
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*

*William Peduto,
Honorable Mayor*



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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

- Economic Development Strategy
- Administration, Planning, and Management 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.

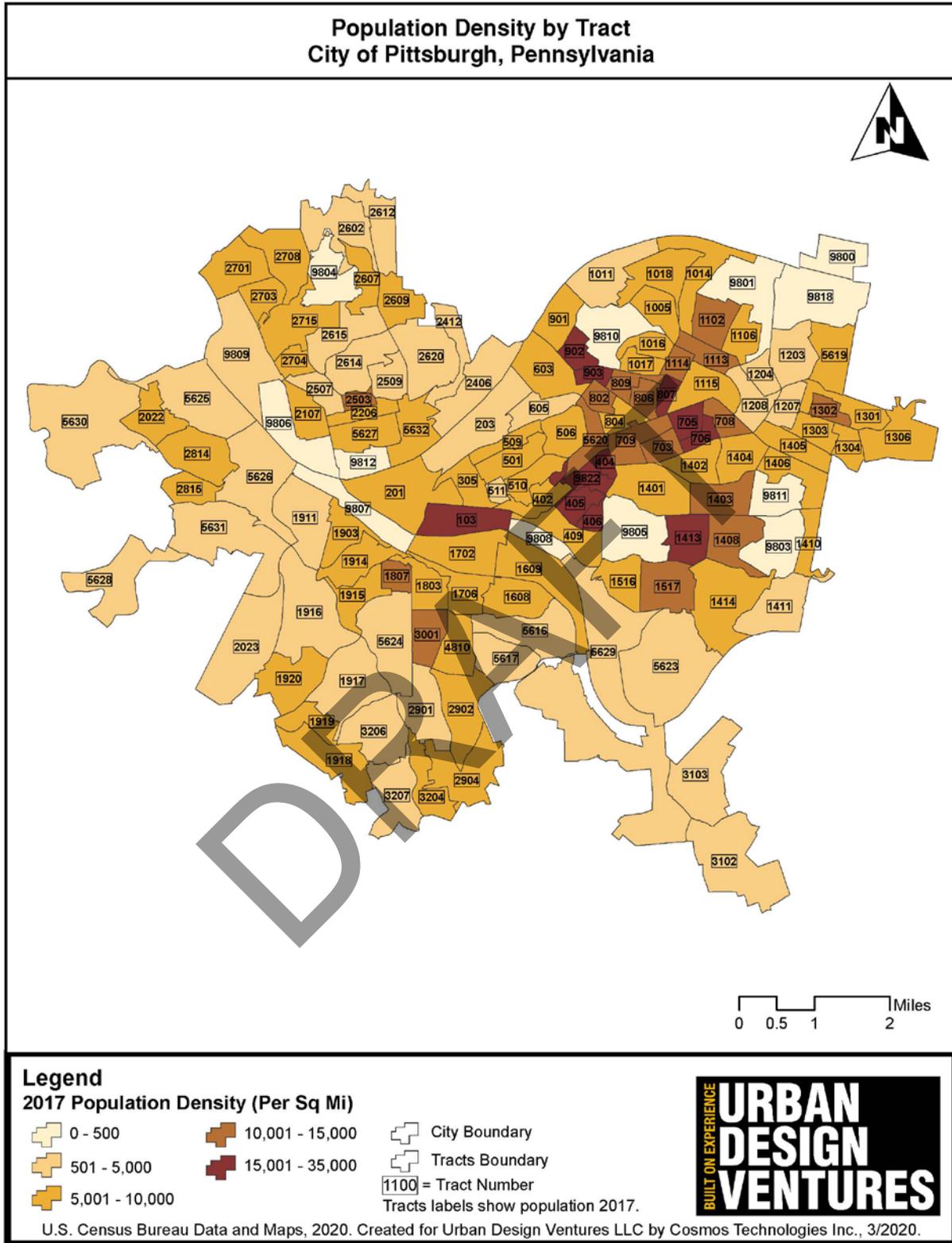
Maps:

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

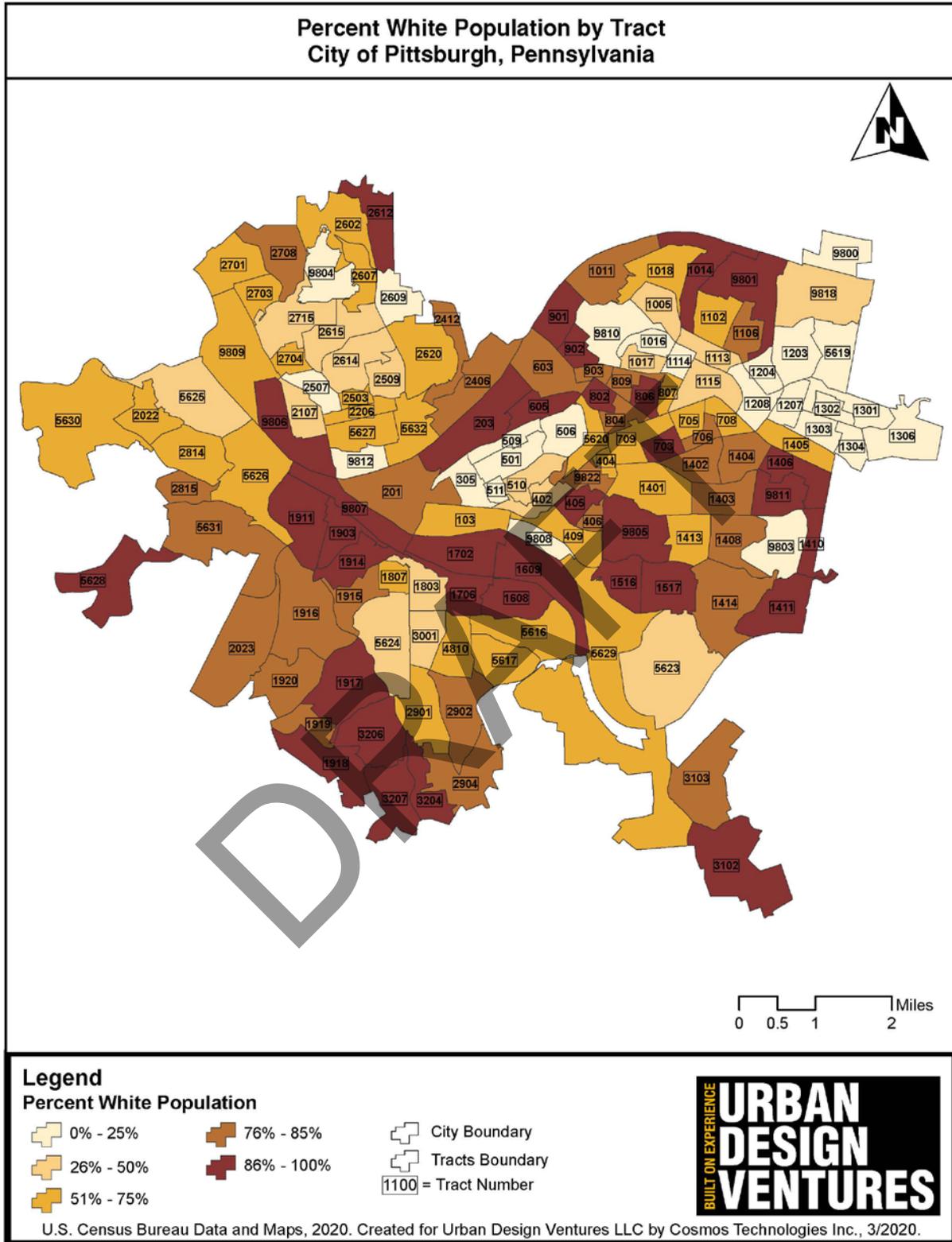
- Population Density by Census Tract
- Percent White Population by Census Tract
- Percent Minority Population by Census Tract
- Total Housing Units by Census Tract
- Total Housing Units by Block Points & Census Tracts
- Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract
- Percent Renter-Occupied Housing 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

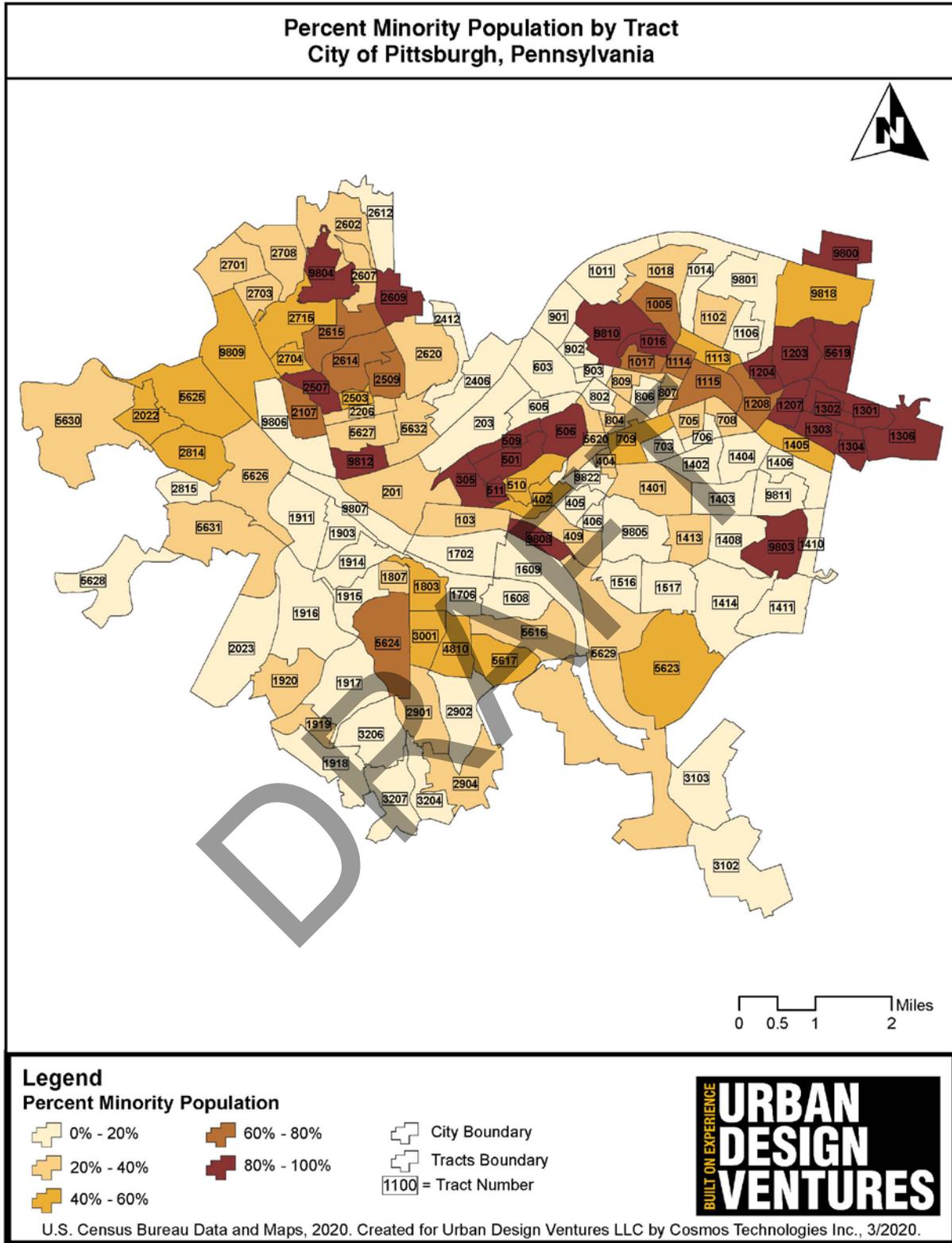
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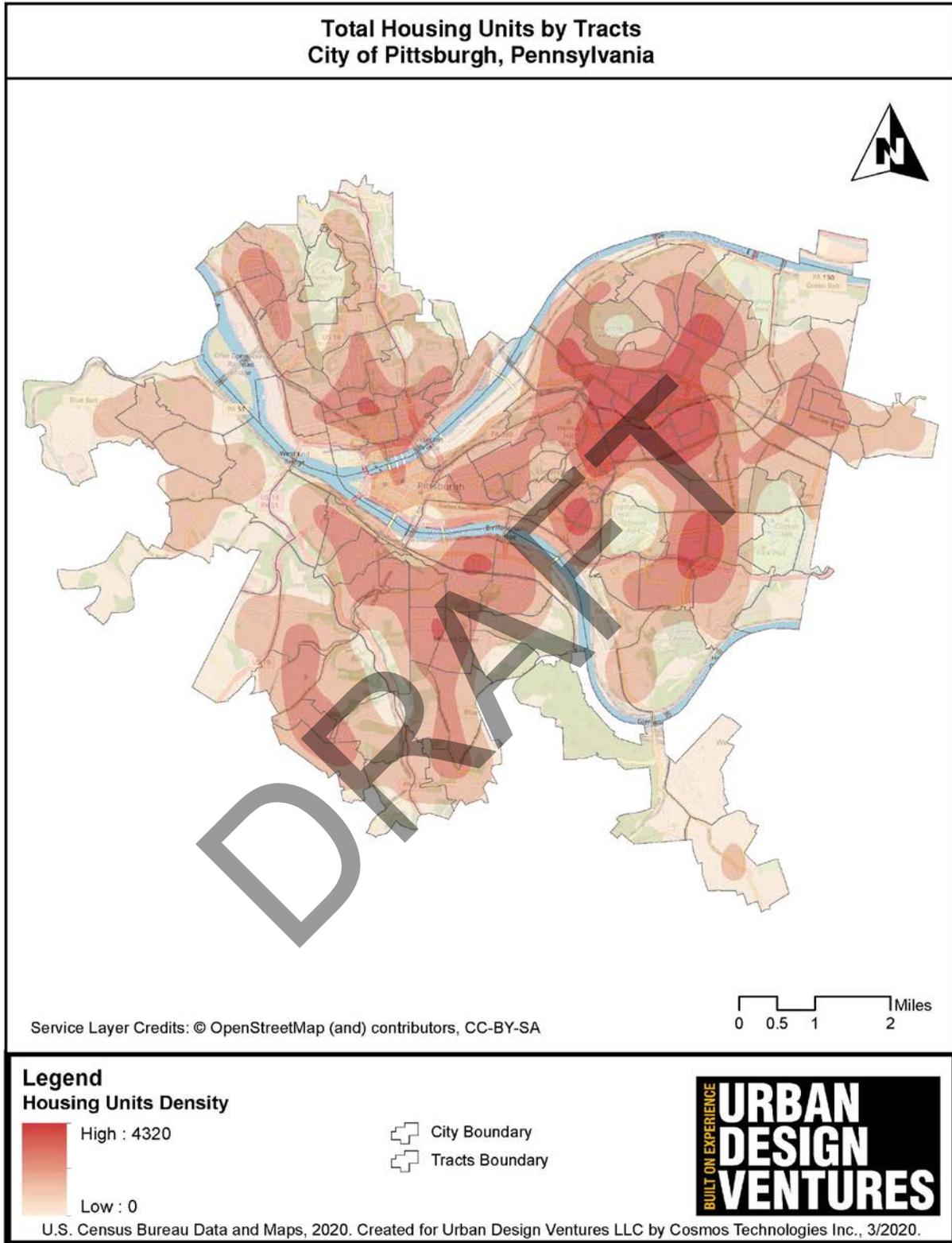
Population Density by Census Tract



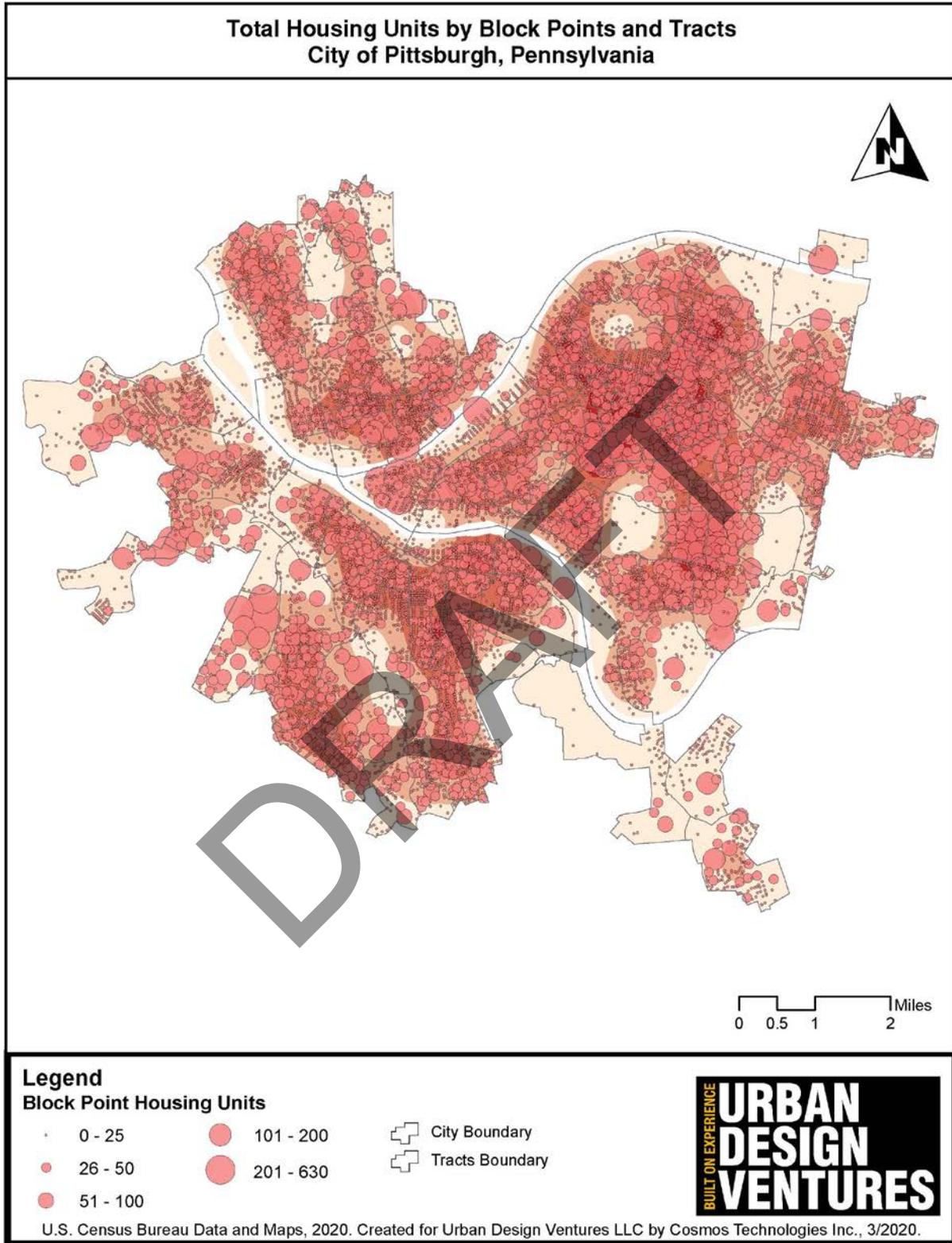
Percent White Population by Census Tract



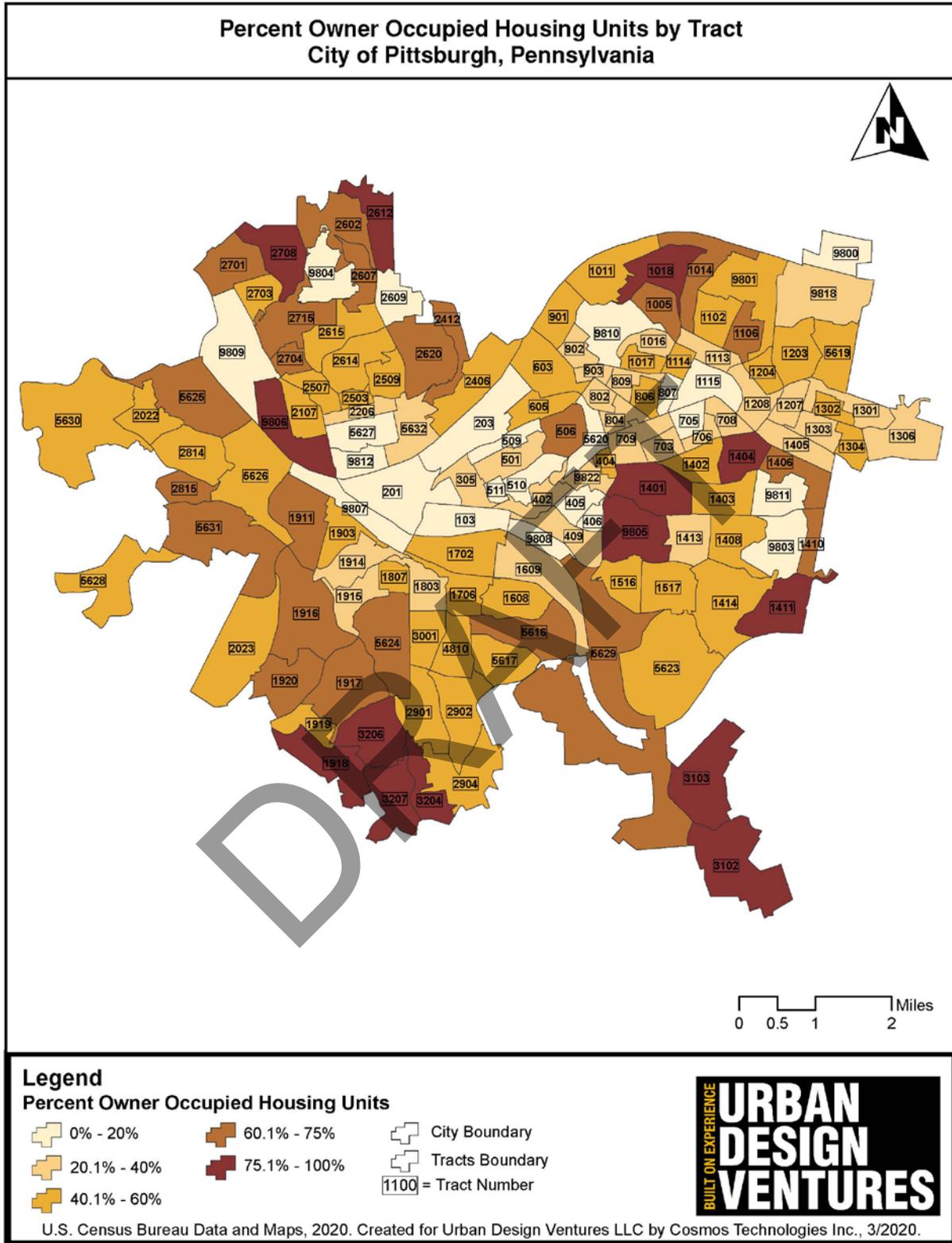
Percent Minority Population by Census Tract



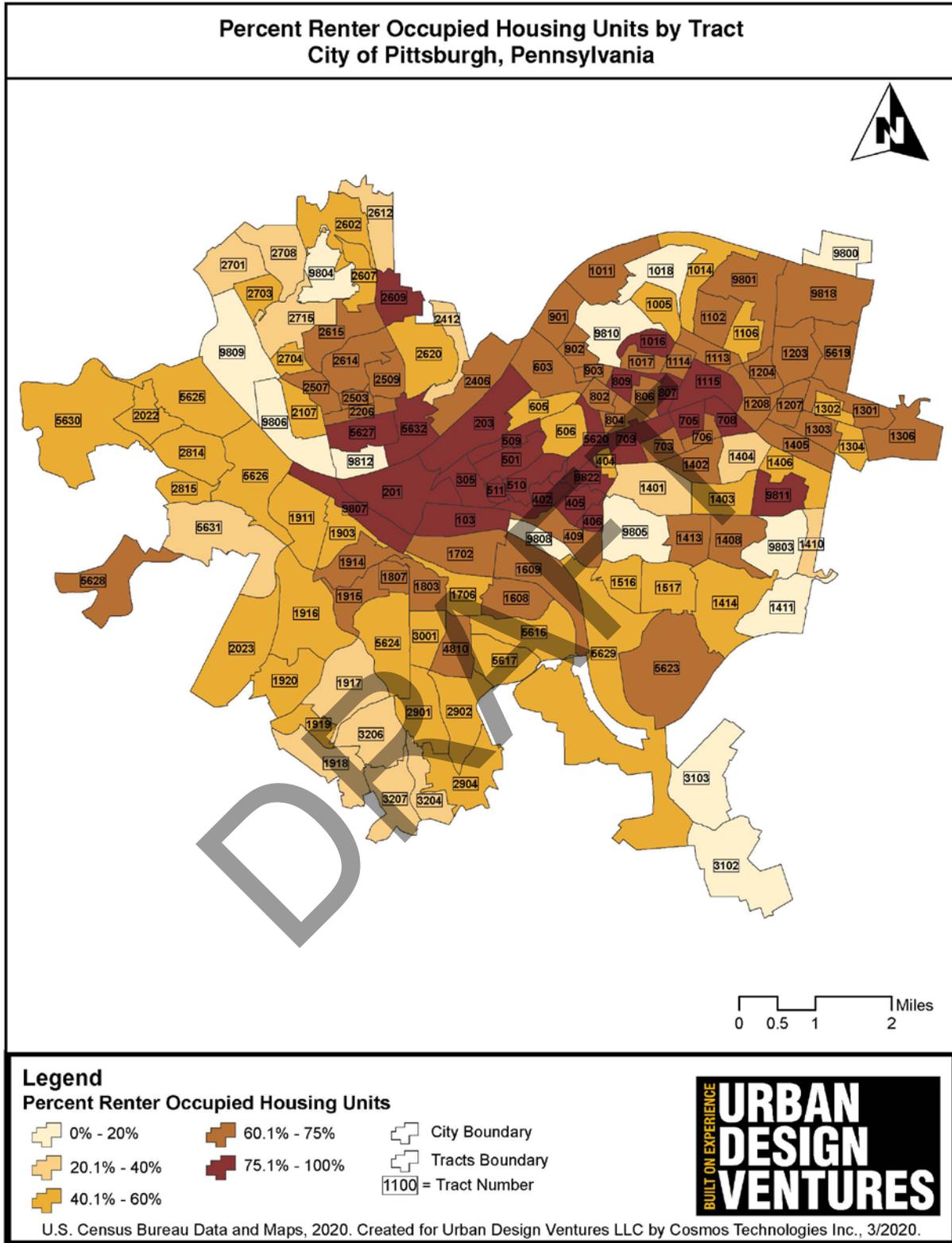
Total Housing Units by Census Tract



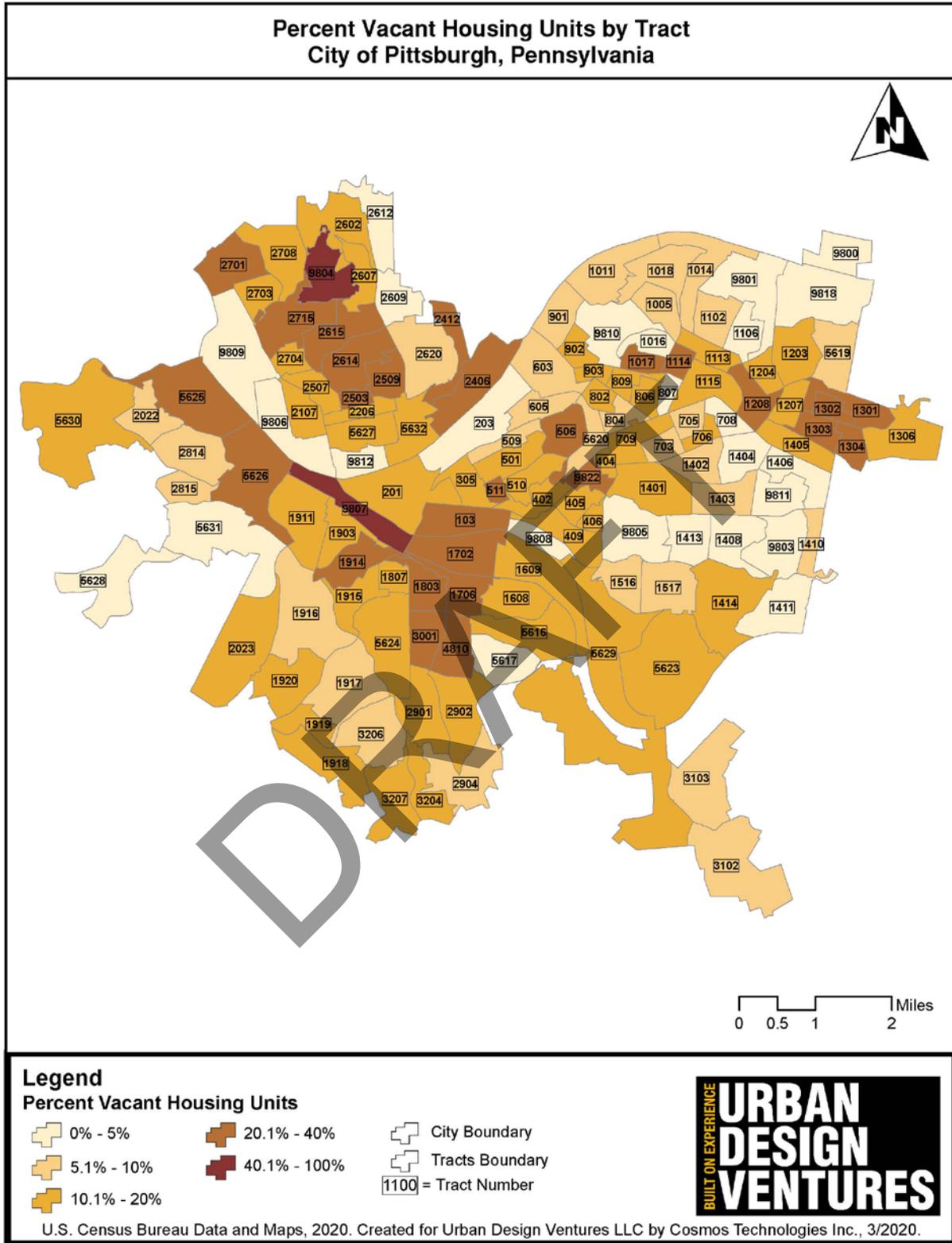
Total Housing Units by Block Points & Census Tracts



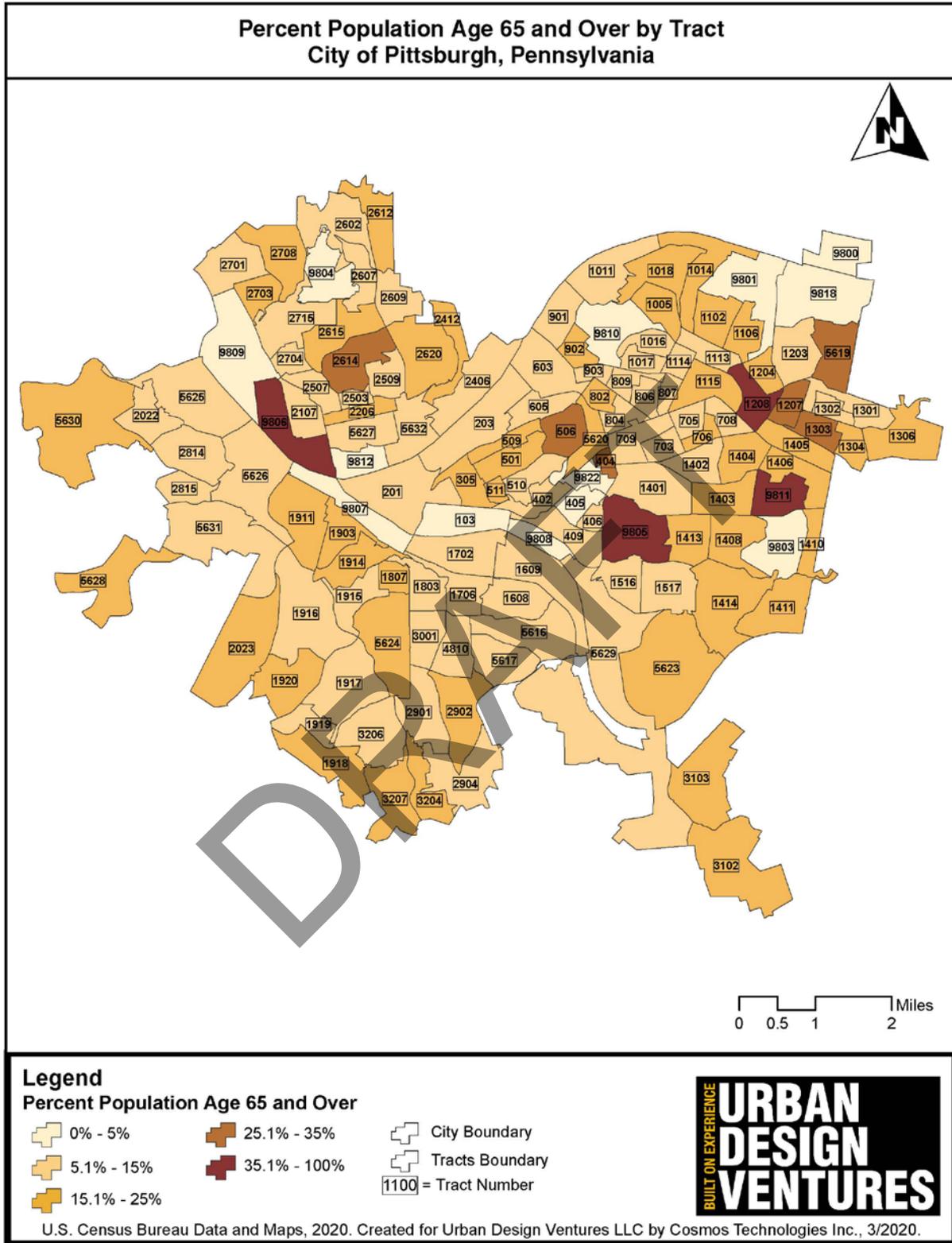
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract



Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract

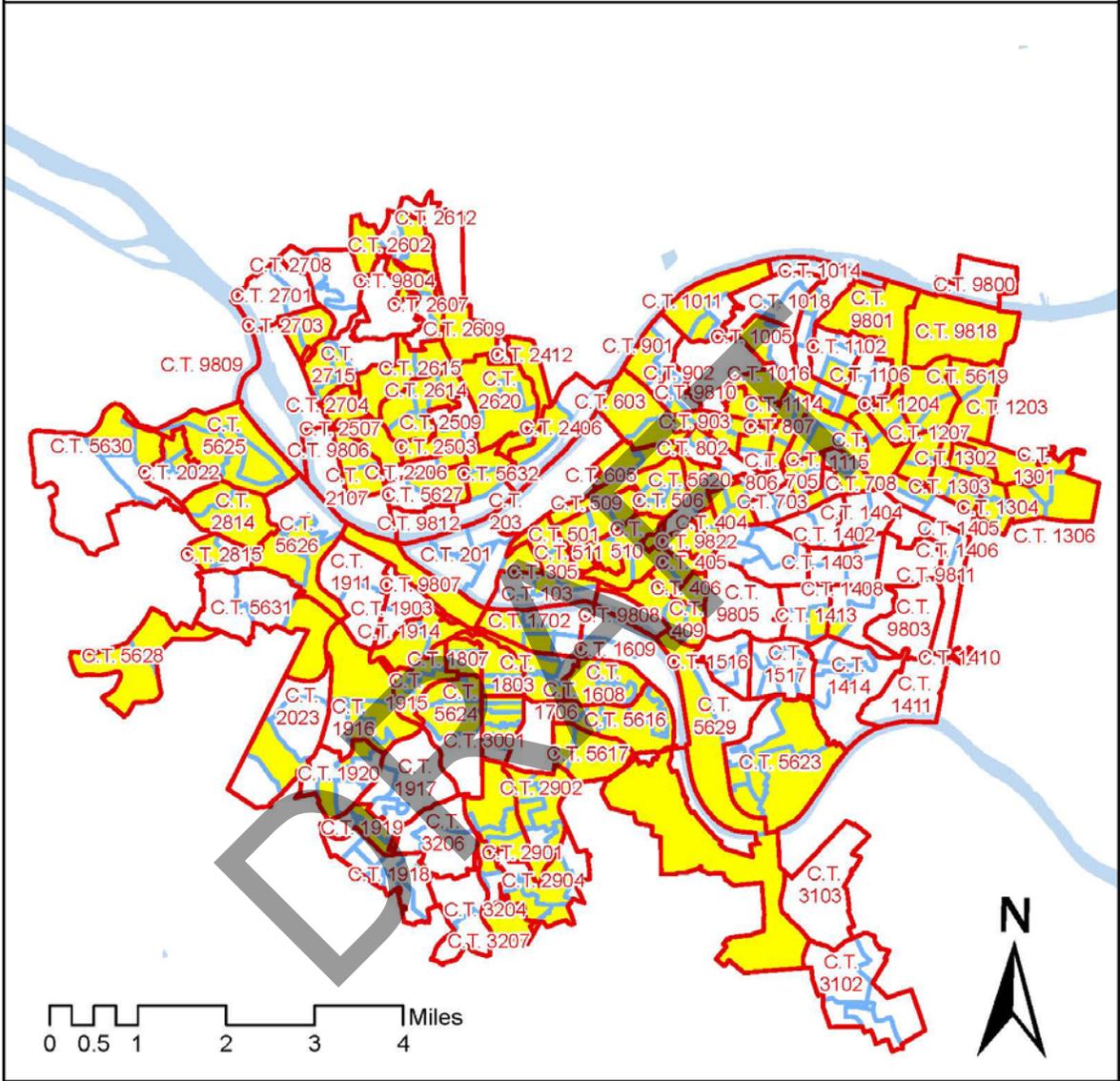


Percent Vacant Housing Units by Census Tract



Percent Population Age 65+ by Census Tract

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME BLOCK GROUPS



LEGEND:

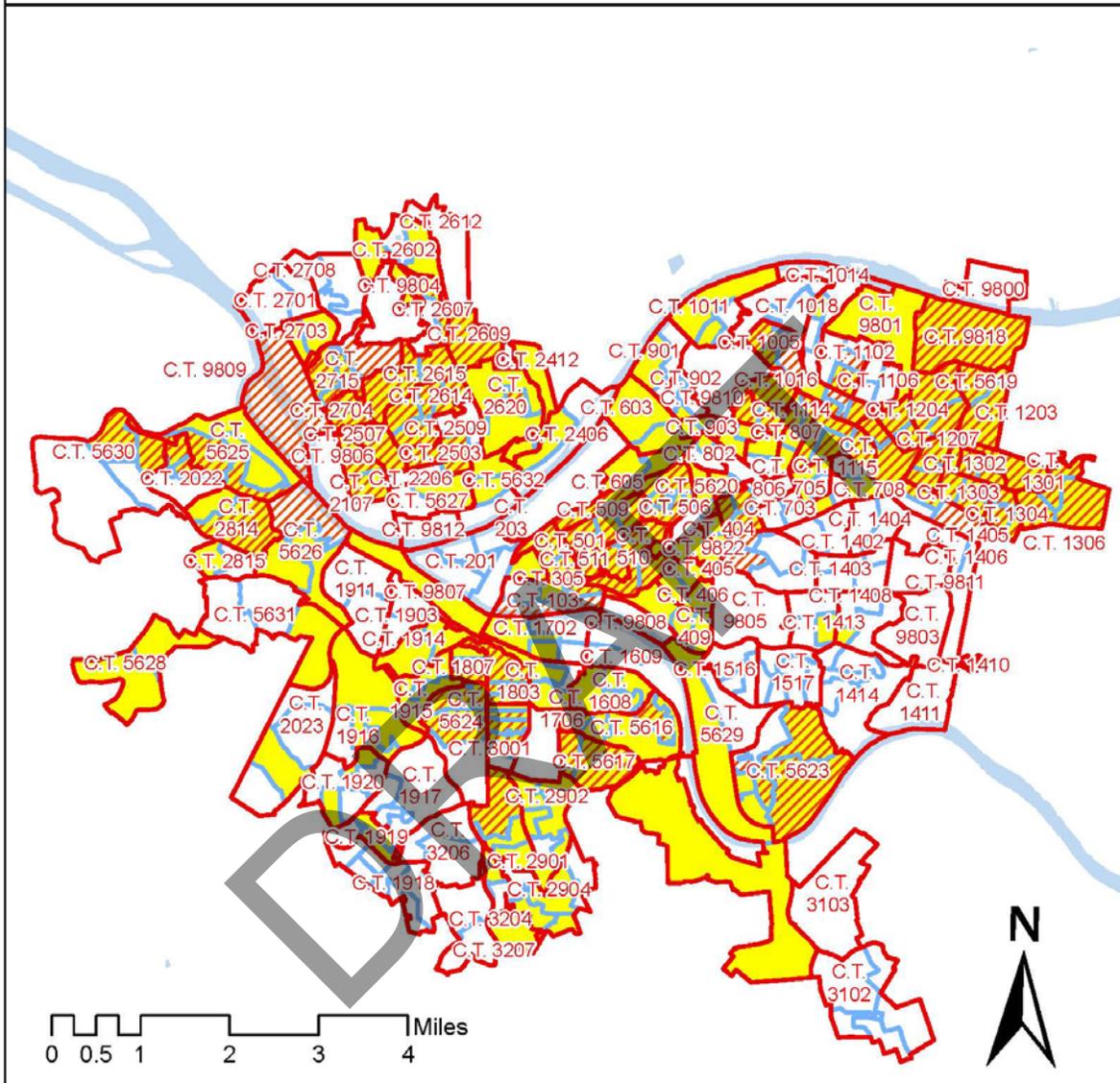
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups

- Low/Mod Income Population
By Block Group
- 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:

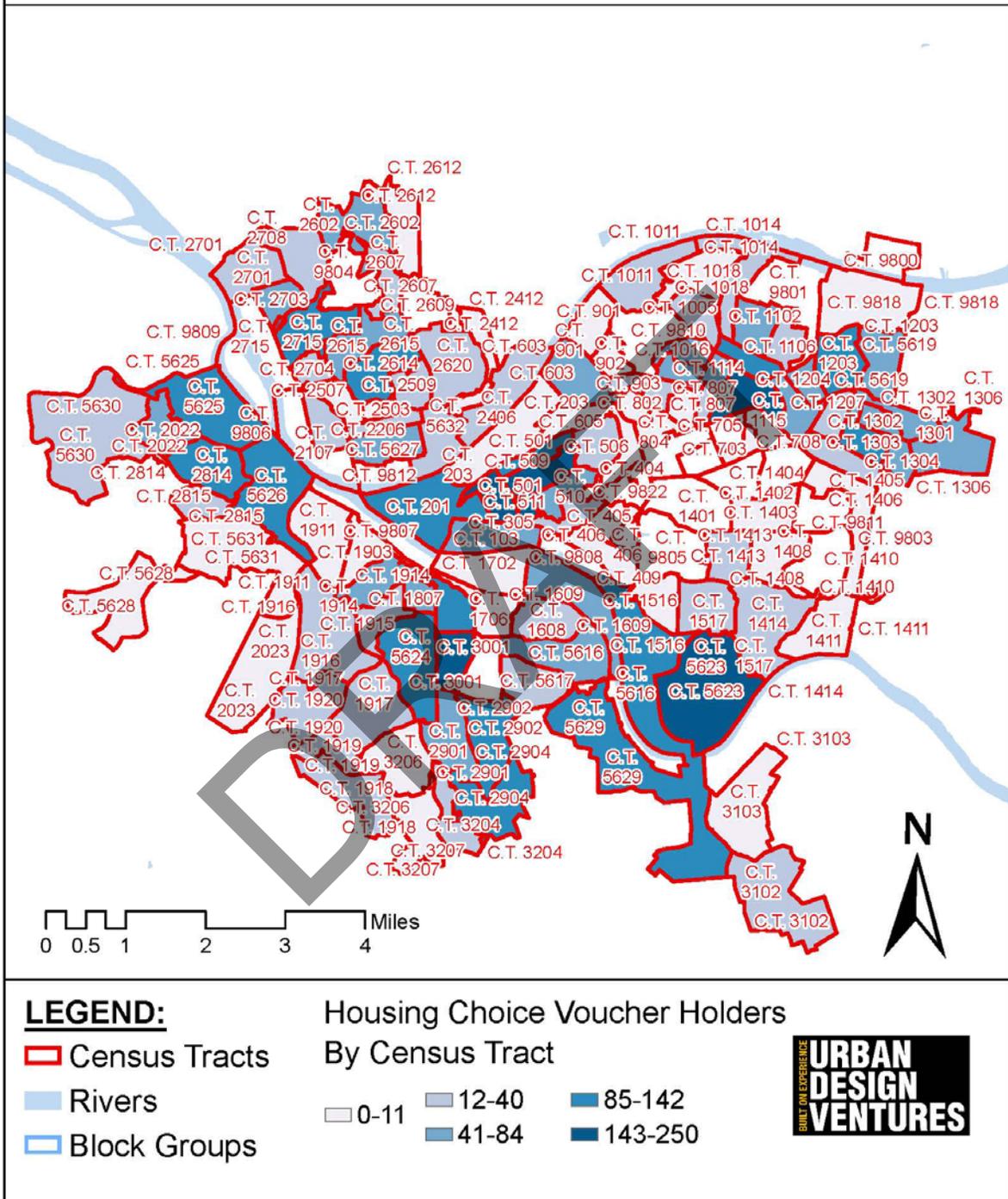
- Census Tracts
- Rivers
- Block Groups

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



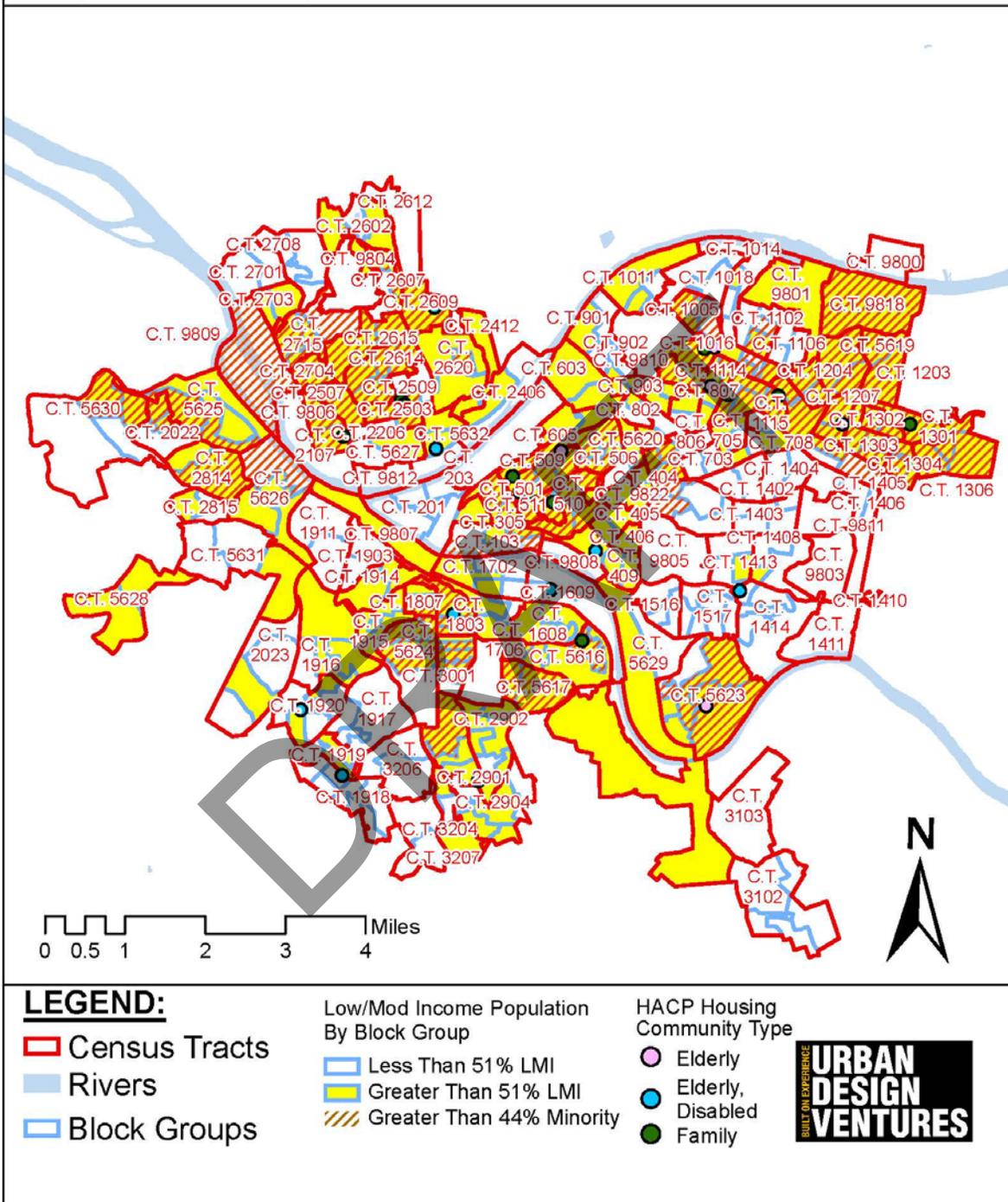
Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA SECTION 8 POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT



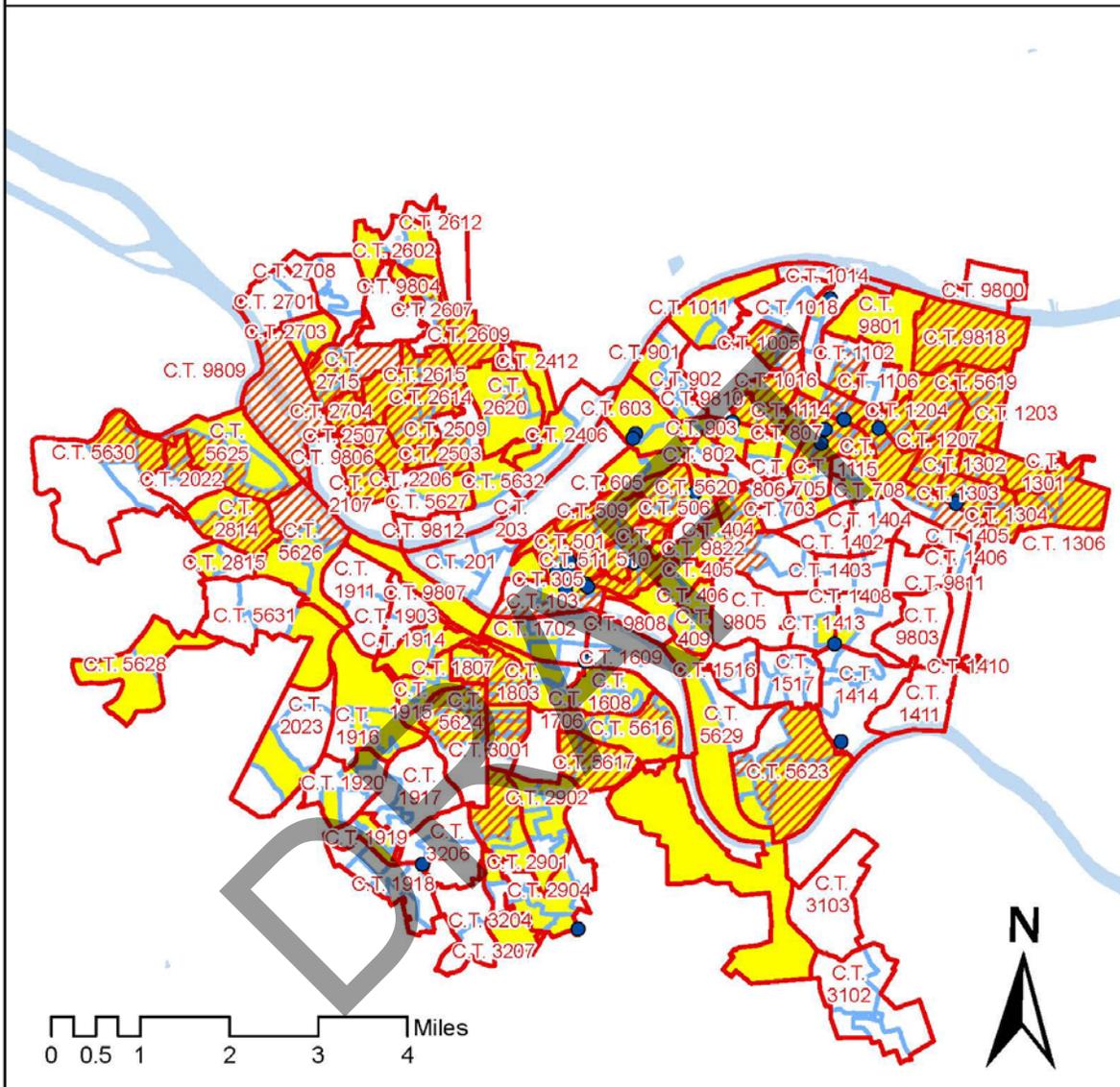
Section 8 Housing by Census Tract

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA LMI, MINORITY, AND HACP HOUSING LOCATIONS



Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh Properties with Minority Overlays by Block Group

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA LMI, MINORITY, AND LIHTC LOCATIONS

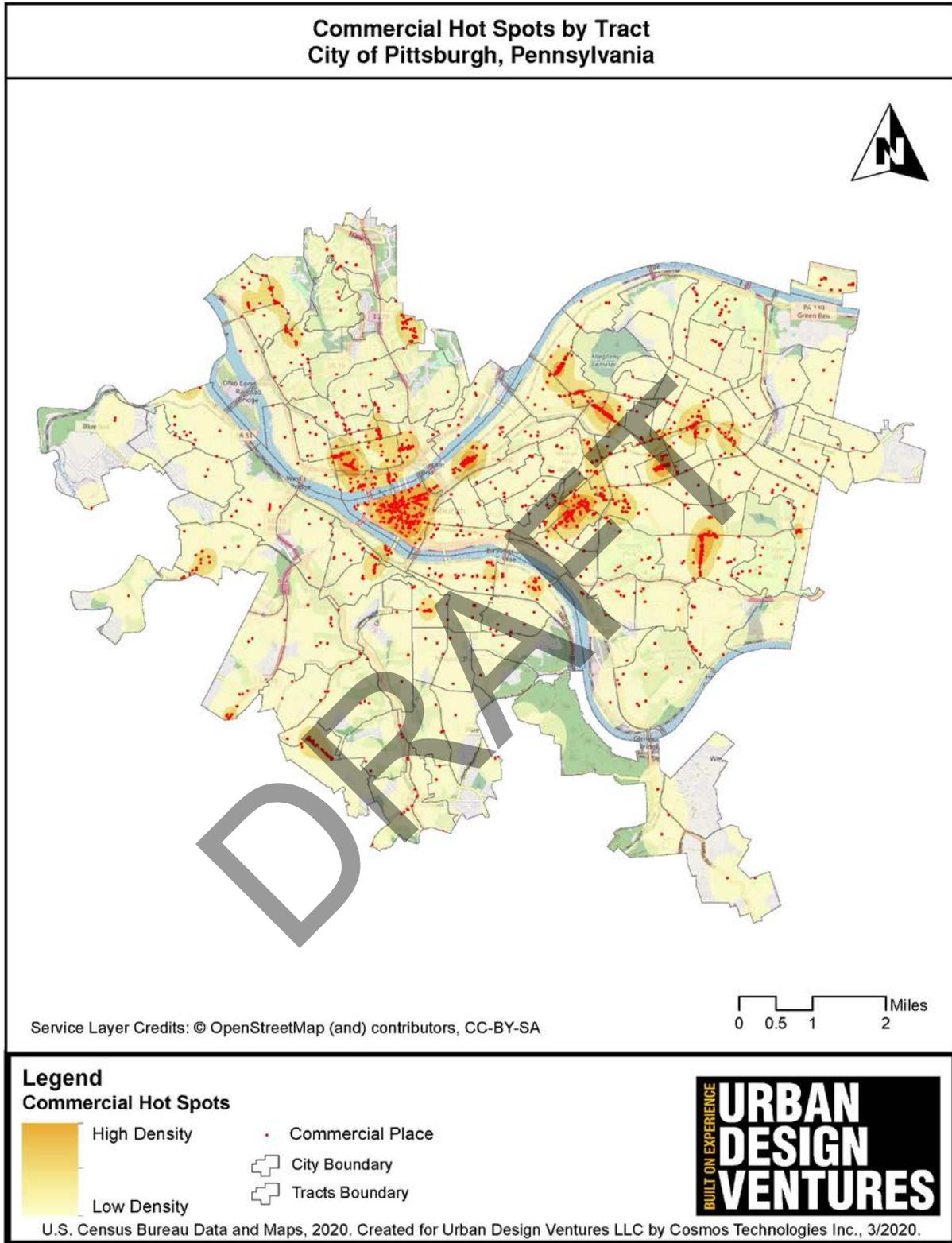


LEGEND:

- ▭ Census Tracts
- ▭ Rivers
- ▭ Block Groups
- Tax Credit Housing Units
- ▭ Low/Mod Income Population By Block Group
- ▭ Less Than 51% LMI
- ▭ Greater Than 51% LMI
- ▨ Greater Than 44% Minority



Low/Moderate Income with Minority and LIHTC Overlays by Block Group



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, 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.

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.
- **AM-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>).

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>.

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>. 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.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Pittsburgh	Office of Management and Budget
HOPWA Administrator	Pittsburgh	Office of Management and Budget
HOME Administrator	Pittsburgh	Office of Management and Budget
ESG Administrator	Pittsburgh	Office of Management and Budget

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(I)

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(I)).

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. HIPPA 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

1.	Agency/Group/Organization	URA Of Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Employment Other government - Local Planning Organization Other - Redevelopment Authority
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Other - Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The URA was consulted for the housing, economic needs, market analysis, anti-poverty, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
2.	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority Of The City Of Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Other - Fair Housing

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh was consulted for affordable housing, public housing needs, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
3.	Agency/Group/Organization	Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum Of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Other government - County Regional Organization Planning Organization Other - Correctional Facilities
	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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care was consulted for the housing and homeless needs in the City and the CoC.
4.	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny County Dept. Of Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services - Children Services - Elderly Persons Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - homeless Services - Health Other government - County Regional Organization Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Allegheny County Department of Human Services was consulted for the homeless and non-homeless special needs in the City and the CoC.
5.	Agency/Group/Organization	Commission On Human Relations
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service - Fair Housing Other government - Local Planning Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Other - Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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.
6.	Agency/Group/Organization	Urban League Of Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Education Services - Employment Service - Fair Housing Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Urban League of Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special Needs, Market Analysis, Economic Development Priorities, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.

7.	Agency/Group/Organization	DON Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Education Services - Employment Services - Fair Housing Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Other - Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	DON Service was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special Needs, Economic Development Priorities, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
8.	Agency/Group/Organization	Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Employment Service - Fair Housing Regional Organization Planning Organization Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Other - Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Pittsburgh Community Reinvestment Group was consulted for the Housing, Economic Development, Market Analysis, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
9.	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Partnership Of Greater Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service - Fair Housing Regional Organization Planning Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Other - Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh was consulted for the Fair Housing Priorities in the City.
10.	Agency/Group/Organization	Casa San Jose
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services - Employment Services - Education Services - Victims Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Casa San Jose was consulted for the Housing, Non-homeless Special, Economic Development, and Anti-poverty Priorities in the City.
11.	Agency/Group/Organization	Jewish Healthcare Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Health Regional Organization Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA 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.
12.	Agency/Group/Organization	Action Housing, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Homeless Regional Organization

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Action Housing, Inc. was consulted for the Housing, Homeless Prevention, and Market Analysis Priorities in the City.</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p> <p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>City of Pittsburgh</p> <p>Housing Services - Housing Services - Children Services - Elderly Persons Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Homeless Services - Employment Service - Fair Housing Services - Victims Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other Government - Local Civic Leaders Planning Organization Grantee Department Major Employer</p>

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development Lead-based Paint Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy Other - Fair Housing</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning, Public Works, Parks & 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.</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Jewish Family and Community Services – Refugee & Immigrant Services</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services - Housing Regional Organization Planning Organization Other: Services - Refugee & Immigrant Services</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Other: Community Development Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Jewish Family and Community Services was consulted for Non-Homeless Special Needs, Anti-poverty, and Community Development Strategy in the City.</p>

15.	Agency/Group/Organization	Bethlehem Haven
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Homeless Services - Health Services - Education Services - Employment Services - Victims Regional Organization Other: Emergency Shelter, Homeless Shelter, and Permanent Supportive Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Bethlehem Haven was consulted for Homeless Needs and Anti-poverty Strategy in the City and the CoC.
16.	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Silk
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Children Services - Persons with HIS/AIDS Services - Health Services - Education Health Agency Regional Organization Other: Services - LGBTQIA+ Youth
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Project Silk was consulted for Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty, Community Development Priorities in the City.

17.	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat For Humanity Of Greater Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Pittsburgh was consulted for the Housing and Anti-poverty needs in the City.
18.	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Allies
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health Services - Education Services - Employment Planning Organization Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Neighborhood Allies was consulted for the Market Analysis and Economic Development Priorities in the City.
19.	Agency/Group/Organization	Pennsylvania Department Of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health Health Agency Other Government - State Planning Organization Other - Lead Based Paint
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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.

20.	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Outreach Wellness Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Health Services - Education Health Agency Regional organization Other: Services - LGBTQIA+
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Central Outreach Wellness Center was consulted for the Non-Homeless Special Needs, HOPWA Strategy, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Community Development Priorities in the City.
21.	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services - Children Services - Elderly Persons Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Homeless Services - Health Health Agency Other Government - County Planning Organization Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy HOPWA Strategy Lead-Based Paint Strategy Other - Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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.

22.	Agency/Group/Organization	NAACP – Pittsburgh Chapter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Planning Organization Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	NAACP was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, and Economic Development Priorities in the City.
23.	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service - Health Planning Organization Regional Organization Other: Services - Feeding
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank was consulted for the Anti-poverty Strategies in the City.
24.	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services - Children Services - Elderly Persons Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Homeless Services - Health Services - Employment Services - Victims Regional Organization Planning Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	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.
25.	Agency/Group/Organization	Kingsley Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Children Services - Elderly Persons Services - Persons with Disabilities Services - Education Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Kingsley Association was consulted for community development Priorities in the City.
26.	Agency/Group/Organization	Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Education Services - Employment Planning Organization Business Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Pittsburgh Hispanic Development Corporation was consulted for Market Analysis, Economic Development, and Anti-poverty Priorities in the City.

27.	Agency/Group/Organization	Economic Development South
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service - Employment Planning Organization Regional Organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Economic Development South was consulted for the Economic Development, Anti-poverty Strategy, and Community Development Priorities in the City.
28.	Agency/Group/Organization	Northside Leadership Conference
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning Organization Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Northside Leadership Conference was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, Economic Development, and Community Development Priorities in the City.
29.	Agency/Group/Organization	TREK Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	TREK Development was consulted for the Housing, Market Analysis, and Economic Development in the City.

30.	Agency/Group/Organization	Persad Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	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 Other: Mental Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Other: Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Persad Center was consulted for the Non-Homeless Special Needs and Community Development Priorities in the City.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Allegheny County Department of Human Services	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
PHA Moving to Work Plan	Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
City of Pittsburgh Comprehensive Plan	City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Allegheny County 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan	Allegheny County, Department of Economic Development	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
2018 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report	Pennsylvania Department of Health	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Policy Recommendation of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Task Force	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Task Force	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plans, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
Inclusive Innovation PGH	URA of Pittsburgh	The Broadband Access Plan is incorporated into the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan.
Pittsburgh’s Inequality Across Gender and Race	City of Pittsburgh’s Gender Equity Commission	They are incorporated in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.

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(I))

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. 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.

DRAFT

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

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1.	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	None.	None.	None.	https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notice
2.	Flyers	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	None.	None.	None.	Not Applicable.
3.	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Citywide Agencies/Organizations	The City posted the five (5) Community Meetings/Needs Public Hearings on the following social medias: City’s Facebook page, Community Facebook pages, Nextdoor, Twitter, and the City’s CDBG Notice webpage.	None.	None.	https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notice

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4.	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	<p>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.</p> <p>The five (5) Community Meetings/Needs Public Hearings to discuss the needs over the next five years and the FY 2020 Budgets.</p> <p>There was a total of 67 in attendance.</p>	Meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5.	Facebook Live Streaming	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Citywide	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.	Meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.facebook.com/ocapgh/?epa=SEARCH_BOX
6.	Resident Surveys	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Citywide	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.	The City received back 224 resident surveys. The tabulations of the Resident Surveys are in the Exhibit section of this Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Pittsburgh2020ConPlan

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7.	Agency/ Organization Surveys	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	There was a total of 26 agency/organization surveys completed.	A summary of the survey responses and meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	Not Applicable.
8.	Stakeholder Meetings	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The City met with 114 agencies/organizations as part of its stakeholders and individual meetings.	A summary of the survey responses and meeting minutes can be found in the appendix section of Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9.	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	None.	None.	None.	https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notice
10.	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Citywide Agencies/Organizations	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.	None.	None.	https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/omb-public-notice https://pittsburghpa.gov/omb/community-development-documents

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
11.	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The Virtual Public Hearing was held on Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 5:00 PM to discuss the draft Plans.	Meeting minutes are in the Appendix section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	Not Applicable.

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

DRAFT

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).

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	308,003	305,012	-1%
Households	134,953	134,820	0%
Median Income	\$36,019.00	\$44,092.00	22%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

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

* 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)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	480	220	155	40	980	195	110	25	45	455
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	255	95	100	45	605	0	4	40	0	50
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	230	185	90	35	630	30	15	85	30	215
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	13,375	3,190	510	75	17,160	3,305	1,170	400	90	5,100
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,500	5,145	3,570	725	12,405	1,355	1,870	1,765	490	6,250
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,150	0	0	0	2,150	630	0	0	0	630

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)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	28,680	7,380	1,170	384	19,375	7,069	2,593	1,104	335	5,825
Having none of four housing problems	13,815	16,530	22,139	11,449	47,990	5,455	12,240	20,390	13,095	56,835
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	4,295	0	0	0	2,150	1,254	0	0	0	630

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	715	1,740	880	3,505	335	470	400	1,605
Large Related	180	250	120	550	50	155	80	355
Elderly	855	605	340	1,955	710	655	530	2,075
Other	820	2,535	2,140	6,315	195	310	580	1,480
Total need by income	2,570	5,130	3,480	12,325	1,290	1,590	1,590	5,515

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,155	480	60	3,720	755	230	90	1,180
Large Related	445	10	25	480	100	60	10	174
Elderly	1,970	640	110	2,749	1,150	430	115	1,705
Other	8,080	2,075	355	10,545	1,030	250	100	1,455
Total need by income	13,650	3,205	550	17,494	3,305	970	315	4,514

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	300	185	125	35	785	30	19	110	15	224
Multiple, unrelated family households	30	50	35	4	119	0	4	15	15	44
Other, non-family households	155	40	50	35	340	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	485	275	210	74	1,244	30	23	125	30	268

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	3,190	1,605	1,350	7,850	434	520	1,090	6,209

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS
 Comments:

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

Items	2008-2012 ACS		2013-2017 ACS	
	Number of Households	Percentage	Number of Households	Percentage
Total Households	133,192	100%	134,820	100%
Less than \$10,000	18,011	13.5%	15,889	11.8%

\$10,000 to \$14,999	10,317	7.7%	9,648	7.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18,992	14.3%	16,764	12.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15,305	11.5%	14,407	10.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17,846	13.4%	16,797	12.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21,584	16.2%	22,203	16.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11,882	8.9%	13,622	10.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10,449	7.8%	13,821	10.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4,039	3%	5,490	4.1%
\$200,000 or more	4,767	3.6%	6,179	4.6%
Median Household Income	38,029	(X)	44,092	(X)
Mean Household Income	58,576	(X)	66,639	(X)

Source: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 ACS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

DRAFT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

DRAFT

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

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

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

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.

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.

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?

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.

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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

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
# of units vouchers in use	0	1	3,892	5,511	18	5,483	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Vouchers	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	8,353	10,653	10,508	11,021	10,493	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	9	6	2	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	1,125	683	16	666	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	1	1,007	1,647	1	1,643	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	1	3,892	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
White	0	1	395	1,170	2	1,166	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	3,480	4,296	15	4,273	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	6	19	0	19	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	8	19	1	18	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	6	0	6	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
Hispanic	0	0	41	54	0	54	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	1	3,851	5,456	18	5,428	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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.

DRAFT

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

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	238	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	52	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	488	48	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	89	22	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	9	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	97	3	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	52	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	4	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:
Indicate if the homeless population is:

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.
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)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	370	12
Black or African American	320	31
Asian	8	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	5	0
Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	69	0
Not Hispanic	675	0

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

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.

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

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

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,185
Area incidence of AIDS	58
Rate per population	4.7
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	116
Rate per population (3 years of data)	5.0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,326
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	56.9
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	159
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	32
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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.

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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.

DRAFT

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

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

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	155	0%	3,965	6%
1 bedroom	2,510	4%	24,510	36%
2 bedrooms	16,730	26%	23,135	34%
3 or more bedrooms	44,230	70%	17,240	25%
Total	63,625	100%	68,850	100%

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.

DRAFT

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

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	\$83,100	\$94,700	14%
Median Contract Rent	\$551	\$669	21%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	19,405	28%
\$500-999	35,615	52%
\$1,000-1,499	9,395	14%
\$1,500-1,999	3,095	4%
\$2,000 or more	1,350	2%
Total	68,860	100.0%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	8,405	No Data
50% HAMFI	23,000	11,810
80% HAMFI	44,935	23,485
100% HAMFI	No Data	30,510
Total	76,340	65,805

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$647	\$725	\$896	\$1,137	\$1,248
High HOME Rent	\$647	\$725	\$896	\$1,137	\$1,248
Low HOME Rent	\$647	\$725	\$896	\$1,038	\$1,158

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

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

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	12,465	20%	30,935	45%
With two selected Conditions	240	0%	1,165	2%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	140	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	50,910	80%	36,610	53%
Total	63,619	100%	68,850	100%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,685	3%	4,130	6%
1980-1999	2,635	4%	7,365	11%
1950-1979	15,480	24%	22,025	32%
Before 1950	43,815	69%	35,335	51%
Total	63,615	100%	68,855	100%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	59,295	93%	57,360	83%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,640	1%	6,550	1%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	9,320	12,721	22,041
Abandoned Vacant Units	755	1,132	1,887
REO Properties	65	97	162
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

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

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

*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.
- **Galtieri 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

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Total Public Housing Development	76.7

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 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.

DRAFT

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

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	515	135	106	995	0
Households with Only Adults	265	135	106	575	0
Chronically Homeless Households	265	135	106	195	0
Veterans	76	135	74	304	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	83	0

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 used 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 provider 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.
- **Alle Kiski HOPE Center - SAFE-At-Home & Domestic Violence Unified** - 66 units/136 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

DRAFT

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

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	86
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	125
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

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 LGBTQIA+ 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 transitional 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. 91.315(e)

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 LGBTQIA+ 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

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

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

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

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	95,575	69%
30-59 Minutes	37,560	27%
60 or More Minutes	6,360	5%
Total	139,495	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,485	845	5,550
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,845	3,530	13,800
Some college or Associate's degree	29,575	2,845	9,555
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,910	1,940	9,010

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

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

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$16,195
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$25,564
Some college or Associate's degree	\$30,083
Bachelor's degree	\$40,985
Graduate or professional degree	\$52,176

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)
3. U.S. Government (18,473 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 is 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 disadvantage 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.

DRAFT

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

1.	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description:	-
	HUD Approval Date:	-
	% of Low/ Mod:	-
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	The entire City limits.
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The entire City limits.
	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?	-
2.	Area Name:	Low/Mod Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description:	-
	HUD Approval Date:	-
	% of Low/ Mod:	-
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital 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?	-
3.	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.

DRAFT

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1.	Priority Need Name	Housing Strategy	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Area Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA	
	Associated Goals	HSS-1 Homeownership HSS-2 Housing Construction HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation HSS-5 Rental Assistance HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization HSS-7 Fair Housing	
	Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>These needs were developed using statistical data, URA consultations, stakeholder’s consultations, community meetings/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.</p> <p>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.</p>	

2.	Priority Need Name	Homeless Strategy
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Area
	Associated Goals	HMS-1 Operation/Support HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing HMS-3 Housing HMS-4 Permanent Housing
	Description	<p>Priority Need: There is a need for housing and support services for homeless persons and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>Objective: Improve the living conditions and support services available for homeless persons, families, and those who are at-risk of becoming homeless.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs were identified based off consultation with the Continuum of Care members, community meeting/public hearing, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.

3.	Priority Need Name	Other Special Needs Strategy
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Area
	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.
	Priority Need Name	Community Development Strategy
4.	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low

		<p>Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
	Geographic Areas Affected	<p>Citywide Low/Mod Area Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhoods NRSA</p>
	Associated Goals	<p>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</p>
	Description	<p>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.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>These needs were developed using statistical data, City staff, stakeholder’s consultations, community meetings/public hearings, resident surveys, and agencies/organizations surveys.</p>
5.	Priority Need Name	Economic Development Strategy
	Priority Level	High

	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 Area 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.
	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.
6.	Priority Need Name	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide Low/Mod Area 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.

		<p>Objective: Provide sound and professional planning, administration, oversight and management of Federal, State, and local funded programs and activities.</p>
	<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>These needs were developed based of City staff, stakeholder’s consultations, and community meetings/public hearings.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

Not Applicable.

DRAFT

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The 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.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City is using HOPWA funds for rental assistance to meet the needs of persons with AIDS.
New Unit Production	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.
Rehabilitation	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.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,239,211	3,000,000	0	17,239,211	68,956,844	31 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 CDBG allocations.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,320,553	400,000	0	2,720,553	10,882,212	6 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 HOME allocations.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,140,292	0	0	1,140,292	4,561,168	1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 HOPWA allocations.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,216,133	0	0	1,216,133	4,864,532	1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 ESG allocations.

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.

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

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 APRISE, 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

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

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

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. Transitional 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).**
 - Determined 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

- educational bodies, and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit (AIU).
- 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.

DRAFT

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
1.	HSS-1 Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
2.	HSS-2 Housing Construction	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
3.	HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
4.	HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
5.	HSS-5 Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
6.	HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
7.	HSS-7 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
8.	HMS-1 Operation/Support	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
9.	HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
10.	HMS-3 Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
11.	HMS-4 Permanent Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
12.	SNS-1 Housing	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Priority
13.	SNS-2 Social Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Strategy
14.	SNS-3 Accessibility	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Strategy
15.	CDS-1 Community Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
16.	CDS-2 Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
17.	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
18.	CDS-4 Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
19.	CDS-5 Food Programs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
20.	CDS-6 Public Safety	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
21.	CDS-7 Clearance/ Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
22.	CDS-8 Community Based Organizations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
23.	CDS-9 Resilience	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
24.	CDS-10 Transportation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
25.	EDS-1 Employment	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
26.	EDS-2 Financial Assistance	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
27.	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
28.	EDS-4 Infrastructure	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
29.	AMS-1 Overall Coordination	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
30.	AMS-2 Special Studies/Management	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
31.	AMS-3 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1.	Goal Name	HSS-1 Homeownership
	Goal Description	Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.
2.	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.
3.	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.
4.	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.
5.	Goal Name	HSS-5 Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	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.
6.	Goal Name	HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.
7.	Goal Name	HSS-7 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

8.	Goal Name	HMS-1 Operation/Support
	Goal Description	Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
9.	Goal Name	HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
10.	Goal Name	HMS-3 Housing
	Goal Description	Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.
11.	Goal Name	HMS-4 Permanent Housing
	Goal Description	Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.
12.	Goal Name	SNS-1 Housing
	Goal Description	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.
13.	Goal Name	SNS-2 Social Services
	Goal Description	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.
14.	Goal Name	SNS-3 Accessibility
	Goal Description	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.

15.	Goal Name	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve the parks, recreational facilities, trails, bikeways, and all public and community facilities in the City.
16.	Goal Name	CDS-2 Infrastructure
	Goal Description	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.
17.	Goal Name	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.
18.	Goal Name	CDS-4 Public Services
	Goal Description	Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
19.	Goal Name	CDS-5 Food Programs
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.
20.	Goal Name	CDS-6 Public Safety
	Goal Description	Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.
21.	Goal Name	CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.

22.	Goal Name	CDS-8 Community Based Organizations
	Goal Description	Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.
23.	Goal Name	CDS-9 Resilience
	Goal Description	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.
24.	Goal Name	CDS-10 Transportation
	Goal Description	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.
25.	Goal Name	EDS-1 Employment
	Goal Description	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.
26.	Goal Name	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.
27.	Goal Name	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program
	Goal Description	Plan and promote the development, redevelopment and revitalization of economically distressed areas of the City.
28.	Goal Name	EDS-4 Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other infrastructure improvements to support new economic development projects.

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.

DRAFT

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.

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

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 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. There are no other public policies that restrict fair housing choice.

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. This tax 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

The City of Pittsburgh is committed to removing or reducing barriers to the development of affordable housing whenever possible throughout the City. A variety of actions include, among others, to reduce the cost of housing to make it affordable.

- Provide developers and non-profits with incentives for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing to keep rents affordable.
- Provide down payment and closing cost assistance to homebuyers to purchase a home.
- Offer property that is currently owned by the URA to be used for the development of affordable housing.
- Promote Federal and State financial assistance programs and initiatives for affordable housing.

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

- **ACTION Housing – Demergency Shelter & McKeesport SWES - 25 beds.**
- **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.

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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.

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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.

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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

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,239,211	3,000,000	0	17,239,211	68,956,844	31 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 CDBG allocations.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition	2,320,553	400,000	0	2,720,553	10,882,212	6 projects/activities were funded based on the FY 2020 HOME allocations.
		Homebuyer assistance						
		Homeowner rehab						
		Multifamily rental new construction						
		Multifamily rental rehab						
		New construction for ownership						
TBRA								
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities	1,140,292	0	0	1,140,292	4,561,168	1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 HOPWA allocations.
		Permanent housing placement						
		Short term or transitional housing facilities						
		STRMU						
		Supportive services						
		TBRA						

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,216,133	0	0	1,216,133	4,864,532	1 Project/Activity were funded based on the FY 2020 ESG allocations.

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

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AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
1.	HSS-1 Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
2.	HSS-2 Housing Construction	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
3.	HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
4.	HSS-4 Renter-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
5.	HSS-5 Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
6.	HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
7.	HSS-7 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Strategy
8.	HMS-1 Operation/Support	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
9.	HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
10.	HMS-3 Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
11.	HMS-4 Permanent Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Strategy
12.	SNS-1 Housing	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Priority
13.	SNS-2 Social Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Strategy
14.	SNS-3 Accessibility	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Strategy
15.	CDS-1 Community Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
16.	CDS-2 Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
17.	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
18.	CDS-4 Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
19.	CDS-5 Food Programs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
20.	CDS-6 Public Safety	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
21.	CDS-7 Clearance/ Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
22.	CDS-8 Community Based Organizations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
23.	CDS-9 Resilience	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed
24.	CDS-10 Transportation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Strategy
25.	EDS-1 Employment	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
26.	EDS-2 Financial Assistance	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
27.	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
28.	EDS-4 Infrastructure	2020	2024	Economic Development	Citywide	Economic Development Strategy
29.	AMS-1 Overall Coordination	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
30.	AMS-2 Special Studies/Management	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
31.	AMS-3 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Administration, Planning, and Management	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1.	Goal Name	HSS-1 Homeownership
	Goal Description	Assist low- and moderate-income households who wish to become homeowners by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and requiring housing counseling training.
2.	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.
3.	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.
4.	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.
5.	Goal Name	HSS-5 Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	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.
6.	Goal Name	HSS-6 Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Promote and strengthen the housing stock in residential neighborhoods throughout the City.
7.	Goal Name	HSS-7 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Promote fair housing choice and affirmatively further fair housing through education, training, and outreach throughout the City of Pittsburgh.

8.	Goal Name	HMS-1 Operation/Support
	Goal Description	Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
9.	Goal Name	HMS-2 Prevention and Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
10.	Goal Name	HMS-3 Housing
	Goal Description	Support the rehabilitation and accessibility improvements to emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless.
11.	Goal Name	HMS-4 Permanent Housing
	Goal Description	Support the development of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families.
12.	Goal Name	SNS-1 Housing
	Goal Description	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.
13.	Goal Name	SNS-2 Social Services
	Goal Description	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.
14.	Goal Name	SNS-3 Accessibility
	Goal Description	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.

15.	Goal Name	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve the parks, recreational facilities, trails, bikeways, and all public and community facilities in the City.
16.	Goal Name	CDS-2 Infrastructure
	Goal Description	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.
17.	Goal Name	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.
18.	Goal Name	CDS-4 Public Services
	Goal Description	Improve and enhance public services including; programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
19.	Goal Name	CDS-5 Food Programs
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for food and nutritional programs to address the needs of unemployed, underemployed, and homeless.
20.	Goal Name	CDS-6 Public Safety
	Goal Description	Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.
21.	Goal Name	CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.

22.	Goal Name	CDS-8 Community Based Organizations
	Goal Description	Provide operating support for community based organizations involved in facilitating or developing housing and/or commercial development activities in the City.
23.	Goal Name	CDS-9 Resilience
	Goal Description	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.
24.	Goal Name	CDS-10 Transportation
	Goal Description	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.
25.	Goal Name	EDS-1 Employment
	Goal Description	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.
26.	Goal Name	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development through technical assistance programs and low interest loans.
27.	Goal Name	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program
	Goal Description	Plan and promote the development, redevelopment and revitalization of economically distressed areas of the City.
28.	Goal Name	EDS-4 Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Promote the development of open space, parking, landscaping, roads, walks, trails, and other infrastructure improvements to support new economic development projects.

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.

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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:

Projects

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

#	Project Name
30.	Economic Development and Housing (CLRA/HRLF)
31.	Unallocated
32.	HOME Program Administration
33.	CHDO Operating
34.	Affordable & Workforce Rental Housing
35.	Affordable & Workforce for Sale Housing
36.	Rental Housing Development & Improvement Program (RHDIP)
37.	Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund (PHCF)
38.	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
39.	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Table 59 – Project Information

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.

The priority ranking system for housing needs, homeless needs, other special needs, community development needs, and economic development needs is as follows:

- **High Priority:** Activities assigned high priority are expected to be funded during the FY 2020-2024 period.
- **Low Priority:** Activities assigned low priority may not be funded during the 2020-2024 period. The City may support applications for public assistance by other agencies if those activities conform to the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1.	Project Name	City Council – Unspecified Local Option
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	-
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$540,000.00
	Description	Unallocated.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	-
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	-
2.	Project Name	Center for Victims - Pittsburgh Mediation Center
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-4 Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,500.00
	Description	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 & business-consumer.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 3 individuals will benefit this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele (LMC). The project matrix code is 05Z, Other Public Services Not Listed in 03T and 05A-05Y.
	Project Name	Pittsburgh Action Against Rape

3.	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-4 Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,500.00
	Description	Provide funding for victims of sexual violence and their non-offending families for trauma & crisis counseling.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 40 individuals 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 05G, Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.
4.	Project Name	Pittsburgh Community Services - Safety
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-6 Public Safety
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for the Neighborhood Safety Program, a crime & disaster prevention program that enables low- and moderate-income residents living in the City to feel safer in their homes.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 180 individuals 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 05I, Crime Awareness.	
5.	Project Name	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-5 Food Programs
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000.00

	Description	Provide funding to the food bank to distribute food & other grocery products through a network of over 400 charitable agencies serving low-income families & individuals living in the City.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 7,000 individuals 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 05W, Food Banks.
6.	Project Name	Pittsburgh Community Services - Hunger
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-5 Food Programs
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000.00
	Description	Provide funding with community based organizations to provide food & nutritional programs & services that affect the lives of low and moderate-income residents living in the City.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 5,000 individuals 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 05W, Food Banks.	
7.	Project Name	ADA Compliance – Interpretive Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	SNS-2 Social Services
	Needs Addressed	Other Special Needs Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for interpretive services.
	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.

8.	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Admin. - 570.206.
	Project Name	ADA Compliance – ADA Transition Plan
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	SNS-3 Accessibility AMS-2 Special Studies/Management
	Needs Addressed	Other Special Needs Strategy Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for ADA Transition Plan activities.
	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.
9.	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Admin. - 570.206.
	Project Name	Commission Operations - Fair Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-7 Fair Housing AMS-3 Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000.00
	Description	Provides funding for administration, education, outreach, analysis & training regarding fair housing practices for City, URA, HACP staff's, & subrecipients dealing with housing programs.
	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.
10.	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The project matrix code is 21D, Fair Housing Activity (subject to Admin. cap).
	Project Name	Neighborhood Employment Centers
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	EDS-1 Employment
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Strategy

	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000.00
	Description	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.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 6 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 18B, Economic Development: Technical Assistance.
	11.	Project Name
Target Area		Citywide
Goals Supported		EDS-1 Employment
Needs Addressed		Economic Development Strategy
Funding		CDBG: \$150,000.00
Description		Provide 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.
Target Date		3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		It is estimated that 8 businesses 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 18B, Economic Development: Technical Assistance.
12.	Project Name	Mayor's Office Unspecified Local Option
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	-
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$175,000.00
	Description	Unallocated.
	Target Date	3/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	-
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	-
13.	Project Name	Ramp & Public Sidewalk
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000.00
	Description	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).
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1 public facility 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 03L, Sidewalks.	
14.	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$230,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for administrative support for the operations 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.	
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	Citywide 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	HSS-1 Homeownership CDS-4 Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000.00

	Description	Provide funding for comprehensive housing counseling services to low and moderate income City residents.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 665 individuals 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 05U, Housing Counseling Only, under 24 CFR 5.100.
	Project Name	Senior Community Program
18.	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-4 Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: 750,000.00
	Description	Provide funding to a Healthy Active Living Center personnel and programs.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 03A, Senior Services.
	19.	Project Name
Target Area		Citywide
Goals Supported		CDS-7 Clearance/Demolition
Needs Addressed		Community Development Strategy
Funding		CDBG: \$2,838,200.00
Description		Provide Funding to Raze condemned buildings within eligible areas TBD.
Target Date		3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		It is estimated that 122 structures will be demolished from this activity.

	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The National Objective is Slum and Blight Removal on a Spot Basis (SBS). The HUD Matrix Code is 04, Clearance and Demolition.
20.	Project Name	Park Reconstruction – Homewood Park
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,930,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for Homewood Park construction at 540 North Lange Avenue.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1 public facility will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	40 North Lange Avenue
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 03F, Parks, Recreational Facilities.
21.	Project Name	Play Area Improvements – Arlington
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000.00
	Description	Provide funding for play area upgrades to the Arlington playground located at Fernleaf Street and Fort Hill Street.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1 public facility will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Fernleaf Street and Fort Hill Street.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 03F, Parks, Recreational Facilities.
22.	Project Name	URA Personnel
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$500,000.00

	Description	Provide funding for URA personnel to administer and comply with the CDBG program regulations.
	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.
	23.	Project Name
Target Area		Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood NRSA
Goals Supported		HSS-2 Housing Construction
Needs Addressed		Housing Strategy
Funding		CDBG: \$181,800.00
Description		Gap financing for the development of Larimer Choice Neighborhood Phase IV development (7 new mixed income units).
Target Date		3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		It is estimated that 7 households 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 12, Construction of Housing.
24.	Project Name	Equitable Empowerment Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$240,000.00
	Description	Technical assistance and professional support to small scale, community-based developers looking to respond to URA real estate development opportunities.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families	It is estimated that 13 businesses will benefit from this activity.

	that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Community wide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Clientele Benefit (LMC). The project matrix code is 18A, ED Assistance to For-Profits.
25.	Project Name	Pittsburgh Entrepreneur Support
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000.00
	Description	Investments in support of neighborhood business districts and small business start-up and expansion.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 30 businesses 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 18A, ED Assistance to For-Profits.
26.	Project Name	Neighborhood Initiatives Fund
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-8 Community Based Organizations
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$515,000.00
	Description	Grants to nonprofit and community-based organizations for neighborhood projects including: Vacant property reclamation, historic preservation, brownfield development; public space and neighborhood infrastructure improvements.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 to 10 grants	

	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 19C, Nonprofit Capacity Building.
27.	Project Name	Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-3 Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$780,000.00
	Description	Funding for Home Accessibility for Independence (HAPI) - a grant program to assist homeowners with permanent disabilities make accessibility modifications to their homes (50 units); funding for Residential Façade Program (RFP) - a matching grant program intended to improve the exterior physical appearance of homes (20 units).
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 70 households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 14A, Rehab; Single-Unit Residential.
28.	Project Name	Workforce for Sale Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$900,000.00
	Description	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.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 20 households will benefit from this activity.	

	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 14A, Rehab; Single-Unit Residential.
29.	Project Name	Workforce Rental Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	CDBG: \$900,000.00
	Description	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.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 30 households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.
	30.	Project Name
Target Area		Citywide
Goals Supported		AMS-1 Overall Coordination
Needs Addressed		Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
Funding		CDBG: \$3,000,000.00
Description		
Target Date		3/31/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities		1 Other
Location Description		Community Wide
Planned Activities	The project matrix code is 21A, General Program Admin. - 570.206.	

31.	Project Name	Unallocated Funds
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	-
	Needs Addressed	-
	Funding	CDBG: \$739,211.00
	Description	Unallocated.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	-
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	-
	32.	Project Name
Target Area		Citywide
Goals Supported		AMS-1 Overall Coordination
Needs Addressed		Administration, Planning, and Management Strategy
Funding		HOME: \$272,055.00
Description		URA administration and program delivery costs for the HOME Program. (Program income: \$40,000)
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 21H, HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ.
33.	Project Name	CHDO Operating
	Target Area	Citywide
	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.
34.	Project Name	Affordable & Workforce Rental Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	HOME: \$1,688,498.00
	Description	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)
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 50 households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.	
35.	Project Name	Affordable & Workforce for Sale Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	HOME: \$300,000.00
	Description	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)
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 6 households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12, Construction of Housing.
36.	Project Name	Rental Housing Development & Improvement Program (RHDIP)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	HOME: \$320,000.00
	Description	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)
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 9 households will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Community Wide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit (LMH). The project matrix code is 12.
37.	Project Name	Pittsburgh Housing Construction Fund (PHCF)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Housing Strategy
	Funding	HOME: \$40,000.00

	Description	Program assists the substantial rehabilitation of deteriorated residential buildings and the promotion of ownership in targeted City neighborhoods. (Program Income \$40,000)
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 1 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 code is 14A.
38.	Project Name	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
	Target Area	Citywide
	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).
39.	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).

DRAFT

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://factfinder.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%.

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.

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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:

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	191
Non-Homeless	193
Special-Needs	0
Total	384

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	191
The Production of New Units	63
Rehab of Existing Units	130
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	384

Table 61 - 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 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.

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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.

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AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	32
Tenant-based rental assistance	159
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total:	191

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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 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

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 can control and work with other agencies/organizations.

The City funded projects/activities under the following goals and strategies to 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.

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.

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Program Specific Requirements

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$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 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 the 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.

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**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%