funds for six neighborhood employment centers located in various parts of the City. The centers are charged with providing job opportunities for City residents by creating a network of neighborhood employment projects.
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Pittsburgh has developed the following actions which addresses:

- obstacles to meeting underserved needs;
- fosters affordable housing;
- reduces lead-based hazards;
- reduced the number of poverty-level families;
- develops institutional structures, and
- enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City under its FY 2020 CDBG Program Year will take the following actions to address obstacles to meeting the underserved needs:

- Provide funds for workforce housing options for owner occupied and renter occupied housing units.
- Provide funds for new housing construction of owner occupied and renter occupied housing units that are decent, safe, sound, affordable, and assessable.
- Provide funds for rehabilitation to help bring the older existing housing stock up to code standards and make accessibility improvements as needed.
- Provide funds to assist business, employment training, and career counseling.
- Provide funds for clearance and demolition projects to remove blighting influences in the City.
- The City will continue to leverage its financial resources and apply for additional public and private funds.

The City of Pittsburgh will work to address these obstacles through the agencies and programs to be funded in FY 2020. Some of the activities to address these obstacles include:

- Neighborhood Employment Centers
- Pittsburgh Employment Program
- Community-Based Organizations
- Remediation of Condemned Buildings
- Larimer Choice Neighborhood
- Equitable Empowerment Program
- Pittsburgh Entrepreneur Support
- Neighborhood Initiatives Fund
- Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Workforce for Sale Housing
• Workforce Rental Housing
• Economic Development and Housing (CLRA/HRLF)

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City is proposing the following goals and strategies to foster and maintain affordable housing:

• **HSS-1 Homeownership** - Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.
• **HSS-2 Housing Construction** - Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.
• **HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.
• **HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation** - Provide financial assistance to landlords to rehabilitate housing units and support new residential development for rent to low- and moderate-income tenants.
• **HSS-5 Rental Assistance** - Provide for utilities, deposits, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
• **HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization** - Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.
• **HSS-7 Fair Housing** - Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.
• **HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
• **HMS-3 Housing** - Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.
• **HMS-4 Permanent Housing** - Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.
• **SNS-1 Housing** - Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.
• **SNS-3 Accessibility** - Promote and assist in making reasonable accommodations and accessibility improvements in housing for homeowners and renters, and bring public facilities and infrastructure into compliance with Federal, State, and local Laws.
• **CDS-8 Community Based Organizations** - Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.
• **AMS-3 Fair Housing** - Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh.
Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City is working to reduce potential lead-based paint hazards. Below are the City's activities to reduce lead-based paint hazards that are related to rehabilitation and homeownership programs.

Rehabilitation Programs

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

- Applicants for rehabilitation funding receive the required lead-based paint information and understand their responsibilities.
- Staff properly determines whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead-based paint requirements.
- The level of Federal rehabilitation assistance is properly calculated and the applicable lead-based paint requirements determined.
- Properly qualified personnel perform risk management, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance services when required.
- Required lead hazard reduction work and protective measures are incorporated into project rehabilitation specifications.
- Risk assessment, paint testing, lead hazard reduction, and clearance work are performed in accordance with the applicable standards established in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart R.
- Required notices regarding lead-based paint evaluation, presumption, and hazard reduction are provided to occupants and documented.
- Program documents establish the rental property owner’s responsibility to perform and adhere to ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, when applicable.
- Program staff monitors owner compliance with ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities.

Homeownership Programs

The City of Pittsburgh will continue to ensure that:

- Applicants for homeownership assistance receive adequate information about lead-based paint requirements.
- City staff properly determine whether proposed projects are exempt from some or all lead based paint requirements.
- A visual assessment is performed to identify deteriorated paint in the dwelling unit, any common areas servicing the unit, and exterior surfaces of the building.
- Prior to occupancy, properly qualified personnel perform paint stabilization and the dwelling passes a clearance exam in accordance with the standards established in 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart R.
- The home buyer receives the required lead-based paint pamphlet and notices.
Lead reduction involves the implementation of a lead-based paint treatment program which will be carried out in conjunction with the City of Pittsburgh’s CDBG and HOME funded housing projects/activities. The City of Pittsburgh, through its sub-recipient agreement with the URA, receives applications for rehabilitation assistance on a regular basis. The applications are processed in the order in which they are received. The goal of the lead based paint treatment program is the reduction of lead based paint hazards in the City’s housing stock.

The 2018 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report from the Pennsylvania Department of Health reported that 2,717 children two (2) years of age or younger were tested for elevated blood lead levels in the City of Pittsburgh. Of those tested, 97 (3.57%) tested positive for blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL. This is 1.55% of the population of children two (2) years of age or younger.

**Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City funded projects/activities under the following goals and strategies to reduce the number of families living in poverty:

- HMS-1 Operation/Support
- HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing
- SNS-2 Social Services
- CDS-4 Public Services
- CDS-5 Food Programs
- CDS-10 Transportation
- EDS-1 Employment
- EDS-2 Financial Assistance
- EDS-3 Redevelopment Program
- EDS-4 Infrastructure

From FY 2020 to FY 2024, City of Pittsburgh’s goal is to reduce the poverty rate by 5%. This could be achieved if the national economy stabilizes:

- The City of Pittsburgh will continue to pursue new economic development opportunities to create jobs for the unemployed and underemployed in the City.
- The City is willing to use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, Brownfield Economic Development Initiatives (BEDI), and other Federal Programs and Initiatives to promote economic development.
- CDBG funds are available for public service programs for job training, education, health, and social services to raise the standard of living of families above the poverty level.
- The City through the various community and economic development agencies will fund different loan programs to attract new businesses and/or assist existing businesses to expand in the City.
- The City will continue to partner with the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) and the City’s
Neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations (CDCs) to develop economic opportunities throughout the City.

- The City will continue to partner with the URA Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship to revitalize neighborhood business districts which will then assist in the creation of new job opportunities in the City.
- The City will continue to work with its partners to help develop Minority & Women Owned Businesses Enterprises (M/WBE).

The City with its FY 2020 CDBG funds plans to fund the following types of economic development and anti-poverty programs include:

- Workforce development, including job training services
- Support services for new employees
- Assist in job creation and retention
- Assistance for food, shelter, and training programs
- Assistance to small businesses to start-up or expand
- Revitalize areas for economic development
- Promote new job opportunities
- Provide commercial/industrial infrastructure development
- Assist new commercial/industrial development

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

To effectively implement the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans, the City needs to collaborate with a variety of agencies located in the City of Pittsburgh and also in Allegheny County. Coordination and collaboration between agencies is important to ensuring that the priorities identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan within the City are adequately addressed. The key agencies that are involved in the implementation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, as well as additional resources that may be available are described below.

Public Institutions –

- The City of Pittsburgh, through its Office of Management and Budget, is responsible for the overall administration for the City’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs, including some of the local programs that assist target income residents. The Office’s responsibilities include managing and implementation of the City’s affordable housing policies, including the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, and other related documents. The Office of Management and Budget annually submits for CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funding through the Annual Action Plan.
- The Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) is a sub-recipient for the administration of the City’s housing and economic development programs. The URA has extensive experience in
the development of new housing and the rehabilitation of the City’s existing housing stock. The URA operates the City’s economic development programs to promote new investment and the revitalization of distressed neighborhoods. The URA is the lead entity and administrator for the HOME funds.

- The Housing Authority of the City Pittsburgh (HACP) administers public housing and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The HACP will continue to modernize units, develop and support new and/or rehabilitated affordable units, and redevelop distressed and obsolete properties into new mixed-income neighborhoods.

- The Jewish Healthcare Foundation (JHF) administers the City’s HOPWA grant. Services provided include housing related activities such as short-term and tenant-based rental assistance, rental/mortgage/utility assistance, and housing information and referral.

Non-Profit Organizations –

- Non-profit developers play a role in the implementation of the Annual Action Plan. These developers access funding from the URA, Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA), and financial institutions. These developers do both new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units.

- Twelve (12) organizations have been recertified as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO’s) operating in the City of Pittsburgh.

- Through the community-based organization (CBO) fund, the City provides funds for operating support to CDC. The CDC’s pursue the planning and/or implementation of community economic development projects.

Private Industry –

- The private sector is an important partner in the services and programs associated with the Annual Action Plan. The private sector brings additional resources and expertise that can be used to supplement existing services or fill in gaps in the system. Several lending institutions provide first-time mortgage financing and financing for rehabilitation. Lenders, affordable housing developers, business and economic development organizations, and private service providers offer a variety of assistance to residents such as health care, small business assistance, home loan programs, and assisted housing, among others.

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

The City is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with public, housing, and social service agencies. The City solicits application for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. In addition, the City sends out applications to a list of agencies, organizations, and housing providers that have previously submitted an application or has expressed an interest in submitting an application. The application is reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget and the City discusses any questions with the applicant. For
economic development projects the City follows the same procedures, whereby the applicant completes an application, discusses the project with the City or the URA depending on the request. The City or the URA provides help and assistance to its public and private agencies that they fund.

**Discussion:**

**Monitoring**

The City’s Office of Management and Budget, Community Development office has a “Monitoring Process” that is directed towards the following:

- Program Performance
- Financial Performance
- Regulatory Compliance

The City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget has developed a “monitoring checklist” that it utilizes when programs and activities are reviewed. This checklist, approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, was developed in accordance with Sub-Part J of 24 CFR, Part 85 “Uniform Administrative Requirement for Grants and Cooperative Agreements of State and Local Governments” and the HUD Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook (HUD 6509.2).

The Office of Management and Budget staff conducts monitoring of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and other Federal programs. Project and program managers are assigned various activities and sub-recipients to monitor, including non-profit (social service) agencies, the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (rehabilitation, economic development, and housing) and the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (public housing).

In the planning stage, sub-recipients (non-profit agencies) are required to submit “proposals for funding.” These proposals are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget staff for eligibility, and recommendations are then forwarded to the City’s administration and City Council for final approval of funds. After a sub-recipient is approved for funding, the Office of Management and Budget staff conducts “orientation” meetings (either individually or a group meeting) to provide agencies information on their regulatory, financial and performance responsibilities. In addition, the monitoring process of the Office of Management and Budget is outlined for the groups who are then enter into the “implementation” phase of the project. A scope of services and budget are finalized and the contract with each agency is executed.

During the time when the project or program is underway, the Office of Management and Budget staff may conduct an “on-site” monitoring visit where technical assistance is provided, files are reviewed and “corrective actions” are taken to resolve any potential deficiencies or problems.

The following procedures are included in the financial monitoring process: letters of transmittal from the sub-recipient accompany each “Requisition for Reimbursement” with supportive expenditure
documentation and a project activity progress report.

Internal monitoring review of each Requisition for Reimbursement by the project manager for compliance with 2 CFR Part 200 "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements." On-site financial monitoring of non-profit groups and the Urban Redevelopment Authority is conducted as needed.

The City requests copies of independent audits, or use of auditing procedures as outlined in 2 CFR Part 200, for all sub-recipients with Federal contracts over $750,000.

In the expenditure of CDBG and HOME funds for housing construction or project improvements, the City’s inspectors make periodic on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the local housing codes. The City also requires submittal of architectural drawings, site plans, and work specifications for this work. These are reviewed prior to issuance of building permits and the distribution of CDBG or HOME funds.
Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Pittsburgh receives an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds. Since the City receives these federal allocations the questions below have been completed, as they are applicable.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed

   $3,000,000.00

2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee’s strategic plan.

   $0.00

3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements

   $0.00

4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan

   $0.00

5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

   $0.00

Total Program Income: $3,000,000.00

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

   $0.00

2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.

   81.28%
HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

   The Urban Redevelopment Authority of the City of Pittsburgh does not intend to use any other forms of investment other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205(b). Not Applicable.

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:

   The Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) has prepared the following policy which addresses the issues of sale or transfer of ownership of property financed with HOME assisted funding. This policy is in accordance with the HUD Regulations found in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(i). The URA and the City of Pittsburgh have opted to use the resale provisions, rather than the recapture provisions of the regulations. The Resale provision ensures that HOME-assisted units remain affordable over the entire affordability period.

   **Resale Policy:**

   The Resale Policy is enforced through the use of a Restrictive Covenant signed by the homebuyer at closing. This covenant specifies:

   1. The period of affordability, which is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing;
   2. The home must remain the Homebuyer’s principal residence throughout the affordability period; and
   3. In the event of the sale or otherwise transfer of the HOME financed property prior to the expiration of the period of affordability, the Resale Policy requires compliance with the following:

      - If the housing does **not** continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability, then the housing will be made available for subsequent purchase **only** to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low-income family and will use the property as the family’s principal residence.

      - The price at resale must provide the original HOME-assisted owner a **fair return on investment** (including the homeowner’s investment and any capital improvement) and ensure that the housing will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers. The URA has defined these terms in the attachments section.
• The affordability restrictions shall remain with the property according to the original terms. If during the affordability period a new owner of record obtains ownership of the property before the end of the initial period of affordability, the balance of the time will remain on the property.

4. **Deed Restrictions:** Covenants running with the property will be used as the mechanism to impose the resale requirements.

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:

   Not Applicable.

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 Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh does not intend to refinance any existing debt for multifamily housing that will be rehabilitated with HOME Funds. Not Applicable.
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

The City of Pittsburgh in conjunction with Allegheny County have developed these initial written standards for providing ESG assistance to meet the requirements of the grant. This includes the following:

- **Coordination** – Each proposed grant recipient is a member of the Continuum of Care and uses the HMIS system for recording client data and information. This coordination will help to determine the services that are needed to address the needs of clients.

- **Prioritizing Assistance and Rapid Re-housing** – The City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County support a network of shelters through the ESG funding that provides services to most homeless, including men, women, families, youth, etc. Coordination with the Continuum of Care will enable gaps in service to be identified and any necessary changes in funding priorities to be made.

- **Rental Assistance** – Funds will be used to pay security deposits and rental assistance up to a maximum of twelve (12) months. The first nine (9) months will be paid at a maximum of 100% and the last three (3) months as a maximum of 75%. Rental and/or utility arrearages will be paid up to six (6) months of costs. Future utility costs (a maximum of 12 months) will be allowed.

- **Standards and Procedures Evaluation** – Each individual or family will receive a full evaluation of their needs and case management services that are necessary to stabilize their lives.

- **Street Outreach/Essential Services** – Agencies with the appropriate experience and skilled staff will provide street outreach as needed.

- **Admission, Referral, Discharge, and Length of Stay** – No person will be denied services based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or familial status. All shelters will meet local safety regulations. Accessibility for the handicapped will be provided where possible. A list of rules and regulations for each shelter will be provided to all residents. A grievance policy and procedures will also be in place in each shelter. Length of stay will be determined by the case managers and residents can remain in the shelter as long as they meet program requirements.

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

Allegheny Department of Human Services operates a call center called Allegheny Link (or “The Link”), providing referrals to services for persons experiencing a housing crisis. The Link assesses for need and matches persons to services through the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index- Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool). The Link has real-time access to vacancies in programs, and will send information about the caller directly to homeless services providers, who will then make contact with
those persons in need of services, so that the caller does not have to make multiple phone calls just to find an opening for services. The phone number for Allegheny Link is 1-866-730-2368, and persons may also email the link or walk-in to their location at One Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh PA, 15222.

Persons in need of emergency shelter do not need to contact the Link before going to shelter, but shelter personnel are to ensure that those persons have contacted Allegheny Link within a certain time frame of entering the shelter, so that those persons may be referred to other (permanent) housing resources. This process (regarding Emergency Shelter intake and referral to the Link) is currently under review by Allegheny County Department of Human Services and Emergency Solutions Grant program administrators.

3. **Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).**

The consortium of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Continuum of Care serves as the ad hoc committee to allocate funding from the ESG program that is awarded to both the City and the County. This committee is comprised of members from the following governmental agencies:

- City of Pittsburgh Office of Management and Budget
- Allegheny County Department of Economic Development
- Allegheny County Department of Human Services
- Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care
- Formerly Homeless Person(s)

Once the City of Pittsburgh receives its allocation amount, the City and the County will announce the availability of funds through advertising in the local newspaper and notifying potential applicants from an existing list of shelters and programs. When proposals are received, they will be catalogued by agency, dollar request, and types of activities proposed. The selection committee will review the proposals to determine funding awards and decide if the City or County will fund the proposed projects.

Each application will be evaluated on the basis of need, demonstrated ability to provide assistance, financial accountability, and existing/potential additional funding sources.

The City will submit its list of proposed projects for approval to HUD as part of the Annual Action Plan. Once that approval is received, agencies will be notified of their awards, a general orientation session will be held with these groups, if needed, and the contract process will be initiated by the City.
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City of Pittsburgh meets the homeless participation requirement found in 24 CFR 576.405(a) A former homeless person is active on the Homeless Advisory Board and also serves on the Continuum of Care’s sub-committee. Several organizations representing the homeless population were contacted for input during the planning process and the public meeting was advertised.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Based on past experience and after consultation with the Continuum of Care the following evaluation standards for ESG activities will be utilized:

- the organization’s prior performance
- quality of services provided

Continuum of Care (such as youth, persons fleeing Domestic Violence, or families)
- ability to draw down funds in a timely manner
- number of people served
- ability to leverage other funds

The City of Pittsburgh ESG program is developing performance benchmarks, in coordination with the Continuum of Care sub-committee of the Homeless Advisory Board, for ESG programs which may be used to evaluate renewing applicants for Program Year 2019 ESG funds. A committee which consists of representatives from the City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget, Allegheny County Economic Development, the Continuum of Care, and Allegheny County Department of Human Services will review and select ESG activities. The composition and procedures of this committee will be reviewed and modified as necessary as the ESG program guidelines are finalized.

Discussion:

HOPWA Program:

The Jewish Healthcare Foundation administers the HOPWA funds for the City of Pittsburgh. This agency distributes funds to “grassroots” faith-based, and other agencies for housing support services. The program selections are made in cooperation with the Housing Committee of the Southwestern PA AIDS Planning Coalition. The Housing Committee of the Southwestern PA AIDS Planning Coalitions brings together individuals and organizations that work in the areas of helping the homeless population, assisted living and long term care facilities, Section 8 housing, local Housing Authorities and City and County governments. The Committee is responsible for assessing the housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS planning to meet those needs, and selecting project sponsors.
HOME and ESG Match Requirements:

- The City of Pittsburgh has excess HOME match funds from previous years in the amount of $9,258,078.99. The City will have additional HOME Match during this program year from PHFA, bond funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank.
- ESG Program anticipates that it will have a match of $1,216,133 in local and state funds. The ESG Match will come from local and state funds, as well as donations and grants to the ESG sub-grantees. These funding sources to the ESG sub-grantees include FEMA, Allegheny County, private foundations, donations, the United Way, and PCSI.

HOME Program Income:

- The City of Pittsburgh anticipates it will receive $400,000 in HOME Program Income during this program year.

CHDO Organizations:

- Twelve (12) organizations have been certified or recertified as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO’s) operating in the City of Pittsburgh.

CDBG Program Income:

- The City of Pittsburgh anticipates it will receive $3,000,000 in CDBG Program Income during this program year.

CDBG Percentages:

- Administrative Percentage: 12.07%
- Public Service Percentage: 9.77%
- Slum and Blight Percentage: 18.72%
- Low and Moderate-Income Percentage: 81.28%

HOME Percentages:

- Administrative Percentage: 9.99%
- CHDO Operating Funds: 4.31%
- CHDO Set-Aside: 15%
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

1. Type of Submission:
- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

2. Type of Application:
- New
- Continuation
- Revision

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:
B-20-MC-42-0103

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

a. Legal Name:
City of Pittsburgh

b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):
25-6000879

c. Organizational DUNS:
1862966170000

d. Address:
- Street1: 200 Ross Street
- Street2: Second Floor, Suite 201
- City: Pittsburgh
- County/Parish: Allegheny
- State: PA: Pennsylvania
- Province:
- Country:
- USA: UNITED STATES
- Zip / Postal Code: 15219-2010

e. Organizational Unit:
- Department Name: Office of Management & Budget
- Division Name: Community Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:
- Prefix: Mr.
- First Name: Whitney
- Middle Name:
- Last Name: Finstrom
- Suffix:
- Title: Senior Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 412-255-2211
* Fax Number: 412-193-0151
* Email: whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

* **9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**
  - City or Township Government.

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* **Other (specify):**

* **10. Name of Federal Agency:**
  - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

14.218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

* **12. Funding Opportunity Number:**
  - Not Applicable.

* **Title:**
  - Not Applicable.

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

Not Applicable.

Title:

Not Applicable.

**14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):**

[Add Attachment] [Delete Attachment] [View Attachment]

**15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

[Add Attachments] [Delete Attachments] [View Attachments]
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant 18th
   * b. Program/Project 18th

Attach additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 04/01/2020
   * b. End Date: 03/31/2021

18. Estimated Funding ($) :
   * a. Federal 14,239,211.00
   * b. Applicant 0.00
   * c. State 0.00
   * d. Local 0.00
   * e. Other 0.00
   * f. Program Income 3,000,000.00
   * g. TOTAL 17,239,211.00

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
   ☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   ☑ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   ☐ Yes  ☑ No

   If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

   ☑ ** I AGREE

   ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:  Mr.  * First Name: William
Middle Name: Mark
Last Name: Peduto
Suffix:  

* Title: Mayor

* Telephone Number: (412) 255-2626  Fax Number: (412) 393-0151

*Email: bill.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov

* Signature of Authorized Representative: [Signature]

* Date Signed: 06/23/2020
NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM’s Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).

9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.


14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. §7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION
City of Pittsburgh, PA

TITLE
Mayor

DATE SUBMITTED
06/23/2000

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*1. Type of Submission:
- Preapplication
- Application [X]
- Changed/Corrected Application

*2. Type of Application:
- New [X]
- Continuation
- Revision

*3. Date Received: __________

*4. Applicant Identifier: __________

5a. Federal Entity Identifier: __________

5b. Federal Award Identifier: M-20-MC-42-0501

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State: __________

7. State Application Identifier: __________

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Pittsburgh

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 25-6000979

* c. Organizational DUNS: 1862966170000

d. Address:

* Street1: 200 Ross Street

Street2: Second Floor, Suite 201

* City: Pittsburgh

County/Parish: Allegheny

* State: PA: Pennsylvania

Province: 

* Country: USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code: 15219-2010

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Office of Management & Budget

Division Name: Community Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Mr.

* First Name: Whitney

Middle Name: A.

* Last Name: Finstrom

Suffix: 

Title: Senior Manager

Organizational Affiliation: 

* Telephone Number: 412-255-2211

Fax Number: 412-393-0111

* Email: whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:
   C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:
   U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:
   14.339
   CFDA Title:
   HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:
   Not Applicable.
   * Title:
   Not Applicable.

13. Competition Identification Number:
   Not Applicable.
   Title:
   Not Applicable.

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:
   The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan for the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant: 18th
   * b. Program/Project: 18th

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 04/01/2020
   * b. End Date: 03/31/2021

18. Estimated Funding ($):

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Federal</td>
<td>2,320,553.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Applicant</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. State</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Local</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Other</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Program Income</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. TOTAL</td>
<td>2,720,553.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   - [ ] a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on □
   - [ ] b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   - [X] c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   - [ ] Yes
   - [X] No

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 210, Section 1001)

   ** I AGREE

   ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix:</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* First Name:</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Name:</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name:</td>
<td>Peduto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Title:</td>
<td>Mayor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Telephone Number:</td>
<td>(412)255-2626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax Number:</td>
<td>(412)293-0151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bill.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov">bill.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Signature of Authorized Representative:</td>
<td>[Signature]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Date Signed:</td>
<td>06/23/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM’s Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).

9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include, but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681, 1683, and 1685-1685), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-615), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.


14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11938; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION
City of Pittsburgh, PA

DATE SUBMITTED
06/23/2020
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

1. Type of Submission:
   - Preapplication
   - Application
   - Changed/Corrected Application

2. Type of Application:
   - New
   - Continuation
   - Revision
   - Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

   a. Legal Name: City of Pittsburgh

   b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):
      25-6300879

   c. Organizational DUNS:
      1862965170000

   d. Address:
      200 Ross Street
      Second Floor, Suite 201
      Pittsburgh
      Allegheny
      PA: Pennsylvania
      USA: UNITED STATES
      15219-2010

   e. Organizational Unit:
      Department Name: Office of Management & Budget
      Division Name: Community Development

   f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:
      Prefix: Mr.
      Middle Name: A.
      * Last Name: Finstrom
      Suffix:
      Title: Senior Manager
      Organizational Affiliation:
      * Telephone Number: 412-255-2211
      Fax Number: 412-393-0151
      * Email: Whitney.Finstrom@pgh.pa.gov
### Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

**9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**
- City or Township Government

**Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:**

**Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:**

*Other (specify):*

**10. Name of Federal Agency:**
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**
- 14.231

**CFDA Title:**
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

**12. Funding Opportunity Number:**
- Not Applicable.

**Title:**
- Not Applicable.

**13. Competition Identification Number:**
- Not Applicable.

**Title:**
- Not Applicable.

**14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):**

**15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**
- The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan for the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant 18th
   * b. Program/Project 18th

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 04/01/2020
   * b. End Date: 03/31/2021

18. Estimated Funding ($):
   * a. Federal 1,216,133.00
   * b. Applicant 0.00
   * c. State 0.00
   * d. Local 0.00
   * e. Other 0.00
   * f. Program Income 0.00
   * g. TOTAL 1,216,133.00

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   □ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
   □ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   □ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   □ Yes  ☒ No
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

□ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:
Prefix: Mr.
First Name: William
Middle Name: Mark
Last Name: Peduto
Suffix: 
Title: Mayor

Telephone Number: (412) 255-2626  Fax Number: (412) 393-0151
Email: bill.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov

Signature of Authorized Representative: [Signature]
Date Signed: 06/23/2020
ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM’s Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 500, Subpart F).

9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681, 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.


14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION
City of Pittsburgh, PA

DATE SUBMITTED
06/23/2020
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

1. Type of Submission:
   - Preapplication
   - Application
   - Changed/Corrected Application

2. Type of Application:
   - New
   - Continuation
   - Revision
   - Other (Specify):

3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

   a. Legal Name: City of Pittsburgh

   b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 25-6000879

   c. Organizational DUNS: 1862966170000

   d. Address:

      Street1: 200 Ross Street
      Street2: Second Floor, Suite 201
      City: Pittsburgh
      County/Parish: Allegheny
      State: PA: Pennsylvania
      Province: USA: UNITED STATES
      County: USA:
      Zip / Postal Code: 15219-2010

   e. Organizational Unit:

      Department Name: Office of Management & Budget
      Division Name: Community Development

   f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

      Prefix: Mr.
      * First Name: Whitney
      Middle Name: A.
      * Last Name: Finnstrom
      Suffix: 
      Title: Senior Manager
      Organizational Affiliation:

      * Telephone Number: 412-255-2211
      Fax Number: 412-393-0151

      * Email: whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:
   C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

10. Name of Federal Agency:
    U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:
    14.241

    CFDA Title:
    Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

12. Funding Opportunity Number:
    Not Applicable.

* Title:
    Not Applicable.

13. Competition Identification Number:
    Not Applicable.

Title:
    Not Applicable.

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:
    The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments  Delete Attachments  View Attachments
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   * a. Applicant 18th
   * b. Program/Project 18th

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
   * a. Start Date: 04/01/2020
   * b. End Date: 03/31/2021

18. Estimated Funding ($):
   * a. Federal 1,140,292.00
   * b. Applicant 0.00
   * c. State 0.00
   * d. Local 0.00
   * e. Other 0.00
   * f. Program Income 0.00
   * g. TOTAL 1,140,292.00

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?
   □ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
   □ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
   ☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   □ Yes  ☒ No
   If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

   ☒ ** I AGREE

   ** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr.
First Name: William
Middle Name: Mark
Last Name: Peduto
Suffix: 
Title: Mayor

Telephone Number: (412) 255-2626
Fax Number: (412) 393-0151

Email: bill.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov

Signature of Authorized Representative: [Signature]
Date Signed: 06/23/2020
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042). Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4726-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 500, Subpart F).

9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681, 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§623 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.


14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of '73, as amended (P.L. 93-205).


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.”

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION
City of Pittsburgh, PA

DATE SUBMITTED
06/23/2020

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back
CERTIFICATIONS
CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdictions knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L-11, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction’s consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature of Authorized Official

June 23, 2020
Date

Mayor
Title
Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

**Citizen Participation** -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

**Community Development Plan** -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

**Following a Plan** -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

**Use of Funds** -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2020, 2021, and 2022 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

**Excessive Force** -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.
Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature of Authorized Official: [Signature]

June 23, 2020

Date

Mayor

Title
OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Signature of Authorized Official

June 23, 2020
Date

Mayor

Title
Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

**Eligible Activities and Costs** -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

**Subsidy layering** -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

[Signature]  
June 23, 2020  
Date

Mayor  
Title
Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.
Discharge Policy — The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

[Signature]

Signature of Authorized Official

June 23, 2020

Date

Mayor

Title
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities — Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the consolidated plan:

1. For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,

2. For a period of not less than 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

[Signature]
Signature of Authorized Official

[June 23, 2020]
Date

Mayor
Title
APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification
This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shern Dye</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6612</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shern.dye@ura.org">shern.dye@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Fimstein</td>
<td>OMB-CD</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:whtneymfimstn@gmail.com">whtneymfimstn@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Fedorek</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6616</td>
<td><a href="mailto:n.fedorek@ura.org">n.fedorek@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heid Levenson</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6638</td>
<td><a href="mailto:heidleigh@ura.org">heidleigh@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbanodesignvatures.com">brandon@urbanodesignvatures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haglund</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:k.haglund@urbanodesignvatures.com">k.haglund@urbanodesignvatures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Link</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6540</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thlink@ura.org">thlink@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith Mitchell</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6632</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hnm.em@ura.org">hnm.em@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urban.design.vx.com">brandon@urban.design.vx.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Hayland</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kgl.Curlander@urban.design.vx.com">kgl.Curlander@urban.design.vx.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamante Walker</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6660</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dwalker@ura.org">dwalker@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haylud</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td>karleurbandesignventures.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tynishia Powell</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6651</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tpowell@ura.org">tpowell@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Svonavec</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>(412) 255-6552</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hsvonavec@ura.org">hsvonavec@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finsen</td>
<td>OMB-CD</td>
<td>(412) 255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:whitney.finsen@pittsburghpa.gov">whitney.finsen@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>OMB-CD</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov">elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoe Munch</td>
<td>URA</td>
<td>412-255-6698</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hmunecah@ura.org">hmunecah@ura.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>412-255-7640</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.hutchinson@pittsburghpa.gov">david.hutchinson@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lou Ann Jeremko</td>
<td>Consumers Health Coalition</td>
<td>412-476-1877</td>
<td>ljereенко@consumerhealthcoalition.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov">elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Eve</td>
<td>Main St.</td>
<td>412-443-9945</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lve@cdeloje.com">lve@cdeloje.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhoney</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td>412-255-1322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:megan.mcelhoney@pittsburghpa.gov">megan.mcelhoney@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolan</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Dixon</td>
<td>The P.A.C.T. Initiative</td>
<td>412-403-0194</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vdlixon.currie@gmail.com">vdlixon.currie@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Matusick</td>
<td>Prevention Point of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-758-4257</td>
<td><a href="mailto:helen@pppc.org">helen@pppc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marnie Schilkin</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marisa Williams</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh YMCA</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Diaz</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh YMCA</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Graham</td>
<td>Educating Teens Inc.</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures, Inc.</td>
<td>(412) 461-6910</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Walt@urban-design.com">Walt@urban-design.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opaline Woodard</td>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>412.665.7532</td>
<td><a href="mailto:woodard@bethlehempublic.org">woodard@bethlehempublic.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Alfieri</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>412.216.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett McElveen</td>
<td>CHS</td>
<td>412.246.1603</td>
<td>omcelveen@chs corp.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolan</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>OMB - City</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.daniels-totten@pgh.gov">elizabeth.daniels-totten@pgh.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhenny</td>
<td>OMB - CD</td>
<td>412-255-1322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:megan.mcelhenny@pgh.gov">megan.mcelhenny@pgh.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412.461.6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandevelopment.com">brandon@urbandevelopment.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Hayland</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412.461.6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matt@urbandevelopment.com">matt@urbandevelopment.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania –
**FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice**
**Economic & Community Development**
**Wednesday, October 23, 2019 – 1:00 PM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malik A. Bankston</td>
<td></td>
<td>412.569.8356</td>
<td><a href="mailto:malik.bankston@verizon.net">malik.bankston@verizon.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Serbin</td>
<td>Hill CDC</td>
<td>412.414.6632</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsersbin@hilldistrict.org">dsersbin@hilldistrict.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guillermo Velazquez</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
<td>412-343-0545</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guilleme@phdcincubator.org">guilleme@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Aldrete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:loura@phdcincubator.org">loura@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhaney</td>
<td>OMB- CDC</td>
<td>412-255-2133</td>
<td><a href="mailto:megan.mcelhaney@pghpa.gov">megan.mcelhaney@pghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristine Kirk</td>
<td>Career Champions</td>
<td>412-848-3246</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kristine.kirk@newibl.org">kristine.kirk@newibl.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon A. Davidson</td>
<td>Mount Washington Community Devt Corporation</td>
<td>412-481-3220</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mwcdc.org">info@mwcdc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Nunez</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
<td>(324) 493-4752</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mariannenez@phdcincubator.org">mariannenez@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla Adams</td>
<td>Women's Shelter of Greater Pitt</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrianne Loing</td>
<td>Women's Shelter of Greater Pitt</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Bryant-Reed</td>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carole Bailey</td>
<td>East End Congregational Ministries</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelli Wild</td>
<td>East End Congregational Ministries</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bartley</td>
<td>East End Congregational Ministries</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necolya Wilson</td>
<td>East End Congregational Ministries</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Matous</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Operations Safety Lab</td>
<td>via phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jackson</td>
<td>Larimer Conservancy</td>
<td>412-681-6221</td>
<td><a href="mailto:donnaj524@gmail.com">donnaj524@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Lathie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Jacobs</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Dep.</td>
<td>412-514-7863</td>
<td>maura.j Jacobb@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>alleghenycountyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td>412-661-6916</td>
<td>web%@urban.dsign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markese Long</td>
<td>Partner 4 Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Taylor</td>
<td>African American Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annemarie Nalvin</td>
<td>Oakland Planning &amp; Development Corp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joey Ulrich</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Novak</td>
<td>Supportive Consulting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallory Helbing</td>
<td>Center for Emp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicity Williams</td>
<td>Hill CDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Bedecos</td>
<td>Trade Institute of Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Novogagic</td>
<td>Area Agency on Aging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patty McFarvey</td>
<td>Area Agency on Aging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Johnson</td>
<td>DHS: Office of Behavioral Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Heldko</td>
<td>DHS: Office of Community Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Palatino</td>
<td>DHS: CYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick Harris</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Dept.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhany</td>
<td>OMB-05</td>
<td>412-255-233</td>
<td><a href="mailto:morgan.mcelhany@allegheny.gov">morgan.mcelhany@allegheny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maura Jacob</td>
<td>ACHD</td>
<td>412-519-7833</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maura.jacob@alleghenycounty.us">maura.jacob@alleghenycounty.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Hayland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:walt@urban-designventures.com">walt@urban-designventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Odell Richardson</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc.</td>
<td>(412) 904-4701</td>
<td><a href="mailto:odellrv@pghesi.org">odellrv@pghesi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Joyce</td>
<td>FamilyLinks</td>
<td>(412) 681-1800</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fsyce@famililinks.org">fsyce@famililinks.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>Deborah Knox (UDV)</td>
<td>(412) 394-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:debo@knox412.com">debo@knox412.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa Mayers-Snyder</td>
<td>Center for Victims</td>
<td>412 385-3812</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vmayers@centerforvictims.org">vmayers@centerforvictims.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Ruggles</td>
<td>NCJW</td>
<td>412-421-6118</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cruggles@ncjw.org">cruggles@ncjw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Faye Hendrick</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures, Inc.</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dfaye@urbandesignventures.com">dfaye@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Porter</td>
<td>Sharing Our Story</td>
<td>412-418-1489</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shrafsch@gmail.com">shrafsch@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania –
FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and
FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
Social Services
Thursday, October 24, 2019 – 9:00AM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha Bo Koon</td>
<td>JFCS</td>
<td>412-421-2708</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbolton@jfcspgh.org">mbolton@jfcspgh.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristina Poggio</td>
<td>NC JW</td>
<td>412-421-6118</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cruggiero@ncjwpsb.org">cruggiero@ncjwpsb.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia H. James</td>
<td>YouthPlaces</td>
<td>412-434-8081</td>
<td>camesyouthplaces.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Macellano Jr</td>
<td>Mt. Washington Rec. Ctr</td>
<td>(412) 758-5071</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mountwashingtonrec@gmail.com">mountwashingtonrec@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Reis</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td>412-471-7234</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mreis@hazelwoodinitiative.org">mreis@hazelwoodinitiative.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiffany Taulton</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ttaulton@hazelwoodinitiative.org">ttaulton@hazelwoodinitiative.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Kanar</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td>(412) 526-5911</td>
<td><a href="mailto:skanar.publicallies@gmail.com">skanar.publicallies@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy Jones</td>
<td>Beltzhoover Neighborhood Cnc</td>
<td>412-273-8733</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qmylife@gmail.com">qmylife@gmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:bncsls216@gmail.com">bncsls216@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Herbikko</td>
<td>31st Ward Community Action Gp</td>
<td>412-569-7971</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RyanHerbikko@gmail.com">RyanHerbikko@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Smith</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Cultural Trust</td>
<td>412-384-9288</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nsmith@trustpg.org">nsmith@trustpg.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Swenske</td>
<td>Hilltop Alliance</td>
<td>412-586-5807</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Aaron@HilltopAlliance.com">Aaron@HilltopAlliance.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolen</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>412-255-2227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Thompson</td>
<td>Northern Coal for Fair Housing</td>
<td>412-571-2327</td>
<td><a href="mailto:whee@email.com">whee@email.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyle Webster</td>
<td>Action Housing, Inc.</td>
<td>412-913-9966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kwebster@actionhousinginc.org">kwebster@actionhousinginc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Steele</td>
<td>CCI</td>
<td>412-773-7160</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alison5@getemmysmarter.org">alison5@getemmysmarter.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Sisco</td>
<td>Rebuilding Together Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-247-2700</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asisco@atpittsburgh.org">asisco@atpittsburgh.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Kelley</td>
<td>NeighborWorks Western PA</td>
<td>412-281-1100</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ckelly@neighborworkspa.org">ckelly@neighborworkspa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricia Conlin</td>
<td>TREK Development</td>
<td>412-688-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:treconlin@trekdevelopment.com">treconlin@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janelle Kamerer</td>
<td>Trek Development</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:jkamener@trekdevelopment.com">jkamener@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany Frid</td>
<td>Trek Development</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bfried@trekdevelopment.com">bfried@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbansdesignventures.com">brandon@urbansdesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoff Haymond</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Geoff12@email.com">Geoff12@email.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Dewalt</td>
<td>BLWQ VISION REHABILITATION</td>
<td>412-360-4400</td>
<td><a href="mailto:adewalt@pghuhs.org">adewalt@pghuhs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Ernst</td>
<td>VLP</td>
<td>412-481-8200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ernstm@vlpwpao.org">ernstm@vlpwpao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of PGH OMB</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter J. K.</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:walter@urbandesignventures.com">walter@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP
MEETINGS
SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES Meeting
10/23/19 – City County Building 6th Floor Conference Room –
9 AM Meeting
Scheduled 9-10:
Started at 9:00am / Ended at 10:25am

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lou Ann Jeremko</td>
<td>Consumer Health Coalition</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ljremko@consumerhealthcoalition.org">ljremko@consumerhealthcoalition.org</a></td>
<td>412-456-1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City OMB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Elizabeth.danielstotten@pittsburghpa.gov">Elizabeth.danielstotten@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Rue</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lru@deloje.com">lru@deloje.com</a></td>
<td>412-443-9942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhaney</td>
<td>City</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Megan.mcelhaney@pittsburghpa.gov">Megan.mcelhaney@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-255-1322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolan</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie Dixon</td>
<td>The PACT Initiative/Center for Victims</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Vdixon.currie@gmail.com">Vdixon.currie@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Matusick</td>
<td>Prevention Point of Pittsburgh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:helen@pppt.org">helen@pppt.org</a></td>
<td>412-758-4257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marnie Schilkin</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marisa Williams</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh YMCA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Diaz</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh YMCA/Teens, Inc. Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Graham</td>
<td>Educating Teens, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highlights:**

- 2-1-1 doesn't have resources for emergency housing (they refer to Allegheny Links emergency shelters).
- Post-incarcerated neighbors have difficulty finding accessible and affordable housing.
- Demand has increased in the past five years for basic needs.
- There is a need to figure out how to plug-in to other programs with a good referral system.
- Gentrification causing displacement with housing and small businesses. The City was going to mandate (Four Pillars) whether building could happen, and it hasn't changed.
- Lots of people start businesses without the necessary administrative aspects well set up.
- Adults do not understand the needs for youth services. Gun violence, other relevant needs are being addressed increasingly in their workload. Teens face food insecurity.
- The Food Bank has seen a 60%+ increase in need for emergency food for the past 3 years.
- There needs to be more community oversight boards that can talk to addressing needs of poor and aging community.
• Immigrants have technology and communication needs. City of Pittsburgh has programs to increase diversity, but they always are weekdays and in downtown Pittsburgh.
• People need to schedule childcare, work schedules, they need time to do this,
• community outreach, their office, website, movie theater screens, crime prevention and intervention.
• Some experiences of lack of empathy from social service providers.
• Emergency housing needs are increasing.
• Small organizations now will get all extra referrals but no extra staff and money. Additional money (and staff) are needed to meet increasing demand.

Discussion Notes:

• The Consumer Health Coalition has a Housing Initiative with Emergency Housing. They lack resources. Those released from jails have difficulty finding housing. There's a lack of affordable and handicapped accessible. Their primary focus is healthcare. People use 2-1-1 to request emergency housing and it’s not available. They provide advocacy for 800 and service for 1,300 per year.

• Jose runs a YMCA 7th -9th graders, also helps families obtain basic needs such as housing, food. They currently receive CBDG money for their Workforce Development Program and a Food Pantry. Demand has increased in the five years since he started at the YMCA. It has increased each year. 2,000 first year. Now 3500 in six months of 2019. Referrals have increased.

• Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank has central facility in Duquesne plus 450 food pantries in an 11-county area. They are trying to figure out what is their correct role in Southwestern PA for people that need food and other struggles. They are not setup for other referrals. They are trying to figure out how to plug-in to other programs with a good referral system. Housing is key. Homeless and people that have no food in their kitchens are the main problems. They don't want to get into housing but they want to help people learn about resources. Also, amount of people needing their assistance has increased in recent years. Their helping people to obtain SNAP assistance has grown. Probably they see three times as many people coming to their Duquesne Headquarters. Produce to People is in 17 locations and users have increased. Recent event expected 660 people
and 745 showed up. It would be great to have at those type of events more information to be able to make referrals regarding unmet needs outside of food.

- Main Street works with small community-based businesses and they see a lot of inequity. They know there is displacement with housing and are seeing it with businesses too. Areas of growth in the City of Pittsburgh are putting small “Mom and Pop” stores out of businesses. They work on helping people build skills. Lots of people start businesses without the necessary administrative aspects well setup. Lots of resources are for beginning businesses and people need more handholding beyond the initial stages of starting a business. Many people don’t have access to education. Even when free seminars are offered, travel may impede people obtaining education. Small business education needs are not just in one area of the city and it would be helpful to have them more spread out throughout the region. Needs to do more workshops in the communities.

- Main Street targets no race or gender specifically. They do have Women and Minority Owned Business (MBE/WBE) Programs that they offer. They work with the Larimer Neighborhood on the Choice Neighborhood Program. They worked with Larimar Consensus Group. They also do Crisis Management – like when a manager took sick, they helped a business to survive this crisis.

- Educating Teens, Inc works on Opioid Violence Prevention, Relationships, and they also provide services to parents. They focus on high schoolers and work with fourth graders on up. Their office is on Pennsylvania Avenue in Manchester. Separate from City’s Parks and Recreation but they share information. Adults do not understand the needs for youth services. Gun violence, other relevant needs are being addressed increasingly in their workload. Work with 4th grade and up. Located in Manchester.

- Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank - Works with Veteran Leadership program and LGBTQ. It is often hard to reach LGBTQ groups since they are volunteer based. Year-to-date the Food Bank on-site saw 643 in 2017, and 951 in 2018, and 1,300 so far this year (in 2019) for Emergency Food. Better publicity has increased these numbers but also there are increased community needs. They
serve 385,000 a year through food pantries. If that’s a canary in the coal mine, need is growing by leaps and bounds. They need more funding.

- There is a lot of vacant housing in the city, and outside of the city, that could be turned into housing. With gentrification people are getting priced out of City of Pittsburgh. This was going to mandate whether building could happen, and it hasn’t. Poli’s redevelopment was helpful but wasn’t a result of the P4 (A collaboration between the City of Pittsburgh and The Heinz Endowments focusing on a new model of urban growth and development with inclusive and sustainable ways of addressing People, Planet, Place, and Performance being the unifying framework). Economic Development South got a 2 million-grant and they were supposed to work with the four pillars, and it helped them come out of chapter 11. There are 92 Neighborhoods in Pittsburgh. Outside areas need assistance (i.e. Clairton). There needs to be more community oversight boards that can talk to addressing needs of poor and aging community. Census needs to be accurate. Also growing refugee community is a challenge. Transportation needs to be addressed. Marginalized and at-risk. Someone without a car and money to play for parking has many problems (i.e. can’t get to work).

- Immigrants have technology and communication needs. Affordability of that is challenging. Main Street assists clients with technology and marketing communication needs. These are required to compete in today’s world and are costly (a barrier). Being invited to the table and having access to info is key. People need to schedule childcare, work schedules, they need time to do this, as well. URA and City of Pittsburgh has programs to increase diversity, but they always are weekdays and in downtown Pittsburgh. Hire more people who can promote business development in outside communities.

- In 2001 P.A.C.T. and Center for Victims started to provide family, community and support after Valerie’s son was killed. She wanted to find the perpetrator. It started as a billboard campaign. Then she assisted/s other families to channel grief to find their loved one’s perpetrators, try to get convictions and have memorials. Supports healing and wellness. And Center for Victims, also does court accompaniment. Overall a crime victim agency. So far, they have put up 320 billboards, helped bring about 39 trials and 34 convictions. They always have funding issues. Donations
are needed for community outreach, their office, website, movie theater screens, crime prevention and intervention. Criteria for other victims’ agencies means some people end up without help. An example is that five organizations rejected helping a client at her lowest. She was homeless and triggered. They housed people in a hotel to let them calm down in order to be assessed. Counselors can experience lack of empathy and she understands service providers can have burnout. Some people are not capable to complete the assessment to get the help they need. She partnered with a mother who lost 3 children in 11 years. Started RELIEF television program on PCTV (Pittsburgh Community Television). Wants to lessen gaps that people are falling through. Emergency housing is a problem that is increasing, and more funding is needed. New billboards and advertising will be starting up.

- Center for Victims: Mental healthcare system is lacking, and Valerie sees making referrals as a problem. She sees people in severe trauma. Many have been through assessments several times and they need to do it in detail again and again and it’s a trigger. Safety is an issue. In one assessment, because a victim became upset and raised their voice they were considered “too aggressive” and were not referred to programs. Would be good if people didn’t have to repeat stories. Sadly, as a coping mechanism, many go back to drugs, alcohol and the streets. Soft handoffs are null and void. This should be a mandate for all agencies. Mental health is a real issue. How can counselors continue when there is not the capacity for qualitative and quantative assistance? Professional development is needed to fill gap other agencies can’t. Larger agencies refer clients to smaller ones and the smaller ones can’t handle more. Grassroots organizations started because bureaucracies were too tough to get help through. Government regulations sometimes interfere with being able to programs that help people. Training is needed to help people to better address trauma. They see unaddressed trauma turning victims into assailants. She’s been a victim advocate in court and sees generational situations. People fall through the cracks during transitions. Need to increase understanding of intergenerational trauma.

- Prevention Point needle exchange in the City distributes Narcan, has testing, wound care and clean needles. Works with Jewish Healthcare Foundation. Serves 2,000. Vans go out Tue-Wed-Thu. New service is in Overbrook. Next year expanding to Homewood. Need for recovery housing, especially females. Only one 18-bed facility for men. Working with Alpha House to locate more properties.
• Louann faces same issue on getting housing, even if on medicine for STD, there is trouble to get housing. Plenty of vacant properties could be sold for a dollar and made useful. Housing is the number one issue. She hears it all the time. Arc was closed on the North Side. Housing Policies - If you tell them you’re on a medically assisted treatment, it’s frowned upon, or with a criminal background you can’t get on the public housing list. She has contacted residential resources.

• Citizens need to let people know to call their legislators about HUD funding in Pittsburgh. Providers need to get word out to the public to advocate for it.

• Allegheny County Health Dept also has a survey like the OMB-CD survey. Coordination is needed so efforts won’t be duplicated, and service providers won’t just ignore one of the surveys in the belief that they already completed it (since it’s similar to other one) Child Education and Development needs to be considered. There are 630 non-profits in the county, not counting churches, universities, UPMC and Highmark (the latter being not-for-profits). Pre-K programs are needed. 412 Food Rescue really an innovative organization. They were a spin off. Lori talked about how it evolved.

• Training of DHS staff and housing staff is needed. Regretfully county employees are in a revolving door. People don’t understand trauma. Things don’t happen. People at various educational and functional levels have trouble reading notices. They don’t know how to appeal. More advocates are needed. Some smaller programs don’t have start-up funding with the ability to simply get reimbursed later by CDGB. This is not good for start-up non-profits. Many people want to start Youth Employment programs for example, but resources are needed to be in place first, so many don’t happen. There is a need for a Mandate of Collaboration to be in place so there will be economies of scale. Meanwhile, people are getting burned by not getting a share of CDGB. Organizations need to be communicating with one another, especially that offer the same services. More partnerships are needed. This just makes sense to stretch dollars.

• DHS has put aside a large amount of funding to apply to have organizations verified on a similar application as bigburgh.com. This DHS app will be the platform. organizations are supposed to use Organizations will have to respond.
Aunt Bertha is a for-profit company that is big in Philly that provides referrals. UPMC and Highmark are developing ones as well. Hospitals aim to have patients' basic needs be met before discharge. Whether basic needs are met are social determinants of health. All these resources will overlap.

- The United Way’s 211 - DHS one might not give most convenient service but theirs is the preferred one. Representation on these apps is needed regionally based on North, South, East, West, since transportation is such a determinant of health outcomes.

- Highmark gave $100,000 to Community Development Corporations to deal with health. They deal with housing. Two CDCs gave the money back. They realized they wouldn’t be able sustain the program after being a one-year $100,000 project.

- Small organizations now will get all extra referrals but no extra staff and money. Additional money (and staff) are needed to meet increasing demand.
HOMELESS SERVICE AGENCIES Meeting
10/23/19 – City-County Building 6th Floor Conference Room
11 AM – Noon
Schedule 11AM – noon
Start at 11:00am / End at 12:05pm

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Woodward</td>
<td>Bethlehem Haven/COO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cwoodward@bethlehemhaven.org">cwoodward@bethlehemhaven.org</a></td>
<td>412-605-7532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Cafardi</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>X2162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett McElveen</td>
<td>CHS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emcelveen@chscorp.org">emcelveen@chscorp.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolon</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov">Elizabeth.daniels-totten@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhaney</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Megan.mcelhaney@pittsburghpa.gov">Megan.mcelhaney@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-255-1322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla Adams</td>
<td>Women’s Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrianne Laing</td>
<td>Women’s Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Bryant-Reed</td>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carole Bailey</td>
<td>East End Cooperative Ministries (EECM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelli Wild</td>
<td>East End Cooperative Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bartley</td>
<td>East End Cooperative Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necolya Wilson</td>
<td>East End Cooperative Ministries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Matous</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Mercy/Operation Safety Net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights:
- Shelters are backing up. Less affordable housing available.
- The age group of over 50/55 is expanding, which is before they are eligible for senior services. 20-25% of homeless are this age group.
- Women over 70 are increasingly homeless.
- Transitional housing isn’t enough to help.
- Lack of Psychiatrists wanting to work with homeless populations and cost $250-$300 plus an hour is prohibitive. Also, Licensed Clinical Social Workers are not as comfortable working in this environment.
- More funding for street outreach would be beneficial.
- Mental Health system is in crisis in Pgh. You can go sit for 10-12 hours (at Resolve or similar facility). Then they will then send you away because of no available beds.
- 100 or more/month will not qualify for Allegheny link (CHS)
- Hard to apply funds for homeless prevention.
- Utility bill debt is a problem.
- Lack of rental registry in the City of Pittsburgh.
• At-risk population are disproportionately women and heads of households. They don't have a place to move.
• Severe weather shelter will close this year. The County is trying to have a low barrier shelter, but this project is stalled.
• Many people with mental health issues don't want to be diagnosed and have no income. Therefore, they can't get permanent supportive housing because they can't qualify.
• ESG is only for the City of Pittsburgh. Hard because of documentation needed and usually day programs don't have the staff to create this documentation. Gets more, not less stringent as time goes on.
• $15 an hour wage in the City would go a long way but not yet fully implemented.
• Operation Safety Net reports there is an opportunity to begin a marketing campaign. Needs a collective of voices.

Discussion Notes:

• Caroline/Bethlehem Haven – Shelters are backing up. Less affordable housing is available. Used to be 30 days in a shelter, now people stay 2-3 months in women's shelter. No transitional or permanent housing to move into. They are single adult women, mostly. Over 50/55 age group is growing before eligible for senior services. 20-25% this age. Most causes are financial fragility, divorced, or separated. People contact them for housing referrals, and they can only help 150 of them. Most shelter beds at EECM are for men. Even women over the age of 70 are finding themselves homeless. Also, people being released from jail. The region has an aging population and increases in mental health issues. Only have 25 emergency shelter beds, and there's always a waiting list. The average length of stay is 57 days. Many people at shelters have zero income. They have problems saving money. There are limited resources for security deposit help. Most need Section 8 housing, which can take months to come through. Transitional housing isn't enough to help. They are becoming transitional housing too.

• Discharge Policies - Hospitals fund 29 beds to ensure homeless people who are discharged have a bed to go to and can get continuing medical services. CYS also has a UPMC partnership. If people don't qualify, they live with relatives. There are 6 beds at Wood Street for recently released felons. These beds are consistently full. They can stay for 90 days. Great need. People are being held in incarceration after they are set to be released because they don't have a place to go. The severity of mental health issues is a problem with permanent housing. People are being taken advantage of by landlords. They work with Project Silk (serves LGBTQ people of color). LGBTQ who technically don't meet the requirements of being homeless. Teenage to 20's but experiencing issues. Lack of Psychiatrists wanting to work with homeless populations, and their cost is $300 plus an hour. LCSW not as comfortable working in this environment as well. More funding for street outreach would be beneficial. Lastly, a process for Section 8, rules for banning people, and appeals process needs to be looked at and the regulations updated. Issues are more complex than a lack of funding. Net needed even if people are getting in housing. Allegheny Link does most referrals. Appropriateness sometimes is an issue with referrals. Psychiatrists charge $250/300 an hour. Can they meet clients during initial assessments?
• Lots of people have never been diagnosed. Now going into situations blind. Allegheny Link doesn't assess people too. Sometimes there's an uproar, where underlying issues emerge. A lot of assessments are done on the phone. A 302 is 48 hours with Resolve. They can't get assistance unless a person is arrested for a felony.

• Mental Health system is in crisis in Pgh. You can go sit for 10-12 hours, and they will then send you away because of no available beds. Jerry/OMB – people should show up at City Council meetings and voice issues. They are forming a committee of those in government and the formerly homeless.

• Catholic Charities - Men’s shelter is transitional housing, they get counseling and case management. Downtown has a warming center. There they get a snack, something to drink and have activities till they close. This is unfunded from the government and only exists because of public donations. Free meal bags, toiletries, interfaith - Love Walk will help fund these.

• Everett/CHS – People call or email and come to intake. There are maybe 100 or more that will not qualify for Allegheny Link – CYS has some funds for that. Still, many people don’t qualify and have several issues and will end up evicted. Lots of people. Hard to apply funds for homeless prevention. They have some United Way funds that will end soon that don't have the same restrictions but no guarantee it will continue.

• Kelly with EECM – Utility bill issues are a problem. May have a couple of thousand owed to utilities, so even if they find housing, it’s still an issue. Then landlords want a large deposit. Housing people with records is a big problem, especially with meth issues. The government won’t house them but expects private landlords to do it. Family shelter options are not nearly enough, and there are support problems for family shelters. How to transition people into subsidized housing - transitional housing is difficult to find. Landlords are in the business to make money. Section 8 doesn’t keep up with market rates. There are issues with evictions and those on the verge of eviction. Some landlords will let them stay and work with them. Hard to catch up on rent. Landlords may then need to pay for light or gas bill, and then a family may decide a shelter is better.

• A safety net is needed to help these at-risk people. There need to be repercussions for landlords because many aren't fixing unsafe problems in housing, and there are no consequences. Lack of rental registry in the City of Pittsburgh. Women Center and Shelter is full, and women can't leave an abusive situation because there is no space for them, and they don't have funding to get their own place. Disproportionately women are heads of households and don't have a place to move. This is a safety issue because of a lack of resources. Places are full. Lots of energy towards veteran and teen homelessness in recent years, and they don't count families as women even though women are usually the heads of their households.

• If not homeless, can't get shelter bed till discharged and on streets, private dollars needed because many women have jobs and suck resources from homeless funds. Once child
support stops, if she doesn't have a job, it's a matter of time until they will lose their housing.

- Example: Parents don't live in Allegheny County, and have a daughter who has their grandchild. The boyfriend abandons the situation, and she's here. Their daughter can't afford the place that she's in. Parents are sending an email to see if they can help daughter and grandchild.

- Severe weather shelter will close this year. The County is trying to have a low barrier shelter, but this project is stalled. Pittsburgh Mercy agrees that the Low-Barrier project being on hold will be an enormous strain on other shelters. They hope to find space with the County, and they need a place to bring people in the winter. They will figure something out, but it's a struggle.

- Thelma/Catholic Charities – Utilities are the most significant issue. Some folks owe thousands of dollars, and the companies know people can't pay them. CHS and Catholic Charities do address this slightly. Rent and Utilities have gone up 10-20 percent, and income levels are not meeting that. $15 an hour wage in City would go a long way to help. On a 3% yearly raise, it isn't working. Programs are being cut. Coming together of businesses (private sector needed to help). A company can't have issues with people in cardboard boxes outside their boutique hotel if they haven't contributed financially. Funding for housing is needed as opposed to just fining/punishing homeless people.

- Kelly/EECM – One of the biggest things – how to help people be self-sustaining, whether through receiving disability insurance or obtaining and keeping a job. Clients may not want to see a psychiatrist. It may take a while, especially with a criminal record. Many people with mental health issues don't want to be diagnosed. So they have no income and can't get permanent supportive housing because they can't qualify. Vulnerable population. It would be good to address this population.

- Homeless Advisory Board: Female heads of households should be on the Board. Next board meeting they will have a question and answer period, Jerry recommends showing up. Brian – opportunity to collaborate as a continuum. A collective voice is needed. It took two years to find space for low barrier shelter, they were on phones calling churches, etc. to obtain this. It might be more influential if public/private partnerships, voice may be louder. ESG is only for the City of Pittsburgh. Hard because of documentation needed and usually day programs don't have the staff to create this documentation. Gets more, not less stringent as time goes on. Public service organizations get a small portion of the money to help. More help with increased funding for smaller groups then could free up the City to do more.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malik G. Bankston</td>
<td>Kingsley Association</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Malikbankstron@verizon.net">Malikbankstron@verizon.net</a></td>
<td>412-559-8356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Serbin</td>
<td>Hill CDC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dserbin@hilldistrict.org">dserbin@hilldistrict.org</a></td>
<td>412-414-6632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guillermo Velazquez</td>
<td>Pgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guillermo@phdcincubator.org">guillermo@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
<td>412-343-0545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Aldrete</td>
<td>Pgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:laura@phdcincubator.org">laura@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
<td>412-343-0545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhaney</td>
<td>City OMB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Megan.mcElhaney@pittsburghpa.gov">Megan.mcElhaney@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-255-2133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristine Kirk</td>
<td>Career Champions</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kristine.kirk@mcwbi.org">Kristine.kirk@mcwbi.org</a></td>
<td>412-845-3266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon A. Davidson</td>
<td>Mt. Washington CDC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@mwcdc.org">info@mwcdc.org</a></td>
<td>412-481-3220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Nunez</td>
<td>Pgh Hispanic Development Corporation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marianunez@phdcincubator.org">marianunez@phdcincubator.org</a></td>
<td>724-493-4732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jackson</td>
<td>Larimer Consensus Group</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Donnamj52@gmail.com">Donnamj52@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>412-689-6221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markese Long</td>
<td>Partner for Work</td>
<td></td>
<td>(412) 552-7096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Taylor</td>
<td>African American Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Maria Nalvin</td>
<td>OPDC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joey-Linn Ulrich</td>
<td>Economic Development South</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Noszka</td>
<td>Supportive Consulting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallory Helbing</td>
<td>Center for Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicity Williams</td>
<td>Hill CDC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Beldecos</td>
<td>Trade Institute of Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td><a href="mailto:walt@urbandesignventures.com">walt@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights:

- Spanish speakers don’t know where to connect with services
- Families are being priced out and it’s getting more difficult to help people. On two occasions they saw discrimination.
- See problems with those that do get a living wage, even finding affordable housing
- A big problem is the gentrification of Mt. Washington and Duquesne Heights.
- Resistance to vouchers by neighborhoods.
- Over 270 people on a list that would like to buy a house.
- more programs and staffing to maintain places are needed.
- They would like minority-owned businesses to do construction and ownership. Choice Neighborhood progress – they got a grant but weren’t chosen to move forward.
- They need gap financing for commercial spaces to help people get into them.
- In Larimer, many places are simply replacing substandard units, one for one. Social services provided to help families in Larimer in becoming self-sufficient.
They see a need for small-scale business districts and providing non-chains and laundromats important

Needs to get the agency mission – have over 600 members. Wants to publish job opportunities

Most students do NOT have driver’s licenses and DO have criminal records. Public housing rejects 90% of post-incarceration rejections. If they appeal, most are successful.

**Discussion Notes:**

- **Guillermo Velazquez**– Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation: Located in Beechview. Has a business incubator and housing programs. Works with the URA.

- Spanish speakers don’t know where to connect with services. Sees the need for more training and development for Entrepreneurs. Challenge – language but can be addressed. Guillermo. Wives or husbands of people who get jobs here have trouble gaining employment but they do arrangements to make this happen. Background checks can be a barrier. Single women households need more help. Housing – they facilitate Hispanic families renting or purchasing a house. Affordable housing as a challenge. They have seen rent increases all over. Families are being priced out and it is getting more difficult to help people. On two occasions they saw discrimination. When staff showed up with family they were discriminated against. They didn't report it because they were just starting their program. In a second instance, the landlord didn't respond to an inquiry after learning of a language barrier. Hispanic Entrepreneurs are successful, providing employment, but because they haven't lived her ten plus years, they encounter problems getting insurance and commercial spaces.

- **Kristine Kirk**, Career Champions – Non-profit in 2020 will be there for 20 years. Works with economic development. See problems with those that do get a living wage, even finding affordable housing. Uses a private sector model. Re-entry to the workforce and youth workforce development. Struggles in City to find housing.

- **Mt. Washington CDC**: A big problem is the gentrification of Mt. Washington and Duquesne Heights.

- **Kingsley Association**: Received a $50M neighborhood grant and there are building Liberty Green, a 3.5-acre park.

- **Partner 4 Work**, Markese Long. Anyone in Allegheny county workforce development can use his org. They assist people in low- and moderate-income housing – They have gone from homeownership to renters. Gentrification where they have successfully addressed blight. Lack of funding for low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Encounters resistance to vouchers by neighborhoods.

- Nancy Nozka, Supportive Consulting. Works in Marshall-Shadeland. They have addressed blight with an elimination program. The old school building is used to help establish non-profits that have vacancies so they could find tenants that fit. Obviously, helping homeowners maintain homes and community groups to Rebuilding Together (for
housing maintenance) – more programs and staffing to maintain places needed. Horace-Mann Elementary still owned by the Board of Education and listed for sale. Could house non-profits if repaired. Funding for a feasibility study is desirable to see if reuse could occur and if this would be a good fit for the community needs.

- David Serbin, Hill District CDC - Housing and they work with people to prepare them for homeownership. Credit repair. With partners. Over 270 people on a list that would like to buy a house. They buy homes using the Pittsburgh Property reserve. To buy places in Hill and update them. Want to make them affordable at 80 percent median income. Construction funds are not as hard as acquisition funds. They are typically selling at $30-40,000 less than they get. Housing URA has been a good partner for it. Trying to help people pay less or the same as they would for rent so they build wealth. New Granada Sq. focused on artists: 40 units, and businesses across the street. The rest of Centre Ave has been put out for RFQ facilitated by URA. They would like minority-owned businesses to do the construction and ownership. Choice Neighborhood progress – they got a grant but weren't chosen to move forward.

- Felicity-Williams, Hill CDC. Minority Businesses – goal to make Hill District a black arts and economic corridor like it was before bulldozing of the Lower Hill. They need gap financing for commercial spaces to help people get into them. Foundations do not give to for-profits, but they sometimes take this funding and partner with a for-profit to help. URA Micro-loan is the closest to this. Getting more involved in programs and may be better for URA to work on land consolidation. Offering financing and funding is a good way to help the economy in the area. Programming is better left to neighborhood groups.

- Need small business support and gap-financing. They direct people to the micro-loan program. URA is becoming more engaged in programs.

- Donna Jackson, Larimer Consensus Group, received $30 million grant and Affordable housing piece and market-rate also got money for present homeowners to update homes. They worked with URA to develop the corridor. Catapult and circles to form an entrepreneur program. They will have units for small businesses. Looking to provide amenities within the community. They have a historic Larimer School they are developing into housing units and big commercial kitchen. They are looking for an owner of the space. Most parcels are URA and city-owned. With Choice money, they were able to update the area. The area is coming into something better. First German, Italian now predominantly black. Teaching homeownership. They partner and refer people to resources. They don't want to duplicate effort. Choice Grant - They got a Choice Planning Grant to create a blueprint of what might be implemented. Mainly for housing but also social service support and community benefit is supposed to come out of this as well. Greening in Larimer was seen as bringing a benefit to the neighborhood. Liberty Green Park 3.5-acre park is a 5-million-dollar effort and expected to be completed next year. Part of Choice Grant – really a 3-part grant. Max 30 million. 21 million must go to affordable housing units. Many places are simply replacing substandard units, one for one. Social services provided to help families in Larimer in becoming self-sufficient.
• **Oakland Planning & Development Council** (OPDC), Anna Maria Nalvin – They see a need for small-scale business districts and providing non-chains and laundromats important. People like neighbors being owners. Larger chains are closing because people are shopping online. Need a database for community groups to connect (Pizza shop owner may not want to advertise that they are selling but would be good to have a place to list offering). Anne Marie needs funds for small business development. Larger stores are closing because people are buying online.

• Daniel Taylor, **African American Chamber of Commerce**- They want to ensure that over 600 members get together. They have mixers, breakfasts, etc. to help people connect. Job opportunities are published to help community members learn about them. Needs to get the agency mission – have over 600 members. Wants to publish job opportunities.

• Vacant land is in predominantly African American communities. Lack of intentionality to these communities that have had wealth stripped from them makes revitalization harder. Special attention needs to be given to these communities. Maggie- Their students have a Homewood free program in masonry and carpentry. Only ten percent have drivers’ licenses and housing is also an issue (i.e. if a person needs to get to Cranberry at 5 AM and can't get there on public transportation). Post-incarceration citizens - 90 percent chance that appeals on housing to the housing authority are successful but people need to know that, have fees and know how to do work the system. Transportation and Housing big issues especially for those leaving jail.

• **Trade Institute**: Maggie operates a trade and masonry program. Most students do NOT have driver's licenses and DO have criminal records. Public housing rejects 90% of post-incarceration applicants. If they appeal, most are successful.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Novogrady</td>
<td>DHS – Area Agency on Aging</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patty McGarvey</td>
<td>DHS – Area Agency on Aging</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Johnson</td>
<td>DHS – Office of Behavioral Health</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Holko</td>
<td>DHS – Office of Community Services</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Palatino</td>
<td>DHS – CYS</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick Harris</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Dept.</td>
<td>By phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maura Jacob</td>
<td>Allegheny County Health Dept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan McElhaney</td>
<td>City – OMB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights:

- Seniors don’t want to live in high rises. Senior relocation planning is a need.
- Most housing loss due to gentrification in neighborhoods in East End.
- Not enough resources for the rapid re-housing program.
- Transportation is one key to preventing homelessness. Lack of public transportation is a barrier.
- Barriers around criminal history and previous evictions.
- Landlords in Voucher Program do not always have to meet housing quality standards.
- Landlords don’t have the funds to rehab apartments.

Discussion Notes:

**Allegheny County Health Department** is completing a Community Health Survey, due in November 2019. Prevalence of lead levels in the County. Doesn’t have information on asbestos. With older housing stock, need more participants in the lead paint issues study. Some information in construction permits. Need help with moving.

**DHS Area Agency on Aging** – receives 2,000 calls/month for affordable housing for the elderly. Issues with supportive services. 1.5 year waiting list. Not a lot of disability/accessibility problems. Most housing loss due to gentrification in neighborhoods in East End, like Lawrenceville, East Liberty. Seniors don’t want to live in high rises. Senior relocation planning is a need.

**DHS Office of Behavioral Health** – has the greatest need for resources. Housing is the biggest factor. Working for continued development of skilled workforce. Population served is mostly homeless, many with chronic homelessness. Some clients lack driver’s licenses, so transportation is an issue. Not enough resources for the rapid re-housing program. Transportation is one key to preventing homelessness. Lack of public transportation is a barrier to public housing. Food insecurity goes along with housing insecurity. Contracts with providers for both in-patient and out-patient services. Housing program works collaboratively with other programs.
DHS-CYS – A great need for services. Trying to support the families with services. Housing is a continuous issue. Transitions 18-25-year olds into housing. Children from foster care are over-represented in the system. Partners with three other programs to provide “reunification.”

DHS has 60 units of rapid rehousing in a Youth Demonstration Program for needs of homeless. Affordable housing is urgent need. They see barriers around criminal history and previous evictions. Landlords in Voucher Program do not always have to meet housing quality standards. Potential area of collaboration inspections is based on complaints – underutilization.

DHS Office of Community Services – Working on a program for short-term rental services for families in the CYS system who are experiencing homelessness. Works with domestic violence service providers too. The City has done a good job in housing, but more is needed. Landlords don’t have the funds to rehab apartments.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Bolton</td>
<td>JFCS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbolton@jfcspgh.org">mbolton@jfcspgh.org</a></td>
<td>412-421-2708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christina Ruggiero</td>
<td>NCJW</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cruggiero@ncjwpgh.org">cruggiero@ncjwpgh.org</a></td>
<td>412-421-6118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia James</td>
<td>YouthPlaces</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cjames@youthplaces.org">cjames@youthplaces.org</a></td>
<td>412-434-0851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Odell Richardson,</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:odellr@pghcsi.org">odellr@pghcsi.org</a></td>
<td>412-904-4701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Joyce</td>
<td>Family Links</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rjoyce@familylinks.org">rjoyce@familylinks.org</a></td>
<td>412-661-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa Mayers-Snyder,</td>
<td>Center for Victims</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vmayers@centerforvictims.org">vmayers@centerforvictims.org</a></td>
<td>412-385-3812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund, Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Rafson, Deborah Knox,</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UDV/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UDV/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

- Need more low-income housing
- City needs to use more City Housing Opportunity Funds to work with landlords and allocate resources. Need to match HOF with City funds.
- Critical need housing: average allocation of $750 - $800 for housing costs not enough as costs rise – average allocation is $1200-$1500.
- Need to access beneficial and affordable housing and increase housing stock
- Youth - Need longer term housing options, 30-day shelter term is insufficient.
- CYS needs to be rebranded because people only see it as punitive.
  - Has resources to help can provide rental assistance
- Post prison population - re-entry after care services do not exist
  - Housing, education, employment are needed
  - Housing is an issue: depend on family members, but if family has section 8, they cannot take them in
  - Barriers to housing for people with prison record: cannot use HUD funded housing
- LGBTQ youth are estranged from parents and need housing
- Privatization of public housing creates problems: become profit center and not service oriented
  - More restrictions and rules that keep people out
  - Not concerned about safety sometimes are in dangerous situations, though are able to afford it.
- Growing rental costs and gentrification push people out of City into County: not being displaced by choice
  - Hill District is about to encounter gentrification
- Increasing utility costs are problematic
- Duquesne Light provides energy audits, but need more funds to hire people to do audits
- Pittsburgh Community Services now do energy audits, and can do 1,600 next year with more staff
- Shelter challenges
  - Not enough family shelters: need to split up families, husband needs to go to separate facility
  - Lack of shelters for women who are traumatized and dealing with mental health issues: need these services immediately
  - Youth 30-day shelter term is not enough
- Collaboration of service providers needed
  - City needs universal portal where all agencies can see what services were provided to a person
    - Questions about confidentiality
    - Rules can work against the individual
  - DHS launching universal portal that all agencies can access at the State level
  - Question about connecting health care providers to social service agencies: strengthen partnerships
- Citizen direct input needed: Need activation of community members
  - Include citizens in the conversation: youth and low-income communities not included in discussion
    - West End and southern communities not activated; are also segregated
  - Question of whether CDBG funds can be used for social justice in isolated neighborhoods
- Employment and workforce development
  - CDBG fund to be used to hire and train people
- Youth
  - Kids need safe and accessible locations in neighborhoods
  - Utilize vacant buildings in neighborhoods to develop skills because facilities are unkept and moldy
  - Provide more time and services for young people: employment, housing first, education and other services
- CDBG barriers:
  - Not providing funds for programming
  - Too much bureaucratic red tape required to apply and manage funds, reporting is burdensome
  - Funds are too small
  - City needs to be more helpful and flexible

Discussion Notes:
- **SOS Pgh** does short term case management and crisis service/appropriations – help with housing, medical, dental. Housing supply is a problem- doing stop gap measures as people move from location to location; Need more low-income housing
- Need City to use more City Housing opportunity funds to work with landlords to improve and allocate resources
City has not matched funding that was cut – opportunity to provide $20 million to spend on this program. Need support for critical need housing – average allocation of 750 – 800 for housing, costs are going up. New construction is too expensive.

Need to match HOF with City funds.

Odell PCS services - work throughout Pittsburgh’s 90 neighborhoods/40+ neighborhoods with pantries – serve 7,000 per year and is going up. Do workforce development; Housing – has biweekly list of available housing; has partnership with Goodwill for clients to achieve GED. It’s the City’s Designated Community Action Organization. Need to access housing that is beneficial and affordable. Need to increase housing stock.

Christina Aljero – National Council for Jewish Women; serve women to be able to be independent, and teens and children; Workforce development, provide opportunities for disabled individuals; Get CDBG funds to hire and train people. Operate thrift store in Lawrenceville.

Cynthia James – CEO YouthPlaces; afterschool programming; Are passthrough agency for CDBG funds. Have 10 sites where provide basic enrichment and case management and trauma informed services; Not housing based, do not allocate resources for housing. Serves City and County. Kids need safe and accessible locations in neighborhoods; Kids have no place to go to develop skills, facilities not upkept, moldy; Need to utilize vacant buildings. Schools closed and neighborhood services disappeared. Need HC accessible housing in low-income areas.

CDBG not providing funds for programming - too much bureaucracy to apply and manage funds and funds are too small. Need to provide income data and staff data which is cumbersome. Reporting and filing are burdensome. Other cities experience was more flexible – City needs to be more flexible and helpful.

CDBG is much easier to deal with in concrete bricks and mortar projects, than in service funding. Easier sell with same amount of work for more money. OMB has taken over the CDBG funding – taken it out of Planning. Is a welcome change.

Family Links – Robert Joyce; serves youth 18 – 24. Emergency shelter short term housing for 40 people; Street outreach worker to find individuals, help with transportation, help to get them off of the sleep; Provide sleeping bags to those who prefer to stay outside; work with National Safe Place – works with people with children; Have transitional living program – can accommodate 8 people; Need ID, Social Security card, have NO information about health, education. Needs funding to provide more time and services for young people; Employment, housing first, education, and other services; Need longer term housing options; Need to be able to get them in housing, but 30-day shelter time is insufficient.

Utility costs are increasing. PCS has a Neighborhood Safety Program – Duquesne Light does energy audits; Odell – provide heater, smoke/CO2 detector, power surge protector;
Odell want to hire people to do energy audits for Duquesne Light. They can provide 1,600 energy audits next year.

- Shelters are a challenge: not enough family shelters, need to split up families- husband needs to go to separate facility.

- CYS has resources to help, not just punitive; Need to rebrand its purpose. Can provide rent assistance. Odell/PCS presented a recent scenario - No shelters were available for rape victim when needed services; Odell took victim to RESOLVE to deal with trauma but was not successful in finding services. No place for women that is safe when they are traumatized and have mental health problems. Need these services immediately.

- Center for Victims has faced similar situations, and agencies have wide variation in requirements for services – paperwork barriers. Funding requires social service agencies to have certain requirement to apply for services, which places restrictions on services provided.

- DHS is launching universal portal that all social service agency can access at the State level. Looking at net to capture and provide services. City should create a universal portal so that all service agencies can see what services have been provided to this person. Concern about this because of rules that can work against the individual, and confidentiality rules. Discussion about what level of universal information gets shared.

- Center for Victims reported a disconnect about connecting health care providers to social service agencies, there is a willingness, and want to see how they can strengthen this partnership. There was resistance from UPMC to do this.

- Post-incarceration services do not exist; Housing, education, employment, etc are needed. Re-entry is a problem – depend on family members reconnecting person, but family members may have Section 8 and cannot take them in.

- Housing is huge problem with reentrants from prison. Barriers to housing when have prison record. Cannot use HUD funded housing with prison record.

- Problem with privatization of public housing creates more restrictions, set up more rules that keep out people; Public housing becomes profit center.

- Problem with growing rental costs and gentrification that are pushing people out of City and into County. Not being displaced because of choice, are being forces out. Privatized public housing owners are not concerned about safety – not receptive to calls for concern for safety. Sometimes are in dangerous housing situations, and they should be able to afford some security.

General Comments:
- Challenge for YouthPlaces, clients are not involved in the discussion, agency heads are there to speak with for clients. Need to get input from residents. UDV does provide surveys for agencies to give to clients.
Need to get input from low income clients; Pittsburgh United was successful in getting feedback from Homewood residents. Many people attended because of expected gentrification. “Rumble of change inspired them.” They had activated community groups.

North Side has “ONE NORTHSIDE” to activate resident engagement. That has worked.
West End is not activated.
Southern communities don’t have the activation. Are also geographically segregated.
Social Service agencies are not doing Social Justice.
Hill District is about to encounter issues of housing gentrification
Is there opportunity for CDBG to do social justice in isolated neighborhoods? Advocacy agencies raise their own money for advocacy, can’t use public funds.
Can’t use government funds for marketing or advocacy
Next steps: finish roundtables, surveys, gather mortgage data, put together report
LGBTQ youth estranged from parent and need housing. Persad serves many homeless LGBT youth. SISTERS helps trans youth.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quincy Jones</td>
<td>Beltzhoover Neighborhood Council</td>
<td>412-273-8733</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gmylife@gmail.com">gmylife@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bnc15210@gmail.com">bnc15210@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Herbiako</td>
<td>31st Ward Community Action Group</td>
<td>412-519-7971</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ryan.herbiako@gmail.com">Ryan.herbiako@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Smith</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Cultural Trust</td>
<td>412-894-4208</td>
<td><a href="mailto:msmith@trustarts.org">msmith@trustarts.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Swartz</td>
<td>Hilltop Association</td>
<td>412-586-5807</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aaron@pghhilliopalliance.org">aaron@pghhilliopalliance.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Macellaro</td>
<td>Mt. Washington Community Rec Center</td>
<td>412-758-5071</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mountwashingtonrec@gmail.com">mountwashingtonrec@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Reis</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td>412-421-7234</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nreis@hazelwoodinitiative.org">nreis@hazelwoodinitiative.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiffany Taulton</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ttaulton@hazelwoodinitiative.org">ttaulton@hazelwoodinitiative.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Kanar</td>
<td>Hazelwood Initiative</td>
<td>412-526-5891</td>
<td><a href="mailto:skanar@hazelwoodinitiative.org">skanar@hazelwoodinitiative.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolon</td>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>412-255-2227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Rafson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highlights:**

- Market in Hazelwood is heating up and are struggling with affordable housing
- Beltzhoover – obtained empty elementary school but are trying to find funders; want to turn bottom floors into housing for seniors, community use on upper floors
- Beltzhoover wants to acquire vacant land to expand community center, but City is hard to work with.
- Developers flip houses rather than helping people
- Need to stabilize existing housing which is much less expensive than rebuilding and is the most cost-effective route to affordable housing.
- Difficult to get money for stabilization and renovation. City and URA properties are difficult to work with and create higher costs.
- Finding conservatorship is underutilized and would be program for rehab.
- City and URA own many vacant properties but are difficult to work with.
  - City does not care for vacant properties
  - City will not release vacant land or properties.
  - Nonprofits are having difficulty purchasing vacant properties from City – even at inexpensive price
  - Conservatorship is underutilized
  - Keeps low income people from purchasing
  - Believe are holding on waiting for developers
  - Residents are concerned about unattended vacant properties
• Section 8: Landlords not accepting or housing does not pass inspection
  • Rental properties have problem with accessibility – nature of older housing stock
  • Food Resources are scarce, especially fresh food.
  • Hazelwood and Beltzhoover are food deserts;
  • Beltzhoover wants to implement food opportunities for citizens
  • Cultural Trust – 8th Street redesign and vision for what will go there, one developer or piece meal projects
  • Had funding that gave back to State
  • 7 acre vacant lot on Mifflin Road- working with URA to discuss uses. Hockey rink to be revamped
  • Commercial revitalization
  • Entrepreneurs on second avenue opening new restaurants, but lacking foot traffic

Discussion Notes:

• Aaron Swartz – rep from Hilltop Association, South Pittsburgh, Allentown, Arlington, Beechview, Duquesne Hts., Mt. Oliver, Carrick; Programs LMI homeowner assistance, affordable housing, work with other homeowners to provide assistance to stay in home.

• Quincy Jones: Beltzhoover Community Council, work with seniors; enable access to stores, transportation; work with youth groups – arts and sports, urban farming; Have not gotten CDBG funds because were tracked with other neighborhood, now are able to get money again. Get city money on other projects. Use the CDBG money for the elderly.

• Mike Smith: Pgh Cultural Trust; developing 8th street block downtown - a long term project.

• Cultural Trust – 8th street redesign and vision for what will go there; Are interested in what will go there, one developer or piecemeal projects. Had funding previously that gave back to state. Cineplex development project.

• Ryan Herbiako: 31st Ward Community Action Group – neighborhood is cut off from city by bridges; This is the first year that got CDBG money; collaborated with church for a food bank. Group is small. Their main focus is programming and getting young members into group. Collaborate with Munhall, Homestead. Limited by geography. Have 20 active members.

• Sarah Canar, Tiffany Tultan, Nancy Reis: Hazelwood initiative; paid community members –; struggling for community engagement; Hazelwood Green is coming in and are trying to work with them.; Purchased former Gladstone Elementary School – want to develop into 47 – 53 affordable units, some market rate; Market is heating up, are struggling with affordable housing; Purchased 63 homes for affordable housing, scattered sites; 13 rehabs for affordable housing; Social services lacking in area; 65 – 67% rental in area; Community Plan recently adopted – need parking and developing off Second Avenue. Opened Café Z, and a new diner on second avenue – opened by local entrepreneurs. Issue of lack of foot traffic.
• John Macellaro – **Mt Washington Community Recreation Center** – has programs for youth; issue of developers flipping houses rather than helping people. Role of working with CDBG HUD documentation

• **Beltzooover Neighborhood Council** /Quincy Jones – obtained elementary school- trying to find funders; want to turn bottom floors into housing for seniors, community use on upper floors; Belthoover is food desert; want to implement food opportunities for citizens. Feel black community is ignored; Allentown businesses are going well.

• 31st Ward Council has a 7-acre lot on Mifflin Road that has been vacant for a while – working with URA to discuss uses; Hockey rink to be revamped;

• Hazelwood is a food desert; 4800 and 4900 block of Second Avenue to be redeveloped. The buildings are owned by URA. Housing is a huge problem and need to stabilize existing housing stock. Much less expensive than rebuilding; Rehab is the most cost-effective route to affordable housing. Work with developers as well.

• Difficult to get money for stabilization and renovation; City and URA properties are difficult to work with and create higher cost; Conservatorship is underutilized and would be program for rehab. Feasibility and acquisition process is difficult with City and URA. URA and City own many vacant and abandoned lots but are difficult to work with.

• City will not release vacant land or properties. Beltzhoover wants to acquire vacant land to expand community center but finding City difficult to work with. Hazelwood also has this problem. Abundance of vacant buildings and land that city does not care for. Residents are very concerned about this. Vacant land not tended and City won’t sell lots and buildings so that they can be returned to tax rolls. Nonprofits are having trouble purchasing these from the city - even at an inexpensive price. Keeps low income people from purchasing. Feel they are holding on to this waiting for developers who have money to purchase this.

• Hazelwood no issues on CRA program. They have 200+ empty/blighted/abandoned properties on their list. Issues with Section 8 and landlords not taking the certificates. Or, housing not passing inspection. Owner occupied units- URA has good programs for accessibility. Rental housing has problem with accessibility – nature of older housing stock.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will Thompkins</td>
<td>Northside Coalition for Fair Housing</td>
<td><a href="mailto:willncfh@fmail.com">willncfh@fmail.com</a></td>
<td>412-321-5527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyle Webster</td>
<td>Action Housing, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kwebster@actionhousing.org">kwebster@actionhousing.org</a></td>
<td>412-913-4966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Steele</td>
<td>CCI</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alisons@getenergysmarter.org">alisons@getenergysmarter.org</a></td>
<td>412-773-7160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Sisco</td>
<td>Rebuilding Together Pittsburgh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asisco@rtpittsburgh.org">asisco@rtpittsburgh.org</a></td>
<td>412-247-2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Kelley</td>
<td>Neighborworks Western PA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:akelley@neighborworkswpa.org">akelley@neighborworkswpa.org</a></td>
<td>412-281-1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricia Corwin</td>
<td>Trek Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tcorwin@trekdevelopment.com">tcorwin@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
<td>412-688-7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janelle Kemerer</td>
<td>Trek Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jkemerer@trekdevelopment.com">jkemerer@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
<td>412-688-7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany Friel</td>
<td>Trek Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bfriel@trekdevelopment.com">bfriel@trekdevelopment.com</a></td>
<td>412-688-7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Rafson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights:

- Affordable housing is main priority.
- Discrimination against single moms
- Discrimination against veterans. Many are living on street. Action Housing has Veterans Place and support services for veterans
- Discrimination for reentry from jail. Need to have permanent housing to be released from prison. More resources for men than women. Prisoners don’t have money, end up going back to areas where they initially got into trouble.
- 1,100 foreclosures – a lower number than in prior years, but only 300 – 400 individuals reach out for help. Foreclosures are mostly single parent families; not concentrated in any particular neighborhood.
- Suggest speaking with 412 Youth Program for homeless youth
- Lack of decent, safe affordable housing, multi-family housing and single parent housing
  - Need more section 8 housing
  - Single parent families don’t have the needs for a family to inhabit a house: furniture and living necessities.
Aging in place is a problem. Bloomfield, Lawrenceville and Squirrel Hill specifically mentioned. Seniors or households with seniors need modifications which are expensive but there is a huge market in existing housing stock. URA modification subsidy is small and State resources to assist for stay in place are far outweighed by the need.

Disability assistance and reasonable modifications to rental properties are a problem in allowing people to live in their desired areas. Often have long waiting lists in preferred areas.

Accessibility is an issue that impacts seniors: narrow sidewalks and geography can lead to seniors being forced out

- Subsidized housing for 1- and 2-bedroom units is needed
- Older homes have lead paint issues
- Barriers to home ownership
- Tangled Titles keep vacant homes and lots from being sold and refurbished: need accurate details of ownership titles, but without this, cannot fix up homes. Recording fee of $166 keeps people from recording the deed. The lack of wills keeps housing assets from staying in the family.
- Home ownership barriers: lack of funds for deposit or closing costs – Housing Opportunity Fund limited, not robust enough.
  - Housing investors, those sold to LLC’s that aren’t located in the city and international sales, sometimes result in absentee landlords that don’t care for property
  - Difficult to navigate system to turn on utilities
  - Easily accessible information about school choices is needed and impacts young families with affordable homes.

Discussion Notes:

- Colin Kelly – **Neighbor Works**: Offers 1:1 counseling to homeowners, advocates for financial wellness. Stable housing: budgets, financial wellness for all ages; foreclosure counseling and mitigation; not much foreclosure mediation now; 300 – 400 foreclosures in Pittsburgh; 1,100 in Allegheny County. Not concentrated in any neighborhood; mostly single parent families. Approximately 1,100 foreclosures in all, 300 – 400 that reach out. Small number of foreclosures at this time. Judge McVay is eviction court judge.

- Kyle Webster – **Action Housing**: affordable housing nonprofit; is also a developer; owners and managers of affordable housing in the area; have weatherization program; Program for adults for persons with disabilities; single headed households - 300-400/year reach out for services. Has program for youth aged out of foster care. Judge McVay oversees eviction court. Largest non-profit housing developer in PA. Owner/manager of 4,000 units. Largest owner of shelters.

- Alan Sisco – **Rebuilding Together**: Focus on owner occupied rehab; targeted work with neighborhood agencies; Largest neighborhoods – Homewood, Hazelwood, Hill District; do about 125 per year; approximately 20,000 – 25,000 project cost; All projects are free based on grants. Partner with CDCs on owner occupied units; focus on internal dynamics; Do targeted recruitment of clients. Focus on existing homeowners - not necessarily vacant
properties; ADA improvements. Problems getting properties from URA when working with agencies. Agency does neighborhood targeted outreach, offers counseling services.

- **Allison Steel- Conservation Consultants, Inc**: focus on energy efficiency in homes, community focused engagement and education; target for weatherization; lead paint, radon; weatherize the home. For renters as well as homeowners; Based on grant money;

- **Will Tompkins- Northside Coalition for Fair Housing**: mostly on northside; Prevent mass evictions; encourage home ownership; work with homeless population, single-headed households, seniors; Partner with Mistick construction to build a 40 unit midrise building – will work with city for tax credits, $24 million dollar budget.

- **Bethany Friel Trek Development Company**: New projects – 8th and Penn (will tie in with new parking garage) conventional housing finished; Mellon Orchard site in East Liberty, South project; Phase 1 of Allegheny Dwellings – North Side, mixed housing, 10 sites; Pre-development for Garden Theater Block. Is creating a 504 committee to address disability issues.

### Needs Across City:

- Lack of decent safe affordable housing; multi-family housing single parents;
- Need more Section 8 housing;
- Aging in place is an issue; Bloomfield, Squirrel Hill; Lawrenceville
- Seniors or households with seniors need modifications is a huge market for existing housing stock. Inability to age in place.
- Healthcare issues with inefficient housing
- Income averaging for LIHTCs
- State funds are limited to help with modifications for stay in place: need far outweighs resources available for modifications
- Subsidized housing for 1- and 2-bedroom units.
- Issue of 80% below
- Need to income average for eligibility: Need housing for 80-120% range. Income averaging vs. tiering could help
- New gap between new housing and old existing housing; Issues with lead paint and other issues with old housing
- Accessibility is an issue: narrow sidewalks, geography; senior is forced out; Every unit CCI visits has a “bootleg grab bar,” which is not properly installed.
- Still houses with dirt basements
- URA Accessibility Program is underfunded.
- Tangled Titles: don’t have accurate details of who owns house – may be difficult to discover, can’t fix house without this; Can’t afford transfer tax fees/recording fee of $166 that keeps people from recording deed; ·Lack of Wills to keep housing assets in the family
- Single parent families, but don’t have the needs for a family to inhabit the home.
- Utilities and inability to turn on utilities in their names – difficult to navigate this system to get them in their name. Problems specifically with sewer connections and increasing PWSA/ALCOSAN fees.
- 1 out of 4 homes sold to LLC that aren’t located in the city.
• Need to equip some housing with beds, running water, newborn baby needs. There’s a lack of things to help a family set up a household.
  o Issue of international sales of properties.
  o Landlord registration – Action Housing is in favor; Are advocating for rental registry. Voluntary registration is suggested. Is in court right now. Plus, City wants resident management requirements.
  o Investors are an issue because of absentee landlords, lack of caring for project puts families in peril. One out of two properties in Lawrenceville are outside the City. Homewood-Brushton is an example of absentee landlord concentration.
  o Poverty, Race – are issues in public domain
  o CDBG is in office of OMB, out of planning. Look at best practices in similar cities. Affordable housing is highest priority.
  o Sandstone Quarry Northside – young families with affordable homes, mom’s need information about schools and local school, magnet schools. Need to have info about school choice because is where you choose to live.
• Lack of good education - Sandstone Quarry (Trek Development) has a lot of young families and far from transit, food, schools.
  o Impediments to Fair Housing: disability assistance and making improvements- must make reasonable modifications, which is often difficult. Sometimes not able to make reasonable accommodation for a person to live in the area where they want to live. Problem with long wait lists in preferred areas.
  o Discrimination against single moms; Discrimination against women with children. Transitional housing in Beaver County has closed.
• Discrimination with handicapped accessibility/ADA designed units
  o Discrimination against veterans – many issues, living on street; Action Housing has specific programs for veterans: Veterans Place, have support services for veterans. High demand for supportive services.
  o Discrimination for reentry after jail; Issues for reentry and bias for transitional housing. More resources for male reentry than female reentry. Need to have permanent housing to be released from prison. Prisoners don’t have money, will be put back into areas that got them into trouble.
  o Lack of funds for deposit on down payments and closing costs is a barrier to home ownership. Housing Opportunity Fund is a program to address this but is limited and gave grant to Neighborhood Legal Services for title searches, closings, real estate related research.
• Historic tax credits limit accessibility renovations.
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email/Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy DeWalt</td>
<td>Blind &amp; Vision Rehabilitation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:adewalt@pghvis.org">adewalt@pghvis.org</a> 412-368-4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Ernst</td>
<td>Veterans Leadership Program</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ernstm@vlpwpa.org">ernstm@vlpwpa.org</a> 412-481-8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh OMB</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916 <a href="mailto:walt@urbandesignventures.com">walt@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Rafson</td>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights:

- Lack of employment opportunities, especially summer program, for blind and vision-impaired persons, despite high education levels. Severe underemployment and unemployment.
- Lack of sensory alarms for street crossing in most parts of the city: a variety of sensory focused alarms are needed to address the variety of disabilities. No guide dog issues.
- Blind and Vision Services want to open a professional yoga studio and train people in their building.
- BVS was denied CDBG funding.
- BVS PROMOTE program enables access to technology. They teach computer software and adaptive technology to help clients get jobs in professional office skills and erode employer barriers to hiring visually impaired people.
- Veterans face large gap in shelters: 1 – 3-month gap between finding permanent housing. Veterans don’t feel comfortable in shelters – more comfortable under bridge.
- Housing for veterans is a problem. VLP has 100 rental units available, would like to acquire a school in the community to create permanent housing units in 2 - 3 years.
- Affordable and decent housing in the city for veterans is a problem, especially near VAs. Aspinwall is an expensive area, Oakland has issues of slumlords with inadequately kept units.
- Female veterans face housing problems: Have 5 units where they can stay for up to 90 days, then transition to permanent housing.
- Housing difficulties for veterans with service dogs and landlord acceptance: Guardian Angels Service Dogs have placed 300 dogs, and some veterans face discrimination because of these dogs.
- Veterans with credit problems face housing barriers because they can't get into suitable housing with bad credit, even if support agencies pay 6 to 9 months of rent. Limited rental vouchers are available at any time.
Discussion Notes:

Amy DeWalt – Blind and Vision Impaired Services;
Works with blind and intellectual disabilities (not just blind). On the proposed Bus Rapid Transit route: People don’t think about blind or vision impaired, but there are other sensory impairments. National Disability Institute found there is severe under and unemployed; Vision impaired have the highest level of education but are most affected by lack of employment. Her agency provides free transportation for clients.
Took over Somerset County Blind Association and Fayette County Employment Service.
The uptown site near the Hospital for Eye, Ear, and Throat Services.
40 full-time staff, plus part-time staff and volunteers.
They provide NO housing. No guide dogs.
Promote an Open Doors program for office employment.
Housing is always an issue.
Pre-vision screenings.
  • Lack of sensory alarms for crossing streets – safety is a concern in intersections where there is a lot of traffic.
  • Has a rooftop garden for mobility training.
    Need more sensory focused alarms in the community: are worried about safety crossing streets
  o 1500 clients a year in Allegheny County
  o Test all ages, seniors, adults, teens – provide programs for employment and services
  o 1500 screenings/year Focus on adults but do screenings of children as well
  o Rooftop garden is used to train people, relax
  o Want to open a professional yoga studio and train people in one building
  o Have not heard of any trouble with housing and guide dogs
  o Preliminary plans to expand; have expanded to other counties.
  o Building a hospital center for eye surgery
  o Are developing programs for access to technology – PROMOTE – teaching computer software training, and adaptive technology program. Will help people to get jobs in professional office skills
  • Will erode employers’ barriers to hiring visually impaired people.
  • Next application cycle is Jan/Feb 2020

Melissa Ernst – Veteran’s Leadership Program
The most significant gap is shelters; 2 – 3 months gap between finding permanent housing.
  • Veterans don’t feel comfortable in shelters – feel more comfortable under a bridge
  • 3500 veterans each year
  • Have 100 rental units available
  • Would like to own building in next 3 – 5 years: Would like to acquire
  • old school in the community for housing
  • Affordable housing in the city for veterans, especially near VA, is a problem
  • Five (5) HUD programs for Veterans. SSVF and VASH funds
  • A decline in the number of affordable housing units is a big problem.
• Two VA facilities - 50 beds for vets at Heinz Facility in Aspinwall. Oakland problems are slum lords and poor housing quality
• Aspinwall VA is in an expensive area
• Female veterans – numbers increasing. One of only VA with programs for female veterans: have 5 units where they can stay for up to 90 days, then transition to permanent housing.
• Need childcare.
• Need workforce development.
• Serve 300 – 500 homeless or at-risk female veterans
• Employment workforce development programs
• HVRP – workforce program for homeless veterans
• Guardian Angels Service Dogs: placed 300 dogs and there have been problems with landlord and service dogs
• Veterans with terrible credit do not have a lot of options; Even if they pay 6 – 9 months, but can't get into suitable housing with lousy credit. There are a limited number of rental vouchers at any time.
• Would like to expand with building in 2 – 3 years for permanent housing; CDBG funds can be used for brick and mortar buildings;
• Veterans do not file their own complaints but use partners instead to solve problems.
• Disabled Vets have strong networks.
CITY DEPARTMENT MEETINGS
URA Housing 11:30am  9/23/19

- There have been a lot of changes for the Housing Department. The Housing Opportunity Fund was created a year ago and started in July 2018. They spent six months working with HR&A associations to figure out he priorities for that fund.
- There were five programs created, some of which overlap with other URA programs. They are used to fill gaps in rentals, which is similar to an existing program.
- There is downpayment assistance, a new version of the homeowner repair program with a 30-year deferred loan to help Extremely Low-Income residents. Housing stabilization is the newest program and it is their first dive into rental assistance and homeless prevention.
- They started operating these programs in January at different times. The Housing Stabilization Program was not available until July 2019. They have started working to find overlaps with previous programs and are going to streamline the programs.
- The rental gap program can partner with ReddUp. They are filling the gaps in new construction and preservation of rental units and the staff. They staff can determine whether things should go to rental gap or ReddUp.
- There is a push for consumer programming by some board members. They are pushing to help individuals in Pittsburgh rather than developers. Housing is going to continue to manage the HOF but will also put work into Consumer Programs.
- They have a new Center for Housing Opportunities, as well as Development and Consumer Initiatives. Consumer Initiatives will be versions of homeowner repair. Unlike the previous programs, these will not be checking credit and looking for repayment.
- They are working with Rebuilding Together, Habitat, etc. and a long waiting list of applicants to work on these programs. They are going to try to pair them with the existing Pittsburgh Homeowner Repair Program.
- The Accessible Housing Program (HAPI) has really benefitted from the public outreach for HOF and has become farther in demand. It was funded by a Keystone Opportunity Grant from DCED and given matching funding from CDBG.
- Lead money is still being discussed. HOF programs do not trigger lead abatements. The URA has met with the Health Department and will continue to abate lead-based paint, though they are not required to follow the Federal regulations.
- There is the chance that the HOF legislations will be amended so more HOF can be used for homeowner repair than CDBG because the rules are less-strict.
- The County lead program includes the City of Pittsburgh and the URA is providing the inspection services for the program. There have been some referrals to the URA’s rehab programs through this process.
- The Downpayment Assistance Program is a forgiveness grant for people underneath 80% AMI where they can get up to $7,500 at 0% interest and at year five is forgiven. It’s a temporarily reported grant to prohibit speculation. It is forgiven in amounts of $500 per year for ten years. This is because people above income can treat it as income which affects taxes.
- The URA will be reevaluating all five HOF Pilot Programs next year. Some of the banks have very good first mortgage programs that prevent people from using URA funds in addition to these programs.
• The Housing Stabilization Program has been very popular. It must be illustrated that the program has an opportunity to stabilize a house, as opposed to stimulus money. This program is designed to serve people before they get into a situation where they become homeless. It can assist people who may miss their rent once or were laid off.
• They receive $3,000 of assistance for up to four months, and must demonstrate that they will be stabilized. They must demonstrate that their income will come up or rent will go down. It pays for utilities as well as rent. See guidelines.
• Recently, 48 households were impacted by a fire in Uptown. The URA assisted 10 of their households through the HSP program. All ten of these families were in Project-based units and that subsidy will take a while, so they are assisted for three months.
• 70% of Section 8 Vouchers are returned unused. Public Source just reported this amount as 85%. This means there is a 70% chance this Voucher is being handed back in 120 days because they cannot find a cheap enough unit that can pass an inspection.
• At the Board meeting in October, they are approving final guidelines for the Small Landlord Fund. HOF prioritizes permanent affordability so the Small Landlord Fund did not seem like a good match. This fund is for those that need to make repairs to pass inspection.
• There are a couple of private groups that are looking to fund the Small Landlord Fund. They hope to repair 500 units over the next year, though this is an ambitious goal. This is for 1-5 unit housing.
• Preservation of rental housing is a huge priority right now. A lot of the loans through the rental gap program have been for preservation of rental housing.
• There are smaller deals that were done 30-40 years ago and need basic preservation.
• Preservation of affordable units is extremely important and it is much easier to preserve something that is already affordable. The URA will work with people to preserve affordable housing.
• HOF money does not fall into historic preservation guidelines for individual properties—only for a City historic district.
• The URA will be continue to be active in supporting LIHTC developments. They have a healthy demand of developers looking to do 9% deals. Also where appropriate, they have encouraged the use of the 4% tax credits if projects are feasible (preservation and extending affordability).
• They have had some success with 4% tax credits and new construction but this almost always requires strong participation from the Housing Authority.
• HACP has issued RFPs for gap financing and project-based vouchers which complement some of the URA’s projects.
• A lot of the development activity has been East End-focused. They would like to try to support developments in other parts of the City.
• Phase IV of the NRSA was funded by PHFA and will close in the Spring of 2020 and includes the Larimer School and 7 new units.
• Phase III is a pending tax credit application that was not approved in the current round and will be re-submitted in November.
• Phase V is scattered site—HACP has asked the URA to develop three affordable units to finish the development. They were not included in Phases III or IV. The three units are in one single-family and two attached townhouses.
• They are looking to significantly increase the for-sale development capacity of the Pittsburgh Housing Development Corporation, which is the nonprofit arm. They are putting more staff to PHDC, the manager is now Richard Snipe supported by Dave Howe and Justin Belton.

• PHDC are still currently URA employees and PHDC is a compliant unit of the URA with 501(c)(3) status and a separate board.

• Other for-sale trends in the City include community land trusts, which are becoming more prevalent. The City of Bridges is spinning off from the Lawrenceville Corporation to be a citywide land trust.

• The land trust maintains ownership of its land and the person owns the structure.

• The Land Trust is acquiring property from a mix of sources. They have acquired some property from the City through the Vacant Property Working Group/Land Reserve. The future of the Vacant Property Working Group will be tied with the land bank depending on how it proceeds.

• Groups receive the property by acquiring it or receiving it through the land reserve and they then hire contractors to rehab/develop and market the property themselves.

• The Land Trust allows affordability up to 80% AMI.

• There is a strong push for affordability on the Lower Hill site to be achieved by using Project Based Vouchers from HACP.

• It is unclear how the City’s Edge project is proceeding. It is going to be a mixed-income mixed-use project. There is a chance it closes in 2019 but there are many issues. There will be 70 affordable units out of 110 total units.

• In East Liberty, they have issued RFPs for the development of the parking lots around the library and the Ace Hotel. They are pushing for more affordable housing in East Liberty to replace Penn Plaza.

• They expect 500 new affordable units per year based on current trends.

• They are trying to determine the number of affordable units that they lose per year. The Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing is what is disappearing. They are trying to quantify it and the linkage between the number of turndowns for Section 8 shows that there is a market for units that previously did not have a market and were rented at Section 8. They started off with a 20,000 unit shortage, but the shortage could be as high as 25,000 units.

• They have used PolicyLink to look at the number of vacant and abandoned parcels and those are growing in the City.

• Around Hazelwood Green, rents are still going up.

• The Eastside developments are at 97% occupancy and are renting at approximately $3/square foot.

• Some of the projects that the URA had invested in 15 years ago or so, like the older rehabs cannot compete with the newer “lifestyle” developments.

• Development on the North Side is based on a more “strong middle-class” brand given that the gentrification there has not been as severe. The North Side has good housing stock and a number of strong neighborhoods.

• The URA has been heavily involved in the Northside Properties Development, which is physically preserving large family-sized affordable housing units.

• They have completed one phase and closed on a second phase for a 325 unit scattered site portfolio.
• The pre-application process attempts to get the same information from all developers so that they can be reviewed on an even playing field and they will continue to use this process.
• Criteria for projects includes race, poverty, transportation, etc. as well as the plan and the needs fulfilled by the development along with the experience of the developer and they ways that they contribute to the community plan. Nearness to public transit, location on the Market Value Analysis, racial concentration of the area, and four other criteria are used to evaluate. It ties to the HUD goal of AFFH.
• Last year, a high priority for the City was New Grenada.
• There is a lot of activity in Homewood around the transportation corridor and busway.
• The West and South Hills have been utilizing consumer programs heavily. The downpayment program is most frequently used in the West. This is largely because it’s an affordable neighborhood.
• Homeowner repairs are citywide and not concentrated in a particular area.
• The URA is trying to acquire the former St. Clair Village property and has a letter of intent with the Housing Authority and they are seeking HUD Approval for the disposition. A portion of the site is operated as a farm, and a portion of the site would be developed for mixed-income housing for a combination of for-sale and rental and fairly low density.
• There have been more people speaking languages other than English coming to the URA than ever before. They have built relationships with the nonprofits that work with refugees.
• Global Wordsmiths is a nonprofit based out of East Liberty that works to translate into 75 languages.
• Spanish, Russian, Cantonese-Chinese, Nepalese, Swahili, Arabic, and Somali-Bantu are the seven most spoken languages in Pittsburgh Public Schools. The URA has only seen these languages.
• Community Outreach Persons have gone to Spanish and Swahili communities for outreach. There is a Swahili-language interpreter with the Housing Authority.
• There is an application pending with the state to get another HAPI grant. They tied HAPI funds with the Area Agency on Aging funds previously, but do not currently.
• There have been many referrals through agencies doing home repair work for HAPI.
• The Three Rivers Center for Independent Living has moved away from its original site in Wilkinsburg.
• Most of the applicants are coming from public hearings.
• Priority on the waiting list is given to 50% AMI people for HAPI, but this is only if the waiting list becomes too long. Applicants require a doctor’s note or some other documentation.
• Landlords or homeowners are able to use HAPI funds.
• The URA does not have a specific weatherization program, but it can be done as a part of a rehab. 
• Action Housing is a program administrator for HAP, so when people apply for weatherization they will often get referred to HAP.
URA Economic Development 1pm 9/17/19

- ED takes non-housing, mixed use, as well as community planning and capacity building for nonprofits.
- They will take on small community planning to large-scale brownfield redevelopment.
- They handle City Paygo and CDBG money and utilize it for infrastructure as well as programming and planning and capacity building work with nonprofits.
- It’s rare that ED takes money from the City, usually uses private money and then leverages for City and State. FDA Tiger, DCNR, etc.
- They also handle TIFs, TRIDs, parking tax diversions.
- Neighborhood Initiatives Fund is new pilot program that was approved in July. Formalizes the nonprofit work to reach all neighborhoods with seed money. Tier 1 is under $20,000, Tier 2 is under $100,000.
- Eligible applicants for NIF are nonprofits or for-profits with development partners. The application is easy and a simple copy/paste process that included information sessions throughout the City of Pittsburgh as well as the first webinar.
- The goal is to unlock placemaking potential within neighborhoods. Almost all of the activities are going to be CDBG eligible. They are going to fund almost exclusively CDBG fund these projects. They are going to turn CDBG funding into a more discretionary funding nature and made it into a competitive grant process to use a chunk of the CDBG money.
- There has been a lot of interest and some projects that would not be funded otherwise, such as Somali community doing urban farming in Northview Heights. This is to increase equity and access to opportunity.
- Areas of Opportunity do not really coincide with the tracts that ED is targeting.
- The goal was to package new projects and also achieve economic diversity for the funding. The South and West have not had as much investment. The East End has received a lot of attention.
- The URA does compliance work on the back end to keep track of these items. They base it on non-profit capacity building as a matrix code.
- This program is still a pilot and is only operating this year. Awards have not been announced yet.
- There is a one-year clawback provision on the NIF grants. It is a reimbursement grant.
- There are six additional intergovernmental special projects, previously known as “Major Projects.”
- They are looking to stabilize the moldy roof at the Greater Pittsburgh Homewood Coliseum. They are engaging in community meetings to determine what they are going to do with the space.
- They are continuing to work with City Planning for the Hamilton Avenue Corridor, possibly working on complete streets. The private market has speculated so aggressively on Hamilton that they will not be able to assemble a site – it’s too expensive.
- They might work with Kingsley on workforce development and work with City Planning and DOMI to do complete streets. The goal will be convincing the private investment to hire primarily from the 330 Choice Neighborhood residents in first source hiring.
- There is a potential pedestrian bridge from Bakery Square to Hamilton. There is money in the TRID to do this but the neighborhood has not necessarily expressed need yet.
- Walnut Capital can leverage their new developments to build the pedestrian bridge to move easily from Hamilton Avenue to Penn Avenue.
- Centre Avenue revitalization has a request for $1 million where they are working with Hill CDC and the New Grenada Theatre on Adaptive Reuse. They have previously worked on an RCAP grant. They might do a TIF for the New Grenada Theater space.
- The Shop N Save left the Hill area and it is a priority to bring a shopping center back to the area.
- The URA continues to work with the Penguins and the Sports & Exhibition Authority on repositioning the 28 acres site. There are a number of potential phase I activities in the area including retail, office, and parking use. Also a mixed income housing development that could come right after that. The $1 million request would likely go to underground parking and related improvements.
- There are a number of things that will go with these developments. They are looking at a “Catapult Space” in one of the storefronts to act as an incubator for minority businesses that are startups with a programmatic element to help people make business plans and to act as a retail space.
- The Hill CDC is working with Lot F to create a space, and the URA is talking with the Penguins to do an additional space.
- The $1 million would be for any community development or community improvement space.
- There are a number of job placement programs and 1st source hiring programs in place for Hill District residents. They are beginning to get narratives for these programs.
- The Catapult program is basically allowing for affordable commercial space. They have been undertaking initiatives to get affordable commercial space. There are negotiations with the developer of the produce terminal to set aside space for local businesses. The ED Department is trying to ensure that there is an affordable commercial component.
- The potential TIF for the Hill CDC could support affordable commercial space along Centre Avenue by keeping rents low.
- The Hunt Armory is an adaptive reuse of a historic state armory site. Likely a partnership between PEIDC and the Penguins. There will be a for-profit office component which will offset some of the costs for the ice hockey rink. There will be a partnership between the Penguins and local schools to provide ice time and equipment.
- The Penguins and Mosites are working on partnerships and naming opportunities for the property. There are many subsidies that are needed so the sponsorship component will help make the costs work.
- 62nd Street industrial site is being sold to the city which will be used for a number of different public uses.
- Hays Woods Park is a 665 acre green space. It is undermined and is landslide prone. It is ideally going to be transferred to the City to be built as a public park. ED would like to be made whole so they do not have a $2 million liability and would like to transfer it to somebody who is better at building parks.
- Various infrastructure improvements are needed to connect neighborhoods, unlock potential development sites, and connect people to places and to other people.
- ED would like to still lead infrastructure projects when DOMI does not have capacity.
- Planning initiatives are also taking place. The URA is a stakeholder for the development component of the Hill District Plan and will be providing matching funds. This is CDBG-funded and encumbered.
- CDBG funding may also be used for the Oakland Plan. The funding has not been used for this yet.
• The Hill District Plan is an update to the Master Plan which was done years ago. The Oakland Plan does not have a consultant.
• There are conversations about planning for the West End, but they have not moved past conversations.
• Councilwoman Kail-Smith is interested in capacity building for the West End and has requested a staff person to work at the Chamber of Commerce to begin for the capacity building.
• ED does not typically lead housing projects but will support them.
• City’s Edge is a housing development that is 80% mixed income mixed use development that is right next to PPG Paints Arena and is being supported with a parking tax diversion, New Market Tax Credits, housing vouchers, and other gap funds. It is expected to close out in December. It is one of the remnants of eminent domain in the 50s.
• The Uptown Eco-Innovation District is a partner on the City’s Edge Project. They are also trying to sync this up with the Bus Rapid Transit implementation. BRT keeps getting pushed back due to FTA budget and cuts.
• The URA is working on the Esplanade project across from the casino. This project will feature a lagoon and a Ferris wheel. The project has a massive gap and the site has no infrastructure so they may need some assistance.
• Any development along this site would provide economic opportunities for the neighborhood next to it, which is a Low-Income predominantly African American neighborhood.
• There is a project on South Bay Street on lots owned by the parking authority and the URA. The community is prioritizing affordable housing development for those lots. There are development proposals that will be suggested for those lots next week.
URA Innovation & Entrepreneurship 2pm 9/17/19

- This department does job creation, job retention, job training, and business and commercial growth with technical assistance programs.
- Supporting small businesses, especially very small businesses that are minority or women-owned is a big priority. They also want to connect those businesses to opportunities.
- This includes developing real estate or participating in contract opportunities.
- More intentionality around the workforce development side is needed. Over the last several years, they have been focusing on helping entrepreneurs start, but they would like to ensure that these new businesses have access to a talented workforce in a more intentional way.
- From a program perspective, they are a lender and a façade grant maker. Over the last two years their microenterprise program has been a core business tool. It is almost 70% of their overall lending.
- The vast majority of businesses served through microlending have less than 15 employees.
- Participation in the program has been about 90% minority or women-owned businesses. It’s open to everyone but the URA has made an effort to deliver the program mostly to MWBEs.
- The façade programs continue to be popular as grant programs to raise capital from various avenues. The two core programs that they work with are the street face program which is a matching grant up to $31,500 and matching grants up to $5,000 for store fronts that can be used anywhere in the City of Pittsburgh that don’t require full façade renovation.
- The storefront renovation is also a renovation for accessibility program. The façade program a grant. Technically, the street face program is a forgivable loan. These are in the case of maintenance.
- The Equitable Empowerment Program is a pilot program that provides assistance to minority and women owned small business and small developers to provide technical assistance to make developments for the URA.
- They have provided this service for RFQs for scattered sites throughout the Hill District and part of the mission of the RFQ is to market one of these parcels to a small business or a small developer.
- The URA has partnered with Neighborhood Allies to provide assistance to these places and help them work thorough the URA’s very specific land disposition process. Neighborhood Allies does the one-on-one work.
- The Real Estate Empowerment Series is a Neighborhood Allies program where they work with individual businesses and developers with technical assistance for real estate.
- I&E is studying the interaction and encouragement of MWBE contractors to encourage them to be competitive in a marketplace to get work and to put them in a position to assist MWBE contractors to help them be more competitive for URA work.
- In the past, the City has funded an organization to assist in working with these organizations.
- Catapult was a CIE accelerator and incubator program on Penn Avenue and it is ideally targeted toward storefront businesses.
- The first year of the CIE was very successful. They helped with 12 individual businesses that went through a program that went from conceptualization to launch and they are currently operating.
- The second cohort of the Catapult program is currently in application. The program is popular and can really add value. The program is available to everyone but it is physically located in East Liberty.
They have worked with Circles of Greater Pittsburgh and Paramount Co-Op to provide mentoring and technical assistance to people that are trying to start a business.

CIE will fund these programs through CDBG for the first time.

The NIF program is designed to help communities put together projects. CIE could help these projects fill store fronts. Commercial Development projects could also be done.

The Board of the URA just approved of an update to the Market Value Analysis. They will be partnering with the County.

The language being used frequently now is equity, access to opportunity, inclusion, empowerment, and similar wordings and it may be a good idea to include those in the plan.

Their Strategic Plan benchmarked against other like-organizations and took in data from preferences from the community and will relay that information back through the report.
URA Interim Executive Director 3pm 9/17/19

- Economic Development, Housing, and Construction can have projects that are well-planned, but will reach long delays due to politics, etc.
- These projects may end up being carried out with other funds rather than CDBG funds.
- The URA would like to use its CDBG allocation for things that achieve the national objectives without creating program income and use the more fungible dollars to generate revenue for the URA as part of its financial sustainability plan.
- The URA would like to invest in community partners, micro-businesses, community housing, workforce development, and other catalytic ideas that help community groups control their own development.
- The URA cannot identify the catalytic projects until it knows the amount of funding.
- The Catapult program is an example of a project that the community groups provided the idea for but then CDBG funding was used for its implementation.
- This program was successful because it was the idea of a community group but then utilized the resources from a bigger association like the URA.
- The current approach is to look at the connections between the different development aspects of the project. For example, the URA would earmark funding to ensure high 1st source hiring.
- Phasing of projects can be beneficial to budgeting out projects.
- The Mayor’s Number One priority is the Lower Hill and so it is on the budget. Ed Gainey’s priority is the Homewood Coliseum. These things require placement upon the budget.
- These funding amounts are made regardless of the amounts that the projects may actually require. The URA’s ask for the projects is much less than the project itself.
- The Lower Hill requires $1 million before they can actually begin the project.
- For all URA projects, the vision is coming from some external force.
- The URA’s actions will reflect the City of Pittsburgh’s economic development priorities and will act based on these items provided they receive the funds.
- The URA is primarily project-focused and project-driven, but would like to shift to picture development as problem-solving and strategizing in those respects. They would like to achieve things beyond asking for the amount from the Capital Budget.
- The difficulty for CDBG projects is using them on projects that require the developer to come to the table. If the project is dead, the URA must ask how to reallocate the money.
- Using an RFP or RFQ strategy gives a collection of projects that can be chosen from to get the best projects possible given limited resources.
- The Housing Opportunity Fund is geared toward shovel-ready projects.
- Timeline qualifications ask if the project is shovel-ready will be key to ensure that the money is used most effectively, and within 18 months.
- The collection of projects through RFP or RFQ can allow this funding to be revoked and put toward another project that actually is shovel-ready or shovel-ready adjacent. Planning dollars or study dollars are a different ask that requires different funding.
- The NIF is designed to only find projects that cannot go forward if not for the URA.
- The McKinley Park project is an example of the NIF fund-style projects. It is an arts project that the Mayor’s Office approves of and it was $15,000. They can earmark $250,000-$350,000 projects for this.
DOMI – 1:00pm 9/26/19

- DOMI does paving, DPW does patches.
- Everything in the right-of-way falls under DOMI, including ADA curb cuts.
- DOMI does lights and traffic signals, as well as bridges and slope failure.
- They have more capital budget dollars than public works.
- A priority is accessibility, especially accessibility to not require the ownership of an automobile.
- Sidewalk improvements, ADA accessibility and ADA ramps, bicycle and micro-mobility lanes can enhance livelihoods.
- Bus shelters, bus stops, and anything on the public streets belong to DOMI. They have a contractor who maintains them but they would like to enhance them.
- Higher quality, larger, more comfortable bus shelters are needed.
- Information amenities would also be helpful. Digital readout signs would be useful, and transit screens can show real-time availability for different means of travel.
- Electric charging for micro-mobility (e-scooters, e-bikes) are fairly low-cost right now because venture capital is propping them up. However, the true operating cost is hidden.
- The operating and maintenance cost for micro-mobility is very high, and if there were e-charging stations at a relatively high density around the city, it helps keep them organized and neat and reduces the operating cost because nobody has to pick them up.
- Keeping transportation costs low is one of the goals of the department. One of the goals that they strive toward is keeping housing + transportation + energy costs low.
- The cost of housing, transportation, and energy should not exceed 45% for any income quintile in the City.
- In the lowest income quintiles, transportation far exceeds housing for the largest household costs. In the areas where housing is affordable, transportation is bad, so residents must use jitneys or some other related service.
- Transportation costs are 21% of household incomes and housing is 20% of household incomes in CDBG areas.
- Housing costs are likely to rise and the housing costs can be offset if the cost of transportation is lowered so they are trying to provide all of these other services.
- Public bike share is selected based on density of origins and destinations. It tends to correlate with higher income than CDBG areas.
- The goal of the micro-mobility strategy is they are dockless and they do not require the same placement of infrastructure and can conceivably go anywhere.
- The goal is to make it easier for people to live without a car, which will allow for the whole system to become better.
- Users of e-scooters are not realizing the true cost of a ride because of venture capital and the cost per ride once venture capital leaves is unknown.
- To the extent that DOMI can lower the marginal cost through use of infrastructure they will do so.
- They have deferred maintenance on most of their existing infrastructure. Repairing current infrastructure is always a need.
• Landslides or bridge closures can heavily affect neighborhoods, especially affecting two neighborhoods. They may also affect buses to divert and add travel time to a further-out neighborhood.
• CDBG has traditionally been used for maintenance issues.
• Stairs are a big issue for maintenance. Oftentimes, the only connection between a neighborhood and a bus stop is stairs, and stairs in disrepair can disrupt a commute.
• They have traditionally had about $500,000 for bridge repair. This is the baseline investment. This helps them address the most imminent safety threats, but it does not completely address the issue and works as a “band-aid.”
• The low-lying, flood-prone areas tend to be CDBG eligible areas and CD money will be used on these areas after floods.
• There is still a major need for ADA curb cuts and ramps. The City is doing a curb audit.
• The City addresses curb ramps with every street that they pave and any other project that they do with sidewalk access points, as well as signal projects.
• Bond money is being used for curb replacements when there is an update to the code from the Federal Highway Commission. There is also separate sidewalk funding that has some CDBG funding. Last year, it was focused on critical sidewalk gaps.
• All new projects have audible traffic signals in it. They are adding pedestrian walk/don’t walk signals.
• Many intersections don’t have walk/don’t walk signs. They will put these in with audibles.
• The industry of audible walking is going toward using phones in people’s pockets. There will be some kind of universal app across cities that will inform people with vision impairment to find the push button for walking, etc. DOMI does not know if this will be adopted.
• DOMI is doing a lot of investment in Hazelwood, Homewood, the Hill District. They do not necessarily have priority areas.
• Carrick is an urgent need area and some southern neighborhoods have serious flooding issues where DOMI is doing water management.
• Some of the western and northern neighborhoods have issues with landslides and DOMI is doing mitigation work in these areas.
• The Resiliency Plan comes from City Planning, and DOMI is a part of that.
• Areas becoming more flood-prone fall under DOMI. They work with PWSA on Green infrastructure and in a lot of places, the only location for this is the public right-of-way. This includes bio-retention areas to mitigate for heavy rainfall. Designing flood protection for the waterways also comes to DOMI.
• Stream clearance (pulling out trees from streams and debris, etc.) falls under DPW and Forestry.
• DOMI is in charge of engineered solutions like keeping a bank from falling in to the waterway.
• They have thought of pervious pavement but have purchased it because it only remains pervious for about two years before it needs to be cleaned. They need to build in the maintenance for this pavement before they are willing to purchase it.
• Pervious sidewalks would be great, but it can’t be used in high traffic areas and can only be for neighborhood streets and parking areas. In parking areas, this would require two different maintenance schedules for the area.
• Bio-retention is easier because it’s a standalone green space.
• Penn Ave Phase II is in design currently, and construction has not started yet.
• North Avenue has come up as a location for a major streetscape.
• Centre Avenue has come up as a location for a major streetscape project, from Pride to Herron. So has Bedford.
• Another goal of the department is that everyone can get to fresh fruits and vegetables within 20 minutes of home without a car.
• DOMI has been talking with Pitt for a pilot program where they use terrestrial drones to deliver food. This program is to deliver fresh food via robots and a truck to act as a local distribution center for a neighborhood.
• The micro-mobility lanes are intended to leave sidewalks for people, particularly persons with disabilities. The micro-mobility lanes would be good for the terrestrial drones. They could also be built into bike lanes to overcome speed differentials.
• Public services should be changed to include mobility as a service.
• Public safety has a different definition for DOMI and transit agencies and there should be a goal to address this facet of public safety.
• Pedestrian crashes and deaths spike when the days get shorter. Lighting is a major issue in the City for infrastructure.
• The minority and low-income community is overrepresented in pedestrian and bicycle crashes due to lighting, infrastructure, and lighting issues.
Public Works 10/2/19 2:30pm

- Public works is looking to cycle through all of its rec and senior centers for basic capital maintenance investment. Roofs, heating and cooling, updating features for youth and seniors, etc.
- Most of the issues are basic roof and masonry projects.
- There are a couple new facilities actions, including Jefferson Rec Center, Cowley Rec Center, Robert E. Williams, Bloomfield, possibly a new one in the West of the City.
- When the City was in Act 47, they were much more reactive but they can be more proactive.
- Programmatically for facilities, they would like to do “Net Zero Ready” which are a bunch of energy efficiency features that reduce environmental and operating costs. This will be all City facilities. This can range from new items to complete remodels although they do not have the capital to do complete remodels of every facility.
- Particularly fire stations are eligible for this Net Zero funding.
- DPW is responsible for the building and Citiparks is responsible for programming. DPW does capital improvements for parks too.
- The public safety training campus at the former VA site is another possible site.
- DPW has a series of assets to go through for parks that they traditionally use CDBG funds for. This includes playgrounds and sports courts. They tend toward court resurfacing so they can ensure CDBG eligibility.
- Sometimes they need to install ball field lighting that is new and different from current lighting. These tend to be eligible in small neighborhood parks. The lighting is expensive so this can only be done once a year but they pay for themselves after 7 years.
- All playground equipment and routes are improved when replaced. They have cycled through many playgrounds with accessible equipment.
- DPW has asked for a citywide ADA assessment of playgrounds to ensure code compliance.
- DPW is looking into Miracle Fields, which would be tied into a broader parks initiative. These are completely level fields. They are also totally synthetic and not abrasive to fall on.
- A big parks Master Plan is forthcoming, including South Side Park and Homewood, which may include Miracle Fields.
- Sheraden Park is still in its planning process. Emerald View Park and all of its components are in planning.
- There has only been one request for a brand new park in District 2, and it goes through City Planning first for zoning things, so it will not be in DPW’s five-year goals until the zoning is approved. DPW generally does not push for these projects, but instead finds the money.
- Hays Woods will be the next park officially online. DPW will put it on its maintenance list when activated.
- DPW will not be able to do a lot with the park because of mine issues, but they will look into it. It is likely to be only trails.
- Connections to bike trails would be DOMI questions.
- All facilities will also feature ADA improvements. When they trigger a certain renovation threshold, they start putting in ADA accessibility features.
• The mandate for all departments is a noticeable increase in service for CDBG dollars. They would like communities to experience different assets once they use CDBG dollars and see the programming improvements and utilization changes.
• The City is in the process of developing a 504 plan for all of its facilities.
• Brighton Heights Senior Center’s masonry is another major facility improvement.
• DPW seals up the outside of a building first and then moves indoors and works on accessibility plans.
• Exteriors including parking and sidewalks are generally in DPW’s jurisdiction, but there is some overlap between public sidewalk and DPW sidewalk. Whether this is a DPW project or not depends on the goal of the sidewalk improvement. The sidewalk into the building may require ADA accessibility. The accessible route to the building is necessary.
• DPW has tried to dedicate accessible parking to notify and sign accessible entrances, etc.
• Citiparks is 100% programmatic and maintenance has been completely separated to DPW.
• DPW relies on Citiparks to report maintenance and cleaning issues because they have dedicated staff. They also ask for input on rec and senior centers.
• The “Net Zero” program will affect all facilities with lights and heat.
• “Rec to Tech” is a program that gets youth in touch with technology that is run by Citiparks, but DPW may come in to update tech in the area.
• 2020 is the first year they are funding a network upgrade project. They are working through prioritization for broadband plan.
• There are also some Public Works facilities that would have a large service area and be potentially workable. 4th division, 1st division, Schenley division, Northern division, City warehouse.
• In the case of 4th division and 1st division they are increasing service capability.
• The URA worked on Homewood School, and they are developing part of the parcel into a park.
• During this Five Year Plan, they will start design for Kennard Park in the Hill District.
• The Sports and Exhibition Authority is in charge of the Highway Cap. DOMI is holding the contract. Maintenance and future innovations will be on DPW. This is from TIGER grants.
• Pools are another asset class where DPW will be spending money.
• City pool renovations will be maintenance-related. Some of these improvements will also be accessibility improvements.
• DPW was converting decommissioned pools to splash pads. They do not know if they are going to continue with this model or go for hyper-local spray features. Many can probably be modernized for zero-entry and other accessibility improvements.
• When DPW goes for other Federal funds, it’s always public safety-based. This includes the former VA training site. This includes, police, fire, etc.
• The VA site is going to be the future home and training academies for all public safety bureaus, so it serves the whole city. Because this is owned by the VA and closed, it is a Federal disposition anyway.
• There will be a heavy renovation program around fire stations, partially related to Net Zero and partially to improve fire technology, many through Federal grants.
• There are no issues with fire stations being unable to meet the needs of communities.
• Where fire stations are also polling locations, the City will try to make accessibility improvements. Bathroom accessibility is often in question.
• Historic properties are also a potential project, including the Oliver Bath House.
• A study needs to be done to map out the inventory of parks, ball fields, courts, etc. and seeing which are over- and under-utilized.
• The challenge toward a big indoor space for recreation would be space, as parcels are not large enough. Transportation to these locations would also be a problem as these recreation activities become a regional draw.
• The Mayor has prioritized having a quality park within ten minutes of every child.
• Having one major branded, specialized facility would be beneficial, but localized facilities are still priority.
• See the Pittsburgh Open Space Plan. It gives service areas of asset classes.
Citiparks 10/2/19 2:30pm

- Citiparks does not get money outside of CD money for anything other than senior programs and it has been capped at $750,000 for years.
- They are akin to lobbyists petitioning for work that they would like to have done.
- They do not do anything in green space unless it is tied to a specific trust fund for that park or RAD money. They do not activate any capital improvements without working with DPW.
- They put in a capital requests for security cameras last year for the whole of the City.
- They have ten recreation centers, thirteen senior centers, two of which are in housing authority properties, and three of those remaining eleven are leased instead of owned by the City. One is a unique lease agreement where they lease a building that somebody else owns.
- They have 18 outdoor swimming pools and one indoor swimming pool—Oliver Bath House.
- They have 8 spray pads.
- They have one giant tennis facility in the Mellon tennis bubble with air conditioning. It is served through a trust fund.
- They have a small administrative building (the Biddle Building) in Frick Park.
- Schenley Ice Rink is managed more by public works.
- There are people who work for these facilities either year-round or seasonally and DPW is the landlord of these places.
- They also have people at the Pittsburgh Center for the Arts as staff. The Frick Environmental Center is owned by the City but the Parks Conservancy held and raised the money for that.
- They run senior programs, healthy active living programs which is funded by the $750,000 in CD money.
- The Area Agency on Aging provides senior programs in the County. Citiparks is the largest provider of senior programming in the County.
- There are afterschool programs and recreation programs.
- Citiparks runs the City Sports program.
- The food programs are Federal and State programs and the schools are the vendor. Citiparks has a longstanding contract with the schools. Schools deliver about 130,000 snacks to kids at about 80 sites.
- In the fall and spring, they have the Child and Adult Care Food Program that operates in their rec centers and senior centers. They operate the internal ones themselves and have their food supervisor working on the others.
- The demand for tennis is great and the tennis bubble actually generates revenue.
- There are seasonal hires through summer recreation. It is difficult to hire lifeguards.
- There was a petition to increase the wages for lifeguards in 2017-2018 but they are still a little bit behind the County. It is becoming challenging on both recruitment and retention. This is mostly for part-time and seasonal hires.
- A number of full-time staff are in the SEIU 668 (MOU instead of collective bargaining) unit. The year-round roster is 175-180 non-seasonal part-time and full-time hires and they go up to 400 in peak season.
- Community Enrichment Program does a lot of community engagement with grants. This includes STEAM and STEM learning engagements and the roving art cart. It ties into special events programs around the City and is run in Langley High School.
• If a family cannot pay for summer camp programs, they are not charged. After school programs are free.
• The City rents a lot of vehicles and buses to bring kids to the zoo and other places. They have capacity issues for summer camps because they can only hold 15-20 kids but can get up to 30 kids. They do not have an online registration system yet.
• They have exceeded capacity for the summer camps and they have to turn away people due to physical constraints of the indoors.
• The Arlington Recreation Center’s program has not had good summer camp attendance, but it is popular with sports. Kids do not go to this center anymore and McKinley-Warrington captures more kids.
• Brookline has the most popular rec center and can offer the most out of that rec center.
• Jefferson Rec Center has really active engagement but the building is very small. Paulson in Larimer and Ammon in the Hill District are also both very popular. They have partnerships with organizations and active summer programs and they are hubs for a lot of activity.
• Greenfield is another actively used rec center and a senior center as well.
• The Homewood Senior Center has an extremely active base. They received a grant through the PA Department of Aging to do specific things to enhance programming by improving the physical space at the Homewood Senior Center.
• Magee Greenfield’s senior center is also popular. There is a large Chinese-Mandarin population at this center. They see 70-90 individuals per day as part of their lunch service.
• They have received a grant for ESL classes at this location.
• Most feedback from seniors is that they do not want to be around kids. Citiparks would like to develop a mentoring program.
• There is the potential for grandparent-grandchildren programs on some of the sites.
• Morningside Senior Center has become more active. There are 46 senior apartments in the new development that is tied into the Morningside Center.
• Sheraden is also an active center. Citiparks is trying to bring more healthy living activities to it.
• The contract between Citiparks and the County structures about 17% of their award in a performance-based system, so they must activate the seniors to receive the full contract. Participation has increased every year.
• There are four focal point senior centers that act as hubs and work for more participation and they are funded by the County.
• Riverview, Schenley, Highland, Emerald View, and Frick Parks all receive RAD funds. Public Works staff in these parks are RAD funded, as well as park rangers in these parks.
• There is some interest in making Hays Woods a RAD park.
• There is interest in bringing pickle ball to parks in the area. It has been introduced slowly into their centers. There are three courts at Schenley, as well as Magee and Brookline.
• When they have WS funds to refinish gyms, they add pickle ball lines.
• There is a digital inclusion coordinator position and Citiparks has introduced coding and tech-adjacent activities to the City. They had a pilot initiative at the Paulson Rec Center where they taught kids to code. There is an additional grant from the Digital Hardware Foundation from Baltimore and the Rec to Tech Initiative was funded here.
They are going to introduce more Rec to Tech Initiatives to get more infrastructure in place for IT and begin to scale up these programs. They would like to introduce programs not just for kids and families but for seniors too.

The City does not have an active community youth location in the West End.

When they were working with Act 47, Citiparks was looking at the best placements for rec centers and for closing them based on population trends.

At Jefferson, they would like to have a continuation of programs at the Jefferson Center, regardless of whether the building will be rebuilt or not.

If they are thinking about geography and spreading their impact and service delivery, they would like to have an item that is not just specific to that current location.

There is one recreation center in the North Side and the location of the center may not be the best for serving the region.

If there is a consideration for capital investment in an existing asset, it may not make sense to continue investing in a logistically challenging site like Jefferson. The Center is very important to the community but some children may not be able to cross certain streets.

Cowley Rec and Robert E. Williams are unrelated to Citiparks and have been spearheaded by DPW. They do not have a footprint at these parks.

There are disposed centers that are not owned by Citiparks anymore, like Bloomfield.

Citiparks tried to open spray parks at the closed pool sites. They had 32 pools before Act 47.

Robert E. Williams is a permitted space and is not open to the public unless they have a permit. Cowley is completely closed.

They meet with Public Works weekly.

The Mayor is committed to parks improvements. It is just a question of money.

Not all facilities that run programming are ADA accessible. There was a previous ADA coordinator position at Citiparks but that position has not been filled for some time.

The public works people are as responsive as they can be for the park issues.

They had security cameras added at the Paulson Spray Parks because they split them with Public Works.

There is a need to address safety issues where problems are frequent. There have been issues where assets are stolen or people are unprotected. The solution is not necessarily cameras.

Even if Citiparks did want to install cameras, they do not have the fiber optic cable to make them functional.

Citiparks does not combine programming with the Parks Conservancy or Western Penn. Conservancy.

In McKinley Park, PPC works closely with DPW to make the park safer, including fixing steps.

There may be a restructuring of the park board in the future for both programs and infrastructure. This is dependent on a referendum coming in November.

The Parks Conservancy manages Schenley Plaza, Mellon Square, etc. but these are City-owned.

The Frick Center is funded through the Frick Park Trust Fund and the City gives them $800,000 yearly. They are given 85% of the income from the Park.

They receive about $1.2 million in RAD per year for capital. The total is about $5 million operating.

They have asked the RAD board to get a vehicle for their park rangers. They are going to do a larger ball game court at Frick Park.
• A rebranding of the department is up for consideration to better reflect what they have control over and what they can do.
• The parks will be looking for more money to support the senior program. They are showing a $600,000 deficit going into the next year. The total cost for the programs is close to $2 million and 13 senior centers is not viable to maintain.
• They are also looking for funding to do educational programming like the STEM and STEAM programs and push them from children and families to seniors.
• Citiparks do not produce any written guides of programming but their website is comprehensive.
• There has been a professional videographer who has taken pictures of the coding programs which is called PGH Code 412.
• Citiparks has been working with the Pirates for their big baseball/softball program and they hope to get more money. There are hundreds of games and thousands of youth. The Boys & Girls Club and the Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities program are working to get more women and children of color to learn and play baseball in areas of need. Many of these kids cannot get to the games. Citiparks would like to connect with these participating kids year-round.
City Planning – 2:00pm 10/4/19

- City Planning does the master planning work that would occur before design, engineering, and construction. Those happen within public works.
- The City has an open space plan that does direct their activities and in addition some communities are able to raise money in conjunction with other programs.
- The Open Space Plan was done in 2013. It gives direction to the City for parks, recreation, and open space/vacant properties.
- They worked in South Side Park and are presently working in Sheraden Park. This was based on direction from the Open Space Plan.
- There is a separate regional parks master plan that gets into specifics for regional parks because there is a more involved role by the Parks Conservancy and the Regional Asset District.
- They are getting ready to kick off a Master Plan for Emerald View Park. This will be at the end of the year or beginning of 2020 and they have hired a consultant to begin this project with a mixture of City and State funding.
- The Department of City Planning has neighborhood plans that they are working to implement and they would like to relate this to the Consolidated Plan whenever possible. They have two plans adopted right now and will have four adopted in the end of the year.
- The adopted plans are the Uptown Eco-Innovation District and the Manchester-Chateau Plan. By the end of the year, the Greater Hazelwood Neighborhood Plan (Hazelwood and Glen Hazel) and the Homewood Comprehensive Community Plan (all Homewood Neighborhoods) will be adopted.
- All of the neighborhood plans will be adopted as components of the City’s comprehensive plan.
- The next phase of neighborhood plans is in the Oakland neighborhoods and the five Hill District neighborhoods. Those two plans are the second phase of the Comprehensive Plan which is over 2020 into 2021, and anticipated for adoption in mid-2021.
- The Southern Hilltop is the other neighborhood anticipated, but will not start until the end of 2020. This is Beltzhoover, Knoxville, and Allentown.
- There is some work citywide. This includes the Climate Action Plan and additional work on the Comprehensive Plan across the City.
- The intent is to develop growth scenarios next year. This is to provide overall guidance to the City and other neighborhood planning efforts.
- They are in the process of developing statistically valid surveys.
- All of the areas of Neighborhood Plans are LMI areas and all but Uptown have used CD money.
- The Smart Cities Strategy, though not a Broadband Access plan, but it is a technology plan.
- There is a need for a Digital Access Analysis. There have been conversations about using streetlights that have digital access components.
- The City went through the Smart Cities Challenge and has worked with DQE through understanding where the fiber optic network was. There is the potential to give everyone digital access, but fiber optic cables may not be available to everyone.
- The City has digitally inefficient and equity inefficient access tow Wi-fi or cables.
- Zoning and permitting have an impact on broadband access as well.
- The City has contracts out to provide smaller cell towers on its properties.
- The City and the Housing Authority may not be thinking of this as an integrated structural development, so much as a series of hotspots.
- The City owns some dark fiber in some places, but it has never been activated because they do not know how to do so.
- This year, the biggest capital improvement is the Homewood Park renovation. After that will be sidewalk gaps and street signals.
- There is a lot of data on resilience strategy data. They started with a Preliminary Resilience Assessment which evaluated the stressors and shocks on the City.
- The data is combination of anecdotal and community insights as well as expert interviews and statistical data.
- The City conducted a threat assessment to find the major risks and vulnerabilities, and the Emsworth Lock and Dam is the largest stressor of the City. If it fails, the pool drains and it is a series of cascading failures.
- Planning has done a significant amount of climate modeling looking at the implications of air, water, mobility, and energy systems.
- There is also a green infrastructure plan by PWSA which looks at these challenges for water and green natural infrastructure. There is an emergency preparedness component to this.
- There is a goal of developing a local review for UN Sustainability and Development Goals. This could connect resilience strategies, planning, and CDBG activities.
- The risks and threat assessments, particularly in low-lying areas and vulnerable communities has increased.
- City Planning has been having conversations about buyouts as a hazard mitigation activity.
- There is a shortage of affordable housing in the City. They are in the process of putting out a bid to expand the data that they have around affordability.
- There is a 17,000 unit rental gap in housing affordability.
- Inclusionary Zoning has started in Lawrenceville.
- The gap in providing affordable units is the largest at the lowest incomes. These people are traditionally served by public housing or the Section 8 Program.
- City Planning is seeing more smaller units, like studio, one- and two-bedrooms. One bedroom is the prominent type. This is primarily at market rate.
- There is also the largest gap between high and low rents in one-bedroom apartments. Though the conversation is typically about families and this need exists as well, one-bedrooms have a bigger gap.
- Very few units are being constructed with an affordability component.
- Lawrenceville has an overlay district that requires 10% of units to be inclusionary affordable units. Their term is 35 years. This applies to any development of 20 units or more in all of Lawrenceville. This can be done off-site but then it must be 12%.
- The development at 40th and Butler was the first development approved since the ordinance. They are developing 300 units and 35 will be affordable.
- Lawrenceville’s overlay is a pilot project created through an interim inclusionary overlay with the intent that a permanent inclusionary overlay will be implemented. It is in its first three months out of two years. (Zoning Ordinance IPOD-6)
- The other neighborhoods that may be amenable to it are Chateau-Manchester, and some discussion about its use in the Strip District. Anywhere with larger scale development could potentially use this inclusionary zoning. Also in riverfront-adjacent places.
• There are a lot of options for students with inclusionary zoning and this could be beneficial to Oakland. City Planning has had conversations with State College, PA about this strategy.
• Because there is a supply issue with housing in Oakland, there is the expansion of the use of rental properties as investments in those areas.
• There are also a lot of investment rentals in East Liberty, particularly around Bakery Square. ELDI has been attempting to undertake homeownership programs to help decrease these problems.
• The Hazelwood plan has talked about the need for transit connections.
• City Planning has worked on accessibility for playgrounds. The ADA Coordinator is within the City Planning department.
• There is a requirement for transition planning, and City Planning has been continuing to make progress on this.
• The Tax credit projects have not changed since 2015, and there are still elevator projects.
• Many of the historic business districts have one step into a business. Removing this one step has many permits and fees, but it makes businesses accessible. The one step program is designed to waive these fees and get permits through respective departments. Step removals no longer need approval by council.
• Since the program has started, there have been about 50 applicants. 8-9 were done in the past year.
The following was discussed at the meeting:

- The Commission has been working on a partnership with the CMU Create Lab to create data visualizations on housing trends in Pittsburgh over time.
- This is on EarthTime for Fair Housing History.
- The legacy of redlining is still a contributor in Pittsburgh. Evictions align with redlined neighborhoods.
- Single-mothers in the City and families in poverty are living in concentrated poverty areas, and almost all of the families that identify as living in poverty are Black. They are also concentrated.
- The concentrations of racial poverty are pushing outside of the city, and protections are lesser in the County. The most impoverished people track to redlined areas, as do HCV vouchers.
- Oral arguments for adding Section 8 to a protected class for the City are beginning in February.
- Much of the affordable housing is outside the City of Pittsburgh, and the next step is to track these to health code violations in housing.
- Even since 2010, the City has lost a lot of affordable units.
- Large new developments are mostly high-rent and generally in mostly white neighborhoods.
- Previously dense housing for lower-income and black renters has been demolished like Penn Plaza, and now the only dense housing being developed is for white renters.
- Walnut Capital is developing on Beatty Street, which will be their first mixed-income development.
- The data for the Choice Neighborhoods is not publically available.
- There is a disconnect between HRC and the Hilltop neighborhoods that the City is working bridging.
- Mortgage denials are predominantly directed toward Black or African American applicants.
- There is data of a high level of race discrimination for employment in the region.
- The majority of site-based Section 8 sites in the City will expire by 2038.
- The biggest developments are market-rate, while smaller ones are mixed-incomes.
- Belmar Gardens is a middle-income development developed for middle-class African Americans in the 50s and was developed with a model similar to a co-op. There were other neighborhoods like this that had existed, but Belmar Gardens is one of the only communities that maintained this structure and type.
- Data can be found at Chrpublic.earthtime.org
- There is a need to get to developers beforehand with this data to influence housing construction.
- There is a need for grassroots organizations to understand what is happening around the City and present this data to them, to allow them to organize together.
- Inclusionary zoning in Lawrenceville is potentially a source of progress, but it is too early to look at the data. The creation of 2 community land trusts is also a potential accomplishment. Also, the Housing Authority expanded Mobility Vouchers.
- The two major potential successes are the rental registry and source of income protection, though they have not been passed yet.
- There was a public settlement complaint against ARCO that affects 2,000 people.
• There were trainings for Mozart, Sterling, and Forbes management for large numbers of people.
• There is a need for trainings on sexual harassment for maintenance workers.
• A vacancy remains for a person with a Fair Housing background on the HOF Board.
• There are concerns about the transparency of the HOF.
• The Neighborhood Allies Financial Empowerment Center has opened in the past year and its outcomes are to-be-determined. There are several locations.
• In Knoxville, there are many single mothers and young families, but no services.
• The Commission has plans to continue mapping and uses a portion of the CDBG funds to do it.
• The Commission has data for major claims but needs a full-time statistician and would like to contract this out.
• The HRC is starting a legal externship program for law students to start addressing housing issues.
• There are four openings on the Human Rights Commission.
Housing Authority of Pittsburgh – 2:30pm 9/19/19

- The relationship with FHP has improved considerably. HACP is working with FHP on training to ensure compliance with fair housing law.
- The Lincoln/Larimer project is a neighborhood choice community. There is another one of these in the Hill.
- There are 334 units in Choice coming in five phases. Phases I and II are completed and there will be an opening on October 10. They got a 9% tax credit for Phase IV. They will be putting in for a 9% tax credit for Phase III next year. There are three units in Phase V that are large units and they have contracted with the URA for these units.
- The resolution for Phase V is going to the HACP and URA this month. The URA’s subsidiary will be used to build the 3 units. They are the flagship program nationwide for understanding the Choice Program. They were able to change the HUD rules to accommodate their residents.
- In Bedford, HACP received the $500,000 planning grant and was not selected as a Choice Neighborhood and the project is done.
- The HACP has continued to solidify its relationships with Duquesne University, Foundations, public and private partners. They have been able to make spinoff projects like a 24 hour daycare with Duquesne University.
- They continue to get grants from partners including Heinz Foundation, McCauley, etc. and these grants are associated with social services.
- They just created a partnership with Lyft to allow HACP residents to go to South Side Giant Eagle for $5 round trip.
- Bedford is going to use the Choice Neighborhood template with partnerships with its CDC and other community groups. They are working with the URA to do a Bedford I. They are at the planning phase and do not know if they will be doing a 4% or 9% tax credit project, but they are going to do about 55 units with mixed financing for voucher holders.
- North Side is another potential development spot. The City is in the earliest of planning stages for Choice Neighborhoods on the North Side.
- Every organization in the City of Pittsburgh participates in Choice which allows the HACP to create relationships and give them the capacity to do another of these types of projects again.
- They are planning to rehab 86 accessible units using Historic Tax Credits units in Manchester and rehab 40-55 mixed finance scattered site rehabs. They are still in the concept phase for the latter.
- They will do 20 scattered site units on the Hill with a faith-based organization. They have created relationships with these organizations and given them opportunities equal to those of the larger developers like McCormack-Baron.
- City’s Edge has 77 project-based vouchers in it. They are partnered with the URA for that.
- The City exceeds the accessible housing requirement at 10% for all new housing developments.
- HACP has a reasonable accommodation department and starts with the occupancy department. If verification of a disability is shown then the person on the wait list will move up. It is weighted. If somebody is in the HCV and LIHP program they have incentives for landlords to rehab units to accommodate people with a disability, including major rehabs, and the landlords are eligible for a higher payment standard.
- If there is a disability that does not require construction or rehab but requires an extra bedroom for medical equipment they would increase the voucher payment for the extra bedroom.
• For the LIPH program, the standard units in various developments will have modifications made by HACP. They can lower closets for people in wheelchairs, etc.
• They will make modifications to an existing unit or a unit that a tenant will be moving to depending on the circumstance. If a tenant is hearing impaired they add flashing lights for the doorbell and will make other accommodations.
• HACP’s gap finance program is a program that has received a national award. To build affordable housing costs about $400,000 and they have figured out a way to do it for less than $86,000 per unit. To get low-income people in affordable housing, they are able to construct for 4 families at the rate that they could once do 1.
• There were 22 houses sold to people less than 80% LMI last year. The goal next year is 30 and the year after is 50 for the homeownership program. They are working with the URA to do this.
• To recruit landlords they are working with the URA and assisting landlords in putting a unit online to be available to low-income families.
• They are looking to improve their Section 3 program and get above 203 in participation for its program.
• The primary goal is self-sufficiency. They set up skill programs on the side for A. Phillip Randolph and Community Empowerment Association to help residents get more skills. The developers have continued to work with these laborers.
• The HACP has paid providers to meet benchmarks and a person must be working for three months for the training providers to get all of the money.
• When a person finishes a job training program, they have 2-3 places looking to hire trainees because of the programs’ reputations.
• Fair Housing complaints are not systemic and tend to be a one-to-one basis. Landlords have not been turning people down.
• Some of the problems throughout the City end up being City-based problems because of the neighborhood characters in the area. The HACP has been trying to convince people in neighborhoods like Shadyside, Squirrel Hill, or Lawrenceville to take Vouchers. They have HCV holders in every neighborhood except one.
• HUD has FMR and there are small-area FMRs which Housing Authorities must adapt to. They have Alternative Payments in PGH to use local situations to provide a landlord with the capacity to be competitive with Section 8 Vouchers.
• They also give landlords in certain communities – Shadyside, South Side Flats, Lawrenceville, Squirrel Hill, Strip District, Downtown – financial incentives to landlords who participate
• There is a two-prong process for the voucher program – first is a ZIP code check and the second is looking to see if it’s an area of concentrated poverty. If the landlord is not concentrated, they can receive the incentive and otherwise they will not.
• There was a map that was used based on the data from the study that shows where within the ZIP code somebody would fall.
• There is an overview in the 2019 Moving to Work Plan and Report, which describes the data used to determine which neighborhoods to use. This report is online.
• The HACP will show potential residents around for reasonable accommodation. They can point people in the direction of the neighborhood in which to look and can refer them to different community organizations that can assist them.
They have a program to help existing residents look for something else. They have landlords that will specifically rent to Section 8. They are open to receiving millions of dollars to implement a program to drive people around to potential living sites.

There is an MOU with DHS under two NOFAs applied for and received from HUD for mainstream vouchers. There are mainstream, homeless, and Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers.

DHS hired housing coordinators through the mainstream vouchers to secure housing for those referrals.

They have a population that uses the resources of public housing. They are trying to provide housing for 20,000 people and they largely have to use referrals because it is not possible.

The problem is the limited availability of housing in the City. In the Section 8 Department, they have listings of 2, 3, bedrooms, etc. The inventory for these is sometimes limited.

They have agreed to Fair Housing education and outreach for support staff of the Housing Authority.

The Housing Authority has set aside part of their allocation to DHS to give vouchers to assist with the homeless program. They will give somebody a homeless preference if they are “truly” homeless, because a person sleeping on a couch is not homeless by the HACP definition. The people in the homeless programs are the people that are given the vouchers.

The homelessness program requires an applicant to have been part of another care program for the previous 3 months. This leads to accountability.

The agency that validates homelessness is the provider and they allocate the funding to them.

The HOF stabilization program can allocate $3,000 to people to use the homeless voucher program.

HACP has given a homeless preference through this program, but not through a person that typically gets on the waitlist. DHS is essentially a backdoor preference.

DHS is able to provide the wraparound services for voucher recipients.

They are a MTW Housing Authority, which gives them more flexibility than other Housing Authorities.
Urban League – 9:00am 10/1/19

- Affordable housing is the number one need. It is the biggest barrier to solidifying neighborhoods and allowing for economic growth.
- There is a need for approximately 26,000 affordable housing units in Allegheny County. The URA, the Housing Authority, and many others are trying to expand the amount of affordable housing that is available to individuals and families.
- The market for market-rate housing for non-families continues to grow. Many of these projects do not include affordable housing and have no public subsidies.
- Housing development is the largest growth sector so there are many opportunities being missed.
- In St. Louis, they are pushing for any development to have two elements aside from marketability 1) employment opportunities for LMI people 2) affordable housing should be part of the plan for the development complex.
- This includes set-asides of affordable units. Crawford Square has worked the best with this model. Oakhill has also worked, and so have various developments in the Hill District.
- Crawford Square still provides affordable housing. The Urban League helped cases move during market rate turnovers for the apartment.
- There are still a fair number of tenants that are LMI in Crawford Square. Once those properties revert, there is the possibility that a developer would displace all of the LMI people.
- HUD is getting rid of 235 housing units and then the units are being redeveloped.
- St. Louis has used the strategy of maintaining the housing stock and consciously assuring that are enough units for people that need affordable housing.
- The Urban League administers close to $800,000 in rental assistance funds. This money can be used to pay security deposits, first month’s rent, some of it can be used for utilities, it can be used to pay off debts if facing eviction and have a magistrate’s notice, or pay former landlords to qualify for a Section 8 Voucher or a moving truck. There are various rules for this money.
- The biggest problem with the rental assistance funds is the housing search because there are not enough affordable units.
- When a person comes home from a correctional institution, they may need a variety of things that are barriers that cannot be readily overcome—a job, first month’s rent, possibly additional rent, and a credit check.
- The County may pay for single-room occupancy facilities to assist these people. But on the market, these people cannot find landlords that will help with these tenants.
- Over the past ten years, affordable housing has become a commodity.
- Even though there are a wide variety of strategies to make affordable housing, the housing quality has deteriorated significantly at the neighborhood level.
- There are lots of locations for modular housing. Particularly in Homewood.
- There are a variety of strategies to ensure affordability like rent-to-own, own in 10 years, lease, etc., but the housing supply needs to exist in the first place.
- When Bedford Hills was first built, it did not have 5% handicap accessibility. The HACP built 10 modular accessible units on a lot across the street from the development.
- People are warming up to modular homes in the City. Once they create the location, they need to incentivize others putting up porches, paint, etc.
• It is important to give everyone an opportunity to upgrade their property, especially those who own their houses.
• Habitat for Humanity is building 6-7 houses on Bennett Street.
• Development needs to be intentional. Any large development should have a standard for affordability.
• There are about 200 units coming up near Wood Street downtown. None of these are affordable. LMI people do not have the choice to live in these areas.
• The City of Pittsburgh created a source of income protection for housing, but the realtors sued on the basis of the Home Rule Charter and it was rejected.
• The biggest difference is the requirement for inspections and maintenance to meet minimal standards.
• Close to 60% of the vouchers people are given are returned because there are not enough locations.
• The Housing Authority amended their payment rules to allow for increased payments in areas where the market rate is higher.
• If the Housing Authority does not actively pursue landlords, they will not be able to run the program.
• Nationally, if the Section 8 program does not appear to work, it will be cut.
• Section 8 is encouraging tenants who live in houses to purchase them. There has been a second program to allow second mortgage and housing counseling for residents beginning to purchase.
• The URA is always concerned with community preservation. The URA will work with purchasers of land to be demolished, but the councilman may not believe the same thing.
• Many of the boarded-up buildings are a stalemate between the URA which wants to preserve and the council which wants to tear down. There need to be funds to relocate families in the area.
• Community engagement takes the most time. It requires educating people on the “right of return” and getting them to buy in, especially if they are to be displaced. If there is an opportunity to exercise the “Right of Return” that person should be the first to be contacted.
• Case management should also be in place to help people be ready for “Right of Return.” If poor credit is not resolved, these people cannot return.
• The Choice neighborhood has been using case management and keeping in touch with previous residents. The Urban League would like to see more proactive work to bring residents back.
• It is important to help people feel connected so they are ready to engage on the next opportunity instead of fighting against the next phase.
• If a quality unit is built and people are engaged in the process, they have pride in their housing, recognize problems, and do not allow people to partake in problematic activities. People will feel like the housing is permanent and buy-in, which they will not do when it’s temporary.
• The City needs to go “all-in” with affordable housing. Nobody can expect this problem to fix itself. This includes the development of shelter for the housing.
• On Thomas Blvd, there is a new development with retail and affordable + market rate housing.
• Any mixed income development should be assessed on units and income mix rather than race.
• There is a generational gap in the concerns about mixed income housing. Older people tend to want to be safe.
• The other big impediment is handicap accessibility. This includes businesses. State funding would be useful because the rules are state-based.
• Last year, The Urban League got 400 requests for housing search, mostly involving CYF families.
• The Housing Opportunity Fund is good because it requires an inspector to go out and look at the property before it can be paid for. They want to make sure the property meets HUD Quality Standards so it does not pay rent on houses that are substandard. They also make sure taxes are current.
PCRG – 11:00am 10/4/19

- The large apartment in Highland Park is going to get renovated and there are worries of displacement.
- The FFIEC uses a formula to update via an annualized formula based on the projection from the last census. They continue this formula throughout these years, and in the end of a Census’ life cycle, there are areas where the projections were incorrect.
- The flawed data has hurt community reinvestment because they cannot do affordable home loans and mortgage payments in some formerly LMI areas.
- Ernie expects the LMI percent in East Liberty to shift to 50-60% LMI. The plans for East Liberty to work with much of the vacant area did not begin until 2010 so data is still lagged. Now that it is occupied, even though it has gentrified, the new LMI housing will balance it out.
- The biggest problem in the City at the moment is that the number of affordable housing units needed is 21,000 or so. There is a bigger income gap between market rate and the working class or working poor.
- The disparity between the number of vouchers issued and the number of people who can find a place to rent is a problem.
- There is a flood of new market rate housing. The City has become younger but the region continues to age, and there is probably another decade of population decline before it increases again.
- The City does not possess a comprehensive housing plan. It has started conversations about land trusts and land banking to use the City’s assets to generate affordable housing, but these strategies have not been taken to mainstream.
- There is a fear that the market rate housing will be pushed out of Pittsburgh, but there is already data showing that working poor are being pushed to Penn Hills, Verona, etc.
- Federal policy has not caught up with the practical nature of what has happened in urban cores.
- Tax delinquency and blight is growing in suburbia in ways that had not happened before.
- There is more pressure on cities to accommodate growth, and this is the reason for emphasis on market rate.
- Pittsburgh still has significant problems with racism.
- There is a lack of affordable housing.
- Most of the entry level positions are the hardest to fill today because there is no training.
- There are still major transit problems, Lawrenceville to Oakland being a major one.
- PCRG has been working on mapping the transit between the market and job centers.
- The wage gap issues have continued to hurt the City.
- Some of the biggest needs in housing are in the 50% market. The 30% market is low too but this is mostly seniors and persons with disability and it has some supply.
- Isolation continues, with the proposed rebuilding of Northview Heights.
- Because the City became younger, there were amenities and needs for the upper income population that changed the market. The universities have brought in foreign influence from people with means going to school in America.
- Market rents have gone up and landlords would rather get a return on investment on people with means than deal with the rules and regulations from HUD money.
• State resources have decreased substantially. This is only generating about 350 units of affordable housing, most of which is replacement rather than addition of units.
• There were proposals to build more large student housing with lots of amenities on Herron Avenue, but the Hill fought it off.
• Sheraden was one of the highest impact foreclosure markets during the economic downturn in the City. There were many international landlords with rent-to-own strategies. These properties were slums that were unrepaired.
• It could be possible to create a transit-oriented development site in Sheraden around the West Busway.
• PCRG needs to push the mayor’s office to develop a housing plan.
• Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are still in receivership and are not creating innovative plans for affordable homeownership like they used to.
• Many of the big banks have gotten out of FHA, so the one source for homeownership capital for minorities and working class people is greatly diminished.
• Banks are doing loan programs to get their CRA credit but are not going beyond this.
• There are multiple issues arising about balancing the City for all.
• The mortgage industry in the last 2017-2018 cycle has taken up the lion’s share of mortgage origination. Wells Fargo and Quicken have done much of the work that banks have not done.
• The average cost to use a mortgage company is about $2,500 more than the average cost of going through a bank.
• Bank of America is also entering the market and they are a large originator.
• Access to capital is a challenge. The average credit score for lending from banks is 720.
• In the new HMDA data, there will be more detailed race and income breakdowns.
• The CFPB took their site down, so only the raw data can be downloaded.
• Business data has not been supplied. There is also talk of CRA reform where low-income people could be denied access to capital.
• Organizationally, businesses in the North Side have lost experienced staffing.
• Business growth and business districts are either regional draws or serve the neighborhood.
• East Liberty was transitioned from a neighborhood-based district to a regional one.
• It is surprising that high-income development has not happened in transit-rich areas, unlike other cities.
• Infighting in the Hill District and Homewood has caused them to stagnate.
• There was no effort with changing the market for the Hill District Shop and Save.
• Because of the various regulations to development of the Shop and Save, the building was more expensive, and this combined with the market focusing on the Hill District without attempting to attract other markets caused the store to fail.
• In North Side, the lower flats are doing well and Manchester has been able to maintain a diverse African American community that is growing in wealth. It is a model that should be replicated.
• There needs to be strategic affordable housing development around workforce and retail nodes.
• Hazelwood’s biggest problem is dealing with speculation. It is also poorly connected and its transportation links are bad.
• There is a need for a transportation plan for more high speed and consistent nodes, which will be needed for the City to grow.
• Affordable capital and innovative programs and investing in individuals cannot happen today in the way that it once did.
• Because the State and Federal government have challenges giving money to developments that will actually assist people, local sources are required.
• The City is struggling with the expansion of the public safety workforce because the City has not fixed its pension problem.
• Cities that are growing have figured out how to do their own bonding and funding strategies.
• They would like to leverage the local funds at the State. This would also require new financing measures.
• There is a need to better align the URA and the Housing Authority to create more capital opportunities.
• The City put a substantial amount of money into Crawford Square to preserve affordability.
• Through the Choice neighborhood, only 50 new units were added and the rest were replacements.
• Most of the units in the City that are being built are one- and two-bedroom units.
• Fineview is changing with the construction of public housing.
• There is greater demolition in Lemington and Belmar, but PCRG would like to see a way to stabilize rooftops in these areas.
• It costs $250,000 to build a single-family home, and that does not even include the site costs. Sewer issues and infrastructure costs total up to $50,000. There are at least $25,000-$30,000 in fees and none are waived for affordable housing.
• South Side’s redevelopment was a result of the original Main Street strategy.
• Hazelwood is trying to tie the Hazelwood Green to Second Avenue over the railroad tracks instead of separating them.
• A house sold for $150,000 on Race Street in Homewood and this may be the beginning of a market.
Casa San Jose – 12:15pm 10/4/19

- Casa San Jose, because it is pretty small, does not have the capacity to go for larger grants. They also are a 501(c)3 and cannot lobby or look for specific funding. They do much more collection work from main nonprofit players.
- The Community Justice Project is a group of attorneys that represents Casa’s clients with legal representation, sometimes for free. Justice at Work does this too for them, mostly for labor but sometimes for housing.
- Barriers to housing in the Latino community are background checks. They work with undocumented people and credit checks are required and undocumented people need a drivers license to get a credit card. This prevents them from renting or getting a house.
- Language access in government services is another challenge. There are no listings in Spanish either.
- Their undocumented clients are not eligible for Section 8. They work with first, second, and third generation immigrants who can get Section 8 but face the same challenges.
- Recent arrivals have the highest needs so CSJ has the most interactions with these people. Second and third generation, if born here, typically have lower need and higher probability of speaking English so there are still challenges, but lesser challenges.
- Clients do not have banking accounts. They often pay in cash and rarely get receipts for these payments, so they are frequently taken advantage of.
- One client paying in cash was evicted because she did not have receipts.
- The threat to call ICE is ever-present in housing, employment, and domestic violence.
- Public transportation is needed. They cannot get drivers licenses. Places that are cheaper for clients are places with less access to public transportation and they are farther away from the center of the City.
- Support systems are further away.
- Beechview is being bought up by a developer who is not providing low-income housing. If they are buying a building with 50 units, they are not providing low-income units.
- Beechview has the highest populations, but there are also populations in the East End, Moon, Coraopolis, and Oakland.
- People are being pushed out of both the East End and Beechview.
- Casa San Jose serves the entire Latinx community. The vast majority of undocumented immigrants are from Central America, specifically Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Mexico.
- There is a separate Latinx community that is in on visas for school, but this community is wealthier and typically does not need services.
- Casa San Jose serves asylum-seekers.
- They get two or three new families a week, but numerically it is difficult to quantify. The highest rate is from Guatemala.
- Guatemala has the highest indigenous population, so there are a large number of people that speak indigenous languages rather than Spanish. Casa San Jose struggles with this.
- CSJ is seeing Ixil speakers and there are no Ixil interpreters.
- Immigrants to Pittsburgh are generally drawn to this area based on someone they know.
- Global Wordsmiths is a nonprofit that will do work with Casa San Jose for free and they do translation and interpretation services.
• CSJ is about to do a program of know your rights trainings for students and parents. There are a lot of language access issues.
• Non-English speakers typically do not receive information on absence policies and do not understand how these policies works.
• Nertila is a person with Pittsburgh Public Schools works families with vaccines, proof of residency, etc. There are at least two proofs of residency required with Pittsburgh Public Schools.
• Clients usually sign leases without reading them. They will not call landlords when things break.
• They do not know their rights as tenants. They are also scared of ICE and deportation.
• The housing will have low quality for months because tenants do not know something is in their lease and are scared because the lease is in English.
• Casa San Jose will contact landlords personally. They also have a list of good landlords that they can provide to clients.
• Housing somebody that you know is an undocumented immigrant or transporting an undocumented immigrant knowingly is against the Federal law.
• The E-Verify system has been affecting people with hyphenated last names, and many clients do not have hyphens. E-Verify will kick back against them because they have multiple last names that are not hyphenated. This also affects women because their names are changed.
• Access to low-income housing would affect this community, especially looking long-term.
• A lower AMI would be useful as well for Section 8, as well as increased supply. Shorter wait times would also help.
• Evictions due to racist landlords cause homelessness. Emergency housing is a big challenge for them.
• This community is very mistrustful of police officers, largely due to experiences in their own countries, and they do not want to go to shelters because of police collaborations.
• Generally, Casa San Jose does not want to put their clients in shelters because shelters on their journey to this Country through them are dangerous places. They would rather “couchsurf.”
• There is a visa for human trafficking victims and Justice at Work can give information on that.
• In California, there was legislation passed that made threatening to call ICE illegal. This legislation in Pittsburgh would be great.
• Language Access on public transportation is a need.
• The Housing Opportunity Fund for emergency housing is eligible for their clients. They would not like this funding to get cut.
• Access to medical services are important. Their clients are not eligible for many of the social service programs that provide medical care.
Phone Call with Jewish Healthcare Services 2pm 10/1/19

- Jewish Healthcare funds TBRA and short-term rental mortgage and utility assistance. They are the two major needs from a HJOPWA standpoint.
- There is also housing assistance that covers security deposits including 1st and last month’s rent.
- The obstacles they are facing right now include increased rental rates, and finding acceptable housing for clients that are also in a prime location for them.
- The utility assistance comes up a lot. They have a lot of leveraged funding through the state. They have been looking at moving City HOPWA funding to TBRA to provide more permanent housing with assistance from the state of Pennsylvania.
- They are currently trying to figure out how to use short-term rentals to find more permanent housing.
- They have a large waiting list for the City. It is currently around 120 persons.
- TBRA is supposed to be a short-term solution but many clients end up going back into the program because they lose their housing.
- There is a permanent placement housing assistance program that cannot be covered with HOPWA money currently but could be helpful for clients in the future.
- They will propose the change of this program but they have only recently discovered it.
- One of their biggest concerns is getting permanent placement. It is hard to shift clients from temporary to permanent.
- They run into limitations of HOPWA funds because it covers the whole MSA, so City HOPWA money just barely covers the needs of Allegheny County and people in further out counties miss out.
- Money is distributed on a first-come-first-serve basis.
- They have the funding for Short-term rental assistance and have leveraged through the state to cover these rents.
- The requests for housing are staying the same but due to inflation and other items the costs have been going up. They have relied on state funding to cover these additional costs.
- Requests for all programs have stayed roughly the same. They receive a lot of utility funding requests, which they try to rely on state money for, but will use HOPWA if it makes more sense.
- Historically, they have not been able to use Permanent Supportive Housing to cover first month’s and last month’s rent, but this is a change that was enumerated to JHC through the state.
- They have found a listing and grouping of landlords that are willing to work with them to meet their needs.
- They do not work directly with clients’ landlords and this is done through senior care management who cultivates the relationships with landlords.
- Accessibility in housing is a need. It is becoming harder to find accessible housing for reasonable prices, though it is possible. They want these places to also be clean and make clients feel comfortable. They want to make sure clients are safe and have access to amenities if they do not have a car.
- Senior Care is working as a third party because they cannot reveal HIV status to landlords.
- Because the rent check comes directly from Senior Care Services, there is no indication of where the funding comes from and the landlord treats it relative to a Section 8 Voucher.
• JHC will attend housing authority meetings when they are available to understand activities and changes with that organization.
• They have a comprehensive list of 12-14 services that include food banks, supportive group counseling, case management (both medical and non-medical), transportation assistance including buses and reimbursements of Uber, assistance with health insurance premiums and copays, emergency funding for utilities or medication or food or housing, and a comprehensive dental program.
• Also medical care not related to the state program covers medical care through PREP for individuals who are not HIV positive without insurance. They are considered at risk for contracting HIV and through other funds they are able to cover labwork.
• A lot of these individuals experience unstable housing.
• All support services have grown over the last five years and funding has been doubled.
• They have increased both funding and providers and they are serving the same amount of clients.
• The only service that they do not specifically provide is employment training.
• They have done a pretty thorough job of covering gaps in the system using subgrantees and keeping everyone aware of what is going on. They meet with subgrantees at least every other month, often every month.
• Transparency and open forms of communication are vital to the program and they have not had that problem in the last five years.
• They are looking to expand programs due to PREP coverage and HIV infection, as well as provider knowledge for the programming.
• Permanent Placement is the main program that they are considering for the next five years.
• The cap for HOPWA is $750 but this is more of a guidance than a hard cap. When it comes to state and Federal money, they do not have a cap and provide assistance as needed and have gone far over the $750 cap. If they have the means to do so, they will cover it.
• They have provided financial assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, etc.
• HOPWA is once-a-year assistance for some services, but for Ryan White this is not in effect, and they have the means so they do not turn them away.
• If people come for multiple months, case managers will try to intervene to help clients live more independently.
• They have seen a drastic drop in AIDS cases in the last 10 years and embrace a risk-reduction model and will not convince clients to get clean if they do not want to. Many of the agencies operate in this manner too.
• They serve 50-50 white/black population, 25% are women, most are MSM, 5-7% are IV drug users, less than 1% are transgendered that are followed closely because they are among the highest risk for dropping out of programs.
• They have not heard about any specific discrimination against their clients based on race or identity. In the past five years, there may be one case a year but not enough to draw any trends.
• Senior Care will notify people of available housing in Cambria or Somerset County, but the lack of services will cause people to not use this housing.
• There are only three major HIV medical clinics in the City, and they are all located in Oakland and the North Side, so these clients are less likely to live in areas far from clinics.
• Outside of the HOPWA program, they serve 3,500 to 4,000 clients in the area.
In general, HUD is interested in monitoring the City of Pittsburgh under fair housing since there was a false claims case previously filed against the City.

The City’s AFFH work is going to be through the Housing Opportunity Fund Program (HOF), though the methods are unclear and it was a program with limited capacity.

The HOF Program expenditures may not have the basic data to track how the City is affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Without some key data, such as new construction, locations of vouchers, etc., it is hard for FHP to advise the City on what they need to do.

This reduces testing to basic testing, as opposed to complex testing.

The local HUD Office is staffing a new FHEO department.

The AFFH task force in the City is gone. It was originally a task force under the City Planning Commission, but their work has been completed.

The Task Force no longer has financial resources from the City so is no longer operating.

Because the Task Force was not a Mayor’s or City Council Agency, they recommended to the City Commission but was not capable of acting based on its findings. The Mayor’s Task Force was the Affordable Housing Task Force (AHTF), which has major fair housing ramifications, but is not explicitly directed toward this item.

The AHTF did not include a fair housing person on the Task Force.

Affordable housing advocates do not want affordable housing built outside of their district since they want to rebuild their districts even though these are areas of low- and moderate-income concentration.

AFFH’s relationship with HUD Entitlements should include both an affordable housing aspect and a fair housing aspect.

FHP’s opinion is that the Housing Opportunity Fund does not have a fair housing focus. New developments are not reviewed with an analysis of increasing or decreasing segregation and concentration of poverty. There is no justification of these types of projects in terms of AFFH.

The FHP is also concerned that the gap financing provided by the HOF for new developments in none areas of opportunity could have a potential to increase segregation.

The City should not continue to create more segregated areas and continue to utilize Federal funds to fund housing projects in impacted neighborhoods.

There is a major disconnect between the Black/African American neighborhoods in Pittsburgh and the other neighborhoods.

FHP asks the question of “What is the City doing to deconcentrate racialized poverty?” The current answer that FHP sees is “nothing.”
• Even in the Squirrel Hill Development, the recruitment of black residents is an issue, because the recruiting organization is JFCS which works more with elderly and disabled communities.
• The City is making similar policy mistakes in implementation of its housing programs that is not actively AFFH.
• The City is including the right people involved in housing development, including adding Black/African American developers, but they are failing to bring in recruiters that can bring people of color toward opportunity.
• One of the uncompleted tasks from FHP in the previous Five Year Consolidated Plan time span was training the Mayor’s Office on fair housing.
• The HOF has no mechanism to make sure new construction takes place outside areas of concentration of poverty, and there is no mechanism to move people from low-income areas to areas with higher opportunity.
• The baseline for landlords accepting Section 8 is so low that any marginal improvement will look significantly higher than it may actually be.
• The Housing Authority has moved a lot of money out of Section 8 housing and toward new development. The new development has been 99% in impoverished communities of color.
• FHP’s research reveals that 30% of families with vouchers are actually able to find housing.
• “Source of Income” as a protected class is back in the appeals court. Because the City won its court case on paid sick leave, this case is passing back through appeals through the same argument that won the paid sick leave case.
• The rental registry case is also a taxation argument.
• The City went through the process of passing “Source of Income,” and there needs to be an increase in the utilization of portable vouchers. People need to be encouraged to seek out housing in high opportunity areas rather than in areas with an existing concentration of vouchers.
• Where voucher holders are concentrated, it becomes a racially segregated area even though the majority of voucher holders are not necessarily Black/African American.
• It’s the opinion of the FHP that if there are predominantly Black and predominantly White low-income subsidized areas, then the City and the Housing Authority itself are contributing to segregating the City. These entities have a responsibility to use their subsidies to deconcentrate these areas.
• There is a need for mobility counseling to deconcentrate these areas. FHP feels that this is the biggest opportunity to integrate low-income areas.
• Most of the places with successful mobility counseling have a regional approach.
Hugh Lane Wellness Center 2:00pm  1/10/2019

- Regional foundation in Western PA; most of the clients are within the City of Pittsburgh.
- LGBT and HIV nonprofit and Improve the lives of those communities. Serve as support and foundation for other programs to launch.
- Collaborations and support with other nonprofits and entities and individuals-to an extent. Making sure the leadership in Pittsburgh is representative of residents who live there. Extend the table of opportunity to create organizations, structures, HR, consulting, financial assistance. Etc.
- Work for individuals has a similar model-working for people through financial assistance etc. People who need housing.
- The primary request for assistance is people in need of housing and transportation.
- Hugh Lane provides Consultation and training: Currently, looking to expand into housing education across the age span; not necessarily targeted to youth.
- Do training for social service workers, government officials, medical spaces, systems etc. Interfacing with other nonprofits to do housing. Not with individual landlords-people don’t generally reach out but would be interesting to pursue.
- Housing issues include lack of affordable housing in parts of the City, increased development has pushed people further and further out.
- See some discrimination in housing but there is an overall climate of anti-LGBT whether it is direct or pervasive. Seeing struggle because of Sexual Orientation Gender Identity (SOGI) information. People may not have support from family, friends, etc. and are displaced from home for being trans, have difficulties accessing employment.
- See a lot of requests for assistance from people exiting relationships, kicking out roommates, displaced individuals, couch surfing, etc.
- They refer out to other services and only when they have exhausted all possible alternatives do they financially assist an individual.
- People in general need assistance navigating the system, understanding forms, completing background checks/applications etc. People with disabilities need additional help navigating the system.
- Being displaced from communities-have to go to the ends of the earth to find an affordable housing unit. Not great public transportation options which affects where someone has to work.
- Rent reimbursements have not caught up with current rental rates making it difficult for people to find housing especially for individuals with HIV who receive housing subsidies.
- Aging. Not having housing resources for older adults that are LGBT friendly. For example: my partner passed away I cannot maintain/live in this house along, having trouble moving, relocating, downsizing etc. due to lack of housing in general and lack of low income housing for seniors.
- Employment issues include a barrier for young LGBTQ folks. They spend a lot of time on surviving and getting through the day and there is a lack of mentorship opportunities and mental health support. On top of maintaining jobs and understanding what it means to hold a job.
- There are not a lot of opportunity for job areas you people are passionate about. Not something they really want to do. Places where LGBTQ people feel welcome and can be who they are.
- Trends across age groups are a lack of employment that pays for the cost of living that people can maintain and want to do.
• There is also a bias that exists of Pittsburgh that expecting people (especially low income, minority, and LGBTQ) to be volunteers instead of paid for their work.
• There is a small handful of power brokers in Pittsburgh who control the majority of what happens. Things are starting to shift and change but it is happening at a slow pace.
• When few have the wealth, power, access, etc. then it continues to create communities where people do not feel welcome. The city is trying to be more inclusive of communities but it is slow. They are not targeting communities up front and it does not encourage the growth or ‘feeling’ of community.
• There is some effort for things to shift and change, development corporations etc. trends continue where marginalized people are pushed out and building are not replaced with affordable housing (the East End is a failed example).
• It is difficult for people to get housing, because of rule and regulations around housing and the forms necessary. For instance, there is a lot of documentation that needs completed on a rental application and if ID doesn’t match gender identity, or they are screened for income then people do not feel welcome in a community.
• Why aren’t fair housing cases reported? People have not had great experiences with institutions. Not knowing a fair housing organization or commission exists or what kind of standing an organization has. Outside of the City LGBTQ persons may not have protections and aren’t able to report and do not trust the system.
• There is not enough outreach and education on fair housing. Commission on human relations has never specifically targeted LGBT organizations. As the grow, they can do more targeted outreach or have community partners.
• Difficulties for anyone with a language barrier to access affordable and fair housing. Adding layers of difficulties will only make it harder for more marginalized.
Disability Options Network 9:00am    1/16/2019

- For City of Pittsburgh, Penn Hills, Allegheny County, and McKeesport
- Help people with disabilities to do whatever they need to do in order to live independently.
- Housing, employment, social services, being a part of the community.
- 2nd largest employer in Lawrence County.
- Sources of funding: federal, state, waivers, foundations-several, fee for service.
- Provide services for 9 different counties but are licensed to serve upwards of 20.
- The surrounding Counties may have one or two cities and a few boroughs but covering a much larger area, a lot of homeownership in these areas and housing is relatively affordable. Getting closer to Pittsburgh each community is very distinct and very different and housing costs can change dramatically.
- People in Allegheny County do not know how to navigate housing. There are three different housing authorities. Adding other barriers such as a disability makes it more difficult and there is not enough affordable and accessible housing.
- Number of subsidized complexes in outlying counties vs in Allegheny is the difference of hundreds of buildings.
- Outlying counties may have a lot of mobile home parks where they own the mobile home but not the property and a lot of funders will not help unless the owner also owns the land or do not fund mobile home services.
- Administers multiple grants for a program to modify/build accessible homes, streets, sidewalks, etc. for people with disabilities. Community gardens, owner occupied rehab program etc. Mostly in Lawrence County at this time. Hoping to duplicate that in other areas.
- Property values are declining more than they can pay off their mortgage, so they offer the owner rehab program.
- Hemp for industrial use and creating building materials. Traditional materials used in construction and rehab are not always healthy for individuals. Looking for alternative building materials that will not raise the cost of construction. Diversity and inclusion for programming.
- Don’t want to segregate people with disabilities in one area of town. Home buyer/construction program is meant to be diverse and inclusive. Allowing for anyone to visit a home, stay in a home, etc. Have their own construction crews and hire people who have difficulties finding employment.
- Looking to become a CHDO.
- Working with other redevelopment companies to spread those dollars further.
- Regional Legal Housing Services
- General lack of affordable and accessible housing.
- Finding funding for home repairs or accessible modifications for homes. A lot of the funding are specific to the area that you live in. “Island funding”
- There is not enough funding to bring the house up to code and people do not want to move and they will deal with their issues no matter how rough it gets.
- Basic needs that are not covered by attendant care (cooking, cleaning, bathing, dressing etc.)
- Attendant isn’t allowed to help you with pet care, snow removal
- Transportation is limited; if port authority decides to cut routes or hours.
• Losing attendants because attendants cannot get transportation. It gets harder to take a single bus the farther away from the City of Pittsburgh. There is affordable housing in outlying areas but how do people get where they need to?
• Limits to pay. It is a difficult job that may not pay as well as another job where a person does not have as many responsibilities.
• ACCESS is generally unreliable and has to be schedule one day ahead of time. Individuals also have to apply ahead of time, they have to ‘qualify’ to receive services. There are not enough vehicles to serve the times that people need; as late as people need them to be. Essentially setting arbitrary curfew hours because service stops. People with disabilities cannot have the same access to hanging out or hobbies etc.
• People want to be close to their services and needs travelling is such a burden to get to the other side of town.
• Lack of sidewalks to connect communities. Sidewalks are not wide enough, phone poles are in improper places, a bus stop had to be moved. Sidewalk repairs in the City of Pittsburgh. The cost of repairs is prohibitive.
• Making some of the older housing stock accessible is nearly impossible. The value of the home is too low to put in the money for improvements. Homes owned by landlords.
• Barriers to employment include transportation. Poor time schedules, unreliable etc. Uber/Lyft is more expensive but does have an option for Dr.’s offices but may or may not be covered through insurance and may still not be cost effective.
• There are not a lot of resources for people with disabilities to submit a complaint on their landlord for fair housing issues. Lack of education on the rules/policies/laws.
• 51% of people with disabilities on staff and board. Diverse working staff with differing needs and abilities. Most employers do not take individuals into consideration.
• It is difficult to find the right job for the right skills.
• not enough people that ‘look like me’ i.e. bank teller. There is not a lot of representation of people with disabilities in different jobs. They are excluding customers and potential employees.
• Job coaching as part of programs
• Many different companies that help support the core values of DON.
• Some employees are certified for the state employment network.
• DON insurance-doesn’t want to waste money on other people’s products, looking to start a credit union. Car and home insurance, for employees and other businesses etc.
• If the applications for HUD funded properties were standardized across the board. Low income people apply and some have to pay a fee for an application. Pay to even have a chance to live somewhere.
• People of color being turned down for illegitimate reasons. There isn’t a “standard” eligibility. Rental agencies not based in PA.
• People who are not low-income but have a disability have difficulties receiving services, finding housing,
• People with disabilities are not included in conversations on decision making, changes, or policy etc.
• Lack of penalties for things are not accessible, not knowing who to report to.
• Parks are improving for accessibility,
• SILC 16 centers for independent living in PA.
• A lot of opportunities for partnerships
• PATF-cash loan program for PA.
• Included in communities, live as independently as possible without supports being a necessity.
• Parking issues-bike lanes-
PHONE INTERVIEWS
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

The biggest need is affordable housing. It is a big challenge for the community. They are in some really bad situations in terms of housing. The only available affordable housing within the City is public housing. Public housing is not a good fit for the community. Many members of the community live in Northview Heights. People are unable to rent housing and if they want to move, they must buy housing, which they cannot afford. There are Somali-Bantu people moving in from other Cities that come to Pittsburgh and are unable to find housing.

The need for communities within the area of public housing is also great. It is hard for people to rent housing.

They have trouble accessing social services due to language barriers. The whole City of Pittsburgh does not have any official Somali-Bantu interpreters. Their communities are coming from Somalia and there are two dialects. The challenge is when they go to the City to get assistance, there are no people that can assist them with police, emergency care, etc. This also includes CYF.

In terms of employment, the community has been in the area for a long time but there is nobody in the community employed by the City. There is a need for a Somali-Bantu leader to work for the City to connect them to services and understand the culture.

The Somali-Bantu Association of Pittsburgh. There are close to 600 people in the Somali-Bantu Community.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

They are mostly advocates because they are lacking in funds.

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

When Somali-Bantu people are not able to rent in a particular location because of their income, the larger portion of the community are low-wage jobs such as housekeeping and dishwashing. People are unable to rent in certain locations because of their income. The employment part is not just for one particular person or resident and it affects many of the Somali-Bantu people. This is also why many people live in Northview Heights, even though they had initially settled in Lawrenceville and were priced out.
Many members of their community have been discriminated against for being Muslim, but this is not typically in the housing realm. There are often times when they do not receive phone calls after applying.

There is no particular organization that deals with housing discrimination against the Somali-Bantu community.

**To your knowledge, what extent do persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings?**

The people with disabilities in the Somali-Bantu community are not professionally assisted. They are not an organized group and people are assisted by families who support them. Some organizations will also support them.

**Are there enough public facilities that work with your community?**

There are no specific facilities to assist this community.

**Are there any social services that are needed your community?**

Childcare is a big need for the community. There is also a need for a centralized location to care for people in the community because of their unique culture where people will need to be understood. People in the Somali-Bantu community do not typically trust other people with their children because of previous histories of misunderstanding with commercial childcare providers.

Because a single family will have 8 or more children, everyone in one childcare will be a problem. If the community could get a center to provide its own childcare, this would be very beneficial.

Healthcare is another bigger problem for their group. Their community faces more money problems than Somali-Bantu communities in other cities because their community was not based on a previous community before the Bantus, and they were essentially starting new. Healthcare is a big need and it was supposed to be done after resettlement. Most members of the community are US citizens but they do not understand healthcare in America. The healthcare is complicated and Somalis are acculturated to how they live now and do not understand that they have health needs and have not been taught about what is healthy and what is not healthy. A couple of volunteers from Magee Women’s Hospital had tried to help. Child health checkups and immunizations are done by volunteers and through schools.
There is a garden that is supported by the larger Somali-Bantu community in Northview Heights. There is a need for institutions like this in the community to provide fresh food. Land to benefit the larger community would be beneficial. Otherwise, the community is simply shopping at the grocery store.

**Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?**

Most members of the community use family members or buy a car to get around. They do not use public transportation.

**Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues?**

The community has been voiceless for a long time, including in Somalia and in refugee camps. The culture of discrimination has long made an imprint on them and they are not used to having advocates or having a voice and this has been a big challenge. The community has never had any representation at a level where they could speak for their own rights. The fear of government and people in power is also a big challenge that people here will see. Defining discrimination has also been a big problem with this community.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

They have previously received CDBG money for business development institute. They run a variety of programs for members. They are an advocacy group for business opportunities and they have a business referral service. This will include workshops, annual meetings. The mission is to continuously improve business opportunities for small businesses, for African Americans and other minorities and small businesses in Pittsburgh and Western PA. They have approximately 6-7 other members and have been operation for over 20 years. They do not have any targeted initiatives geographically. They do not necessarily have targeted programs to women, but will have their workshops when applicable for women.

Who are the clients that your organization serves?

On a quarterly basis, they do their “Power Breakfast” and united members and non-members. They had the President of Gateway and on November 5 they will have the President of US Steel. They had a mixer with CCAC and had the university talk about its building initiatives in 2020 and beyond. They have met with financial institutions and have they wanted to have different vendors call upon them and wanted minority vendors.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

The project is about an overall 6 acre area in the Cultural District bounded by 7th Street and 9th Street, Fort Duquesne Blvd., and Penn. The Cultural Trust owns probably about 80% of the property in the block. The remaining parcels are owned by the Parking Authority, Trek purchased them for residential development, and another residential zone by a third party. They have done a thorough master plan that is scheduled to be presented to the City of Pittsburgh in the first quarter of next year. The goal is to be primarily residential with some smaller retail and possibly some smaller retail development.

There will be a large public realm component with open space and green space, public park areas that benefit the block and the City overall. The goal is to rebuild the parking garage that was previously there. They are working closely with the parking authority for the new garage to develop in and around it and even disguise it. At the same time, they are seeking developers to start the first phase of the block development that will happen on Penn Ave and lead to re-adaptive reuse of existing buildings and residential work.

Beyond this, they do not know the total costs. It is a 5-7 to ten year project depending on the market. The goal is mixed residential. They hope to make affordable units a piece of this in some capacity. Because they are not the developer and only the landowners, they are going to encourage residential for all but cannot say exactly how many units will be affordable at this point.

Next year, they will start with some of the public realm placemaking with setbacks and green space and try to attract developers. This may come up in the next five years if the housing market remains strong. They would like to talk to people like Trek about doing additional development. This is arguably the most valuable piece of property in the City of Pittsburgh, and utilizing this land is necessary for the goal of building dense urban residential areas.

There is the potential for Federal funding to help the development happen, expedite it, and meet other goals. Instead of doing a large, public RFP for the development, they are going to determine what they want first and then reach out to the developer afterwards, Trek being a possible developer. There is a lot of interest from developers across the Country and they are trying to get more people interested.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

They have an emergency housing program to house people up to 3 months specifically for LGBTQ individuals. They are just beginning to make a collaboration with the City and now they are working with the City. They have a clinic and a nonprofit, which does emergency housing. They also have a program at True T to target queer and trans people of color, though beds are not exclusively held for this population. They help run and manage these organizations. They are beginning to make links with the County, but County shelter-runners do not track trans- and non-binary identities and do not believe that there is a need to do so. There is a far greater need in the community than the organization can provide.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

There has been discussion of developing permanent supportive housing for these groups.

Who are the clients that your organization serves?

The clinic serves about 8,000 patients a year, over 90% of which are LGBTQ. They also have Hep C and HIV programs, which are not exclusive to LBGTQ individuals. They serve about 30 people in their shelter program per year. It had previously been a six-month program, but now that they are working with County guidelines, they are required to lower their transitional housing program to three months as opposed to six.

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

There is an inadequate number of shelter beds in general. For the LGBTQ community, people have experienced discrimination in shelters and this gets passed along by word of mouth so people in these groups will avoid shelters. Trans people have been kicked out of shelters under questionable circumstances, and it is likely that there is transphobia at play on both the part of the staff and from other residents. They also fear being identified by their legal document name as opposed to the new name, and they fear misgendering which could leave to verbal and physical abuse, and not being roomed according to their identified gender.

Are there any unmet housing needs in City of Pittsburgh?

Inadequate shelter beds, inadequate transitional and supportive housing. Pittsburgh is a little bit behind on the Housing First model and they expect people to be completely abstinent from drugs and alcohol before going to a shelter or already attending mental health care.
Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation?

(Prompts – Community opposition, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of public transportation, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods – including services or amenities, lack of regional cooperation, land use and zoning laws, lending discrimination, location and type of affordable housing, loss of affordable housing, occupancy codes and restrictions, private discrimination, source of income discrimination).

Having shelters that are male-only or female-only really restricts trans and non-binary people’s access to shelters, especially for non-binary individuals because they must choose a shelter. It also affects families and families are not able to be connected due to these shelters.

Are there any employment issues in City of Pittsburgh?

There need to be more supportive employment programs. The Office of Vocational Rehab is notoriously difficult to work with in Allegheny County that requires a long intake process and without referrals where the person must initiate the process themselves. There is also a long waitlist and the quality is really variable.

Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?

More supportive employment is needed. There needs to be more LGBTQ competency in training for supportive employment, so trainers can understand the unique needs of this community. Currently, the supportive employment is office-based, but community-based supportive employment would be more valuable. There is a need to assist people in finding interview clothing or getting acclimated to the job.

Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity within the City?

Racism, homophobia, and transphobia are all prominent in preventing marginalized communities from finding a job.

To your knowledge, what extent do persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings?

These communities are segregated. Their communities are pretty disparate, and socioeconomically there is not a lot of opportunity for middle class people of color. Queer communities also are segregated out to different areas.
What, in your opinion, is the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the County.

There are a lot of comorbid medical and mental health issues among this community, including HIV and AIDS. There is a huge need for mental health housing services and drug and alcohol recovery housing. Many people who are LBGTQ+ also have drug and alcohol issues, but they are expected to be sober and this does not give them a chance. They also need to have roommates and cannot always meet this need, or other restrictions in the housing programs.

Many LBTQ people will couchsurf or pay for rooms at the bathhouse just to sleep. Survival sex is also a common issue. These issues are largely unaddressed in traditional housing programs.

Are there any problems with handicap accessibility in public facilities and buildings in the City?

None that Tamar is aware of.

Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?

There is a need for easier ways to get discounted fares for people, as well as a need to get people easier access to their medical appointments.

Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues?

There is a huge trans and non-binary population. They are frequently misnamed and misgendered, and feel as though they are targeted because of their identities. Providers do not understand trauma and the way that it affects people’s lives. They also do not understand the way addiction works.

What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?

People do not know how to report these things. They also are dealing with bigger problems and fair housing issues are farther from their minds. They also do not believe fair housing will be taken seriously.

The State does not have gender identity and expression as a protected class.
What housing/employment challenges are specific to racial/ethnic minorities in City of Pittsburgh?

Implicit biases are real and impact people’s access to services, jobs, and housing. The disproportionate rate of people of color who are incarcerated affects people’s abilities to get jobs and housing, and this too is based in institutionalized racism. There are a lot of people with drug and alcohol issues. People coming out of incarceration are often charged with drug-related crimes and cannot get jobs. They would get denied disability and not have any income, so they cannot get supportive housing and must pay a portion of their income. There are compounding roadblocks that perpetuate substance abuse and mental health issues.

Are language barriers an issue when it comes to fair housing?

Tamar does not see too many people whose primary language is not English.

Are there any other comments or suggestions that you would like to share?

There needs to be increased funding for housing, transitional housing, and job support. There needs to be more funding and education for all service providers for LGBTQ competencies and cultural competencies. Religious organizations tend not to understand these things and be more implicitly discriminatory. The County needs to start keeping track of the number of LGBTQ people who are homeless, as disproportionately more LGBTQ people are homeless. They would like to know why people are not entering shelters even though they are homeless.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

There is a need for affordable housing, both that is subsidized and not subsidized. Refugees, when they first arrive, need regular housing because they do not have Social Security Cards and cannot apply while they are in their home areas. A big deterrent for Pittsburgh taking refugees is the housing stock. Refugees here are defined as people coming through the US Refugee Program. There are 2 resettlement agencies in Pittsburgh. They are in charge of finding housing and providing wraparound services. They MUST (emphasis from stakeholder) find permanent housing and cannot put refugees in hotels. They cannot be forced to leave if they do not want to.

Others may come to Pittsburgh as migrants or seeking asylum. Refugees are a distinct subset where their housing must be provided and they are connected to social services. They need culturally appropriate providers of services and they need providers that utilize interpretation. If a provider is getting funded by the Federal government, it is a Civil Right that they are provided interpretation, and these services have slowly been improving on the parts of emergency services, hospitals, schools, etc. There is a need for culturally appropriate services both in interpretation and translation, though translation is expensive and they see more interpretation.

There are a lot of minority groups who are among refugees and immigrants, so nondiscrimination based on race and religion and ethnicity, etc. is necessary. What distinguishes the vulnerable immigrant is the language piece and the cultural piece, which makes them more vulnerable than another Pittsburgher. They are also new here and navigation is difficult. It is hard for them to navigate government systems.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

They provide case management. They help the clients that they serve understand how to be good tenants, pay rent, apply for housing, understand US laws, and navigate the system. They are advocates and educate individuals when something is not working. People can be discriminatory against foreign-born people, particularly those that are foreign born.

Who are the clients that your organization serves?

Through resettlement, the number is really shrinking. It is about 100 people per year now. They come in families so that can be 20 to 30 families. They have other programs for any immigrant where they may be involved and this can be up to 2,000 that they can touch. They have a program where they can refer people to where they need to go, or they may
actually enroll and work with people to get their needs met. It could be housing, education, domestic violence—anything they need. Affordable housing is a big need.

**In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?**

There is discrimination against people who do not speak English. People need to be treated the same in regards to race, ethnicity, gender. Because they are eyewitnesses, they see how people are asked to scrutinize more and may be asked to leave. They currently have a landlord that enters the premises every single, constantly chastising the family for where they put their shoes, how much they use their fan, etc. They have no recourse without them. If they do not understand what documents are asked of them by the landlord, it is a problem. They are often treated as a whole group instead of an individual, and landlords will say “I will not rent to this specific group.” This is more common with smaller landlords as larger landlords are typically not working with refugees. They do not have income 3x their rent or a credit history and refugees can legally be denied housing on these grounds.

**Are there any unmet housing needs in City of Pittsburgh?**

Non-refugee immigrants have a harder time qualifying for public housing, but refugees can. Some refugees will need public housing and others won’t. As rents go up and the cost of rents are high, there is a greater need for public housing. Rent is over 80% of family income with two adults working.

Landlord education is needed. Landlords have a tendency to label immigrants as “illegal” or pejoratively. They also need to understand the limits of what can be asked of immigrants as documentation.

**Are there any housing programs or services that are needed in City of Pittsburgh?**

The Housing Authority system is very hard to navigate without English. Filling out the application, understanding the mail that is coming, and applying once approved are things that people must be walked through. Section 8 is very challenging for refugees and many landlords are not approving it. They help a lot of people get on the waitlist for Section 8 and they bring mail to ensure that people can meet deadlines.

Emergency rent is needed from time to time. Transitional housing is also needed. The biggest need is affordable housing for low-income people. This does not include subsidized housing. Public housing is also needed.
Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation?

Segregation by income and forcing people to be remote, transportation-wise increase segregation. There have been a lot of problems in Northview Heights due to its remoteness, but many Africans that move to the area want to move there.

The shortage of housing makes it so the landlords can discriminate and tenants do not have leverage. They have had situations where tenants are arguing and there is an issue. The landlord will side with the English-speaker and ignore a person who does not speak English. This is a frequent problem. Anything that will apply to a low-income minority will also apply to this community.

Are there any employment issues in City of Pittsburgh?

They have a lot of employers looking for their clients who are refugees and legal-to-work immigrants. To the degree they are involved, they are seeing opportunities. It is hard to find opportunities beyond these were immigrants move out of physically demanding jobs. The language barrier remains where people will not hire those with an accent even if they have skills from another source. They cannot get anything above entry level in spite of these skills.

Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?

JFCS does a lot of employment training. There is still the challenge of people with overseas experience breaking into white collar type jobs. It is hard to recredential because these people do not have the money or the time. Some of the exams for some of the training programs are very culturally based and immigrants and refugees will struggle to answer the questions correctly even if they speak English because they did not grow up here.

Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity within the City?

Language and culture are again issues. People cannot be reached if they are not spoken to in relevant languages. The City is committed to working with the immigrant and refugee communities and this is working and assisting. There have been immigrants and refugees that, when capable, have done the Civic Leadership Academy and have really enjoyed it. There needs to be additional opportunities for immigrants and refugees to form networks throughout all aspects of the City life.
Immigrants and Refugees do not know about being involved in their child’s education and need to learn about parent teacher conferences. Parents that are engaged have children that do better in school.

This is an issue for low-income parents in general. Immigrants and refugees will attend the police community meetings, which will be facilitated in different zones where they live. They are easy prey of crime and bullies. Right now, there is a lot of fear from the national political climate. Even though a refugee is 100% legal, they are afraid of the things they hear. People are generally treated well in the City itself, but in the County, there are different issues.

**What, in your opinion, is the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the County.**

It is a long process to go through applications for disabilities. Additional services for people with disabilities are requiring travel, but culturally, many of these families would prefer to take care of people with disabilities in their homes. Some immigrant families do not expect people with disabilities to independent but JFCS tries to encourage independence. Proving a disability later in life when they arrive are challenging. There have been provisions made to get services to people who may arrive late. Once they get disability status, they do not have issues. People with physical disabilities must pass the citizenship test and will lose all of their public benefits if they do not naturalize after 7 years in the US. This is even more difficult for illegal immigrants. This is a National problem that is not unique to Pittsburgh. This will cause families to struggle once the income is gone.

**Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?**

The buses don’t run enough, don’t run on weekends, at nights, and in all the communities. This means that housing cannot be found in certain neighborhoods. Many of the shift jobs require looking at the last bus to determine if they can take them. They cannot do restaurant jobs because the buses don’t run late enough or on weekends. The nature of going in and out from Downtown also creates difficulties.

The cost of the bus system is high for poor people. They struggle to deal with renewing the ConnectCard. Many immigrants and refugees are not literate even in their own language which creates significant challenges. They challenge accessing services through phone trees on voicemails as well.
Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues?

Landlords do not understand the rights of immigrants and tenants do not understand their own rights. There is no access to legal representation when there is a problem. That could be a language barrier. They are also afraid of retaliation if they speak out.

What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?

Many of the immigrants and the refugees do not trust government in general and are afraid to report. The rules are very skewed to favor landlords. They do not think that they will win a fair housing case. There was an African family that was forced out by their landlord recently where the landlord said they were destroying the apartment and the apartment was clean. The landlord kept calling their service coordinator and complaining and was still able to force out this family that had nowhere to go. But they had income to pay and the place was not in bad shape.

There are many problems with landlords not fixing things and people being afraid to ask. They are living in poor conditions and afraid to report them.

Are there any other comments or suggestions that you would like to share?

The current Mayor’s goal is to attract immigrants of all income groups. He has indicated that he would like to increase amounts of refugees and hopefully he will be able to do so and they will be able to see more. These refugees will not be accommodated unless there is housing for them, hopefully in the City. It must be on a bus line and affordable on entry level wages. It would be a pipeline to public housing, so there would need to be a greater supply of this, even though not all of their clients would want to or need to move into public housing.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

They provide church services. They formed in 2013. They started with the Burmese refugee community and have been growing. They are a 300-member church. They have recently bought new property in Castle Shannon. They help them find houses and provide volunteers. When the refugees do not have jobs, they will help them find jobs and apply. They will also follow up when congregants have healthcare issues.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

The church will look for people who need assistance. They have settled in Castle Shannon and tried to rent apartments there but is difficult. The prices in Castle Shannon are rising and it makes it difficult for them to find housing. Many congregants must live farther from Castle Shannon and the center of their community than they would like. They are also based in the South Side of Pittsburgh.

They have always had difficulty buying a house. Typically, this is due to money. Many of them are on minimum wage and cannot afford an apartment or a mortgage and downpayment.

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

It was difficult for refugees to find apartments even with the money. However, they have generally felt welcomed and they do not experience discrimination. Many people have come from Malaysia to live with different relatives, but have been encouraged to move to Pittsburgh because the area has been welcoming. They have heard of discrimination based on refugee status, but generally they do not see these problems.

To your knowledge, what extent do persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings?

They do not have many congregants with disabilities. Agencies will assist these people to help them and take care of children with disabilities to help parents work.

Are there enough public facilities that work with your community?

Finding a job can be difficult because people do not speak English, but the church will work with them to bridge the language barrier and convince employers that the refugees are hard workers. Some of the newer people have trouble finding jobs, and language is the main barrier.
They do not have public community spaces to come together. The church is one of the main community centers. The church also provides youth care.

**Are there any social services that are needed your community?**

There is a need for Burmese refugees to get better jobs. Most of them are not able to get high paying jobs compared to some of the other regions that they have settled in like Indiana.

**Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?**

They do not have much of a problem with public transportation. Instead, they will carpool with different families. They do not have much of a need for this service. Those that do use it are generally happy with the service.

**Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues?**

If something happens in their community with housing, they would like greater housing services, including first time homebuyer programs. There is also a need for a community center, particularly a public community center. Most of their population is in Whitehall and outside of the City. They have reached out to get additional parking for their church, and also to increase public safety because they have a lot of children that they would like to keep safe.

They have been taken advantage of by their contractor, who has taken the money and then not done the work.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

They are specifically a mental health service provider. They provide mental health and substance abuse services to LGBTQ people. They provide referrals and have relationships with places that have other social services. If clients express needs for housing, they will make referrals.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

Not housing.

Who are the clients that your organization serves?

Predominantly LGBTQ people. The majority of clients identify as LGBTQ and that is what they are known for. They will also get people with a connection to that community such as family members.

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

There are many issues. One of the issues is that there is a disparity in affordability of homes in certain neighborhoods. There might be affordable housing, but they are not necessarily in neighborhoods connected to jobs and services. The “livable” neighborhoods are not necessarily the affordable ones.

Are there any unmet housing needs in City of Pittsburgh?

There is a need to have affordable housing in the core of the City where people can have access to services. In certain neighborhoods, the connections to social services and basic needs make them desirable. The housing stock is older as well, and much of the housing that people can afford is not up to code. Newer construction housing is not affordable. When housing does get rehabbed or renovated, it pushes out people who can no longer afford those neighborhoods and it’s replaced with nice but expensive housing. There is a need for affordable housing in the City itself so people can be served by public transportation. There is a need for more affordable housing in neighborhoods that make sense, and there should be development without displacement.

Are there any housing programs or services that are needed in City of Pittsburgh?

There is a need for programs that assist in homeownership, particularly in areas with poor, older housing stock. There is a need to incentivize people who live in neighborhoods to transition to homeownership. Greenfield is an example of encouraging people to buy
homes in their own community. Some of the community mobilization in Bloomfield encourages people to participate in redeveloping the area themselves.

There are many laborers in the City, and the use of local labor talent to create housing would also be a useful way to keep people within their communities.

**Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation?**

Neighborhoods themselves create segregation. The concept of neighborhoods promotes segregation and insulation. Part of the issue with the neighborhoods is that there needs to be promotion of mobility both within and across neighborhoods. Most neighborhoods have farmers markets, but these can be an opportunity to encourage housing development. People will also typically not choose neighborhoods that are struggling like Homewood or the Hill because of stigma. There are specific neighborhoods known to be completely segregated. Many of the causes are historical in nature, and desegregating is a difficult challenge because there is a tipping point where too much integration will cause people to move out. Integration has led to people being pushed out and then the result of re-segregation.

**Are there any employment issues in City of Pittsburgh?**

There is a lack of employment with livable wages. Although there are a lot of jobs, they pay so little that people are required to have 2-3. They also may not have benefits for these people, so they do not have health insurance or do not have good health insurance. This is a City of extremes with highly skilled individuals and then there is the opposite end of this. In terms of employment, there is a squeeze in the middle where there is not an alignment of workers and jobs. Many of the people who have grown up in the area need these in-between jobs that will help them move up. This is similar for all middle-to-large size city. Many of the concerns of people that Darren works with—LBGTQ people and people of color—because of issues with schooling and environment, these people are not ready for employment.

**Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?**

There is a need for specific job training and assistance for LGBTQ youth and people of color, who may not have the skills that they require due to inadequate schooling. Many in this group are unemployed and underemployed. There are also many homeless LGBTQ youth and youth of color in the City. There is a need to create opportunities for these people to get jobs so that they can get housing.
Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity within the City?

Darren is not sure where the gap in skills and employability happens, especially with the number of social service agencies for youth who are homeless or unemployed. There are many people with a labor background in the City, and yet the Country is no longer a labor society. There is a need to teach people new skills so that they can get adequate employment. People who repair things say that it is hard to find people who will do this type of work anymore.

To your knowledge, what extent do persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings?

The organization CLASS works with this group of people. People with disabilities have extreme problems with public transit in the City. This limits where people can live and work and segregates them from other populations.

What, in your opinion, is the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the County.

There is a need to address the transportation needs for people with disabilities. Additionally, the streets of Oakland are not accessible and it makes getting around very difficult.

Are you aware of any problems for special needs housing in City of Pittsburgh?

Again, this is not Darren’s area of expertise. Generally, the demolition and lack of replacement structures for people who are primarily disabled and elderly is a problem that needs to be addressed. There should be plans for people who are displaced and they should be put somewhere that they are familiar with, and places that they can access via public transit. There is also a need to keep people in their homes, because they live longer when they get older.

Are there any problems with handicap accessibility in public facilities and buildings in the City?

In general, there are concerns because the buildings are older. The difference between compliance with ADA and actual accessibility are very different. There is a need to expand accessibility beyond the ADA benchmark. There is also a need to think about people as buildings are designed. For example, there are very few buildings with automatic doors. Not all neighborhoods are walkable or accessible either.
Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?

People with disabilities have extreme problems with public transit in the City. This limits where people can live and work and segregates them from other populations.

Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues?

Greed on the part of landlords causes these issues. Only so many incentives can be offered to make an impact on affordable housing. There are no policies in place to ensure affordability, such as rent control, and the general strategy has been incentives.

People do not overtly discriminate often. There is no law in the State to protect LGBTQ people from housing discrimination, but there is no such discrimination outside of the City. In terms of sexual orientation and gender identity, discrimination is legal and this is an important note. However, people will typically find other ways to prevent people from getting housing, like a credit check. LBGTQ and people of color have lower socioeconomic opportunities in general, and when these types of disparities exist, it is easier for people to discriminate using things like credit checks. Also, people in transition without proper legal documentation can be discriminated against, as their name will not match their documentation and this can be cause of denial. Two months rent on top of a security deposit also creates discriminatory practices.

What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?

It's hard to prove. People will feel that they cannot win a housing discrimination.

Are language barriers an issue when it comes to fair housing?

Yes. There is no law that protects people that speak separate languages. This also leads to segregation. When neighborhoods are clearly segregated, it is a problem because people are not self-selecting, and there has clearly been another mechanism. There have been international students who have had issues finding housing.

Are there any other comments or suggestions that you would like to share?

No.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

They are a nonclinical community health and recreation space for LGBTQIA+ youth of Pittsburgh providing a community center and safe space for community learning and growth. They provide HIV/AIDS testing and do a rapid HIV test M-F 9-5. They also have rapid Hepatitis B and C tests by blood pricks, rapid syphilis, rapid chlamydia and gonorrhea tests. They recently started offering telemedicine with a partnership with UPMC. They have a tablet in the medical office and an agreement with insurance companies. They will also link people to clinics if the rapid test comes up positive. They are attached to Community and Human Services, which is a larger nonprofit in the Strip District, and they are linked to a food pantry and housing services, though the housing services require Allegheny Link which people will be registered in. They also look for employment for these people regularly, provide resumes, and walk people down to the CareerLink office in their building. They have clothing and a food pantry on site. They also do workshops and constantly give people something to engage in. They cook for people with compromised immune systems, they have a clinician for a therapy group. They will do a variety of community events. Much of the housing for people is faith-based and they can exclude people, and LGBTQIA people of color often struggle, they have a harder time obtaining housing.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

They have not done any strategic planning on this, but they recognize the need, particularly for transitional housing for people recently incarcerated. People who are in unsafe situations also need housing, for example from substance abuse issues or as victims of domestic violence. They would like to create their own housing, because Allegheny Link does not have plans for further development for the type of housing that serves their population.

Who are the clients that your organization serves?

They are targeting these populations but allow other people to come in this space as allies.

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

LGBTQIA populations face discrimination in the area. They have received presentations from advocates. There is also systemic oppression that continues to work against certain people that seek housing. People are denied housing based on credit score or criminal record, but also based on the way that they sound on the phone or look. All of these things are more difficult for trans people and even more difficult for trans people of color.
Are there any unmet housing needs in City of Pittsburgh?

The main need is that there is not enough housing. Project Silk would like to get into developing its own housing.

Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation?

Lack of transportation is a big issue. Gentrification is also an issue and goes hand-in-hand with transportation. Much of the planning at the State or Local level does not have any intention to focus on LGBTQIA people, specifically young adults and people of color. At a policy level, there need to be more conversations about planning for this community, and there need to be things written into policy to protect these populations. Healthcare is also a huge issue. They attempt to link people to healthcare, but Medicaid is not always a great plan for people to get adequate healthcare and can limit where people live. Violence can be a big issue, including sexual or mental and emotional abuse.

Many people also want to change things, but they do not know where to start to make this change. There are different gatekeepers that may prevent somebody from making change. There are also still many silos for nonprofits on the part of providers, and within communities themselves that remain disconnected.

Are there any employment issues in City of Pittsburgh?

Yes. There are many reasons that people have trouble finding employment. This includes people’s criminal backgrounds which may have even happened when they were a teenager. Expungement programs do not do what they say they will do for people with records, and they do not work for everyone. Another issue is a lack of linkage to education and training programs. Some people are lacking in the development to make them workforce ready that others had. People openly discriminate against hiring of people of color all the time and people with trans experience frequently and there are no repercussions. People can also face work environments that are so toxic that they have no choice but to leave.

Many people will also hire peers with lived experience to help LGBTQIA people of color navigate the job force and navigate the HR side of employment. Underemployment and equitable employment are also issues. People struggle to thrive once they get a job.

Transportation is an issue and once people get a job, they need to be able to get there. Many people do not have vehicles and are dependent on unreliable public transportation. Many women, particularly those with trans experience, prostitute to make money.
Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?

There is a need to fund the wide variety of good programs that exist. Free or cheap bus passes are needed. There used to be Travelers Aid and Focus, and they run out of the funding to provide people with bus passes. They have done trainings for workforce development on making these programs more LGBTQ friendly, and these trainings were helpful and people were receptive. There is a need for more of this training. They tried to have a GED tutor come to their space, but it fell off. A person with a role exclusively for coming into safe spaces to conduct training would be useful. Behavioral and mental health are universal issues, and at different times it becomes more difficult for people. They need to do work on de-stigmatizing mental health issues, and there are lots of stigmas that have been attached to these communities as well as generational trauma rooted in white supremacy that has made it a challenge for people to access mental and behavioral health services. There is a need for more mental/behavioral health services providers who are people of color. There is a need for broader services, but also more intentional services targeting LGBTQIA youth. There is a need to target and address trauma associated with sexual assault and rape.

There is a need to decriminalize sex work. When Jessica’s clients used to do sex work, they developed a criminal record that has prevented them from gaining employment elsewhere.

To your knowledge, what extent do persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings?

They work with people with both mental and physical disabilities. They do not necessarily target people with disabilities. This population is segregated. People with behavioral health issues will be excluded from care in certain aspects. There is a lot of discrimination based on disability. When it comes to housing, people need to know the right questions to ask, and this is a challenge for people with mental disabilities.

What, in your opinion, is the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the City.

It’s likely that people are going to Public Housing and just asking. If people do not have access to the housing list, they are not able to do this. If they do not have phones, then they cannot ask. Caseworkers can do this but they are frequently overworked. Shelters do not last forever and people cannot show progress if they do not have the means to a computer or transportation to the library. The resources are available but there are not enough resources. There are not adequate means to get people linked to making this connection.
Are you aware of any problems for special needs housing in City of Pittsburgh?

There is a lot of home morbidity, where if somebody has one disability, they may also be experiencing behavioral health or mental health issues or multiple disabilities. There needs to be better understanding of comorbidity in the housing sphere, because people are often dealing with multiple issues even if they are doing well. This also goes for people that are HIV+ and there needs to be a certain level of access for these people if they have health access issues. They need to be able to get to appointments and medication, although it is not a disability. They should not have to disclose this with their landlord.

Are there any problems with handicap accessibility in public facilities and buildings in the City?

There may be some accessibility issues for people with Autism or Asperger’s that have not been taken into account. Clients will have horror stories of public housing, such as leaky sewage or paper thin walls. Landlords are largely unresponsive. People with mental health issues can have more trouble dealing with these issues. There needs to be more awareness of the need for these accommodations.

Are there any problems or issues with public transportation in City of Pittsburgh?

There need to be social workers that are more receptive to working on buses because there is a lot of potential for trauma. There is a need to train bus drivers to make it a safer environment for everyone. Jessica had to report a bus driver because he was being homophobic and transphobic. Access in general is also an issue for people. Buses are not always on time.

What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?

People are afraid that they will lose their housing. If people report their landlord and nothing happens, people still have to deal with that landlord. People do not trust their landlords generally. They may also not have time to make this report because they are busier making sure their needs are met.

Are language barriers an issue when it comes to fair housing?

Yes. People cannot understand the ways that wording are described, or the wording is not inclusive enough and people will not understand the wording of any housing situation given their cultural background. Accessing housing can be a challenge because of language.
Are there any other comments or suggestions that you would like to share?

There is a need for more affordable housing within the City.

There is a need for voter registration programs in the City. Many people cannot get registered to vote because they are incarcerated. There can be more assistance to get people to the polls as well on the part of nonprofits, much like Uber and Lyft have done.

There is a need to further discuss the need to vote for people as well. There is a need to communicate to people that access to housing and transportation are all dependent on politics and your vote matters.
Provide a brief description of social/housing related services or types of services your organization provides.

AJAPO is a refugee resettlement agency and the first contact contracted by the Federal government. They do this along with Jewish Community Service through national agencies. They get them into housing and schools, and schools become a concern along with housing. There is a need to make sure the schools are culturally responsive and provide acculturation. They also provide them with health screening. They also work with them on the immigration process to become citizens which takes place 5 years after they arrive.

Does your organization have any plans to provide additional housing related services or to develop new housing? Can you please outline your plan?

Number of refugees has been reduced severely. Immigrants come in to get an entry level job, and they cannot pay rent. If they want to enter public housing, they can but the waiting list is very long. There is need for additional supply of housing, particularly in places that are not being optimally used. Northview Heights was emptying out 10-12 years ago and they worked with Mayor Murphy to get immigrants into Northview Heights, which caused the units to be reopened. Oakland Terrace and Skyview also have had refugee placements. There need to be additional housing opportunities for these refugees.

There is a need for additional awareness and opportunities for refugees to get into normal housing. They do not want special housing to be created for refugees because they want them to acclimate. This is for all refugee populations, including 20 out of 54 African countries. Asian populations include the Burmese

In your opinion, what are the fair housing issues in City of Pittsburgh?

AJAPO educates landlords whether they are corporate or individuals. They always must negotiate with landlords first and make sure that they will accept refugees and immigrants. Some landlords will assist in decreasing security deposits. However, all of this requires education for families. There are also buildings that are amenable to refugees that have been in the United States for some time, and there is a need for more of these buildings in Pittsburgh. Even though the government is inviting them, there are no new buildings for newly arrived refugees. The buildings that refugees are typically placed in have a monthly or yearly lease.

Are there any unmet housing needs in City of Pittsburgh?

Arrivals of refugees come 2 weeks prior to arrival. They go to a hotel, but that is a very short period and housing needs to be found quickly. If there are opportunities to work with the City to find either temporary or permanent housing for refugees in this short time
period is necessary. It is also necessary to get housing that’s within the City limits as this is more helpful for the residents. They would not like to place refugees in the County, because City prices are too high.

Housing in the City is preferable because of the location of their office and because of job locations, which are typically within the City limits.

**Are there any housing programs or services that are needed in City of Pittsburgh?**

There is a need for a one-stop shop for services. This would include their health programs as well as their placement programs. This would cut down the amount of distance that would be traveled. The immigration services and refugee resettlement offices should be in the same place. This can also include vaccinations for school-age children and a location to learn English and a 24-hour staffer to assist clients.

There is a need to orient children to schools so that they can enroll in the Pittsburgh public schools. This may be a 2-3 month orientation, so that students are acclimated to the culture and are not bullied. They do not want parents to feel powerless.

**Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation?**

(Prompts – Community opposition, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of community revitalization strategies, lack of public transportation, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods – including services or amenities, lack of regional cooperation, land use and zoning laws, lending discrimination, location and type of affordable housing, loss of affordable housing, occupancy codes and restrictions, private discrimination, source of income discrimination).

There are certain neighborhoods where people do not want certain groups of people. They have experienced racial or ethnic discrimination. Otherwise, high rental rates in certain areas contribute to segregation. Refugees have led to revivals of certain neighborhoods like Lawrenceville and Carrick.

**Are there any employment issues in City of Pittsburgh?**

There are not many employment opportunities within the City for the refugees, aside from hotels and hospitals. Otherwise, more opportunities are outside of the City. Food manufacturing or construction jobs are amenable to refugees and immigrants, but they are largely outside of the City.
Daycare is another big issue, especially for single parents. Single-parent families struggle especially with a need for daycare, as they are not able to work. There is not a lot of Federal assistance for daycare, for example, only an hour of daycare will be covered.

**Are there any employment programs or services that are needed?**

Many immigrants and refugees want to create their own businesses, but the rentable locations are limited. They cannot start these places near the people of the same culture that they could potentially cater to. Again, all of these potential locations are outside of the City. This is also the reason for the many ethnic shops opening in Brentwood, but they would prefer to open in the City where they can receive more foot traffic and business.

The Strip District is opening up the Produce Terminal. AJAPO would like to have space in the Produce Terminal reserved for the populations that they serve. This would also work as an incubator for these businesses.

**Can you identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity within the City?**

(Prompts – Access to financial services, availability, type, frequency and reliability of public transportation, impediments to mobility, lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs, lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods including services and amenities, lack of local or regional cooperation, land use and zoning laws, lending discrimination, location and type of affordable housing, locations of jobs and employers, location of environmental health hazards, location of proficient schools and school assignment policies, loss of affordable housing, occupancy codes and restrictions, private discrimination, source of income discrimination).

Pittsburgh does not have many opportunities for education among people who are not born in the City. There is a need to create a relationship where the community cares for each other. There are some disparities between recent African immigrants and African Americans who have been in the United States for multiple generations. There are intersections between race and gender in terms of these disparities too.

**What do you think are the primary reasons why fair housing complaints are not reported?**

Immigrants and refugees want to report these issues, but they do not understand how the system works. They do not know where to go or how long it takes for things to happen. They will often go to the Human Rights Commission, but this can take up to 6 months and they are worried that cases will not be taken up.
Are there any other comments or suggestions that you would like to share?

There is a need for celebration and meeting places for all of the different ethnic groups. Many of them do not have meeting places in their neighborhoods and a centralized one that could be rented out between different peoples would be highly beneficial to the community.

There is a need to address crime rates. There is a need to collaborate with the universities to analyze crime and understand why people are committing these crimes. There are repeated crimes that will lead to housing abandonment issues. There is an area around Target in East Liberty that used to be rundown, but there has not been crime in the new development. The education of police officers to be culturally responsive is a good first step, as there is discrimination against black communities in the City on the part of the police. Increased education is needed for police officers, but also for children in these communities.

There is a need for balance between homeowners and renters, particularly in the majority black neighborhoods.

There is the need for more large collaborative housing construction projects.
Habitat for Humanity of Greater Pittsburgh
Dr. Howard B. Slaughter, Jr. President & CEO
412-450-8520 X 12
hslaughter@pittsburghhabitat.org
Friday, February 6, 2020, 3:00pm – 3:30pm

**Barriers:**
- Clients are lacking financial literacy education
- Insufficient funds to purchase the home
- Qualifying to meet the income criteria
- Deficient credit
- Sometimes a barrier can be the inability to find the type of home that someone needs.
  - size, location, style of home

**Program Overview:**
Habitat for Humanity provides quality and affordable housing for families in need of homeownership who may be displaced, homeless, or on the verge of homelessness. They also provide home repairs such as a roof, porch or ramps to help keep the home safe and secure. Loans are 30-year fixed rate, 0% interest rate mortgages and they serve families at 30-60% of the Area Median Income. They don’t categorize anyone and are one of a few agencies that serve homeowners in need of home repairs based on their income level.

With the mortgages, private mortgage insurance is not required and down payments of only $950 are required. The buyers can save their down payment over time while in our program. with flexible underwriting criteria. An important part of their program is financial literacy education.

When aggregating home-builds and home repairs they serve on average 20-25 families per year. The families purchasing homes provide 350 hours of sweat equity with the help of friends and families and work alongside our volunteers. Sometimes it can take 8-9 months for families to complete their 350 Sweat Equity, a requirement for homeownership. When someone works for their home, they are invested and feel connected to the home and neighborhood.

Not one community has been averse to working with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Pittsburgh with its good reputation for quality homes. They work with communities, especially the block where the homes are being built, letting neighbors know that this home is for a family with a mortgage. Each new home has a community dedication ceremony.

**Additional Programs:**
- Habitat Pittsburgh has a Veteran’s Homeownership Initiative program.
- Habitat Pittsburgh’s sales used and new home items at its ReStore located in Swissvale
- The Affiliate recently earned a new designation, with the help of the Mayor’s office and HACP, we are one of only ten Affiliates in the Country to achieve the “Quality of Life Framework.” It comes with funding, consultants with a focus of working in the Larimer neighborhood.
The Future of Neighborhood Revitalization

**Ultimate Outcome:** Improved Quality of Life
Quality of Life is the sense of well-being and happiness experienced by individuals, groups, and communities.

Neighborhood Revitalization and the Quality of Life Framework
The ultimate goal of neighborhood revitalization is improved quality of life in a focus neighborhood. Over the last six years, Habitat affiliates have produced extensive insights for how this goal can be achieved. The quality of life framework is a compilation of this understanding and maps how multiple elements work together to achieve improved quality of life. It is being integrated into neighborhood revitalization as a tool to help Habitat affiliates and coalition members better understand how change happens in a neighborhood and where they are in this process.

Reading the Map
Habitat has learned that the greatest change happens in a neighborhood when people work together—residents, community associations, and partners. It starts first by understanding everyone’s gifts, dreams, and concerns about the neighborhood (see Figure 1, center of map); then building a strong foundation around sense of community and social cohesion (green section), and; finally utilizing this base to collectively act and implement projects that contribute to sector outcomes (movements from green to blue). Arrows at the bottom of the map represent an iterative process, guiding users to continue to build social capital (green) in a neighborhood throughout the revitalization process.

Benefits for Habitat Affiliates Using the Quality of Life Framework
- Helps realize Habitat’s mission and current strategic plan.
- Increases ability to serve more families and make greater impact through collaboration with partners.
- Expands opportunities to attract donors interested in other sector areas.
- Assists in understanding and articulating how and why change happens in a neighborhood, including the role and impact of housing.
- Leads to more sustainable results and helps address root causes in neighborhoods, due to strong focus on foundational outcomes.
Connection to Habitat’s Vision and Mission

Vision—A world where everyone has a decent place to live. Mission—Seeking to put God’s love into action
Habitat for Humanity brings people together to build homes, communities and hope.

Neighborhood revitalization’s quality of life framework speaks directly to Habitat’s vision and mission. By engaging residents and working in collaboration with partners, we are bringing people together. When focusing on housing alongside other sector outcomes, we are building homes, but making sure these homes are in neighborhoods that offer residents a decent place to live. Finally, at the center of the framework are resident aspirations, which guide our work, inspire actualization of dreams, and sustain and nurture hope in the varied communities in which we work.

Habitat Affiliates’ Roles in the Framework

Depending on the capacity and willingness of the Habitat affiliate, as well as other neighborhood partners and residents, the affiliate may serve as a participant or convener of a neighborhood coalition. The quality of life framework assumes that some entity must serve as a convener, and in some cases it will be the Habitat affiliate. However, in most instances, affiliates best serve as a participant.

Participant

The vast majority of Habitat affiliates will play this role, in which the affiliate should:

- Join an existing coalition in a focus neighborhood.
- Advocate for the importance of connecting, organizing, and empowering residents, so that they lead the revitalization process.
- Take a humble listening posture to hear the aspirations of the neighborhood residents.
- Develop a comprehensive housing response with other housing partners, in line with the neighborhood aspirations.

Convener

A few Habitat affiliates may play this role, in which the affiliate should:

- Have a reputation as a fair and committed contributor to the neighborhood’s well-being.
- Possess the knowledge and capacity to assemble and explore the gifts, dreams, and concerns of residents, community associations, and partners, and place these at the center of the work.
- Coalesce neighborhood assets, discover resident leaders, and direct conditions for a strong coalition.
- Have an exit plan to transition from convener to participant.

Habitat Affiliates’ Contributions to Improved Quality of Life

- **Foundational Outcomes**—Build foundational outcomes by partnering with and working alongside residents, community associations, and partners in the neighborhood (green section of map). This entails seeking to understand different perspectives and aspirations; bringing people together and finding opportunities to engage residents; formulating a comprehensive plan with all stakeholders that tackles common goals; and then implementing and taking collective action on this plan. Habitat has found that without taking these steps, sustainable and systemic change in the neighborhood is difficult to achieve.

- **Housing Sector Outcomes**—Provide expertise around and implement solutions to enhance the availability of decent, safe, stable and affordable housing in the neighborhood. This will directly support housing sector outcomes, which is one of seven sectors defined in the quality of life framework (blue section). Through collaboration with residents and other organizations, Habitat affiliates can also contribute to ensuring there is an appropriate mix of housing options available to residents in the focus neighborhood.

- **Other Sector Outcomes**—Several studies point to the extent to which housing solutions contribute to improved safety, health, education, and economic well-being. Habitat affiliates should acquaint themselves with this knowledge and consider studying the effect their work has beyond direct housing outcomes.

Want to learn more?
Sign up to receive neighborhood revitalization’s the bulletin, where additional communications will be coming soon! https://v.ht/bulletin
Barriers:

- Fewer Section 8 Vouchers (1/2)
- Gentrification & Displacement
- Predatory practices targeting home-owning seniors
- Less than 1% of new housing is low-income
- Fewer landlords accepting Section 8 (tied to gentrification)
- County not working with the City for owner-occupied protections
- Predatory practices against seniors from house flippers.

Program Overview:

Lawrenceville United is an inclusive, resident-driven, non-profit organization that works to improve the quality of life for all Lawrenceville residents. It does this through community development and wellness programs. Lawrenceville United envisions a safe, clean, green, healthy and diverse community where residents work together to shape the neighborhood’s future, while honoring Lawrenceville’s past.

- By many measures, it has become a better place to live. Safest place in Zone 2, especially violent crime, which has decreased 50% in last 5 years. Well below crime rates for the City.
- Lawrenceville has a functioning market, thriving business district, independently owned.
- Improved school performance (Arsenal Elementary and Middle School).
- We see reinvestment. Community gardens, dog park. Housing market has priced out many people. It’s a cautionary tale for other neighborhoods.
- Displacement – has been affected the neighborhood.
  - Lost ½ of Section 8 vouchers – 120 low income families
  - 300 Somali Bantu population now in Northview heights.
  - 1/3 of black population.
  - That affects renters a lot. It affects homeowners.
- We’re seeing predatory practices – even for homeowners. Lots of calls from low dealing with senior citizens. Real estate predators are targeting them with fictitious code violations to force them to leave/seal and follow up with low-ball offers. LU tries to help with home repairs.
  - Once case: An older woman on Main Street has a 3-bedroom home. The senior’s son called LU and reported that someone offered his mother $90K cash for her house and said she could stay there (kind of like a reverse mortgage). He said a $100 cash down would get her under agreement. The family got her out of the agreement.
  - It’s a danger for low-income seniors who want to remain in their homes (age in place). He would like to see a greater buffer for long-term owners – currently there is a Homestead Exemption, which only goes so far. The City has the authority to do that, if the County would approve an exemption. Better to be proactive now.
- Neighborhood investment does NOT extend to everybody. Long time residents and populations were ignored by developers.
• Housing production – had 700 units in multi-family housing. Only 9 were affordable. We need additional policies in place. Now host community meeting every time there’s housing or a liquor license. That guides orientation.
• Dave laid out how he thinks reinvestment should lift up all people.
• He advocates policies with EXTREME INTENTIONALITY, in Pittsburgh and other places.
• Investment can harm already marginalized people by pushing people away from transit, jobs, communities where they have strong connections with family, schools.
• Pittsburgh needs to take Fair Housing Act seriously. How does this policy benefit specific target groups? Need to set benchmarks. He was at a meeting with the mayor and economic development folks – Dave was the only one to bring up the gender equity report. Unless we take steps to remediate this.
• Too few resources to produce affordable housing.
• Tax abatements.
  With housing opportunity fund – City needs to be clear about where to spend that money and grow that pot of $$
• Would like to see city-wide Inclusionary zoning and more robust use of the Community Land Trust
• Crease housing with permanent affordability
• Small area fair market rents – to increase payment standards for Section 8. When rents increased in Lawrenceville, there were not accommodations for Section 8 voucher holders.
• What keeps people up at night is the bottom falling out.

New Programs:
None are anticipated. The agency’s mission is broad, so they respond to community issues regarding health and safety in multiple ways.
Barriers:

- Lack of resources for homeownership
- Grant sources so that housing is affordable to buy – that will break generational poverty.
- Most resources are channeled into rental housing
- Red-lining, mortgage and home repair programs are few.
- Credit Repair
- Fought to get $ from Housing Opportunity Fund for home ownership – those resources have dried up. Not enough to transform families.
- Land Trusts are evil – stop them.

Program Overview:

Northside Leadership Conference. Coalition of 15 grassroots community organizations. Each has their own delegates. He serves the entire coalition that covers 1/5 of the City’s population and land mass.

They serve as centralized staff and technical expertise. Can’t all afford a main street manager, event manager, so that those resources are shared. He creates programs and events that his neighborhoods want, such as:

- Real Estate Development – both housing and commercial, new and rehab, a lot of historic preservation
- BD – main streets, small business – site location to coordinated promotion. Starting Mardi-Gras promotion on Saturday for North Side.
- Funded through government contracts, grant sources, most from corporate partners – tax partners. Nine corporations, such as ALCOA pay $50K each, plus AGH pays $75K each per year. They also get fees from real estate deals.
- Public realm improvements. Street trees, parks, bike lanes.
- Workforce development – used to operate employment center. Still have relationship but no longer run a center.
- Public safety – locate security cameras, block watch
- Health & wellness – free helmets
- Policy and practical.
- Have a “Place to Start” table at the Northside Farmer’s Market with different offerings such as meeting with a pharmacist, yoga in the grass, smoking cessation
- Communications and advocacy. Collectively can have impact on Steelers, PennDOT, museums
- Publish Northside chronicle – circulation 8,000
- Needs help for the homebuyer. Principal difficulty is getting that first loan. Real estate investment creates wealth for low-income people.

NO NEW PROGRAMS PLANNED.
Barriers:
- Not enough long-term housing for former victims of sex trafficking
- Not enough short and long-term housing for teens aging out of the Foster Care system
- Transportation to/from areas where affordable housing exits.
- Financial planning and financial literacy

Program Overview:
PAAR is dedicated to assisting victims of sexual abuse and ending sexual violence in our community.
PAAR has provided services to Allegheny County for more than 47 years
Services include:
- Helpline
- Project Traffic Stop
- Counseling and support
- Wellness Workshops:
  - Empowerment-Based Movement
  - Cross-Stitch (Stitch Your Strength)
  - Empowerment-Based Self Defense
  - Knitting – March
  - Trauma-Informed Yoga
  - Art Expression
  - Dancing Your Emotions

One of the needs that they see especially with victims of human trafficking is housing. It typically takes one-to-two years for victims to get on their feet, save money for a down payment, utilities. Clients surviving trauma may need years to re-orient their lives to live on their own.

Housing for a few months is only emergency housing.

The other large need is housing for youth aging out of foster care with limited access to housing. Typically, they have nothing, are working on GED and unemployed or underemployed.

The main office is in Southside and recently opened a satellite office in Braddock and see clients out of some UPMC family practice centers around the city. They see clients in Bloomfield, Lawrenceville, Tarentum and Hampton. They provide services throughout Allegheny County and need housing everywhere. In some areas where they find affordable housing, there is little or no public transportation, which is another barrier.
Barriers:

- Missing documents, SS cards/other IDs
- Very low income/no income/no cash assistance due to fines
- Families can’t get a job without childcare, need cash assistance
- Criminal charges prevent job placement
- Bad credit/prior evictions.
- Insufficient time in transitional housing.
- People don’t cooperate sometimes.
- Must work non-traditional hours outside of transit hours/childcare center hours.
- County housing programs

Program Overview:

- Family caring center shelter for families who are facing housing instability. Referred through the County. Multi-faceted facility-based programs for 2 to (8 or 9).
- Work on Housing First Model – whole program is to get into housing. In an emergency
- One thing difficult is that for families it’s difficult. Families will bounce.

- At capacity most of the time.
- 17 rooms with 2 beds each.
- Ordinarily have 10-12 families at any one time.
- House People need time for growth and healing.
- Can’t have any program that’s one size fits all. Housing first is critical – jobs, mental health, learning just isn’t happening.
- County housing programs are hard to access – often takes months.
- Stay weeks and months for housing Typically 3-5 months.

Additional Notes:

- County uses definition of “on the street,” which means families couch-surfing are not eligible. She tells clients to call the County Allegheny Links Line EVERY DAY and tell them you are on the STREET.
- Now seeing families that have been homeless for years, which used to be rare.
- Low income apartments were demolished and replaced with 1/3 the capacity. Those former residents further out of the city. No transit, no childcare.
- More likely $7.50/hour jobs, not even $10/hr. or $12/hour
- # of families with two incomes would be 10-20%. Most are single-parent families.
- Currently have at least two families that have criminal charges so no income.
- When they are at a traffic stop, there are always at least four charges. Emissions, w/o a license, no insurance, etc. etc.
- Poor people get public defenders that encourage them to plead guilty.
• Few shelters for family: Woman Space in uptown, Family Promise in Crafton and Shelter in Natrona Heights.
• Their programs try to have mandatory meetings to help people with skills, but people don’t attend.
• Recently had two moms with 4 children each. Very young mothers.
• Most clients have medical assistance – 95%.
• Few mental health services.
• The County had a program called, “How to be an Awesome Shelter,” but they don’t want to overly awesome – just helpful.

**Planned/Additional Programs:**

No new planning.
Proof of Publication of Notice in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Under Act No 587, Approved May 16, 1929, PL 1784, as last amended by Act No 409 of September 29, 1951

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss. K. Fiaherty, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pittsburgh, County and Commonwealth aforesaid, was established in 1939 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegram and The Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegram was established in 1960 and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette was established in 1927 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Gazette established in 1786 and the Pittsburgh Post, established in 1842, since which date the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has been regularly issued in said County and that a copy of said printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette a newspaper of general circulation on the following dates, viz:

25 of October, 2019

Affiant further deposes that he/she is an agent for the PG Publishing Company, a corporation and publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, that, as such agent, affiant is duly authorized to verify the foregoing statement under oath, that affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the afore said notice or publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

COPY OF NOTICE OR PUBLICATION

To PG Publishing Company

Total $201.60

Publisher's Receipt for Advertising Costs

By, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation, of the aforesaid advertising and publication costs and certifies that the same have been fully paid.

PG Publishing Company, a Corporation, Publisher of Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Newspaper of General Circulation

By

[Signature]

Attorney For
No. Term.

Proof of Publication of Notice in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Under Act No 587, Approved May 16, 1929, PL 1784, as last amended by Act No 409 of September 29, 1951

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss, K. Flaherty, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pittsburgh, County and Commonwealth aforesaid, was established in 1993 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph and The Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph was established in 1960 and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette was established in 1927 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Gazette established in 1786 and the Pittsburgh Post, established in 1842, since which date the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has been regularly issued in said County and that a copy of said printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette a newspaper of general circulation on the following dates, viz:

01 of November, 2019
Affiant further deposes that he/she is an agent for the PG Publishing Company, a corporation and publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, that, as such agent, affiant is duly authorized to verify the foregoing statement under oath, that affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the afore said notice or publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

COPY OF NOTICE OR PUBLICATION

AVISO DE AUDIENCIAS RELACIONADAS CON NECESIDADES PÚBLICAS CIUDAD DE PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA PLAN CONSOLIDADO PARA LOS AÑOS FISCALES 2020-2021 Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN ANUAL PARA ESTE AÑO FISCAL 2020
Por la presente, se notifica que la Ciudad de Pittsburgh prepara actualmente su Plan consolidado quinquenal para los años fiscales 2020-2021 y el Plan de acción anual para el año fiscal 2020 (del 1 de abril de 2020 al 31 de marzo de 2021). La Ciudad solicitará los siguientes fondos federales: programa de Subvenciones para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Community Development Block Grant, CDBG; Asignaciones para la Inversión en Vivienda (Home Investment Partnership, HOME), programa de Subvenciones para Soluciones de Emergencia (Emergency Solution Grants, ESF) y programa de Oportunidades de Vivienda para Personas con SDA (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, HOPWA). 

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Notary Seal
Elizabeth R. Chmura, Notary Public
Allegheny County
My commission expires February 8, 2022
Commission number 1326781

STATEMENT OF ADVERTISING COSTS
City of Pittsburgh Planning Dept
200 Ross St., 2nd Fl.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

To PG Publishing Company

Total $254.10

Publisher's Receipt for Advertising Costs
PG Publishing Company, a Corporation, Publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Newspaper of General Circulation, hereby acknowledges receipt of the aforementioned advertising and publication costs and certifies that the same have been fully paid.

2201 SWCLINTON Avenue
Phone 412-359-0890
I hereby certify that the original Proof of Publication and receipt for the Advertising costs in the subject matter of

Attorney For
La noticia que se presenta en el documento es sobre la situación actual de la ciudad y la necesidad de continuar con los programas de ayuda para los ciudadanos que están afectados por las dificultades económicas y sociales. Se menciona que se están realizando esfuerzos para mejorar la situación y que se están tomando medidas para asegurar que los programas de ayuda sean eficaces y sean utilizados de manera justa. La noticia es importante para los ciudadanos y para los funcionarios del gobierno local, quienes están trabajando para mejorar la calidad de vida de los residentes de la ciudad.
PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE IN THE
NEW PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
Under Act No. 587, Approved May 16, 1929, P.L. 1784

State of Pennsylvania
County of Allegheny

Stephan A. Broodus
Name
Assistant to the Publisher
Title

of the New Pittsburgh
Courier Publishing Company, a corporation of the County and State aforesaid being duly sworn, deposes and says that the New
Pittsburgh Courier is a newspaper printed a week at 315 East Carson Street, City of Pittsburgh, County and State aforesaid,
which was established in the year 1965, since which date said newspaper has been regularly issued in said county, and that a copy of
the printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of
the said twice weekly newspaper on the following dates: viz.

FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021 CONSOLIDATION PLAN

29th day of October 2019

Affiant further deposes the hereto is an officer duly authorized by the New Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, a corporation,
publisher of the New Pittsburgh Courier: a newspaper published twice weekly, to verify the foregoing statement under oath and also
declares that the affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice or publication, and that all allegations in the
foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

Copy of notice or publication:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC NEEDS HEARINGS
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
FISCAL YEARS 2020-2021 CONSOLIDATED PLAN and
FISCAL YEAR 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Notice is hereby given that the City of Pittsburgh is currently preparing its
FY 2020-2021 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action
Plan (April 1, 2020-March 31, 2021). The City will apply for the following
Federal funds: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home
Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) from the U.S. De-
partment of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In accordance with 24 CFR Part 51, et. al., and the City's Citizen Partic-
ipation Plan, the City intends to conduct several public needs hearings.

The purpose of the public hearings is to obtain the views and comments
of individuals and organizations relative to housing and community devel-
opment and fair housing needs that may be addressed by CDBG, HOME,
ESG, and HOPWA funds during the next year.

The City will hold public needs hearings at the times and locations noted
below. The hearings are being held at various locations to provide all City
residents with ample opportunity to attend and comment. Interested per-
sons only need to attend one of the public hearings at the most convenient
location.

Community College of Allegheny County (CCAC)
Foerster Student Service Center Auditorium and Lobby, 800 Ridge Avenue,
Pgh., PA 15212
Tuesday, November 12, 2019 6:00 PM

Sheraden Senior Center
220 Sherwood Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15204
Wednesday, November 13, 2019 6:00 PM

Civic Building
First Floor Conference Room, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Thursday, November 14, 2019 6:00 PM

Kingsley Association Community Room
6425 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15208
Tuesday, November 12, 2019 6:00 PM

New Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, a corporation,
publisher of the New Pittsburgh Courier, a newspaper published
twice weekly, hereby acknowledges receipt of the aforesaid
advertising and publication of same.
Tuesday, November 13, 2018 6:00 PM
Carnegie Library-Carrick
Meeting Room
1801 Brownsville Road; Pittsburgh, PA 15210
Wednesday, November 14, 2018 6:00 PM

All locations are accessible to the handicapped. Persons requiring special accommodations can make arrangements by contacting Ms. Elizabeth Daniels-Totten, CBGB Program Supervisor, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. The phone number is (412) 255-0740, email is Elizabeth.Daniels-Totten@Pittsburghpa.gov, fax number is (412) 255-0741, and the TDD number is 711.

The purpose of these public hearings is to:

1. Obtain the views and comments of individuals and organizations concerning the City's housing and community development needs. The information gathered will be used in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan submission for the FY2020 Program Year.

2. Review the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HIP), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Programs and provide an opportunity for public comment on program performance.

3. Summarize the Consolidated Plan process and obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and others interested in the housing and community development needs of the City.

4. Obtain the views and comments of individuals and organizations concerning fair housing barriers and impediments to fair housing choice in the City.

Based on last year's funding, the City of Pittsburgh anticipates it will be notified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that it is eligible to receive the following entitlement grants in the following approximate amounts: $13,500,000 for CDBG; $30,000,000 for HOME; $1,000,000 for ESG; and $1,000,000 for HOPWA in FY2020. These funding levels are contingent upon the final approval of the Federal Budget for FY2020 by Congress. The City does not anticipate receipt of its funding allocation until the Spring of 2020. In order to receive these funds, the City of Pittsburgh must prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan and a One Year Annual Action Plan for the use of Federal funds.

In addition, the City provides bilingual services to the Hispanic community. For assistance, please call (412) 255-0740, or email Elizabeth.Daniels-Totten@Pittsburghpa.gov from 9 AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday at least three (3) business days prior to the meeting time and date most convenient to request these services. Food will be provided at the meetings and child care may be available.

Please call (412) 255-0740, or email Elizabeth.Daniels-Totten@Pittsburghpa.gov to confirm availability.

Written comments may be mailed to the City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget (OMB/C) Community Development Division, attention Elizabeth Daniels-Totten, CBGB Program Supervisor, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, or, emailed to Elizabeth.Daniels-Totten@Pittsburghpa.gov.

Whitney Finnmstron
Senior Manager City of Pittsburgh
Office of Management and Budget
**Federal Funding Defined**

/ˈfed(ə)rəl/ /ˈfəndiNG/ /dəˈfɪnd/

The City of Pittsburgh receives federal money from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for these programs that promote local community development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CDBG</strong></th>
<th><strong>HOME</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com·mu·ni·ty de·vel·op·ment block grant /kəˈmyʊnətɪ dəˈveləpmənt ˈblæk ˈɡrænt/</td>
<td>home in·vest·ment part·ner·ship /hōm ˈɪnˌves(t)ˈmənt ˈpɑrtnəˌSHip/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds local community development activities, like affordable housing, anti-poverty programs and infrastructure development.</td>
<td>Funding for government and non-profit partners to create, renovate and maintaining affordable housing for low-income households.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HOPWA</strong></th>
<th><strong>ESG</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hous·ing/ op·por·tu·ni·ties for persons with AIDS /ˈhouziŋ/ ˈəpər(t)ˈʊnətiz/</td>
<td>e·mer·gen·cy so·lu·tions grant /əˈmərjənsə/ ˌsələˈʃən(ə)z/ ˈɡrænt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding provided to address housing needs for low-income persons who are living with HIV/AIDS and their families.</td>
<td>Funds to help people in emergency or transitional shelters to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after a housing crisis or homelessness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Help us define your community’s priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Help us define your community's priorities.

Tell us about fair housing issues in your community.

Join the Community Development Division to tell the City of Pittsburgh what your HUD spending priorities are for 2020 and in the 5-year 2020-2024 spending plan:

We Need YOUR Input!

Refreshments will be provided at events.

Can’t make any of these events? Complete our survey online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Free childcare is available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710

Free interpretive services available upon request by contacting community.development@pittsburghpa.gov or 412-255-0710
HUD Funding Public Hearings

- Tuesday - CCAC, North Side
- Wednesday - Sheraden Senior Center
- Thursday - 200 Ross St., Downtown
- Next Tuesday - Kingsley Association
- Next Wednesday - CLP Carrick Branch

All hearings at 6:00 PM
Online survey at KDKA.com/Links
City of Pittsburgh
Office of Management and Budget-Community Development

PUBLIC NEEDS HEARING:
• COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
• HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM
• EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT
• HOPWA
• ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)

NOVEMBER 12, 2019

Agenda
• Review the City’s federally funded programs
• Provide an overview of Consolidated Plan process
• Provide an overview on Fair Housing
• Listen to you to understand the needs in the City.

Background
• The City receives an annual allocation of federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
• Funded activities align to the City’s goal of creating a livable and sustainable community.
• These funds are used to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and affordable housing.

Entitlement Grants
• The City receives four entitlement grants: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Programs
• Funded activities align with the City’s goal of creating a livable and sustainable community.
• These funds are used to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and affordable housing.

Consolidated Planning Process
Every 5 years the City must complete a Consolidated Plan to set priorities for the use of CDBG funds;
Every year the City prepares an Action Plan to describe to the public (and HUD) how it intends to spend its annual allocation. The projects in the Action Plan can be divided into three categories.
• Projects subgranted to organizations;
• Projects delivered by the City; and
• Administration expenses for oversight of the program.
Citizen Participation Activities

- Community and Neighborhood Meetings
- Social Media: Newspapers, Facebook, Twitter
- Consultation with Service Organizations and Agencies
- Online Surveys
- City Council Input

CDBG National Objectives

Beginning in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1,209 general units of local government and States.

CDBG is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of community development needs.

The objectives of the CDBG program are to:

- Maintain decent housing;
- Provide residents with a suitable living environment; and
- Expand economic opportunities.

Each CDBG Activity must meet one of the 3 National Objectives

- Benefit Low and Moderate Income (LMI) Persons
- Prevent or Eliminate Blight
- Meet an Urgent Need

Eligible Uses of CDBG Funds

CDBG funds may be used for, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of real property
- Disposition of real property
- Public facilities and improvements
- Infrastructure improvements
- Public services
- Housing and fair housing services
- Construction of improvements related to housing
- Rehabilitation and preservation activities
- Homeownership assistance
- Facilitation of economic development
- Planning and Program administration

Ineligible Uses of CDBG Funds

Generally, the following types of activities are ineligible:

- Buildings, or portions thereof, used for the general conduct of government.
- General government expenses.
- Political activities.
- Purchase of construction equipment.
- Purchase of equipment, fixtures, motor vehicles, furnishings or other personal property that is not an integral structural fixture (specific exceptions exist—contact program administrator with questions).
- Income payments to individuals for housing or any other purpose.
- Services, activities or improvements to facilities which do not serve primarily low income persons and households.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Housing Programs – provide safe and decent housing for low and moderate income households.

- Rental Housing
- Owner-Occupied Housing
- Homebuyer Assistance
- Rehabilitation
- New Construction
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

- Strictly limited to serving homeless persons or those in jeopardy of homelessness.
- Funds are awarded to the City of Pittsburgh using a formula.
- The adoption of the 2011 HEARTH Act dramatically revised the eligible uses of ESG funds.

ESG Eligible Activities

Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention Assistance
- Tenant-based Rental Assistance for homeless individuals or persons at imminent risk of homelessness

Street Outreach
- Engagement
- Case Management
- Emergency Health Services
- Emergency Mental Health Services
- Transportation
- Services to Special Populations

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS program is the only federal program dedicated solely to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The program offers:

- Short-term rental assistance
- Mortgage and utility assistance
- Long-term tenant-based rental assistance
- Permanent housing facilities
- Essential referral services for people living with HIV/AIDS

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)

An AI is an assessment of a state or a unit of local government’s laws, ordinances, statutes, and administrative policies as well as local conditions that affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing.

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions that have this effect.

- What do you know about fair housing?
- Have you or someone you know experienced any housing discrimination?

Commission on Human Relations
412-255-2600
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2464
FAX: 412-255-2288
human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov https://pittsburghpa.gov/chr/chr-forms

Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan/AI Anticipated Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing Community Outreach</td>
<td>October 2019-November 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan</td>
<td>December 2019-February 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-day citizen comment period and public hearing</td>
<td>March-April 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Council approval of Action Plan</td>
<td>Late Spring/Early Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission to HUD</td>
<td>Early Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD review and approval</td>
<td>Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Year Begins</td>
<td>April 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share What’s on Your Wish list and Help Identify:

- What does Pittsburgh need to be a better place to live, work, and play?
  - Housing Needs
  - Economic Development Needs
  - Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
  - Homelessness Needs
  - Community Development and Public Service Needs
- What are the needs in your neighborhood?
Please Complete the Online Survey

Survey link: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Questions/Feedback?

Contact us via email at communitydevelopment@pittsburghpa.gov

Or contact us at the following phone numbers:

Whitney Finnstrom:
(412) 255-2211

Elizabeth Daniels-Totten:
(412) 255-0740
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molly Onuffer</td>
<td>City - Mayor's Office</td>
<td>412-255-2644</td>
<td><a href="mailto:molly.onuffer@pgh.pa.gov">molly.onuffer@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City - Office of Budget</td>
<td>412-255-2740</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.danielstotten@pgh.pa.gov">elizabeth.danielstotten@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D'Alimonte</td>
<td>Office of Special Events</td>
<td>412-255-2052</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon.dalimonte@pgh.pa.gov">brandon.dalimonte@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Lambe</td>
<td>City Council PA</td>
<td>412-295-2322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:william.lambe@pgh.pa.gov">william.lambe@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy Levere</td>
<td>City Channel Arts</td>
<td>412-742-2377</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joy.levere@pgh.pa.gov">joy.levere@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Fisher</td>
<td>City Channel Arts</td>
<td>412-855-4130</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexander.fisher@pgh.pa.gov">alexander.fisher@pgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debra W. Koop</td>
<td>City Channel Arts</td>
<td>412-344-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deb@kx412.com">deb@kx412.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Cheussard</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin@urbancedesignventures.com">kevin@urbancedesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania –
FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and
FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
North Neighborhood Meeting – CCAC Foerster Student Center
Tuesday, November 12, 2019 - 6:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAVID HUTCHINSON</td>
<td>P6H OMB</td>
<td>412.255.2640</td>
<td><a href="mailto:DAVID.HUTCHINSON@PITT.EDU">DAVID.HUTCHINSON@PITT.EDU</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finstrom</td>
<td></td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td>Whitney.Finstrom@PittsburghPa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Karl@urbandezjventures.com">Karl@urbandezjventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>City OMB</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-4773</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Molly.onufer@pittsburghpa.gov">Molly.onufer@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molly Onufer</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov">Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finstrom</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-2052</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Brandon.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov">Brandon.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D’Alimonte</td>
<td>City/Office of Special Events</td>
<td>412-255-4722</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bill.camar@pittsburghpa.gov">Bill.camar@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy Leiviere</td>
<td>City Channel Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-4310</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Deborah.Knox@urbandesignventures.com">Deborah.Knox@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Fisher</td>
<td>City Channel Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deb@knox412.com">deb@knox412.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>UDV/Deborah Knox</td>
<td>412-255-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Karl@urbandesignventures.com">Karl@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Chassard</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td>412-255-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Karl@urbandesignventures.com">Karl@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

No residents attended – no comments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Freiss</td>
<td>Oakwood Civic</td>
<td><a href="mailto:harley.baleno.54@hotmail.com">harley.baleno.54@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>412-355-8963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken Allmending</td>
<td>Office of Special Events</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ken.allmending@gmail.com">ken.allmending@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>412-271-9972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branach</td>
<td>City Council</td>
<td><a href="mailto:citycouncil@pghpa.gov">citycouncil@pghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-271-9972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi Currie</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bi.currie@pghpa.gov">bi.currie@pghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-271-9972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.daniels-totten@pghpa.gov">elizabeth.daniels-totten@pghpa.gov</a></td>
<td>412-271-9972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania –
FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and
FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
West Neighborhood Meeting – Sheraden HAL (Senior) Center
Wednesday, November 13, 2019 - 6:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haglund</td>
<td>Urban Design Venture</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Karl@urban-design-ventures.com">Karl@urban-design-ventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Freis</td>
<td>Oakwood Civic Assn / Project Manager at Sheraden HAL 412-916-8296 <a href="mailto:Harleybabe542@hotmail.com">Harleybabe542@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janice Bockti</td>
<td>Esplen Resident 412-771-7476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresa Kail-Smith</td>
<td>City Councilperson 412-255-8963 <a href="mailto:Theresa.kailsmith@pittsburghpa.gov">Theresa.kailsmith@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Camar</td>
<td>City Channel – Pittsburgh 412-295-2322 <a href="mailto:William.camar@pittsburghpa.gov">William.camar@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh 412-255-0740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Chausnard</td>
<td>UDV <a href="mailto:kevin@urbandesignventures.com">kevin@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>UDV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D’Alimonte</td>
<td>City Special Events <a href="mailto:Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov">Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haglund</td>
<td>UDV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finstrom</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh 412-255-2211 <a href="mailto:Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov">Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

- Funds for demolition of blighted properties
- Pest control
- Help single parents purchase a home
- Section 8 voucher holders get down payment assistance
- Improve transportation because Port Authority is reducing routes.
- Curbs cuts are not ADA compliant.
- Sidewalks need improvements – very uneven.
- Street signage is missing in parts of neighborhood
- Medical clinic – not in neighborhoods. Closest is in McKees Rocks.
- Transportation other than buses does not exist. Only 2 vans for 13 senior centers in Allegheny County.
- Need for after school programs
- Place for kids to go for recreation
- No kids’ summer programs
- Need more funding for senior programs.
- Streets flood – poor/old infrastructure
- Few community events – need positive programs.

Discussion

- Church burned down that was a hub for senior programs and will not be re-built.
- Joey Porter (former Steeler) just purchased a building for kid’s programs but won’t be ready for a few years. Exact programming unknown.
- Unfair treatment by landlords
Senior center feeds lunch to seniors, and dinner to kids. Kids dinner is cheese sticks and baked beans with chocolate milk.

Theresa Kail-Smith described new (or returning program) legislation, co-sponsored with Mayor Peduto, called Clean Sweep. It will be supported by the Land Bank. She needs more definite information than just “blighted” or “ready for repairs.”

Janice stated that Oregon Street in Esplen has condemned properties. Complaints were made to Theresa Kali-Smith’s office, 311 for over 9 years. Landlord lives in NY and just pays fines. Buildings have been condemned, but nothing happens. Councilwoman Smith attended and told the complainant to call her office and talk to Kim. She and the Mayor just introduced legislation to restore program to help with blighted properties.

Pat asked about how much money goes to Sheraden? Esplen? No answer. Whitney explained that demolition is prioritized by urgent needs - based on safety issues.

City has an allocation every year for demolitions.

Janice reports that City put Condemned signs on condemned buildings 3 years ago, but nothing has been done. Keeps turning into 3-1-1. Owner is protected.

Sheraden has stronger community group than Esplen - Janice is on their council.

Pat - will funding help single parents purchase own home? URA has first time homebuyers’ program. The URA Trust Fund provides $2.1 million in funding.

Janice asked about help for folks on Section 8.

Whitney - Senior services are a big part of CDBG funds.

Most of neighborhood is Black. They feel they don’t get fair treatment.

Janice problems with lazy parenting. Esplen doesn’t have anything after school. Langley had boxing.

Regarding infrastructure, all pipes are ancient. On Bourbon Street, sewers overflow in rain.

Street signs missing or heavy trucks get stuck on narrow streets. Police and fire zone 6 are great.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Contino</td>
<td>Neighborhood Allies</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chelsea@neighborhoodallies.org">Chelsea@neighborhoodallies.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbi M. M. Vogel</td>
<td>ALEPH INST.</td>
<td>412-421-0111 X101</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RabbiVogel2@alephine.org">RabbiVogel2@alephine.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td>CLM @ CITY OF BRIDGES CLT. ORG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassandra M. Law</td>
<td>Service Care Network</td>
<td>412-282-6996</td>
<td>ESRCARE @ SERVICE CARE Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Pascale</td>
<td>City of Bridges CLT</td>
<td>412-621-1811</td>
<td>JuliaCITY OF BRIDGES CLT. ORG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>P4T OMB</td>
<td>412-255-2640</td>
<td><a href="mailto:David.Hutchinson@pittsburghpa.gov">David.Hutchinson@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Thompson</td>
<td>Northwest Coalition for Fair Housing</td>
<td>412-511-0520</td>
<td><a href="mailto:WillNCFHC@gmail.com">WillNCFHC@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molly Onufre</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>412-355-4773</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Molly.Onufre@pittsburghpa.gov">Molly.Onufre@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finnstrom</td>
<td>CLMP-CO</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Whitney.Finnstrom@clmp.co">Whitney.Finnstrom@clmp.co</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email/Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Contino</td>
<td>Neighborhood Allies</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chelsea@neighborhoodallies.org">chelsea@neighborhoodallies.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbi M. M. Vogel</td>
<td>Aleph Institute</td>
<td>412-421-0111 X 101 <a href="mailto:rabbivogel@alephne.org">rabbivogel@alephne.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassandra M. Law</td>
<td>Senior Care Network</td>
<td>412-826-6196 <a href="mailto:Claw@srcare.org">Claw@srcare.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Pascale</td>
<td>City of Bridges CLT</td>
<td>412-621-1811 <a href="mailto:julia@cityofbridgesclt.org">julia@cityofbridgesclt.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Thompkins</td>
<td>Northside Coalition for Fair Housing</td>
<td>412-521-5527 <a href="mailto:willncfinc@gmail.com">willncfinc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>City OMB</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-4773 <a href="mailto:Molly.onufer@pittsburghpa.gov">Molly.onufer@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molly Onufer</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>412-255-2211 <a href="mailto:Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov">Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finnstrom</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

The City staff conducted this Public Hearing and provide an overview of the plans. No comments were received.

THERE WERE 87 VIEWS OF THE FACEBOOK LIVE STREAM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remy Davison</td>
<td>PublicSource</td>
<td>803-423-9562</td>
<td><a href="mailto:remy@publicsource.org">remy@publicsource.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Anne Tippett</td>
<td>Lincoln-Lemington</td>
<td>412-352-5117</td>
<td><a href="mailto:trilliumzhealey@yahoo.com">trilliumzhealey@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARY TURNER</td>
<td>LECC Group</td>
<td>412-661-1755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Penman</td>
<td>Renters Right Choice</td>
<td>412-475-5086</td>
<td><a href="mailto:benjamin.p.236@gmail.com">benjamin.p.236@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay Perry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:garyperryx@gmail.com">garyperryx@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCIA BANDES</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>412-295-3218</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbandes@gmail.com">mbandes@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Chaussoi</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-461-648</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevcaum@urbanDESIGNventures.com">kevcaum@urbanDESIGNventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Kutz</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures</td>
<td>412-344-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dc6@knx.c12.com">dc6@knx.c12.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Fowler</td>
<td>Larimer Census Group</td>
<td>(412) 362-8342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equilla Brown</td>
<td>Larimer group</td>
<td>412-362-8340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Lane</td>
<td>Larimer Community Watch</td>
<td>412-363-0721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosita Williams</td>
<td>Larimer Community Watch</td>
<td>412-661-933</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Turner</td>
<td>LCC</td>
<td>412-661-1382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Halford</td>
<td>Urban Design Venture</td>
<td>(412) 461-6910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolen</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>SUD 626108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Nitchman</td>
<td>PBC OMB</td>
<td>412.255.2640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania –
FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and
FY 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
East Neighborhood Meeting – Kingsley Association
Tuesday, November 19, 2019 - 6:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jackson</td>
<td>Larimer Community</td>
<td>412-689-6225</td>
<td><a href="mailto:donnaj52@gmail.com">donnaj52@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remy Davison</td>
<td>Public Source</td>
<td>203-423-9562</td>
<td><a href="mailto:remy@publicsource.org">remy@publicsource.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Fuller</td>
<td>Lincoln Lemington Resident</td>
<td>412-352-5117</td>
<td><a href="mailto:trilliumzheal@yahoo.com">trilliumzheal@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JoAnne Tippett</td>
<td>Lincoln-Lemington Community Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-661-1383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Turner</td>
<td>Lincoln-Lemington Community Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-661-1383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Benson</td>
<td>Renter’s Right/Choice Voucher</td>
<td>412-475-5086</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bensonp236@gmail.com">Bensonp236@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Pardy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gary0pardy@gmail.com">Gary0pardy@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcia Bandes</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>412-295-8218</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbandes@gmail.com">mbandes@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Fowler</td>
<td>Larimer Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-362-8342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equilla Brown</td>
<td>Larimer Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-362-8342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Lane</td>
<td>Larimer Community Watch</td>
<td>412-363-0721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosia Williams</td>
<td>Larimer Community Watch</td>
<td>412-661-9133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Turner</td>
<td>Larimer Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-661-1383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jackson</td>
<td>Larimer Consensus Group</td>
<td>412-689-622(412-689-6222(last number missing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>412-689-6222</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Donnamj52@gmail.com">Donnamj52@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Rolon</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-2640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>Pgh OMB</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin@urbandesignventures.com">kevin@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Chaussard</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin@urbandesignventures.com">kevin@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:kevin@urbandesignventures.com">kevin@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D’Alimonte</td>
<td>City Special Events</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov">Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walt Haglund</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov">Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finstrom</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov">Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

- Choice voucher has a term and expires. If you don’t have a job, no housing is available.
- City Resources are underfunded and unable to work on blighted property. Need outreach to landlords – tried to access the ESG Program without success.
- In 48 years, Larimer got NO funds until the $30M in Choice Neighborhoods Grants.
- Not enough affordable senior housing.
- Senior housing is often full.
- Slum landlords are a problem.
- Landlords ask for assistance. They need help too, sometimes for renovations.
- Trying to establish a shelter location for a natural disaster with a communication network.
- Over 700 vacant lots in Larimer – many owned by URA. Trying to advocate to have URA tend the lots.
- Had income insecurity. Landlords wanted 6 months’ rent in advance.
- A task force on blighted properties would be helpful.
- Educating people on funding streams would be helpful.
- Credit score is a barrier - minimum of 680-700 required.
Urban Design Ventures – City of Pittsburgh  
November 19, 2019, Kingsley Association – East Neighborhood Meeting  
Community Meeting Notes  
6pm – 7pm  
Started 6:09 pm / Ended 7:45pm

- City hasn't invested in any sidewalks at all.  
- Roadwork is horrendous. Not properly done – merely patched.  
- Why is City infrastructure so poor? There are improvements but there is red lining. (discrimination)  
- Are there resources for people who will make improvements themselves? Say mold/mildew will City reimburse people? Maybe through URA.  
- URA developers aren't helping residents.

Discussion

- Whitney/OMB went through the slideshow. Home funds have been dropping. As needs grow, funding decreases. There will be more public input meetings in March-April 2020. Larimer recently had a Comprehensive Plan and wants to align the City's CDBG goals with the Larimer Plan.

- Pamela Benson: Woman lives in Bedford/Hill District and has a Choice Voucher, but she can't get in - senior woman, disabled. Doesn't seem to be for her. Has been displaced 3 X already. From Lawrenceville to Black Street, to Hill District. Each apartment is worse than the previous one. Lives across from Bedford office and landlord lives in Portland. Is trying to get McCormack Baron to develop the site. It's really blighted. Will be 62 next month. Hoping for senior housing. Choice voucher has a term and expires. If you don't have a job, you can't get housing. Why isn't there availability?

- Betty Lane - from Larimer Community Watch. Asked for an explanation of ESG. One category was to maintain decent housing, which is vague and requires explanation. There needs to be outreach to landlords. Some get no assistance from the City. ESG can help programs. Contact Allegheny Link if people need help. City resources are underfunded and unable to work on blighted property. Need for outreach to landlords – she tried to access the ESG Program without success. In 48 years, Larimer got NO funds until the $30M in CDP.

- There was an in-depth housing market study. Not enough affordable senior housing. Analyzes by race, gender, income level. Funders should set a bar. We aren't reaching it. URA programs. Gentrification has pushed people out.

- Donna Jackson, Larimer Consensus Group - landlords are a problem. Slum landlords. She’s the housing advocate. Landlords ask for assistance. They need help too sometimes for renovations. It’s important to engage them too. They aren't included. Needs specific guidelines. IN Larimar trying to establish a shelter location for a natural disaster with a communication network. It’s very important! Tenants are paying $700-$800/month, but properties are slums.

- Survey questions: One missing program is about vacant lot. They have over 700 vacant lots in Larimer. Trying to advocate to have URA tend the lots. Get transferred around and no resolution. Vacant lots get vermin, debris. The City inspectors that are supposed to come talked about a house vacant for 10 years. Hazard.
• Crawford Square 1 bedrooms are $1200/month. URA developers aren’t helping residents.

• Gary Pardy: Lives in Lincoln-Lemington. Had income insecurity. Landlords wanted 6 months’ rent in advance. Found a house and had non-conventional loans to get it. Maybe something like his process could empower others to find a way to purchase a home. Didn’t look at URA programs. Found roadblocks with 3 vacant lots. Working to negotiate it. A task force on blighted properties would be helpful. Educating people on funding streams would be helpful.

• Credit score is a barrier - they want a minimum of 680-700. City has blocked everything. Being shut out. PHFA programs could be done because they developed Garfield Glen to bring people to homeownership. Then, property taxes increased, and fragile homeowners are failing.

• Woman asks how to prioritize housing? She lives in the Run and they are talking about putting a road through and ruining her neighborhood. What investments have been made? Everyone else got funding some neighborhoods haven’t gotten anything.

• Barbara Fuller from Lincoln-Lemington. She lived in Chicago, Other cities have better streets, sidewalks HC curbs. Why not here? - She was injured on Paulson Avenue, but then was sent to housing court to fix her sidewalks. City hasn’t invested in any sidewalks at all. Roadwork is horrendous. Not properly done with levels - just patch, patch. Why aren’t we doing our infrastructure better? There are improvements but there is red lining. (discrimination)

• For one disabled African American woman trying to buy a house – real estate agent kept challenging her about timely payment of her bills. Also, part of watershed task force. Lots of mold and mildew damage. Why isn’t the city helping to remediate mold and mildew? Why isn’t there an emergency fund for homeowners? URA requires use certain contractors.

• David Huchinson/City: Asset management City of Pittsburgh. Best way to get into the system? He says 3-1-1. Paving has been underfunded. Aware that partial road repairs aren’t a great solution. Whitney/OMB: Sometimes policies lag a few years before they catch up to need. There are some funds for rehab of older homes. People get action when they are persistent. There are efforts to address some of these issues. It’s a slow pivot and continue to be engaged.

• Joanne Tippett: What is included in “Economic development needs?” Can be small business loan, job training, help establish a grocery store.

• What about for people who are willing to do things on their own? Say mold/mildew will City reimburse people? Maybe through URA. Says talk to Council.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joy LeViere</td>
<td>I+P</td>
<td>412-742-2375</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joy.leviere@pittsburghpa.ga">joy.leviere@pittsburghpa.ga</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Camar</td>
<td>I+P</td>
<td>412-285-2322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:william.camar@pittsburghpa.gov">william.camar@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoa Donahue</td>
<td>LCC</td>
<td>412-901-6573</td>
<td>linda.d.carrick@<a href="mailto:ghc@gmail.com">ghc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Moore</td>
<td>Fair Housing Partnership</td>
<td>412-391-2535</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ray@fair.org">ray@fair.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Nordinson</td>
<td>Public OMB</td>
<td>412-255-2640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels</td>
<td>City of Pgh</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scollins@disabilityoptionsnetwork.org">scollins@disabilityoptionsnetwork.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich Collins</td>
<td>Disability Options Network</td>
<td>724-698-1804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Doyle</td>
<td>CARRICK Community Council</td>
<td>(412) 417-2486</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lro54117@gmail.com">lro54117@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Ruggles</td>
<td>MH1 Oliver City-St Clair Community Group</td>
<td>(513) 848-4983</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nruuggles@gmail.com">nruuggles@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td>Know/UDV</td>
<td>(412) 512-9099</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barbra.labbie@gmail.com">barbra.labbie@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures, LLC</td>
<td>412-461-6966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@urbandesignventures.com">brandon@urbandesignventures.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>URBAN DESIGN VENTURER</td>
<td>412-344-3966</td>
<td><a href="mailto:debo@knx412.com">debo@knx412.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D'Alimonte</td>
<td>Special Event</td>
<td>2052</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon.dalimonte@pitt.edu">brandon.dalimonte@pitt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Email Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Haylund</td>
<td>Urban Design Ventures, LLC</td>
<td>(412) 461-6916</td>
<td>Karl.Ehrland@Design Ventures.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Pawlos</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>(412) 537-9191</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kevin.pawlos@pittsburgh.pa.gov">Kevin.pawlos@pittsburgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Rimsteran</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>(412) 255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Whitney@Pittsburgh.pa.gov">Whitney@Pittsburgh.pa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry Miller Brown</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>(412) 952-7440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sbrown@pitt.edu">sbrown@pitt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Williams</td>
<td>Carrick Community Council</td>
<td>412-885-5734</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wms.carol.helene@Gmail.com">wms.carol.helene@Gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evelyn Zimba</td>
<td></td>
<td>412-881-2833</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eves326@live.com">eves326@live.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chawa Zimba</td>
<td></td>
<td>412-884-2833</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ChawaZimba202@Gmail.com">ChawaZimba202@Gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Shahan</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>412-572-5144</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mshahan426@gmail.com">mshahan426@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linda Donahue</td>
<td>Carrick Citizens Council</td>
<td>412-901-6673</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lindad.carrickpgh@gmail.com">Lindad.carrickpgh@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Moore</td>
<td>Fair Housing Partnership</td>
<td>412-391-2535</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ray@FHP.org">ray@FHP.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelagh Collins</td>
<td>Disability Options Network</td>
<td>724-698-1804</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scollins@disabilityoptionsnetwork.org">scollins@disabilityoptionsnetwork.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Doyle</td>
<td>Carrick Citizens Council</td>
<td>412-417-2486</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LR050117@gmail.com">LR050117@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Ruggles</td>
<td>Mt. Oliver City/St. Clair Community Group</td>
<td>513-344-4983</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nruggles@gmail.com">nruggles@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Williams</td>
<td>Carrick Community Council</td>
<td>412-885-5734</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Wms.carol.helene@gmail.com">Wms.carol.helene@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evelyn Zimba</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>412-881-2833</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eves326@live.com">Eves326@live.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chana Zimba</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>412-881-2833</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ChaneZimba@gmail.com">ChaneZimba@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Shahan</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>412-512-5144</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mchahan426@gmail.com">Mchahan426@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy LeViese</td>
<td>Innovation and Planning</td>
<td>412-742-2375</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Joy.leviere@pittsburghpa.gov">Joy.leviere@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Camar</td>
<td>Innovation and Planning</td>
<td>412-275-2322</td>
<td><a href="mailto:William.Camar@pittsburghpa.gov">William.Camar@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hutchinson</td>
<td>Pgh OMB</td>
<td>412-255-2640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels-Totten</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-0740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbra Labbie</td>
<td>UDV/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Wilson</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Knox</td>
<td>UDV/Deborah Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon D’Alimonte</td>
<td>City Special Events</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov">Brando.dalimonte@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Hagland</td>
<td>UDV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Pawlos</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-537-9191</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kevin.pawlos@pittsburghpa.gov">Kevin.pawlos@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Finnstrom</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-255-2211</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov">Whitney.finstrom@pittsburghpa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherry Miller Brown</td>
<td>City of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>412-952-7490</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sbrown@pitt.edu">sbrown@pitt.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights

- Black Pittsburghers face enormous racial inequalities. “There is an exodus from the city”
- Waiting lists for disabled persons in public housing are extremely long (can be ten years!) and in less desirable neighborhoods
- Disabled residents need financial assistance to be able to afford rent.
- Sidewalks are in disrepair and not ADA accessible.
- A neighborhood building inventory would help them immensely
- A $2500 CDBG (or other) grant is insufficient to do much in building renovation.
- Carrick is a food desert
Discussion

- Whitney Finnstrom went through PowerPoint and added that now the City receives about ½ of what was received 10 years ago.

- Raymond Moore, **Fair Housing Partnership** - It is worth repeating that black Pittsburghers face enormous racial inequalities. “There is an exodus from the city,” he said. CDBG must address this need.

- Shayla - **Disability Options Network** - They help disabled find suitable housing and mostly need to look to subsidized housing. Waiting lists are really long (can be ten years!) and in less desirable neighborhoods. Many are on people's couches and don’t have the ability to pay security deposit and first/last month's rent. Even those with cognitive disabilities have lots of paperwork to complete. We need to incentivize landlords and developers to provide affordable housing.

- Shari Miller Brown - **Carrick Community Council** - She has a list of 192 streets in Carrick and an inventory would help them immensely. They have a lot of abandoned homes and halfway houses/3-way houses in Carrick. She’s 6th generation Carrick resident. She is surprised by the number of abandoned homes and how big properties that are former mansions have been sometimes been illegally divided and many have been made into half-way houses. Sidewalks are in disrepair. Funding for such an study/assessment (of the streets) would be helpful. Funding for street improvements has increased Whitney shared. 10,000 residents in Carrick.

- Sidewalks are needed, especially ADA Accessible ones.

- They discussed CDBG grants which have $2,500 maximum. They may raise that minimum since one can’t do much with $2,500.

- David/OMB - Sidewalks are a renewed focus of the City of Pittsburgh Dept of Mobility and Infrastructure - They want to help those with mobility issues and people to age in place. The City has a $17M paving budget (NOT CDBG funds) - They are using CDBG funds to build things and not make repairs.

- City Planning should know about studies done. They are working in Manchester and Larimer now. They especially work in places that they anticipate are going to be the target of new development so that people won’t be displaced as developers come in.

- CDBG funding question - Leveraged funds are NOT a necessary criterion. Might be a good idea because of the decrease in these block grant funds. Other cities do look at leveraged funding.
• Encouraged survey completion at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan. Also hard copies are available here. The Carrick Council reps took all the paper surveys to distribute at their meeting that same week.

• Carrick is a food desert. Laura Doyle added that there is a Shop and Save at the end of Carrick and not another grocery store till Brentwood, 3.5 miles away. She would like to see an Aldi come into the area. They have a couple of Dollar General, but they don’t carry fresh fruits and vegetables just unhealthy processed foods.
PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE IN THE
NEW PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
Under Act No. 587, Approved May 16, 1929, P.L. 1784

Rod Doss
Editor & Publisher

State of Pennsylvania)
County of Allegheny)

Name ........................................... Title .................................. of the New Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, a corporation of the County and State aforesaid being duly sworn, deposes and says that the New Pittsburgh Courier is a newspaper published once a week at 315 East Carson Street, City of Pittsburgh, County and State aforesaid, which was established in the year 1966, since which date said newspaper has been regularly issued in said county, and that a copy of the printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said weekly newspaper on the following dates, viz.:

Notice of Display of Plans and Public Hearing for the FY 2020-2024

On May 20, 2020

Affiant further deposes that the notice is an officer duly authorized by the New Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, a corporation, publisher of the New Pittsburgh Courier, a newspaper published weekly, to verify the foregoing statement under oath and also declares that the attorney is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice or publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

Copy of notice or publication:

NOTICE OF DISPLAY OF PLANS
AND PUBLIC HEARING
FOR THE FY 2020-2024 FIVE
YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN,
FY 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
& ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS
TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE
FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA

Notice is hereby given by the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA that it has prepared a Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, an Annual Action Plan for FY 2020, and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City intends to submit its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan in the amount of $14,229,814 for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds; $2,320,563 in HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds; $1,216,133 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds; and $1,140,292 in HOPWA funds. The FY 2020 Annual Action Plan will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on or before June 30, 2020. These plans will be available for review for a period of 30 days beginning on Friday, May 22, 2020. Written or verbal public comments on these plans will be received until 4:00 p.m. on Monday, June 22, 2020 and should be directed to the City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget, attention: Mr. Whitney Finnstrom, Senior Manager, Community Development Division, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. The phone number is 412-255-2211, fax number is 412-255-2225, and the TDD number is 412-255-2222.

To expedite the disbursement of the City’s FY 2020 funds, via 24 CFR 5110, the CARES Act authorizes HUD to grant waivers to the public notice, public comment, and citizen participation plan requirements found in 24 CFR 91.101(2) and (L), 24 CFR 91.115(2) and (L) and 24 CFR 91.401. In accordance with the City of Pittsburgh’s Citizen Participation Plan and HUD’s regulatory requirement waivers, a virtual public hearing will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 18, 2020 to provide an opportunity for comment on the draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The public hearing virtual/online location will be posted at https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notices. Please check our website at https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/ for more information.

In order to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies and other interested parties, the City of Pittsburgh has placed the Plans on display and online from May 22, 2020 through June 22, 2020 at the City of Pittsburgh’s website (https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/). The City of Pittsburgh’s proposed

Rod Doss, Editor & Publisher

(Name) (Title)

New Pittsburgh Courier, Publishing Company, a corporation:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th
day of May, 2020.

Notary Public

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania — Notary Seal
Allison A. Palm, Notary Public
Allegheny County

Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

Statement of Advertising Costs to:

City of Pittsburgh
Office of Management & Budget
Whitney Finnstrom, Sr. Manager
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

For publishing the notice or advertisement as attached hereto on the above stated dates:

$ 944.46
$ 5.00
$ 949.46

New Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, a corporation, publisher of the New Pittsburgh Courier, a newspaper published weekly; I hereby certify that the foregoing is the original proof of publication and advertising costs in the subject matter of said notice.

(Attachment)

Rod Doss
Editor & Publisher

(Name) (Title)
The City of Pittsburgh Office of Management and Budget Accepting Public Comment on Plans

Community Affairs Staff from Community Affairs · 29 May

The City of Pittsburgh, PA has prepared a Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, an Annual Action Plan for FY 2020, and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City intends to submit its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan in the amount of $14,239,211 for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds; $2,320,553 in HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds; $1,216,133 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds; and $1,140,292 in HOPWA funds.

These plans will be available for review on the City of Pittsburgh's website https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/cd for a period of 30 days beginning on Friday, May 22, 2020. Written or verbal public comments on these plans will be received until 4:00 P.M. on Monday, June 22, 2020 and should be directed to the City of Pittsburgh's Office of Management and Budget, attention Mr. Whitney Finnstrom, Senior Manager, Community Development Division, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. Questions and comments can be directed to community.development@pittsburghpa.gov. The FY 2020 Annual Action Plan will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on or before June 30, 2020.

Also, a virtual public hearing will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 on the Office of Community Affairs Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/ocaph/) to provide an opportunity for comment on the draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. All interested persons, groups, and organizations are encouraged to participate in this virtual public hearing and will be given the opportunity to present oral testimony concerning the proposed plans and use of Federal funds under the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Edited 1 Jun · Posted May 29, 2020 · Subscribers of Community Affairs in General

THANK | 1  REPLY
The City of Pittsburgh, PA, Office of Management and Budget has prepared a Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, an Annual Action Plan for FY 2020 and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. For more information, go to pittsburghpa.gov/omb/cd.👍
The City of Pittsburgh Office of Management and Budget Accepting Public Comment on Plans

Community Affairs Staff from Community Affairs · 29 May

The City of Pittsburgh, PA has prepared a Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, an Annual Action Plan for FY 2020, and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City intends to submit its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan in the amount of $14,239,211 for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds; $2,320,553 in HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds; $1,216,133 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds; and $1,140,292 in HOPWA funds.

These plans will be available for review on the City of Pittsburgh’s website https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/cd for a period of 30 days beginning on Friday, May 22, 2020. Written or verbal public comments on these plans will be received until 4:00 P.M. on Monday, June 22, 2020 and should be directed to the City of Pittsburgh’s Office of Management and Budget, attention Mr. Whitney Finstrom, Senior Manager, Community Development Division, 200 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. Questions and comments can be directed to community.development@pittsburghpa.gov. The FY 2020 Annual Action Plan will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on or before June 30, 2020.

Also, a virtual public hearing will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 on the Office of Community Affairs Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/) to provide an opportunity for comment on the draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. All interested persons, groups, and organizations are encouraged to participate in this virtual public hearing and will be given the opportunity to present oral testimony concerning the proposed plans and use of Federal funds under the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Edited 1 Jun · Posted May 29, 2020 · Subscribers of Community Affairs in General
Hi,

I hope that all is well.

The City is completing its FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, along with the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The documents will go on display starting this Friday, May 22 thru Monday, June 22. The documents will be "on display" on a website.

Also, there will be a final Public Hearing on Thursday, June 16. The link to the virtual site is in the attached Notice.

If you could publicize this information I would greatly appreciate it.

Thanks!

Whitney

Whitney Finnstrom
Senior Manager, Community Development
200 Ross Street, 2nd Floor
(412) 255-2211
whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
Re: Text for the OCA FB Site, Twitter, Next-door

Merenstein, Hersh <herschel.merenstein@pittsburghpa.gov>
Fri 5/29/2020 5:34 PM
To: Finnstrom, Whitney <whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov>
Cc: Friedman, Leah <leah.friedman@pittsburghpa.gov>; Williams, Eric <eric.williams@pittsburghpa.gov>

Thank you, Whitney! We've posted on Twitter, Facebook, and NextDoor.

Have a nice weekend,
Hersh

Hersh Merenstein
Office of Mayor William Peduto
Hersh.merenstein@pittsburghpa.gov

---

From: Finnstrom, Whitney <whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2020 5:23:15 PM
To: Merenstein, Hersh <herschel.merenstein@pittsburghpa.gov>
Cc: Friedman, Leah <leah.friedman@pittsburghpa.gov>; Williams, Eric <eric.williams@pittsburghpa.gov>
Subject: Fw: Text for the OCA FB Site, Twitter, Next-door

Hi Hersh:

Please revise this text as you see fit to make it less "HUD-ese."

---

From: Friedman, Leah <leah.friedman@pittsburghpa.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 29, 2020 3:21 PM
To: Finnstrom, Whitney <whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov>
Subject: Fw: Text for the OCA FB Site, Twitter, Next-door

Leah Friedman
Manager, Office of Community Affairs
City of Pittsburgh
5th Floor, 414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh PA 15219
412-255-4773 (while we are working from home, please leave a detailed message and OCA staff will get back to you)

---

From: Finnstrom, Whitney <whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 22, 2020 4:44 PM
To: Friedman, Leah <leah.friedman@pittsburghpa.gov>; Williams, Eric <eric.williams@pittsburghpa.gov>
Cc: Hutchinson, David <david.hutchinson@pittsburghpa.gov>
Subject: Text for the OCA FB Site, Twitter, Next-door
Hi,

Please find attached a summary of the text for the display of the HUD documents (Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) plus the final public hearing scheduled for June 16 at 5:00 PM.

Thanks and enjoy your weekend.

Whitney

Whitney Finnstrom
Senior Manager, Community Development
200 Ross Street, 2nd Floor
(412) 255-2211
whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov
City of Pittsburgh
Office of Management and Budget-Community Development Division

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING:
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
- HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM
- EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT
- HOPWA
- ANALYSIS OF IMPEDEMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)

JUNE 16, 2020

Agenda
- Welcome
- Whitney Finnstrom, Senior Manager of the Office of Management and Budget-Community Development
- Review the City's federally funded programs
- Provide an overview of Consolidated Plan
- Provide an overview of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)
- Listen to input/comments on the documents.

Please Provide Input!
- You can add your input and comments in the “comments” section of the FB Live page. We will provide responses, if applicable, within the week and post the Q&A at the following site:
- https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-hearing

Background
- The City receives an annual allocation of federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- Funded activities align to the City's goal of creating a livable and sustainable community.
- These funds are used to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and affordable housing.

Entitlement Grants
- The City receives four entitlement grants:
  - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
  - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
  - HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and
  - Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Programs

Consolidated Planning Process
Every 5 years: The City must complete a Consolidated Plan to set priorities for the use of CDBG funds;
Every year: The City prepares an Action Plan to describe to the public (and HUD) how it intends to spend its annual allocation. The projects in the Action Plan can be divided into three categories:
- Projects subgranted to organizations;
- Projects delivered by the City; and
- Administration expenses for oversight of the program.
Overview

- The City of Pittsburgh has prepared a FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan for the period of April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2025.
- Strategic plan for the implementation of the City’s Federal Programs for housing, community and economic development, the homeless population, and persons with HIV/AIDS within the City of Pittsburgh.

Process

- The City of Pittsburgh has prepared this FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan for the period of April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2025. This Five Year Consolidated Plan is a strategic plan for the implementation of the City’s Federal Programs for housing, community and economic development, the homeless population, and persons with HIV/AIDS within the City of Pittsburgh.

Citizen Participation Activities

- Community and Neighborhood Meetings
- Social Media: Newspapers, Facebook, Twitter
- Consultation with Service Organizations and Agencies
- Online Surveys
- City Council Input

Public Outreach and Engagement

The City held five community meetings in the East, West, Central, South, and North sections of the City. The following community meetings were held:

- November 12, 2019 – North – CCAC Foerster Student Center, Auditorium and Lobby Area
- November 13, 2019 – West – Sheraden HAL (Senior) Center
- November 14, 2019 – Central – John P. Robin Civic Building, 200 Ross Street, 1st Floor Conference Room, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- November 19, 2019 – East – Kingsley Association
- November 20, 2019 – South – Carnegie Library

Goal: to provide suggestions for future CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs priorities and activities.

The City as part of the Central Community Meeting/Public Needs Hearing had the meeting streams live on “Facebook Live”.

Surveys

Resident survey form was posted on the City’s website, and at strategic locations, and sent out via “Eventbrite” to agencies and organizations across the City.

- The City received back 224 completed resident surveys
- All of these comments were included in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

Through the citizen participation process, the City uses resident input to develop how the plan will serve the low- and moderate-income population and to achieve the strategies and goals set forth in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.
Summary of Consolidated Plan

The Five Year Consolidated Plan outlines the specific initiatives the City will undertake to address its needs and objectives by promoting:

- Improvements of City infrastructure;
- Rehabilitation and construction of decent, safe, and sanitary housing;
- Affordable housing;
- Homeownership programs;
- A suitable living environment;
- Improvement of public service programs;
- Expansion of economic opportunities;
- Removal of slums and blighting conditions;
- Fair housing; and
- principally benefiting low- and moderate-income persons.

Needs Assessment

The largest housing problem in the City of Pittsburgh is affordability of housing.

- According to the 2012-2016 ACS data, 49.1% of all renter households are cost burdened by 30% or more, and 33.3% of all owner households are cost burdened by 30% or more.
- 0-30% Area Median Income category:
  - African American/Black households had one or more housing problems, with a disproportionate need at 35.8%.
- 30-50% Area Median Income category:
  - African American/Black and Hispanic or Latino households have a disproportionate need at 28.4% and 3% respectively.
  - There are no other racial or ethnic groups with a disproportionate need at other income levels

Housing Market Analysis

There is insufficient housing units to meet the needs of persons whose income is below 50% of AMI.

- There is a need for the development of decent, safe, sound and affordable housing through subsidies and development incentives, such as LIHTC and Federal/State funds.
- There is a need for accessible housing for the disabled, especially persons whose income is below 50% of AMI.
- Housing that is affordable is not often located near public transit routes, close to employment centers, and within walking distance of services. This drives up transportation costs to low-income renters and homeowners.

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)

This analysis focuses on the status and interaction of six fundamental conditions within the City of Pittsburgh:

- The sale or rental of dwellings (public or private);
- The provision of housing brokerage services;
- The provision of financial assistance for dwellings;
- Public policies and actions affecting the approval of sites and other building requirements used in the approval process for the construction of publicly assisted housing;
- The adoption, application, and administration policies concerning community development and housing activities, which affect opportunities of minority household to select housing inside or outside areas of minority concentration;
- Where there is a determination of unlawful segregation or other housing discrimination by a court or a finding of unlawful actions by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in actions of the actor, which could result in the removal of discriminatory condition, including actions creating the expenditure of federal funds available under 24 CFR Part 570.

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choice;
- Any actions, omissions, or decisions that have this effect.
**Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan/AI Anticipated Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing Community Outreach</td>
<td>October 2019-Late January 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan</td>
<td>December 2019 - April 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-day citizen comment period and public hearing</td>
<td>May 22-June 22 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Council approval of Action Plan</td>
<td>Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission to HUD</td>
<td>Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD review and approval</td>
<td>Summer 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Year Begins</td>
<td>April 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions/Feedback?**

Contact us via email at community.development@pittsburghpa.gov

Or contact us at the following email address:

Whitney Finnstrom:
whitney.finnstrom@pittsburghpa.gov

---

Thank you for your participation.

Please provide comments and questions on the FB Live Page.

- We will provide responses, if applicable, within the week and post the Q&A at the following site:

  https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-hearing
VIRTUAL PUBLIC HEARING
SUMMARY MINUTES

FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

When:       June 16, 2020 at 5:00 PM

Meeting Summary – Mr. Whitney Finnstrom opened the meeting. He presented an overview of the Federal funded programs, FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. These plans are based on the City of Pittsburgh receiving an allocation of funds under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

The City of Pittsburgh will receive an allocation of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds. The City will receive the following grant amounts:

- **CDBG Funds** - $14,239,211.00
- **CDBG Program Income** - $3,000,000.00
- **HOME Funds** - $2,320,553.00
- **HOME Program Income** - $400,000.00
- **ESG Funds** - $1,216,133.00
- **HOPWA Funds** - $1,140,292.00

Total:  $22,316,189.00
The City of Pittsburgh proposes to undertake the following activities with the FY 2020 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>City Council - Unspecified Local Option</td>
<td>$540,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Center for Victims - Pittsburgh Mediation Center</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Action Against Rape</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services – Safety</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Community Services – Hunger</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ADA Compliance – Interpretive Services</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ADA Compliance – ADA Transition Plan</td>
<td>$25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Commission on Human Relations - Fair Housing</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Neighborhood Employment Centers</td>
<td>$150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Employment Program</td>
<td>$150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mayor’s Office - Unspecified Local Option</td>
<td>$175,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ramp and Public Sidewalk</td>
<td>$200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>CDBG Administration</td>
<td>$230,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>CDBG Personnel</td>
<td>$1,100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Urban League – Housing Counseling</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Senior Community Program</td>
<td>$750,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Remediation of Condemned Buildings</td>
<td>$2,838,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Park Reconstruction</td>
<td>$1,930,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Play Area Improvements</td>
<td>$150,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>URA Personnel</td>
<td>$500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Larimer Choice Neighborhood</td>
<td>$181,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Equitable Empowerment Program</td>
<td>$240,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Entrepreneur Support</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Neighborhood Initiatives Funds</td>
<td>$515,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>$780,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Workforce for Sale Housing</td>
<td>$900,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Workforce Rental Housing</td>
<td>$900,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Economic Development and Housing (CLRA/HRLF)</td>
<td>$3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Unallocated</td>
<td>$739,211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>HOME Program Administration</td>
<td>$272,055.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>CHDO Operating</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Affordable &amp; Workforce Rental Housing</td>
<td>$1,688,498.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Affordable &amp; Workforce for Sale Housing</td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Rental Housing Development &amp; Improvement Program (RHDIP)</td>
<td>$320,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund (PHCF)</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</td>
<td>$1,216,133.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)</td>
<td>$1,140,292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Finnstrom presented an overview of the Plans schedule.

Mr. Finnstrom notified the audience to submit their questions and the City will provide answers to them. The following questions were received and answered:
Question from the Public: “Hi, I live in the City, Lawrenceville, and love it but the City has failed to address long term public transit needs and this threatens the city’s growth and economic stability. Why won’t the City expand the T system?

Response from the City: The City is only able to assist low/mod projects and activities with CDBG funds. Expanding the T system and/or the City’s public transit is not an eligible project with CDBG funds since it serves more than just low/mod city residents. The transit system is under the Allegheny County Port Authority Transit (PAT). PAT receives Federal and State funds to upgrade and improve the transit system.

Question from the Public: How will the City address rent moratorium ending?

Response from the City: The City is following all of the Federal and Pennsylvania rules concerning the rent moratorium. These rules are governed not at the City level. The City is using its CARES funds to help and financially assist low/mod income City residents through this difficult time.

Question from the Public: Reallocation of police funding.

Response from the City: The City is not proposing to use any Federal funds for any police activity with its FY 2020 CDBG funds.
Consolidated Planning Process

Every 5 years the City must complete a Consolidated Plan to set priorities for the use of CDBG funds;

Every year the City prepares an Action Plan to describe to the public (and HUD) how it intends to spend its annual allocation. The projects in the Action Plan can be divided into three categories.

- Projects subgranted to organizations;
- Projects delivered by the City; and
- Administration expenses for oversight of the program.
Hello All,

My name is Jordan Swartz and I am a Graduate Architect in our fine city of Pittsburgh. The protests we have seen in our city, as well as across America and other parts of the world, are a response to a prolonged dehumanization of a people unwilling to be participants in their own demise. The murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and Ahmaud Arbery may have sparked the most recent calls to stop killing black people, but it is a story as old as this nation. It is often the soft power of the built environment that provides the preconditions for that dehumanization and the subsequent atrocities.

Our obligation to each other, to the built environment, and in solidarity with black lives is to hold all complicit actors in these systems accountable, including all of you as the council-people of our city. In accordance with my values as a design professional and in defense of black lives, we demand the following:

Reallocate Police Funding
We demand that our cities and towns reallocate funds supporting police departments and reinvest in the critical spatial, communal, and cultural needs of disinherited neighborhoods and communities. The design profession must be an actor in the visioning of these spaces.

End CPTED Tactics
We demand a cease to all efforts to implement defensible space and (CPTED) crime prevention through environmental design tactics. These efforts often criminalize blackness under the guise of safety, and the breach of these efforts promotes unwarranted interaction with the police.

Emphasis on CPTED tactics centers crime prevention as opposed to community power. Any tactic that amplifies the suspicion and designs to remove unwanted actions will ultimately focus on black people. Community safety is paramount, but when the design profession is guided by overt and covert racism, we have to dismantle the tools that sustain that oppression.

End design of prisons and police stations.
We demand we cease our support of the carceral state through the design of prisons, jails, and police stations. All of these spaces inflict harm and extraction on black bodies far beyond that of other communities.

I urge you to commit to these demands to assure a just future for the Black Lives of Pittsburgh!

Click this link to sign and commit.

Thank you,
Jordan Swartz
SURVEYS
The City of Pittsburgh is conducting a survey to identify residents’ needs in the community and fair housing concerns, such as acts of discrimination or barriers that might limit the housing choices of families and individuals. This survey will help the City prepare its Five Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Please take a few minutes and complete this confidential questionnaire. When completed, please return the survey to the OMB-Community Development Department, 200 Ross Street, Suite 201, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. The City would appreciate your response by Friday, January 3, 2019.

1. **Identify housing/rental issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):**
   - Affordability
   - Minor Rehabilitation
   - Major Rehabilitation
   - Housing Options/Inventory
   - ADA Accessibility
   - Historic Preservation
   - Negligent Landlords
   - Asbestos
   - Lead Paint/Pipes
   - Health and Safety of Unit
   - Other:________________________________________________________

2. **Identify any needs or improvements to parks/recreational facilities. (Choose all that apply):**
   - Playground Equipment
   - Benches & Picnic Tables
   - Basketball Courts
   - Tennis Courts
   - ADA Surfacing
   - ADA Equipment
   - Open Grass Fields
   - Splash Pads
   - Pools
   - Skateparks
   - Walking/Biking Trails
   - Ice Skating
   - Other________________________

3. **Are there any problems in your neighborhood with the following (choose all that apply):**
   - Streets
   - Curbs/Sidewalks
   - Handicap access
   - Parking
   - Flooding
   - Traffic
   - Storm sewers
   - Sanitary sewers
   - Litter
   - Property Maintenance
   - Public Safety
   - Other:_________________________

4. **Identify any crime issues within the City of Pittsburgh.**
   - Theft
   - Drugs
   - Violent Crime
   - Gangs
   - Domestic Violence
   - Graffiti
   - Vandalism
   - Loitering
   - Sexual assault
   - Hate Crimes
   - Other________________________

5. **Do you use any of the social services programs available in the City? (Choose all that apply)**
   - Medical
   - Mental health
   - Homeless
   - Senior Services
   - Legal
   - Addiction
   - Employment
   - Disabled
   - Youth services
   - Education/Job Training
   - Food Access
   - Housing Counseling
   - Childcare
   - Immigrant/Refugee
   - LGBTQIA
   - None
   - Other:________________________

6. **Identify any employment issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):**
   - Lack of Job Opportunities
   - Discriminatory Practices
   - Lack of Job Training
   - Legal Barriers
   - Lack of Accommodation
   - Lack of Childcare
   - Lack of Transportation
   - Underemployment
   - Other________________________

7. **Identify transportation issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):**
   - Frequency of Public Transit
   - Late buses
   - Not enough service hours
   - Cost of service
   - Disconnected routes
   - Unsafe public transit
   - Lack of Safe Bike Routes
   - Lack of Parking
   - Walkability
   - Other________________________

8. **Identify any blight (clearance/demolitions) issues in the City of Pittsburgh? (Choose all that apply):**
   - Open Dumping Lots
   - Uncut Lawns
   - Vacant Lots
   - Squatting
   - Vacant Commercial Structures
   - Vacant Residential Buildings
   - Fire risk
   - Pest control
   - Site Pollution
   - Other:________________________

9. **Are there any programs or services that are missing or under-funded in the City? Please list:**
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

(Turn Over to Complete)
Fair Housing impediments include any act of discrimination or barrier that limits the housing choices of families and individuals. The Fair Housing Act protects people from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or disability, when they are renting or buying a home, getting a mortgage, seeking housing assistance, or engaging in other housing-related activities.

10. In your opinion, are residents of the City of Pittsburgh aware of how to report fair housing violations?  
   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure    To whom should you report? ________________________________

11. Identify the reasons why fair housing complaints may not be reported? (Choose all that apply):  
   ☐ Fear ☐ Retaliation ☐ Don’t know how ☐ Length of reporting process ☐ Distrust of process  
   ☐ Other:_______________________________________________________________

12. If you are a renter, has your landlord refused to make a reasonable accommodation for a disability?  
   ☐ Yes ☐ No    If ‘Yes’ What was the request? ___________________________________

13. Have you faced housing discrimination based on any of these characteristics? (Check all that apply):  
   ☐ Race ☐ Color ☐ National Origin ☐ Religion ☐ Sex ☐ Familial Status ☐ Disability  
   ☐ Gender Identity ☐ Source of Income ☐ Sexual Orientation ☐ Transgender Status ☐ Other:__________________________

14. Please evaluate whether the following situations result in further discriminations and/or barriers to fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral/Unsure</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State or Local laws and policies that limit housing choice</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fair housing organizations in the City</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among bankers/lenders regarding fair housing</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among landlords and property managers regarding fair housing</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among real estate agents regarding fair housing</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accessible housing for persons with disabilities</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accessibility in neighborhoods (i.e. curb cuts)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fair housing education</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of affordable housing in certain areas</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration of subsidized housing in certain neighborhoods</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other barriers</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. What is your street name, ZIP Code, and neighborhood where you live in the City of Pittsburgh?  
   Street Name: ___________________________ ZIP Code: _______ Neighborhood: ______________________

16. Gender Identity: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Non-binary/Gender Queer ☐ Gender non-conforming  
    ☐ Gender Expansive ☐ ______________________________ ☐ Prefer not to Answer

17. Race (choose all that apply):  
   ☐ White ☐ Black or African-American ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ Asian  
   ☐ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander ☐ Some Other Race ☐ Two or More Races

18. Ethnicity: ☐ Hispanic or Latino ☐ Not Hispanic or Latino ☐ ________________________________

19. Age:  ☐ 17 or younger ☐ 18-20 ☐ 21-29 ☐ 30-39 ☐ 40-49 ☐ 50-59 ☐ 60 or older

20. What is your identified sexual orientation?  
   ☐ Asexual ☐ Bisexual ☐ Lesbian or Gay ☐ Pansexual  
   ☐ Queer ☐ Straight or heterosexual ☐ No Response ☐ Prefer not to Answer

21. Are you a transgender person?  
   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to Answer

22. Number of persons living in your household?  
   ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four ☐ Five ☐ Six +
23. Based on the number of persons living in your household, check whether you are over or under the listed income?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Over</th>
<th>Under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 person household</td>
<td>$44,745</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 person household</td>
<td>$51,150</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 person household</td>
<td>$57,550</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 person household</td>
<td>$63,900</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 person household</td>
<td>$69,050</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 person household</td>
<td>$74,150</td>
<td>☐ Over</td>
<td>☐ Under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. What is your housing status? ☐ Homeowner ☐ Renter ☐ Homeless ☐ Living with friends/relatives ☐ Temporary Shelter ☐ Hotel/Motel ☐ Mobile Home ☐ Vehicle Home ☐ In Transition ☐ Other:________

25. Are there any personal experiences, comments, or concerns that you wish to share?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
Q1 Identify housing/rental issues in the City of Pittsburgh (choose all that apply):

Answered: 221    Skipped: 3

- Affordability
- Minor Rehabilitation
- Major Rehabilitation
- Housing Options/Investigation
- ADA Accessibility
- Historic Preservation
- Negligent Landlords
- Asbestos
- Lead Paint/Pipes
- Health and Safety of Unit
- Other (please specify)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordability</td>
<td>80.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Rehabilitation</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Rehabilitation</td>
<td>52.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Options/Inventory</td>
<td>47.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Accessibility</td>
<td>39.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Preservation</td>
<td>27.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent Landlords</td>
<td>65.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>18.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Paint/Pipes</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety of Unit</td>
<td>36.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>16.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 221
Q2 Identify any needs or improvements to parks/recreational facilities. (Choose all that apply):

Answered: 209   Skipped: 15

- Playground Equipment
- Benches & Picnic Tables
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- ADA Surfacing
- ADA Equipment
- Open Grass Fields
- Splash Pads
- Pools
- Skateparks
- Walking/Biking Trails
- Ice Skating
- Other (please specify)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>47.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches &amp; Picnic Tables</td>
<td>57.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball Courts</td>
<td>27.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>14.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Surfacing</td>
<td>40.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA Equipment</td>
<td>34.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Grass Fields</td>
<td>38.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash Pads</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pools</td>
<td>33.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skateparks</td>
<td>16.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking/Biking Trails</td>
<td>56.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Skating</td>
<td>8.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>20.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents: 209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q3 Are there any problems in your neighborhood with the following (check all that apply):

Answered: 219  Skipped: 5

- Streets
- Curbs/Sidewalks
- Handicap Access
- Parking
- Flooding
- Traffic
- Storm Sewers
- Sanitary Sewers
- Litter
- Property Maintenance
- Public Safety
- Other (please specify)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streets</td>
<td>50.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curbs/Sidewalks</td>
<td>62.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicap Access</td>
<td>28.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
<td>42.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>20.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic</td>
<td>30.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Sewers</td>
<td>36.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Sewers</td>
<td>11.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>42.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Maintenance</td>
<td>38.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>25.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>15.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents:</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q4 Identify any crime issues within the City of Pittsburgh (check all that apply):

Answered: 208  Skipped: 16

- Theft
- Drugs
- Hate Crimes
- Vandalism
- Domestic Violence
- Violent Crime
- Graffiti
- Sexual Assault
- Loitering
- Other (please specify)

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>63.46%</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>61.54%</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate Crimes</td>
<td>43.75%</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>41.83%</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>40.38%</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>35.58%</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graffiti</td>
<td>33.17%</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>29.33%</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loitering</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 208
Q5 Do you use any of the social service programs available in the City? (choose all that apply)

Answered: 206     Skipped: 18
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Services</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addiction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Services</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/Job Training</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Access</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Counseling</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant/Refugeee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQIA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>61.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 206
Q6 Identify any employment issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):

Answered: 207  Skipped: 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Job Opportunities</td>
<td>43.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discriminatory Practices</td>
<td>32.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Job Training</td>
<td>28.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Barriers</td>
<td>19.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Accommodation</td>
<td>16.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Childcare</td>
<td>44.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Transportation</td>
<td>57.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment</td>
<td>39.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>17.87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 207
Q7 Identify transportation issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):

Answered: 209  Skipped: 15

- Frequency of Public Transit
- Late Buses
- Not enough service hours
- Cost of service
- Disconnected routes
- Unsafe public transit
- Lack of Safe Bus Routes
- Lack of Parking
- Walkability
- Other (please specify)
### Total Respondents: 209

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of Public Transit</td>
<td>65.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Buses</td>
<td>43.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough service hours</td>
<td>47.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of service</td>
<td>39.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnected routes</td>
<td>55.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe public transit</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Safe Bus Routes</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Parking</td>
<td>27.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkability</td>
<td>42.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>22.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The data above represents the percentage of respondents who selected each option. For example, 65.55% of respondents chose Frequency of Public Transit.
Q8 Identify any blight (clearance/demolitions) issues in the City of Pittsburgh (Choose all that apply):

Answered: 209   Skipped: 15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Dumping Lots</td>
<td>43.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncut Lawns</td>
<td>33.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Lots</td>
<td>57.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squatting</td>
<td>16.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Commercial Structures</td>
<td>59.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Residential Buildings</td>
<td>70.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Risk</td>
<td>22.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Control</td>
<td>38.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Pollution</td>
<td>28.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>11.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents: 209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q9 Are there any programs or services that are missing or under-funded in the City? Please list:

Answered: 96   Skipped: 128
Q10 In your opinion, are residents of the City of Pittsburgh aware of how to report fair housing violations?

Answered: 188  Skipped: 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>64.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>27.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q11 To whom should you report?

Answered: 134   Skipped: 90
Q12 Identify the reasons why fair housing complaints may not be reported (Choose all that apply):

Answered: 185   Skipped: 39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>58.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaliation</td>
<td>68.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know how</td>
<td>72.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of reporting...</td>
<td>48.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distrust of process</td>
<td>66.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>7.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 185
Q13 If you are a renter, has your landlord refused to make a reasonable accommodations for a disability?

Answered: 107  Skipped: 117

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>93.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q14 If "Yes", what was the request?

Answered: 38  Skipped: 186
Q15 Have you faced housing discrimination based on any of these characteristics? (Check all that apply):

Answered: 68  Skipped: 156
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>22.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>13.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Origin</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>4.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>17.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familial Status</td>
<td>17.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Identity</td>
<td>4.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Income</td>
<td>35.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>10.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Status</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>39.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents: 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q16 Please evaluate whether the following situations result in further discrimination and/or barriers to fair housing in the City of Pittsburgh

Answered: 180  Skipped: 44
Lack of knowledge among...
Lack of fair housing...
Lack of affordable...
Concentration of subsidize...
Other barriers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral/Unsure</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State or Local laws and policies that limit housing choice</td>
<td>16.76%</td>
<td>26.59%</td>
<td>46.24%</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fair housing organizations in the City</td>
<td>19.08%</td>
<td>31.79%</td>
<td>30.64%</td>
<td>14.45%</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among bankers/lenders regarding fair housing</td>
<td>15.52%</td>
<td>32.18%</td>
<td>38.51%</td>
<td>8.05%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among landlords and property managers regarding</td>
<td>21.14%</td>
<td>43.43%</td>
<td>24.00%</td>
<td>7.43%</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among real estate agents regarding fair housing</td>
<td>17.24%</td>
<td>32.76%</td>
<td>36.21%</td>
<td>9.77%</td>
<td>4.02%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing</td>
<td>39.20%</td>
<td>36.93%</td>
<td>19.32%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accessible housing for persons with disabilities</td>
<td>35.26%</td>
<td>34.10%</td>
<td>26.59%</td>
<td>2.89%</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accessibility in neighborhoods (i.e. curb cuts)</td>
<td>32.94%</td>
<td>30.59%</td>
<td>25.29%</td>
<td>8.24%</td>
<td>2.94%</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of fair housing education</td>
<td>32.16%</td>
<td>40.94%</td>
<td>19.30%</td>
<td>4.09%</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of affordable housing in certain areas</td>
<td>56.90%</td>
<td>27.59%</td>
<td>9.77%</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration of subsidized housing in certain neighborhoods</td>
<td>51.16%</td>
<td>29.65%</td>
<td>14.53%</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
<td>1.74%</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other barriers</td>
<td>18.97%</td>
<td>18.10%</td>
<td>59.48%</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q17 What is your street name, ZIP Code, and neighborhood where you live in the City of Pittsburgh?

Answered: 174  Skipped: 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street Name:</td>
<td>95.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP Code:</td>
<td>98.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood:</td>
<td>96.55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q18 What is your gender identity?

Answered: 179
Skipped: 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>64.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-binary/Gender Queer</td>
<td>2.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender non-conforming</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Expansive</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer Not to Answer</td>
<td>8.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q19 Race (choose all that apply):

Answered: 176    Skipped: 48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>81.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
<td>13.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 176
Q20 Ethnicity

Answered: 157  Skipped: 67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>92.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Q21 Age

**Answered:** 178  **Skipped:** 46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 or younger</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-29</td>
<td>16.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>26.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>12.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>16.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 or older</td>
<td>27.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q22 What is your sexual orientation?

Answered: 178   Skipped: 46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asexual</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian or Gay</td>
<td>9.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansexual</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight or Heterosexual</td>
<td>60.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>9.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer Not to Answer</td>
<td>11.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q23 Are you a transgender person?

Answered: 180  Skipped: 44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>87.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer Not to Answer</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q24 Number of persons living in your household?

Answered: 185  Skipped: 39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>21.62%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>48.65%</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>16.76%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>7.57%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>4.32%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six+</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q25 Based on the number of persons living in your household (1 person), are you making over or under $44,745 in yearly income?

Answered: 40  Skipped: 184

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $44,745</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $44,745</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q26 Based on the number of persons living in your household (2 people), are you making over or under $51,150 in yearly income?

Answered: 85  Skipped: 139

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $51,150</td>
<td>57.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $51,150</td>
<td>42.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q27 Based on the number of persons living in your household (3 people), are you making over or under $57,550 in yearly income?

Answered: 30  Skipped: 194

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $57,550</td>
<td>63.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $57,550</td>
<td>36.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q28 Based on the number of persons living in your household (4 people), are you making over or under $63,900 in yearly income?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 211

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $63,900</td>
<td>76.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $63,900</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q29 Based on the number of persons living in your household (5 people), are you making over or under $69,050 in yearly income?

Answered: 8  Skipped: 216

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $69,050</td>
<td>62.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $69,050</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q30 Based on the number of persons living in your household (6+ people), are you making over or under $74,150 in yearly income?

Answered: 2    Skipped: 222

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $74,150</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $74,150</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 people answered the question.
Q31 What is your housing status?

Answered: 180  Skipped: 44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td>66.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>26.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>2.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with friends/relatives</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Shelter</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel/Motel</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Transition</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q32 Are there any personal experiences, comments, or concerns that you wish to share?

Answered: 73    Skipped: 151
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA
CDBG, HOME, ESG, AND HOPWA PROGRAMS
AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS NEEDS SURVEY

Name of Agency/Organization:
Address:
Name: Title:
Phone: E-Mail:
Description of programs/services your agency provides: (Attach any brochures)

Does your organization provide any services or programs for the following?

☐ Social/Human Services ☐ Housing ☐ Planning
☐ Community Development ☐ Economic Development ☐ Business Loans
☐ Job Training ☐ Public Health ☐ Justice/Corrections
☐ Homeless ☐ Advocacy ☐ Other:__________

Please respond to the following questions if they apply to your agency or organization.

The clientele your program(s) serve? I.e. Low income, elderly, disabled, etc.

☐ Low Income ☐ Immigrants/Refugees ☐ Families
☐ Incarcerated Individuals ☐ Disabled ☐ Elderly
☐ Neighborhood/Target Areas ☐ Children/Youth ☐ Homeless
☐ LGBTQIA ☐ Other:_________________________________
What are the unmet community and economic development needs in the City?

What are the unmet housing needs in the City?

What are the unmet social service and human service needs in the City?

Are there any Fair Housing issues in the City?
Does your organization have plans to add any new, expansion of existing programs, and new facilities or renovations? Please describe.

Other Comments/Suggestions:
Q1 Name of Agency:

Answered: 24   Skipped: 2
## Q2 Address:

Answered: 24  Skipped: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>95.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address 2</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City/Town</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Province</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP/Postal Code</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q3 Description of programs/services your agency provides:

Answered: 23  Skipped: 3
Q4 Does your organization provide any services or programs for the following?

Answered: 24    Skipped: 2

- Social/Human Services
- Community Development
- Job Training
- Homeless
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Public Health
- Advocacy
- Planning
- Business Loans
- Justice/Corrections
- Other (please specify)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social/Human Services</td>
<td>62.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>45.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>20.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>45.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>29.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Loans</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice/Corrections</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>29.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents: 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q5 The clientele your program(s) serve: (i.e. low income, elderly, disabled, etc.)

Answered: 20  Skipped: 6

- Low Income: 100%
- Incarcerated Individuals: 20%
- Neighborhood/Target Areas: 70%
- LGBTQIA: 50%
- Immigrants/Refugees: 40%
- Disabled: 70%
- Children/Youth: 80%
- Families: 90%
- Elderly: 70%
- Homeless: 30%
- Other (please specify): 0%
# City of Pittsburgh - Agencies/Organizations Needs Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated Individuals</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood/Target Areas</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQIA</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants/Refugees</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children/Youth</td>
<td>85.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>75.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Respondents: 20
Q6 What are the unmet community and economic development needs in the City?

Answered: 17   Skipped: 9
Q7 What are the unmet housing needs in the City?

Answered: 17    Skipped: 9
Q8 What are the unmet social service and human service needs in the City?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 13
Q9 Are there any Fair Housing issues in the City?

Answered: 13  Skipped: 13
Q10 Does your organization have plans to add any new programs, expand existing programs, or add any new facilities, or renovate any existing facilities? Please describe:

Answered: 16   Skipped: 10
Q11 Other comments/suggestions:

Answered: 7    Skipped: 19
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

Contact Us To Start the Process

To file a complaint with the PghCHR, please email (human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov), call (412-255-2600), fax (412-255-2288) or complete our online form at http://pittsburghpa.gov/chr/chr-forms/index.html to start the process.
Guide to Fair Employment

The City of Pittsburgh fair employment ordinance (Chapter 659.02) protects you from illegal discrimination because of your age (for persons over 40 years), ancestry, color, disability, gender identity or expression, national origin, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation. These categories are often referred to as “protected classes.”

You must have experienced the harm within the last 365 days to file a complaint with the PghCHR. The harm must have taken place within the territorial limits (physical boundaries) of the City of Pittsburgh.

Example Complaints in Employment

- A male employee complains to his supervisor that another employee is asking him questions about his sexual orientation that make him uncomfortable. The Supervisor tells the employer to tell the other employee to stop, and to come back if it happens again. The employee informs his supervisor that he already tried that. The Supervisor told his employee to “man up,” because there is more important work to be done than deal with office politics.

- An employee tells racist jokes during lunch. He offends a coworker of another race. The employee tells his coworker, “I was just joking. Can’t you take a joke?” The coworker complains to a supervisor. The Supervisor responds, “It was just a joke. Focus on your work.”

- An employee asks for a uniform accommodation so that she can wear a hijab under her hat. The employer responds no, that it would negatively affect the company’s brand and policy that workers wear the same uniform.

- A gay employee applies for a job that would be a promotion, and the “face” of a company’s division. The employee is told at the interview, that clients may not be receptive to his image because they believe in “traditional values.”

If you’ve experienced a difference in treatment while seeking employment, taking part in a labor organization, or while on the job because of your membership to a protected class, you may have experienced discrimination:

1. Difference in treatment against any person with respect to hiring, tenure, compensation, promotion, discharge, or any other terms, conditions or privileges directly or indirectly related to employment
2. Difference of treatment in admission to apprentice training, on-the-job training, or any other occupational training program
3. Requiring information of an individual’s membership to a protected class to determine eligibility for employment
4. To substantially confine or limit recruitment or hiring of employees with the intent to circumvent the spirit and purpose of the fair employment practices ordinance
5. Failure by any employment agency to refer or otherwise discriminate against any person
6. Difference in treatment in admission to any labor organization
7. Obstruction or prevention of enforcement or compliance with the Unfair Practices statute of the City Code
8. Retaliation against anyone who has complied with the Unfair Employment Practices statute of the City Code
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

An Example of a Complaint:

An employee confronts their supervisor about a coworker’s racially charged comments over the past two weeks. The boss replies that the coworker is a good employee and they should talk to the coworker if they have any issues. The employee goes to the human resources department looking for support. Days later the employee is terminated for not being a "good fit" with the team.
The PghCHR is obligated, by City Code - Article V Chapters 651 - 659, to seek the peaceful resolution of complaints brought before it and assume responsibility for handling complaints about discrimination.

**Your full cooperation is essential.** We will look to you to supply us with documents and records you may have. We expect you to be available for the meetings where your presence will be helpful. We ask you to keep us informed if you move or change your telephone number. Also, if you decide against pursuing the complaint, you must contact us immediately.

At any time, if you have additional information or questions about your case, feel free to contact us.

The PghCHR has the responsibility to investigate the facts on a complaint. We start with your story.

### What to Bring to Your Complaint Intake Meeting

1. The correct names, titles, addresses and telephone numbers of all persons who are believed to have discriminated.

2. Any documentation that supports the allegations made in the complaint.

3. If possible, the correct names and addresses of any witnesses to the alleged discrimination.

The PghCHR will then investigate as soon as possible. We will hear both sides of the issue, weigh the facts and then reach a judgment about whether discrimination has occurred.

Part of our investigation may include a Fact Finding Conference, at which both parties are brought together in a neutral setting to define the areas of dispute and to attempt conciliation. If a settlement is reached at the Fact Finding Conference, we will recommend to the PghCHR’s Compliance Review Section that the case be closed due to a satisfactory adjustment.

### What Happens If We Determine that Discrimination Took Place?

If the facts show there has been discriminatory treatment, our task becomes one of conciliation. We will seek to remove the effects of the discrimination. We aim at fairness, as we seek a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two parties.

### What If Conciliation Is Unsuccessful?

If conciliation efforts are unsuccessful, your case will be scheduled for a private meeting - a forum in which you, the respondent, a PghCHR Representative and a Commissioner meet to discuss specific findings of discrimination, and to attempt a conciliation of the complaint on the basis of facts and evidence presented by each party. If a settlement is reached at the private meeting, we will recommend closure of the case.

In instances where the respondent refuses to negotiate a settlement, the case may be heard at a public hearing. The proceeding requires that testimony and evidence be submitted under oath before a hearing panel. Both parties may be represented by attorneys and a court stenographer records and transcribes the inquiry.

The panel recommendations are brought before the Public Hearing Section for a vote and an Order is then issued. The parties may comply with the PghCHR’s Order or file an appeal in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

Examples of Complaints:

A father and young son look at some apartments with an agent. The agent remarks that he did not realize the client had any kids and suggests the parent look at another property.

A landlord denies the application of a potential tenant because they have a service animal.

An agent “recommends” that renters and/or home buyers look in other neighborhoods based on their race.

Know Your Rights: Guide to Fair Housing
You must have experienced harm within the last 365 days to file a complaint with the PghCHR. The harm must have taken place within the territorial limits (physical boundaries) of the City of Pittsburgh.

The City of Pittsburgh fair housing ordinance (Chapter 659.03) protects you from illegal discrimination because of your ancestry, color, disability, familial status, gender identity or expression, national origin, place of birth, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or status as a victim of domestic violence. These categories are often referred to as “protected classes.”

**Guide to Fair Housing**

If you have experienced a harm listed below and believe it is because of your membership in a protected class, you may have experienced discrimination:

1. Denial of equal opportunity to purchase, sell, lease, sublease, rent, assign, or otherwise transfer housing, refusal to negotiate on any of these matters, or representation that such property is not available for inspection when it is so available;
2. Difference in treatment in the terms, conditions or privileges in the use or occupancy of a housing unit, or difference in the furnishings of any facilities or services of a housing unit;
3. Misrepresentation of sale or rental of property by a housing provider representing that the racial composition of the area will change;
4. Denial of financing, mortgage loan guarantee or other funds for the purchase, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of any housing unit or housing accommodation;
5. Publication of any notice, statement or advertisement or announcement of a policy, or use of any form of application, or making of any record or inquiry which specifies any discriminatory limitation (ex. “no kids,” “English-speaking only,” etc.).

**Right to Request Reasonable Accommodations & Modifications**

You have the right to request a reasonable accommodation or modification of your rental unit in order to accommodate a disability. It is against the law for a landlord to refuse to allow a person with a disability to make reasonable modifications to an apartment (at the expense of the tenant), or to make reasonable accommodations in rules, practices, or services when needed for the full enjoyment of the premises by a tenant with a disability.

**Retaliation is Against the Law**

If you are subjected to discrimination because you filed a complaint of discrimination, that is illegal conduct and should be reported to the PghCHR.

Any obstruction or prevention by a housing provider of enforcement or compliance with the Unfair Practices statute of the City Code is against the law.

**Contact Us to Start the Process**

To file a complaint with the PghCHR, please email (human.relations@pittsurghpa.gov), call (412-255-2600), fax (412-255-2288) or online http://pittsburghpa.gov/chr/chr-forms/index.html to start the process.
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

An Example of a Complaint:

A real estate agent takes a young couple to see a few homes. The couple remarks that they thought they were going to see a home they saw online. The agent replies that they probably, "wouldn't feel comfortable in that neighborhood," and implies it is because it is mostly occupied by people of another race.
What is the PghCHR?

The Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) is charged under Article V Discrimination of the Pittsburgh City Code to investigate, adjudicate and remedy discrimination.

- **Discrimination** means an illegal difference in treatment because of your membership in a protected class.
- In the area of **employment discrimination**, this includes age (for persons over 40 years), ancestry, color, disability, gender identity or expression, national origin, place of birth, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation.
- In the area of **housing discrimination**, age discrimination is not protected, but familial status and status as a survivor of domestic violence are protected.
- The PghCHR also protects persons from **public accommodation discrimination**, religious symbol desecration, and unlawful discriminatory practices in the delivery of City services and by City employees, including the Police.

What do the staff do in the complaint process?

- Staff are charged with completing intakes, receiving and documenting complaints, and investigating cases filed.
- Investigation includes gathering evidence, testimony, statistics and other information pertinent to the allegation and ultimately providing a recommendation for review by Commissioners.

What is the role of Commissioners in the complaint process?

- Commissioners are volunteers appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. They serve four-year staggered terms.
- Commissioners serve a vital role in reviewing, approving or disapproving determinations made by staff, and preside over public hearings of cases and concerns before the PghCHR. Commissioners also rule on motions.
- Commissioners may serve as mediators.
- Commissioners serve on committees and provide guidance for the direction of studying and receiving public input on Civil Rights issues.

Who May File a Complaint?

Any person, group(s) of persons or organization(s) claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful discriminatory practice may file. The PghCHR, on its own motion, may initiate a complaint.

What can PghCHR do?

- The PghCHR can mediate between two parties in conflict and provide a forum to find solutions.
- The PghCHR has the power to subpoena necessary information of the charges filed before it.
- The PghCHR seeks to remedy complaints by finding resolution between the parties. Where probable cause of discrimination is found, The PghCHR seeks to remedy the harm, which may include training, changes in policies, an accommodation, back pay, or other solutions that aim to make the person who filed whole, and alleviate the discrimination alleged.

Retaliation is Against the Law

If you are subjected to a difference in treatment because you filed a complaint of discrimination, that is illegal conduct and should be reported to PghCHR.

Contact Us

908 City-County Building
414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2600 (412) 255-2288
www.pittsburghpa.gov/chr
human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov
@PghCHR

Find out more at:
http://pittsburghpa.gov/chr/chrcommissioners/commissioners.html
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

Examples of Complaints:

A Muslim resident finds out from a neighbor that they are paying $100.00 more per month for the same one-bedroom unit. When they confront the manager, they are told, "That is part of a security fee for some residents."

A worker is made fun of for their accent. They complain to a supervisor who asks, "Can't you take a joke?"
If the facts show there has been discriminatory treatment, our task becomes one of conciliation. We will seek to remove the effects of the discrimination. We aim at fairness, as we seek a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two parties.

Group mediation is also an option. The PghCHR offers this service to provide resolutions to inter-group conflicts that may arise.

If you feel like mediation is right for you, contact the PghCHR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How It Works</th>
<th>What Happens If We Determine that Discrimination Took Place?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. At any point during the investigation, either party can request a mediation.</td>
<td>If the facts show there has been discriminatory treatment, our task becomes one of conciliation. We will seek to remove the effects of the discrimination. We aim at fairness, as we seek a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. When both parties agree to participate, a mediation session is conducted by a trained and experienced mediator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. While it is not necessary to have an attorney or other representation in order to participate in mediation, either party may choose to do so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. It is important that persons attending the mediation session have the authority to resolve the dispute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In the event that mediation fails, the complaint will proceed to a full investigation, as usual.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Participation in mediation does not indicate any wrongdoing by any party.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Information exchanged during mediation is not made part of the formal record and will not be considered in determining the merits of a complaint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contact Us**

- 908 City-County Building
- 414 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- (412) 255-2600  (412) 255-2288
- www.pittsburghpa.gov/chr
- human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov
- @PghCHR

**Mediation Process**

The PghCHR is different from most law enforcement agencies because of its focus on collaboration and mediation between parties as a means to find constructive resolution(s) to conflict.

**Mediation is voluntary, free and confidential.**

Mediation is an alternative way to resolve a dispute between parties before the PghCHR.

In this informal process, a neutral third party assists the opposing parties to reach a voluntary, negotiated resolution of a charge of discrimination.

This gives the parties an opportunity to discuss the issues raised in the charge, clear up misunderstandings, determine the underlying interests or concerns, find areas of agreement and, ultimately, to incorporate those areas of agreements into resolutions or understanding.

A mediator does not impose a decision on the parties. Instead, the mediator helps the parties to find a mutually acceptable resolution.

Mediation is an avenue to avoid lengthy litigation in the courts, and may save time and money. The PghCHR attempts to schedule mediation early in the complaint process.
About the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations

Anyone who lives, works, or visits Pittsburgh has a legal right to opportunity and access to housing, employment, and public accommodations. The Commission on Human Relations (PghCHR) investigates instances of discrimination and seeks resolutions for anyone who has experienced harm because of discrimination. We are more than just an agency that enforces laws. We work with communities, and public and private organizations, to proactively educate people about equal rights and opportunities.

The PghCHR has the power to enforce punitive legal action, but our Commissioners recognize that constructive resolutions, such as mandating trainings and policy changes, are more likely to lead to changes in behavior and changes in practice. We are dedicated to creating positive change and promoting equality, which stands out in our efforts to proactively work with communities, businesses, and organizations to prevent and recognize discrimination.

Examples of Complaints:

A gay couple enters a wedding boutique holding hands. They are told by the owner that they only have groom and bride wedding items, and that they should try elsewhere for "nontraditional" products.

An employee stops a customer and their seeing-eye service animal and tells them that dogs are not allowed in the shop.
Guide to Public Accommodations

A place of public accommodation includes any public place, business, resort, recreation or amusement.

You must have experienced harm within the last 365 days to file a complaint with the PghCHR. The harm must have taken place within the territorial limits (physical boundaries) of the City of Pittsburgh.

The City of Pittsburgh unlawful public accommodation practices ordinance (Chapter 659.04) protects you from illegal discrimination because of your ancestry, color, disability, gender identity or expression, national origin, place of birth, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation. These categories are often referred to as “protected classes.”

If you have experienced a harm listed below and believe it is because of your membership in a protected class, you may have experienced discrimination:

1. Refusal, withholding or denial of any person, either directly or indirectly, any of the accommodation advantages, facility, service, privilege, goods or products in such places of public accommodation, resort or amusement;

2. Publication, circulation, issue, display, post, or mail, either directly or indirectly, any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any accommodation, advantage, facility, service, privilege, goods or products shall be refused, withheld or denied any person;

3. Written or verbal communications or other implications that the patronage of any person is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited;

4. To aid, incite, compel, coerce or participate in the performance of any act declared to be an unlawful public accommodations practice under this article whether such person is included by reference or not.

Retaliation is Against the Law
If you are subjected to discrimination because you filed a complaint of discrimination, that is illegal conduct and should be reported to the PghCHR.

Delivery of City Services
The PghCHR enforces unlawful civil rights practice ordinance (659.07), which makes it unlawful for any City employee, including the City of Pittsburgh Police while acting as employees, to discriminate in the treatment of any person.

Religious Symbol Desecration
The PghCHR enforces Chapter 659.05 which imposes a summary offense for the desecration of any religious symbol or the display of any hate symbol within the territorial limits of the City with the intent to intimidate, injure, abuse, interfere, or harass.

Contact Us To Start the Process
To file a complaint with the PghCHR, please email (human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov), call (412-255-2600), fax (412-255-2288) or online http://pittsburghpa.gov/chr/chr-forms/index.html to start the process.
Discrimination is Against the Law

The law protects you from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations based on age (over 40), ancestry, color, disability/handicap, familial status (housing), gender identity/expression, national origin, place of birth, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, and status as a survivor of domestic violence (housing).

Winford Craig
Helen Gerhardt
Rabbi Sharyn Henry
Eric L. Holmes
Eric Horwith
Gabriel McMorland
Wasiullah Mohamed
Richard Morris
Mariana Padias
Allyce Pinchback
Lori Roth
Jessica Ruffin
Gwendolyn Young

Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor for four year terms, and affirmed by City Council.

Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations
908 City-County Building
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
(412) 255-2600

www.pittsburghpa.gov/chr

2018
In Housing, you experienced:

- Denial of equal opportunity to purchase, sell, lease, sublease, rent, assign, or otherwise transfer housing, refusal to negotiate on any of these matters, or representation that such property is not available for inspection when it is so available;
- Difference in treatment in the terms, conditions or privileges in the use or occupancy of a housing unit;
- Difference of treatment in the furnishings of any facilities or services of a housing unit;
- Denial of financing, mortgage loan guarantee or other funds for the purchase, construction, rehabilitation, repair or maintenance of any housing unit or housing accommodation;
- Publication or circulation of any notice, statement or advertisement or announcement of a policy, or use of any form of application, or making of any record or inquiry which specifies any discriminatory limitation (ex. “no kids,” “English-speaking only,” etc.);
- Obstruction or prevention by a housing provider of enforcement or compliance with the Unfair Practices statute of the City Code;
- Misrepresentation of sale or rental of property by a housing provider representing that the racial composition of the area will change.

In Employment, you experienced:

- Difference of treatment in recruitment, hiring, tenure, compensation, promotion, discharge, harassment or any other aspect of employment;
- Difference of treatment in admission to apprentice training, on-the-job training, or any other occupational training program;
- Failure by any employment agency to refer or otherwise discriminate against any person;
- Difference in treatment in admission to any labor organization;
- Obstruction or prevention of enforcement or compliance with the Unfair Practices statute of the City Code;
- Retaliation against anyone who has complied with the Unfair Practices statute of the City Code.

In Places of Public Accommodations, you experienced:

- Refusal, withholding or denial of any person either directly or indirectly, any of the accommodation advantages, facility, service, privilege, goods or products in such places of public accommodation, resort or amusement;
- Publication, circulation, issue, display, post, or mail either directly or indirectly, any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any accommodation, advantage, facility, service, privilege, goods or products shall be refused, withheld or denied any person;
- Suggestions or otherwise imply that the patronage of any person is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited;
- To aid, incite, compel, coerce or participate in the performance of any act declared to be an unlawful public accommodations practice under this article whether such person is included by reference or not.

If you believe that you have been subjected to discriminatory treatment by an employer, housing provider, business or service, on any of the bases outlined below, please complete the following form and return it to the Commission. A representative of the Commission will contact you for further information to determine if the alleged charge falls within the jurisdiction of the Commission and if so, to draft a formal complaint.

This complaint is related to:
- Housing
- Employment
- Public Accommodations/Services
- Police/Community Tension

Basis for complaint:
- Age (over 40)
- Ancestry
- Color
- Disability/Handicap
- Familial status (housing)
- Gender Identity/Expression
- National origin
- Place of birth
- Race
- Religion
- Retaliation
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Status as a survivor of domestic violence

Name
Address
Name of person/company about whom you are complaining
Phone
Address

Briefly state the reason(s) for your complaint, including the date of the discriminatory or unlawful treatment and specific facts related to the incident(s):

Completing this Inquiry Contact Form DOES NOT constitute the filing of a formal complaint. It is the first step in the process. Formal complaints must be filed with the Commission within one (1) year from the date of the alleged unlawful act.

Return to:
Commission on Human Relations
908 City-County Building
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Phone: (412) 255-2500 Fax: (412) 255-2288
human.relations@pittsburghpa.gov
RESALE POLICY FOR THE
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS
PROGRAM (HOME) – URA OF PITTSBURGH

The Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA) has prepared the following policy which addresses the issues of sale or transfer of ownership of property financed with HOME assisted funding. This policy is in accordance with the HUD Regulations found in 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(i). The URA and the City of Pittsburgh have opted to use the resale provisions, rather than the recapture provisions of the regulations. The Resale provision ensures that HOME-assisted units remain affordable over the entire affordability period.

Resale Policy:

The Resale Policy is enforced through the use of a Restrictive Covenant signed by the homebuyer at closing. This covenant specifies:

1. The period of affordability, which is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeownership Assistance (HOME amount per-unit)</th>
<th>Minimum Period of Affordability (in years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $15,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $40,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $40,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The home must remain the Homebuyer's principal residence throughout the affordability period; and

3. In the event of the sale or otherwise transfer of the HOME financed property prior to the expiration of the period of affordability, the Resale Policy requires compliance with the following:

- If the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability, then the housing will be made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low-income family and will use the property as the family's principal residence.

- The price at resale must provide the original HOME-assisted owner a fair return on investment (including the homeowner's investment and any capital improvement) and ensure that the housing will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers. The URA has defined the following terms:
  - **Fair Return on Investment**: This is calculated as the percentage change in Area Median Income (AMI) over the period of ownership. The original homeowner is entitled to recoup the principal paid, as well as the costs incurred for capital improvements that add value to the property.
  - **Capital Improvements**: Upgrades that are considered improvements, which increase the value of the home, may include:
    - Kitchen or bathroom replacements.
    - Energy upgrades (solar hot water or increased insulation heating system).
- New flooring.
- Increase in size of home footprint.
- Addition of driveway and/or sprinkler systems.

**Excluded:** Generally, the following are not considered improvements that add value:
- Replacing worn or dated components such as appliances or carpet.
- Remediation of any deficiencies identified during initial inspection.
- Maintenance costs.

- **Affordability to a Reasonable Range of Low-Income Homebuyers:** The home should be affordable to a reasonable range of homebuyers, which is defined as a family at 70-80% of area median income paying no more than 30% of total income for principal, interest, tax, and insurance payments (PITI).

- The affordability restrictions shall remain with the property according to the original terms. If during the affordability period a new owner of record obtains ownership of the property before the end of the initial period of affordability, the balance of the time will remain on the property.

4. **Deed Restrictions:** Covenants running with the property will be used as the mechanism to impose the resale requirements. The affordability restrictions may terminate upon occurrence of any of the following termination events: a foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA insured mortgage to HUD. The URA may use purchase options, rights of first refusal or other preemptive rights to purchase the housing before foreclosure to preserve affordability. The affordability restrictions shall be revived according to the original terms if, during the original affordability period, the owner of record before the termination event, obtains an ownership interest in the housing.
I INTRODUCTION: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

II DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

III AMENDMENT PROCESS
   A. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
   B. CONSOLIDATED PLAN
   C. PERFORMANCE REPORTS
   D. EMERGENCY PROJECTS

IV PUBLIC HEARINGS

V PUBLICATIONS/ADVERTISEMENTS

VI PUBLIC MEETINGS

VII AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC/ACCESS TO RECORDS

VIII TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

IX RESPONSE PROCEDURES

X DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY
INTRODUCTION: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The City of Pittsburgh Citizen Participation Plan, as outlined hereafter, reflects the Administration’s desire to continue its pro-active approach to involve its citizens, non-profit organizations, community development agencies, developers, foundations, and other local entities in the planning, decision making, and implementation of programmatic and project-oriented activities in the City.

The Administration makes special efforts to solicit input from its low/moderate income residents, particularly those families living in Housing Authority Communities throughout the City. The Housing Authority managers and staff were actively involved in the preparation of the Draft Consolidated Plan and special attention was given to the residents of the Housing Authority City of Pittsburgh communities and their housing economic, and social program needs.

The City believes that the Citizen Participation process provides an excellent opportunity for its residents, especially low-moderate income residents, non-profit groups (neighborhood organizations) City authorities, and other service providers to be actively involved in the preparation and implementation of the Consolidated Plan.

All citizens will have an opportunity to comment on this Citizen Participation Plan, and any amendments made hereafter, during the regular notification period (30 days) of the Draft Consolidated Plan, in which the Citizen Participation Plan will be contained.

The Administration’s “Plan for Citizen Participation” proposes to continue the pro-active approach and involve as many citizens and non-profit groups in the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, the Capital Budget, and the Six Year Development Plan for the City.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

A. Prior to the adoption of the Consolidated Plan, the City will make available to its citizens, non-profit groups, and other entities, a draft copy of the Plan that includes the following information:

1. The amount of assistance, including grant funds and program income the City expects to receive; and
2. The type of programs/projects the City proposes to undertake, including the estimated value of these activities that will benefit low and moderate income persons/families.

The City, as always, will make efforts to minimize the displacement of persons, including households, business, non-profit agencies, and others as a result of its proposed activities. Any person displaced by such activities will receive relocation assistance in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. The Central Relocation Agency of the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh is responsible for making relocation assistance information available to any displaced person when project implementation begins. Disbursement of this information will be through written correspondence to the displaced person.

B. To afford citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment on the proposed Consolidated Plan, the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development Department will public a summary of the proposed Consolidated Plan in newspapers of general circulation. This summary will describe the contents and purpose of the Consolidated Plan, and will include a list of the locations where copies of the entire Consolidated Plan may be examined. The Office of Management and Budget - Community Development Department will provide a reasonable number of free copies of the Consolidated Plan to citizens and groups who request it. There will be a thirty (30) day review period for citizen comments once the Consolidated Plan is published prior to submitting the Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

C. The City will hold at least one (1) public hearing during the development of the Consolidated Plan. Public hearings will be held in accordance with the requirements of Section IV of this Citizen Participation Plan, which outlines the Public Hearing Process.

D. A second public hearing will be held during the thirty (30) day review and comment period. This public hearing will also be held in accordance with the requirements of Section IV of this Citizen Participation Plan.
III AMENDMENT PROCESS

The City will provide opportunities for citizen participation when amendments to the following Plans are being considered

A. THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

1. When changes are made to the Citizen Participation Plan, notice will be placed in one major daily newspaper of general circulation. The notice will contain information on where to obtain a copy of the amended Citizen Participation Plan. Following a thirty (30) day review and comment period, the change will become effective.

B. THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

According to federal regulations (cfr.91.105(c)), when a substantial change occurs in the Consolidated Plan, citizens must be provided with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on any substantial amendments.

1. A substantial change is defined as:

   After submission and approval of the final statement, any changes to the list of activities to be funded, as well as changes that will substantially alter the purpose, scope, location, amount, or project beneficiaries, will require an amendment. The City will notify residents of such changes to the program through public notice in the local media, and provide the opportunity for comment. The criteria for what constitutes a substantial change which requires an amendment is as follows:

   a. An activity added or dropped from the funding program.
   b. A location change in any activity.
   c. A change in the scope or purpose of an activity so as to affect the persons benefiting by the project.
d. A 50% change in the project funded amount, if the project is funded at $24,999 or less.
e. A 25% change in the project funded amount if the project is funded at $25,000 and above.

2. Amendments to the Consolidated Plan will be advertised in one (1) major daily newspaper of general circulation. Following a thirty (30) day review and comment period, the amendments will be implemented.

C. PERFORMANCE REPORTS

1. A display-type ad will be placed in a major daily newspaper of general circulation one time only. The ad will state the locations across the city where and when the consolidated plan performance report will be available for review. The report will be available for public review for a period of no less than fifteen (15) days. Written comments may be received by the City during that time period and these comments and the City’s responses to them will be included in the Final Consolidated Plan Performance Report that is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

D. EMERGENCY PROJECTS

1. For emergency activities of recent origin, it is the policy of the City to grant a temporary waiver for the thirty (30) day “Citizen Review and Comment Period”. The City will advertise the project for citizen comment concurrent with the start of the project.

2. In keeping with federal regulations, an emergency project can be defined as “an emergency activity of recent origin in which existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the community”. The subrecipient must submit certification from a qualified official stating the nature of the emergency and that it poses a serious threat to the community.
IV PUBLIC HEARINGS

A. The City plans to continue to conduct public hearings in the summer of each year to obtain citizens views, to respond to funding proposals/projects, and address other needs of non-profit agencies, businesses, and other service providers.

The public hearings will be conducted in the fall for the purpose of:

1. Providing citizens an opportunity to examine and comment on the proposed content for the Six Year Development Program, including the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), and the Consolidated Plan;

2. Receiving testimony on housing and community development needs;

3. Soliciting and reviewing public comments on program performance;

4. Obtaining the views of citizens on housing and community development needs, including priority non-housing community development needs.

B. The City will annually conduct a public hearing during the draft review stage of the Consolidated Plan. The purpose of this hearing will be to receive testimony and public comments on the proposed draft Consolidated Plan. Included in this draft will be a list of proposed projects tentatively selected for funding for all programs covered by the Consolidated Plan.

V PUBLICATIONS/ADVERTISEMENTS

A. At least two weeks prior to each of the public hearings, display style advertisements will be placed in one (1) major daily newspaper of general circulation and one (1) minority newspaper of general circulation. The advertisements will include the:

1. Purpose of the hearing;
2. Location of the hearing;
3. Date of the hearing;
4. Time of the hearing;
5. Any additional information regarding the hearing.

B. In addition to the public hearing advertisements in local newspapers, the City will utilize, when possible, City cable TV announcements, and brochures to encourage further citizen participation in the Consolidated Plan process. The City will mail a public hearing notice to all parties on the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development Department’s extensive mailing list.

C. Public hearings will be conducted in neighborhood public facilities (libraries, schools, etc.) to allow for maximum participation by persons wishing to attend. These public facilities are accessible by Port Authority buses from all parts of the City. These facilities will also be handicapped accessible.

D. In addition, upon request to the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development Department, prior to public hearings, provisions will be made for the following groups of people:
1. Non-English speaking residents of the City (interpreters);
2. Visually impaired (access to tape recordings of public hearings and special assistance from City staff);
3. Hearing impaired (sign interpreters).

VI PUBLIC MEETINGS

A. The purpose of all public meetings will be to obtain citizen input for the development of the Consolidated Plan. In order to gain participation from the largest cross section of the community, public meetings for the Consolidated Plan will be held in a variety of neighborhood public facilities and in areas convenient to public housing residents. Efforts will be made to announce meetings in various ways to ensure that low and very low income residents are aware of the meetings.

B. Any meetings, other than public hearings, will be advertised once by a display style advertisement placed in one (1) major daily
newspaper of general circulation prior to the meeting. The ad will state the location, time, date and place of the meeting. Provisions will be made so that the site is handicap accessible. An interpreter will be made available provided one is requested at least one (1) week in advance.

VII AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC/ACCESS TO RECORDS

A. All programs operated by the City will be conducted in an open manner, with freedom of access to program information and public hearings for all interested parties.

The City will provide for full and timely disclosure of its records.

Documents relevant to the City’s Programs will be available for citizen inspection between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday at:

Office of Management and Budget - Community Development
414 Grant Street,
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

On occasion, certain documents will also be available for review at:

Urban Redevelopment Authority
412 Boulevard of the Allies
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

B. The public will be notified as to the locations where these documents may be reviewed through display style advertisements placed in one (1) daily major newspaper of general circulation.

Citizens with disabilities that may be prohibited from reviewing these documents at publicized locations should contact the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development for specific assistance in obtaining the Plan for review and for assistance in submitting comments. The telephone number for the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development is 412-255-2212 and TDD 412-255-2222.

In addition, the City houses the Consolidated Plan on computer software which provides additional access to this document for any interested non-profit groups or citizens.
VIII  TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Upon request to the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development, technical assistance will be provided for the explanation of any information related to the programs operated by the City. In addition, technical assistance will be available for the development of proposals for these programs.

IX  RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. Upon receipt of a written complaint, the City, Office of Management and Budget - Community Development, will issue a response, whenever possible, within fifteen (15) working days.

In summary of written and oral comments and complaints will be included in the City’s Consolidated Plan. Any comments which are not used in the Plan will be noted and reason for non-inclusion will be stated.

Additionally, a summary of written and oral comments will be included in any Amendments, or Performance Reports, as required. If a response is unacceptable to a concerned citizen or group, the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development should again be contacted and, whenever possible, within (15) working days will issue a second written response from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget - Community Development or his/her designee.

Further comments can be directed to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Regional Office at:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Pittsburgh Office, Region III
William S. Moorhead Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
X DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY

When a Declaration of Emergency has been ordered by the President of the United States, or the Governor of Pennsylvania, the City of Pittsburgh will follow the following process concerning public hearings and public display of plans.

- If the City is unable to hold open public hearings in person, the City will be allowed to instead hold virtual public hearings through conference calls or an online video conference call platform as long as the public is able to provide public comments during the virtual public hearing.

- If the City is not able to publicly place the plans on public display at the location referenced in the Citizen Participation Plan, the City will put the plans on the City’s website (https://pittsburghpa/omb/community-development-documents) and will also email copies of the plans to any person who will request a copy of the plans via email upon request.

- If the City Council is unable to conduct an open public forum type meeting, the City then can approve the plans at a City Council meeting through an on-line virtual City Council meeting, if an in-person Council meeting is not happening because of the Emergency.