
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

*One Chatham Center, Suite 900,
112 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15219*

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan FY 2020 Annual Action Plan

*For Submission to HUD for the
Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment
Partnerships Grant, and Emergency Solutions Grants*



County Executive: Rich Fitzgerald

Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	5
The Process	8
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)	8
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	9
PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)	18
Needs Assessment	21
NA-05 Overview	21
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	22
Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL).....	23
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	33
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	36
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2).....	39
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	41
NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)	44
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	48
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	52
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	56
Housing Market Analysis.....	58
MA-05 Overview	58
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	59
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a).....	69
Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL).....	69
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)	73
MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b).....	77
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c).....	82

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d).....	85
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e).....	88
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f).....	89
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	96
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2).....	100
MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3).....	102
Strategic Plan	103
SP-05 Overview	103
SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)	104
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)	105
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)	113
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)	114
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)	118
SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)	124
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c).....	135
SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h).....	136
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)	137
SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)	140
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)	142
SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230	144
AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)	147
Annual Goals and Objectives	151
AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)	159
AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)	166
Affordable Housing	167

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)	167
AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)	168
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)	169
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing -91.420, 91.220(j)	172
AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)	173
Program Specific Requirements.....	176
Citizen Participation Appendix.....	
SF424s and Certifications.....	

Executive Summary

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

Introduction

Allegheny County receives annual allocations of federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program funds to address the housing, economic development and community development needs of County municipalities. The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires federal grantees to prepare a Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) to guide federal CDBG, HOME and ESG funding allocations for housing, economic development and community development activities. The identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The CP must also address the needs of special needs populations, e.g., the elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals and families, and public housing residents.

Note: Allegheny County's CP does not include the City of Pittsburgh, City of McKeesport, and the Municipality of Penn Hills. Although these municipalities are located within Allegheny County, they are separate federal entitlement communities that have their own CPs. To access HOME funds, the City of McKeesport and the Municipality of Penn Hills have partnered with Allegheny County to form the Allegheny County Housing Consortium.

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

- J To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- J To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate- income residents throughout the Consortium, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- J To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate- income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

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

The CP provides a framework to address the needs of Allegheny County for the next five years using CDBG, HOME and ESG program funds. The three overarching objectives guiding the County's proposed activities are:

-) Provide Decent Affordable Housing
-) Create Suitable Living Environments
-) Create Economic Opportunities

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

-) Improve Availability/Accessibility
-) Improve Affordability
-) Improve Sustainability

All future activities funded in the next five years will support at least one of the above objectives and at least one of the above outcomes.

Evaluation of past performance

According to the County's 2018 CAPER, the County completed the following activities:

-) Business Development – Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (1,385 Persons Assisted);
-) Jobs Created/Jobs Retained (3 Jobs)
-) Human Services – Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (6,145 Persons Assisted); Public Facility or Infrastructure activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (2,305 Persons)
-) Housing – Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (669 Persons Assisted); Homeless Person Overnight Shelter (378 Persons Assisted)
-) HOME Rental – Rental Units Constructed (18 units)
-) ESG funding assisted 45 households with TBRA/Rapid Re-housing assistance and 89 persons were assisted with Homeless Prevention activities

In addition, the County completed public infrastructure projects to benefit 55,528 County residents and demolished 14 dilapidated buildings to eliminate slum/blighting influences in the County.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

To solicit input on Allegheny County's housing, economic development and community development needs, the FY 2020-FY 2024 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, the County held duly advertised public meetings, and consulted with the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care and numerous affordable housing developers, human/social services providers,

governmental agencies, homeless assistance providers, economic development agencies, advocacy groups, and other stakeholders via interviews and meetings. The County also posted surveys on its website for input by local government officials, human/social service providers and the general citizenry.

The County held two public meetings on the FY 2020-FY 2024 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan. The first meeting was held on March 12, 2020, and the second meeting was held on April 24, 2020 via telephone conference call.

During the development of this Consolidated Plan, the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc on the County, resulting in public places being closed to the general public, a prohibition on large public group gatherings, and a stay at home order mandated by the Governor of Pennsylvania. As a result, in-person public participation during the final stages of the Plan development was extraordinarily limited. Nevertheless, the County made its Plan available via multiple electronic means, including offers to email or mail via USPS copies of the Plan to interested parties. In addition, a copy of the Plan was placed on display in the County Courthouse, which is one of the few buildings open to the public during the pandemic. The County also conducted a public hearing via telephone conference call. Persons with hearing impairments and non-English speaking persons were given opportunity to request accommodations to participate.

A draft of the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan was placed on public display online on the County's website and a paper copy was available at various locations in the County for 30 days beginning April 3 and ending May 2, 2020.

Summary of public comments

There were no comments received at the public hearings or during the public comment period.

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

There were no comments that were not accepted.

Summary

Allegheny County has prepared this CP for the period from FY 2020 through FY 2024 (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025). It has also prepared a FY 2020 Annual Action Plan that identifies proposed activities that the County will undertake during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021 to address the housing, community development and economic development needs of County residents.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	ALLEGHENY COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	ALLEGHENY COUNTY	Economic Development
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	ALLEGHENY COUNTY	Economic Development
ESG Administrator	ALLEGHENY COUNTY	Economic Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

Introduction

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)).

Allegheny County developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, stakeholder meetings, in-person interviews, telephone interviews, and a web-based survey. During the preparation of the CP, Allegheny County consulted with many entities, including the following:

-) Directors, Allegheny County Councils of Governments (COG)
-) Allegheny County Municipalities Undertaking Separate Consolidated Plans
-) Allegheny County Departments
-) Housing Developers
-) Homeless Services Providers

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

Allegheny County is committed to working with the Continuum of Care (CoC) Board to determine the allocation of Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program funds each year, develop the performance and evaluation standards for activities, and develop the policies and procedures related to the administration and operation of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Representatives of the County serve on the Continuum of Care Board and attend their meetings regularly. The CoC is consulted for each Annual Action Plan. Over the past year, the County and CoC members have met and discussed the ESG Program. Coordination between the County and Allegheny Link, who implements the Coordinated Entry System for the County, ensure efficient assessments of all persons presenting to the Continuum and offering solutions that best meet their individual needs.

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

Moving forward, Allegheny County will continue to consult with the CoC Board to determine broad funding priorities to assist homeless persons. Specific efforts are listed in AP-65. The CoC is part of the decision-making process for the development of the ESG program. Allegheny County continues to work with the Continuum of Care and uses its performance standards for projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, including reviewing the standards that the CoC has established for their sub-grantees. Established CoC standards that are applicable and easily transferrable to ESG projects and activities are

used in the effort to apply a standard set of criteria across homeless funding programs. Allegheny County will continue to work with the CoC, through their representation on the Homeless Advisory Board, to evaluate the outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds. The County will continue to work with the CoC to develop funding, policies, and procedures for the administration and operation of the HMIS.

Specific efforts to assist chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth and persons at risk of becoming homeless, are identified in AP-35, Project Summary and AP-65, Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	ALLEGHENY VALLEY NORTH COUNCIL OF GOVERNEMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & Community Development Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CHAR-WEST COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing and community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH HILLS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing and community development needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	QUAKER VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	SOUTH HILLS AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Steel Valley Council of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	TURTLE CREEK VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & community development needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	STEEL RIVERS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on housing & community development needs of the agency's members.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	MUNICIPALITY OF PENN HILLS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Municipality was consulted via in-person meeting with municipal representatives to obtain input on the municipality's housing & community development needs.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	City of McKeesport
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Municipality was consulted via in-person meeting with municipal representatives to obtain input on the municipality's housing & community development needs.

11	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny County Department of Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	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 Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny County Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Housing & community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via in-person interviews with agency staff to obtain input on the housing, community development and economic development needs of County residents.

13	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny Link
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Agency was consulted via group interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Area Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview and telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via in-person interview to obtain input on the housing needs of the agency's clients.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	MON VALLEY INITIATIVE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs 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?	Agency was consulted via group telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via telephone to obtain and evaluate data on lead poisoning in children to consider when devising a lead-based paint strategy.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Allegheny Valley Association of Churches
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs-Chronically homeless Homeless Needs-Families with Children Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview and telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA Greater Pittsburgh
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Services-Homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs-Chronically homeless Homeless Needs-Families with Children Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview and telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Local Housing Options Team
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group interview and telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	ACTION Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was consulted via group telephone interview to obtain input on the housing & community development needs of the agency's clients.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

There were no types of agencies that Allegheny County did not consult, either through focus groups meetings and/or personal interviews.

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?
Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness	Continuum of Care	The goals in the CoC plan informed the Strategic Plan goals focused on homelessness.

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))

Allegheny County collaborates and coordinates with several public entities in the implementation of its Consolidated Plan. The County relies on its Councils of Governments (COGs) to implement various types of public improvement projects (e.g., streets, water and sewer lines, parks, demolition, business district revitalization, etc.). The County also relies on The Redevelopment Authority of Allegheny County to implement redevelopment and economic development activities, and it relies on its Department of Human Services to implement all Emergency Solutions Grants activities.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

Allegheny County is committed to increasing citizen awareness and involvement in the preparation and implementation of the CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs. In concert with the Allegheny County Economic Development's (ACED) Citizen Participation Plan, the Consultation and Public Outreach Process was developed to maximize input from governmental organizations, stakeholders, and citizens within Allegheny County. This outreach effort included public meetings, published meeting notices, stakeholder meetings, in-person interviews, telephone interviews, and a web-based survey.

At the beginning of the planning process, the project team met with the Directors of the Councils of Governments (COG) to report on the purpose and schedule of the five-year Consolidated Plan and to ask for their assistance in outreach to their member municipalities. Working with ACED staff, the project team developed a list of key constituencies whose needs would be impacted by the strategies to be outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Special attention was focused on the needs of low- and moderate-income individuals and households, along with the needs of special needs populations, such as seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals, and public housing residents. The project team convened interviews with the Fair Housing Partnership, and for-profit and non-profit developers.

Efforts were made to "take the show on the road" by organizing targeted outreach meetings with key constituencies. This outreach effort is based on the County's experience that traditional public meeting and notification channels do not always result in the involvement and education of those parties who would be most affected by the project proposals. The critical step in this element was to reach out to stakeholders and to diverse populations whose voices may not otherwise be heard in the planning process. For example, the project team met and attended the regular meeting of the Local Housing Options Team (LHOT) to hear issues related to continuum of care.

The project team developed an electronic needs survey for municipal and agency representatives throughout Allegheny County. The COG Directors assisted in disseminating the survey link to their member municipalities. The project team also developed an electronic needs survey for Allegheny County citizens. The surveys utilized "SurveyMonkey," a platform that is widely used and user friendly.

Allegheny County convened two public hearings during the drafting and finalization of the Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan to receive public testimony and comment on the draft Plan. The first public hearing was held on March 12, 2020, during the needs assessment

process to allow for citizen input before the draft document was circulated for review. The second public hearing was held on April 24, 2020, to take comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan during the 30-day public comment period.

Allegheny County followed the guidelines set forth in ACED's Citizen Participation Plan in order to provide the public with timely notice and reasonable access to public hearings and information. Public hearings were held at ACED's office, which is accessible to all, including persons with disabilities and people who rely on public transportation. Arrangements were also available for any persons requiring assistance due to Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

During the development of this Consolidated Plan, the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc on the County, resulting in public places being closed to the general public, a prohibition on large public group gatherings, and a stay at home order mandated by the Governor of Pennsylvania. As a result, in-person public participation during the final stages of the Plan development was extraordinarily limited. Nevertheless, the County made its Plan available via multiple electronic means, including offers to email or mail via USPS copies of the Plan to interested parties. In addition, a copy of the Plan was placed on display in the County Courthouse, which is one of the few buildings open to the public during the pandemic. The County also conducted a public hearing via telephone conference call. Persons with hearing impairments and non-English speaking persons were given opportunity to request accommodations to participate.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Hearing	All Community residents	No persons attended the March 12, 2020 hearing	No comments received	N/A	
2	Public Hearing	All Community residents	Second hearing conducted April 24, 2020. Staff only were in attendance.	A stakeholder representative from Community Human Services was in attendance and indicated that he and CHS are in agreement with the Plan as is displayed.	N/A	
3	Online Survey	All Community residents	See Citizen Participation Appendix			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

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

The jurisdiction of the Allegheny County CDBG Consortium includes all municipalities within Allegheny County except for the City of Pittsburgh. The HOME Consortium includes the Municipality of Penn Hills and the City of McKeesport, although both of those municipalities are separate entitlement jurisdictions under the CDBG program. In this analysis, when we refer to the County or Allegheny County, note the City of Pittsburgh is excluded from the data calculations, unless otherwise noted.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2011 - 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs.

Supplemental data were drawn from the 2013 - 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates and other sources to provide additional context when needed.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households in Allegheny County. Housing costs have risen at a faster pace than median household income, resulting in an increase in the need for affordable housing options.

Between 2010 and 2017, the median income for residents in Allegheny County (excluding the City of Pittsburgh) increased by 2.1%, after having adjusted for inflation. During this same seven-year period, the median rent in the County by 9.0% and median home values increased by 17.2% in real terms. This means that households in 2017 devote a higher share of their monthly income to housing costs than households in 2010. The combination of falling inflation-adjusted income and rising housing costs translates to diminished buying power for households. Given a lack of decent, affordable housing options, lower-income households in the County often face a choice between deficient housing and cost burden.

Housing Need:

In the CHAS dataset, housing problems are broken down into four categories: cost burden, lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, and zero/negative income. Cost burden and overcrowding are further subdivided into standard and severe problems. The following points summarize the tables found on the following pages:

Housing Problems by Tenure

Renter households are more likely to experience housing problems. In 2015, approximately 70% of households were homeowners across Allegheny County. However, 48.4% of homeowner households experienced housing problems.

Renters earning less than HAMFI outnumber owners in substandard, overcrowded and severely overcrowded conditions, and severe cost burden, but owners outnumber renters with regard to cost burden.

Cost Burden

Renter households made up a larger share of cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened households across the County. Particularly affected were households earning below 30% of HAMFI, as they were the most severely cost burdened households. Approximately 44% of all severely cost burdened households were renter households earning below 30% HAMFI.

Elderly households were particularly impacted by housing costs. Of all cost-burdened households in the County, slightly more than 40% were elderly. For severely cost-burdened households, the share of elderly households was 38%.

Crowding

Crowding is a concern due to large immigrant families, lower income families who are forced to “double up” as a result of a lack of alternative affordable housing options, and the growing number of multi-/inter-generational households.

Single-family renter households represent 54.5% of crowded households.

Crowding is significantly less common among homeowners compared to renters. About 70% of crowded households are renters.

The following are HUD-generated tables using 2011-2015 CHAS data that are part of the IDIS eCON Planning Suite’s Consolidated Plan tool. These tables are automatically generated when creating the Consolidated Plan. Please note that HAMFI refers to “HUD Adjusted Median Family Income,” which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes such as a simple Census number due to a series of adjustments that are made. Where the HUD tables below report AMI (Area Median Income), they refer to HAMFI

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	917,644	924,593	+ 0.8%
Households	397,743	401,619	+ 1.0%
Median Income	\$57,406 <i>\$64,334 in 2017 Dollars</i>	\$65,667	+ 14.4% <i>(+ 2.1% Adjusted)</i>

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 – 2010 (Base Year); American Community Survey 2013 – 2017 (Most Recent Years)

Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL)

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	Percent Change
Median Home Value	\$ 131,330 <i>(\$ 147,180 in 2017 dollars)</i>	\$ 153,904	+ 17.2% <i>(+ 4.6% adjusted for inflation)</i>
Median Contract Rent	\$ 621 <i>(\$ 696 in 2017 dollars)</i>	\$ 759	+ 22.2% <i>(+ 9.0% adjusted for inflation)</i>

Data Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 - 2010 (Base Year); American Community Survey 2013 – 2017 (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	48,643	46,876	66,924	39,802	194,565
Small Family Households	12,218	10,008	19,215	14,579	105,160
Large Family Households	1,637	1,569	2,740	2,383	14,215
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	8,952	10,314	16,822	9,385	38,295
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	10,614	16,043	14,083	5,512	14,037
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	5,946	4,354	6,613	4,484	15,615

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	1,228	1,141	657	319	3,345	330	48	331	83	792
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	214	108	80	50	452	0	4	59	10	73

	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
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	452	186	177	73	888	29	129	114	184	456
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	16,925	3,957	737	175	21,794	9,614	5,358	2,762	785	18,519
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,521	9,813	5,722	347	20,403	3,546	7,168	9,258	4,164	24,136
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,702	0	0	0	1,702	1,567	0	0	0	1,567

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	18,811	5,374	1,644	613	26,442	9,960	5,539	3,258	1,051	19,808
Having none of four housing problems	10,797	16,359	22,774	10,723	60,653	5,794	19,537	39,225	27,401	91,957
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,702	0	0	0	1,702	1,567	0	0	0	1,567

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	6,812	4,079	1,883	12,774	2,956	2,748	4,638	10,342
Large Related	978	457	237	1,672	380	486	537	1,403
Elderly	6,258	5,212	2,518	13,988	7,242	7,520	4,548	19,310
Other	8,978	5,138	2,296	16,412	2,748	1,725	2,462	6,935
Total need by income	23,026	14,886	6,934	44,846	13,326	12,479	12,185	37,990

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	5,816	947	102	6,865	2,483	1,177	1,069	4,729
Large Related	711	63	10	784	275	274	61	610
Elderly	4,352	2,025	702	7,079	4,830	2,945	1,139	8,914
Other	7,441	1,340	181	8,962	2,130	976	500	3,606
Total need by income	18,320	4,375	995	23,690	9,718	5,372	2,769	17,859

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	591	220	207	60	1,078	39	96	83	127	345

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	15	34	38	23	110	0	37	90	87	214
Other, non-family households	55	60	45	65	225	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	661	314	290	148	1,413	39	133	173	214	559

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

The CHAS data provided by HUD does not describe this category. According to the 2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, however, single-person households made up approximately 33.8% of all households (135,700 households) across the County. This is a slight increase from the 2010 proportion of single-family households in County, when single-person households made up approximately 32.7% of total households (130,135 households). Notably, of the single-person households in the County jurisdiction, approximately 42.4% (57,577 households) were 65 years old or older. Comparatively, the proportion of elderly single-person households within the City of Pittsburgh was 30.4% (17,229 households). The proportion of persons over the age of 65 and living alone in the County has also increased. The proportion of elderly single-person households in 2017 experienced a 1.4 percentage point increase from the proportion in 2010.

Additionally, the average single-person household in the County earns less than the average household. Single-person households in the County outside of the City of Pittsburgh earned an annual average income of \$33,416 in 2017. Comparatively, the median household income across all households in the County was \$65,667 that same year. Single-person households in Allegheny County outside of Pittsburgh

also earn less relative to the statewide average. The Pennsylvania median annual income in 2017 was \$56,951.

No data exists to specifically describe the number or percentage of people living alone who need housing assistance, though it is likely that a substantial portion of the 57,577 single seniors who lived alone in 2017 already require or will require some type of assistance to maintain accessible, affordable housing. This population cohort and its needs are expected to grow within the next five years. Further, given that household income for single-person households is below the area median income, it can reasonably be assumed that single-person households struggle to identify affordable housing options and points to a need for additional studio and one-bedroom units.

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.

There were 119,917 individuals within Allegheny County who live with one or more disability in 2017. The disability rate in the County when excluding the City of Pittsburgh was 13.1%, which was near the Pennsylvania state average of 13.7%. Notably, seniors made up a disproportionate share of the County's population who live with one or more disability. Approximately, 46.5% of those living with at least one disability were age 65 or older (55,792 individuals).

Individuals living with one or more disability are more likely to be living below the poverty level. In 2017, the County's population living with a disability faced a poverty rate of 18.5%. This was nearly twice the County-wide poverty rate of 9.6%. Particularly affected were those who were age 65 and older and living with a disability (approximately 55,105 residents across the County). Elderly residents living with one or more disability faced a poverty rate of 25.7%. Comparatively, the poverty rate for the County's elderly population without a disability was only 6.0%.

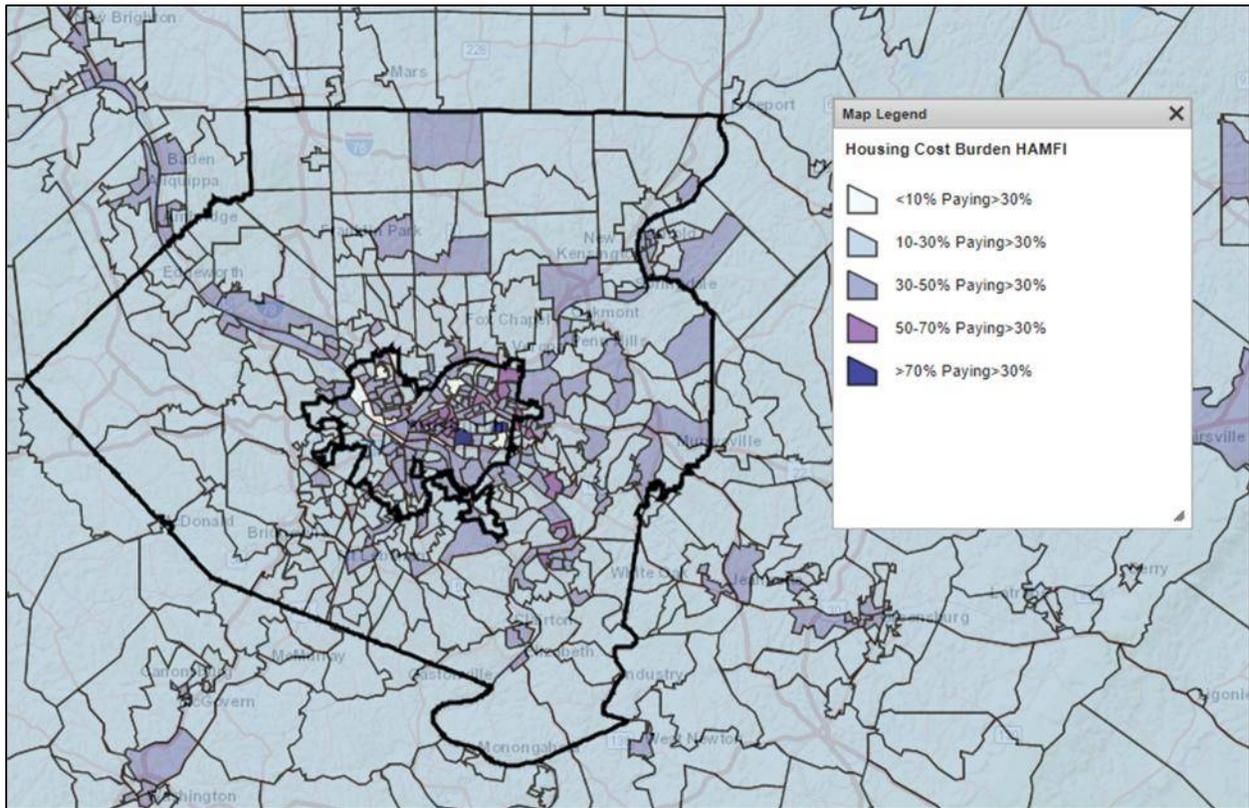
The most prevalent type of disability was ambulatory, defined as difficulty walking or climbing stairs, which affected 60,530 individuals (50.3% of those reporting a disability). Following ambulatory difficulty, the most commonly-reported disabilities were cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty, which respectively made up around 37.3% and 36.8% of those reporting a disability.

The supply of housing affordable and accessible to persons with physical disabilities continues to be limited, especially on the private market. In addition to ensuring that the growing number of elderly households that include a person with a disability can be accommodated by appropriate housing stock, there will be a growing need to provide assistance and supportive services that will allow seniors to age in place. This would include such assistance as accessibility retrofitting and transportation alternatives. The Area Agency on Aging indicated that resources for home modifications are available; however, contractors willing and available to make the modifications at a reasonable cost are few and far between given the hot construction market in the area.

There is currently very little quantitative data on the number of families in need of housing who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The Allegheny County Continuum of Care’s 2019 Point-in-Time count, a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January, identified 68 homeless individuals who were victims of domestic violence.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments plus utilities, continues to be the most commonly-experienced housing problem across the County. In 2015, approximately 54% of renters and 46% of homeowners were cost burdened across the County. Particularly affected were renter-occupied households earning 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) or less. Renters living at or below 30% AMI comprised around 28% of all cost-burdened households. The map below shows the distribution of cost-burdened households in the County. While the highest rates are within the City of Pittsburgh, there are areas to the east of the City that experience high levels of cost burden.



Source: CPD Maps: Cost Burden 2015 CHAS

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

Extremely-low-income households (those with median annual incomes at or below 30% AMI) were especially likely to experience one or more housing problems. Of the households facing at least one housing problem, 43% were extremely low-income households. Moreover, households living at or below 30% AMI represented 62% of total households experiencing at least one severe housing problem: lacking a kitchen, lacking complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, or severe cost-burden.

Additionally, elderly households were particularly likely to face one or more of the housing problems listed above. Households with at least one member age 65 or older represented approximately 40% of cost-burdened households. For severely cost burdened households, the share of elderly households was 38%.

Elderly households disproportionately make up single-member households across Allegheny County outside of Pittsburgh and are thus more likely to need at-home assistance to maintain self-sufficiency.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

No specific data is available on the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of homelessness. However, it can reasonably be assumed that households that are already cost-burdened and have low incomes are going to be the first to be forced from the housing market by escalating housing costs. The lack of sufficient affordable housing makes it difficult for low-income individuals and families with children to maintain a stable household. The County’s coordinated entry system evaluates needs and refers households at risk of homelessness to appropriate prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, the system and providers will connect households with the appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

No specific data is available regarding number of at-risk households. However, stakeholders reported that large families, transition age youth, older adults, and LGBTQ populations are at higher risk of homelessness than other population demographics. Barriers to identifying and securing housing include mental health disabilities, criminal history and poor rental history.

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

As previously noted, the lack of sufficient affordable housing makes it difficult for low-income individuals and families with children to maintain a stable household. Housing costs, physical deficiencies, some unstable neighborhoods and overcrowding all contribute to local homelessness problems.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

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

-) Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
-) Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
-) Housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e., cost burden)

In general, the percentage of households with one or more housing problems is highest for the lowest income brackets (0-50% AMI) and decreases as income increases. According to the above definitions, for households living between 30% - 50% AMI, Black/African-American and Asian households face one or more housing problems at disproportionate levels. For households living between 50% - 80% AMI, Asian households experienced a disproportionately greater housing need.

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50- 80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	81.8%	57.2%	28.8%	16.0%
Black/ African American	78.1%	72.4%	34.1%	9.4%
Asian	89.0%	76.0%	44.1%	8.0%
Hispanic	84.8%	69.1%	34.8%	23.1%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	81.3%	59.5%	29.7%	15.5%
Source: CHAS 2011-2015				

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	36,841	8,497	3,269
White	27,085	6,032	2,527
Black / African American	7,512	2,105	477
Asian	746	92	156
American Indian, Alaska Native	78	4	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	775	139	43

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,878	18,984	0
White	22,426	16,762	0
Black / African American	4,516	1,725	0
Asian	323	102	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	299	134	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,900	47,022	0
White	16,551	40,936	0
Black / African American	2,336	4,516	0
Asian	388	491	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	46	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	343	644	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,152	33,567	0
White	5,641	29,695	0
Black / African American	274	2,639	0
Asian	46	527	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	47	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	104	346	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

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

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

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

-) Asian Households (0% - 80% AMI)
-) American Indian / Alaska Native Households (0% - 30% AMI) (note small sample size)
-) Hispanic Households (80% - 100% AMI)

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	63.9%	23.0%	7.4%	4.3%
Black/ African American	59.8%	24.8%	6.1%	0.8%
Asian	75.7%	38.7%	18.8%	3.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native	78.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	72.4%	21.0%	6.8%	17.5%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	63.4%	23.3%	7.3%	4.2%

Source: CHAS 2011-2015

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	28,771	16,591	3,269
White	21,147	11,963	2,527
Black / African American	5,742	3,866	477
Asian	636	204	156
American Indian, Alaska Native	64	18	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	661	252	43

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,913	35,896	0
White	8,986	30,125	0
Black / African American	1,550	4,699	0
Asian	167	264	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	16	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	91	343	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,902	61,999	0
White	4,236	53,264	0
Black / African American	416	6,414	0
Asian	165	714	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	81	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	68	926	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,664	38,124	0
White	1,510	33,852	0
Black / African American	23	2,902	0
Asian	18	555	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	47	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	80	376	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

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

The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing cost burden by HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels. Where the HUD tables below report AMI, they refer to HAMFI.

Based on these definitions, only African American Households are disproportionately cost-burdened (contribute more than 30% and less than 50% of household monthly income) above the County jurisdiction as a whole. It is additionally noteworthy that 20.1% of Hispanic households devote more than 50% of the household's income housing costs.

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group		% with housing cost burden		%
White	77.3%	12.7%	10.0%	0.8%
Black/ African American	57.0%	21.6%	21.4%	1.5%
Asian	80.6%	9.6%	9.8%	2.0%
Hispanic	64.4%	15.5%	20.1%	1.0%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	75.4%	13.5%	11.1%	0.9%

Source: CHAS 2011 - 2015

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	296,354	53,079	43,723	3,433
White	264,652	43,511	34,062	2,656
Black / African American	19,432	7,357	7,300	521
Asian	6,615	784	806	166

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
American Indian, Alaska Native	252	69	68	4
Pacific Islander	60	4	0	0
Hispanic	2,834	683	885	43

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

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

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

Housing Problems

-) Black / African American Households (30% - 50% AMI)
-) Asian Households (30% - 50% AMI)
-) Asian Households (50% - 80% AMI)

Severe Housing Problems

-) Asian Households (0% - 80% AMI)
-) American Indian / Alaska Native Households (0% - 30% AMI) (Note small sample size)
-) Hispanic Households (80% - 100% AMI)

Cost Burden

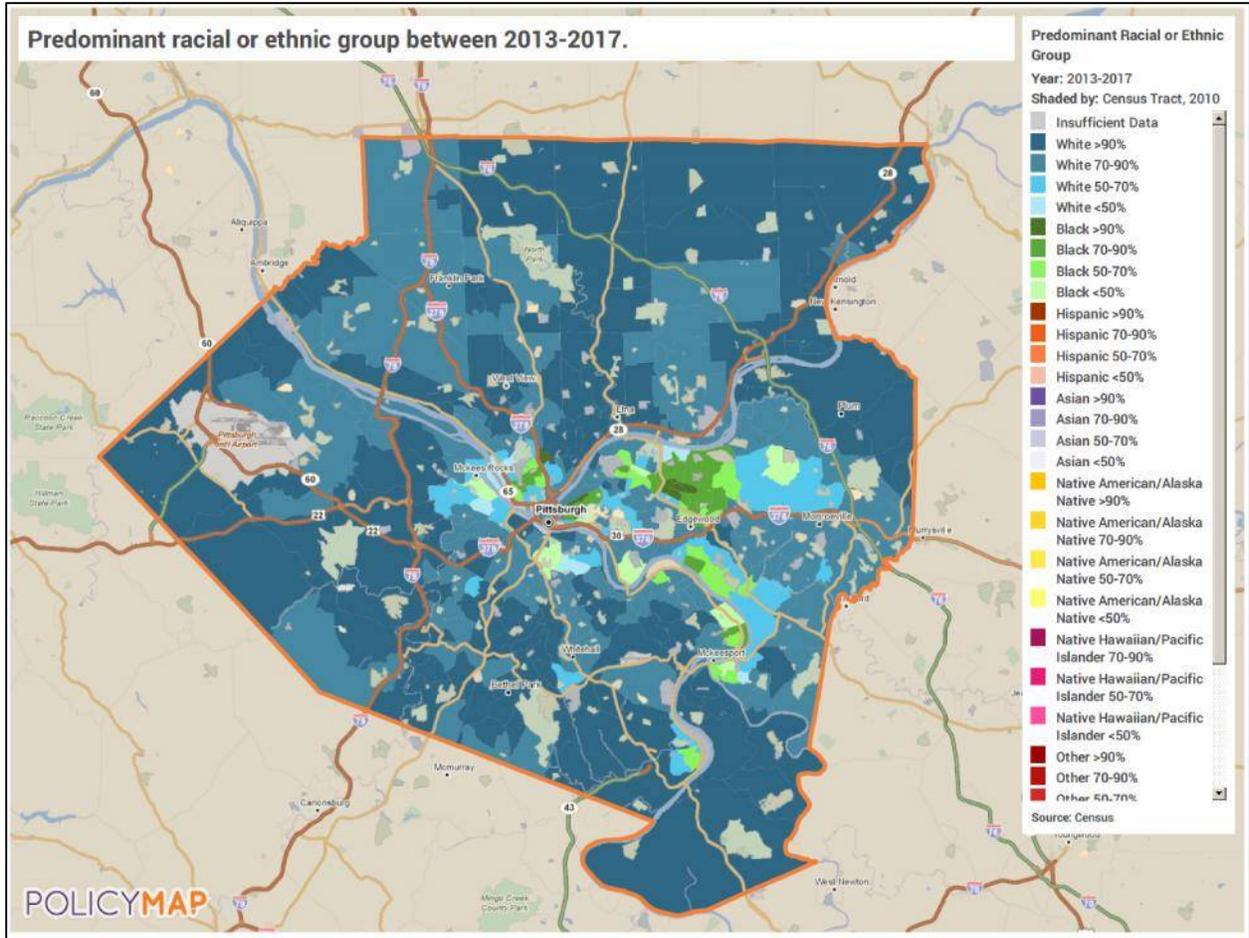
-) Black / African American Households

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

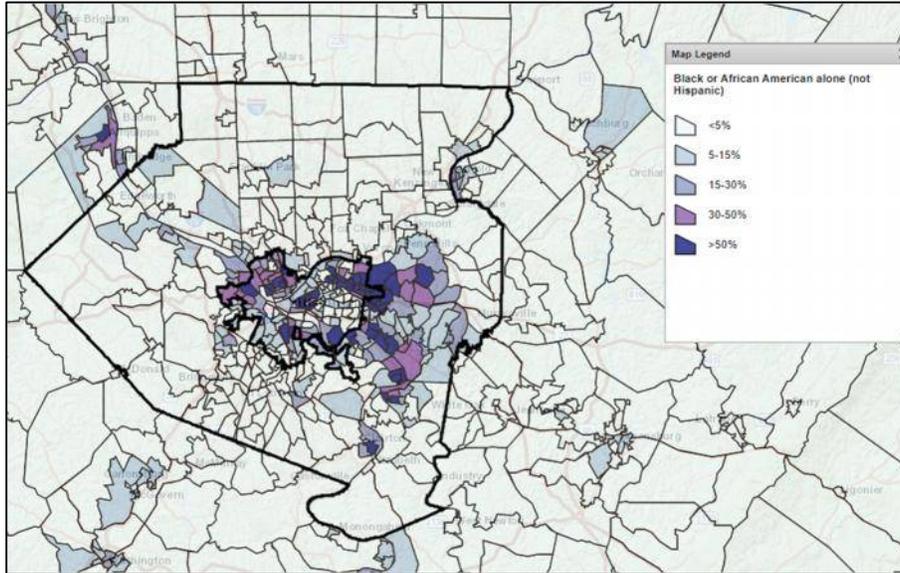
The needs among race/ethnicities are indicated above. Income categories have more general needs as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

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

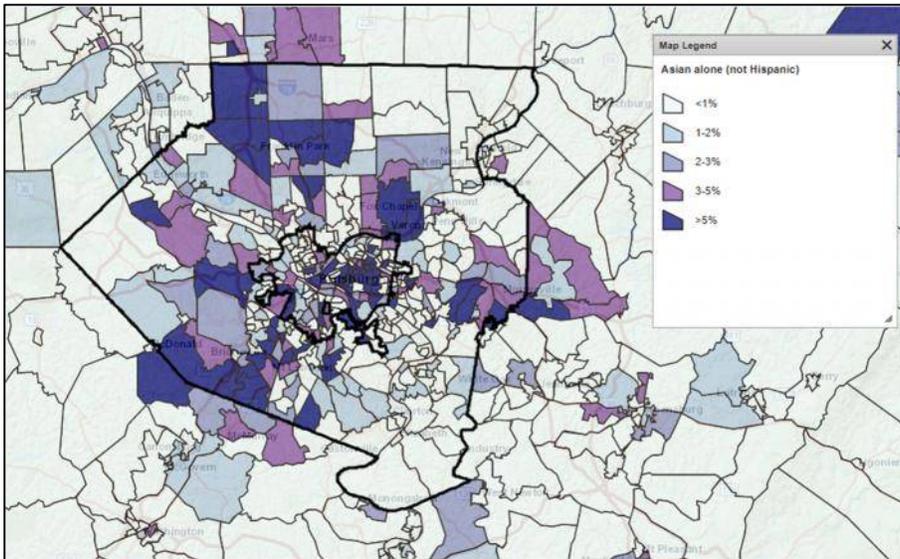
The map below from PolicyMap indicates areas where specific racial or ethnic groups are concentrated in Allegheny County. As the map illustrates, racial and ethnic minorities in Allegheny County are concentrated primarily in the City of Pittsburgh but are also present with some degree of integration in other areas of the County.



The map below (African American only) shows that areas where 30% or more of the population is Black/African American are primarily to the east of the City of Pittsburgh along the Monongahela River. The second map indicates areas where more than 5% of the population is Asian. The latter are concentrated in the western and northern parts of the County.



Source: CPD Maps 2015



Source: CPD Maps 2015

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

Public housing units within the Consortium are owned and operated by the Allegheny County Housing Authority (ACHA) and the McKeesport Housing Authority (MHA). The ACHA owns and operates 3,065 units of public housing throughout the County. In addition, the MHA owns and operates about 830 units within its jurisdiction. ACHA public housing accounts for about 28% of all public housing available across Allegheny County; MHA units account for another 9%. Comparatively, the County’s 5,365 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers account for 32% of the inventory available countywide.

ACHA operates 35 developments, 16 family developments and 19 senior developments, which total 1,121 family units and 1,629 senior units. In addition, it coordinates with two communities in Findlay Township and Forest Hills Borough, and third-parties manage another eight communities. These additional communities add another 222 units, most of which are located within the Meyers Ridge community in McKees Rocks. Several of these developments have non-Public Housing units or for-sale units within the communities. MHA operates five developments, which total 621 family units, 200 senior units, and 161 undesignated units.

The tables below pre-populated in IDIS and cannot be changed manually where outdated information may be displayed.

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	69	2,740	5,430	37	5,161	119	50	4

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	8,232	11,635	11,975	14,646	11,894	10,777	12,794
Average length of stay	0	3	6	6	1	6	0	8
Average Household size	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	8	1,245	703	37	654	9	0
# of Disabled Families	0	13	660	1,794	0	1,694	58	18
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	69	2,740	5,430	37	5,161	119	50
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	32	1,417	1,848	18	1,755	35	14	3
Black/African American	0	36	1,298	3,548	19	3,374	84	36	1
Asian	0	1	10	14	0	12	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	9	19	0	19	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	1	29	56	0	53	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	68	2,711	5,374	37	5,108	118	50	4

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible.

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

The greatest needs of households currently living in public housing continue to be stable, decent living conditions and access to opportunity, in the form of employment, education or transportation connections to neighborhood amenities.

Overall, voucher holders need an adequate supply of affordable units, including affordable housing that is suitable for families with children and large families. Additionally, voucher holders with children under age six often face serious difficulty locating a unit due to the voucher program's lead-based paint requirements. Landlords who want to participate in the program must pay for lead testing to accommodate such families, and many landlords are reluctant to do such testing.

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

The population at large includes households that share the needs of public housing residents and voucher holders because the resources available to the agencies running these housing programs are insufficient to meet local need. Hundreds of families would apply for a voucher if either the ACHA or MHA wait list was open. Until a unit or voucher becomes available, the thousands of households on the waiting list continue to subsist on extremely low incomes in housing conditions that are likely unaffordable, inadequate or both.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The most recently available Point In Time data is from January 2019. The Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC) 2019 Housing Inventory Count (HIC). The 2019 PIT identified 607 households containing 774 individuals who were homeless. About 73% of homeless individuals were in emergency shelters, around 20% resided in a transitional housing facility (including safe havens), and the remaining 6% were unsheltered. 72 households were families with at least one child, accounting for approximately 12% of all homeless households. All of these households were in either emergency shelter or transitional housing, and none were unsheltered homeless. 535 households (around 88% of all homeless households) were single adults. 488 homeless individuals (approximately 91%) resided in either emergency shelter or transitional housing. 22 individuals (approximately 9%) were unsheltered.

The County Department of Human Services indicated that as a result of increased outreach efforts, the County is seeing higher numbers of homeless youth, which is consistent with nationwide trends. The County was the recipient of a Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program Grant to develop strategies for addressing the needs of youth homeless.

DHS has also heard from providers and data implies that the percentage of older adults experiencing homelessness is expected to increase, but this could be a result of the aging of the existing population, not necessarily more elderly 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):

Systems Performance Measures for Allegheny County Continuum of Care for 2018 indicate that the average number of days homeless is 63. The number of persons exiting homelessness in 2018 totaled 1,823, while the number of first time homeless totaled 3,302. Data is not specifically available for each of these categories. However, stakeholders report that the number of large families with children and families with mental health challenges experiencing homelessness have both increased.

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				
				3302	1828	63
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	238	0				
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	488	48				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	80	22				
Chronically Homeless Families	9	0				
Veterans	97	3				
Unaccompanied Child	0	0				
Persons with HIV	4	0				
Severely Mentally Ill	198	13				
Chronic Substance Abuse	122	10				
Victims of Domestic Violence	66	2				

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Black or African-American	358	12
White	289	31
Asian	8	0
American Indian / Alaska	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific	5	0
Multiple Races	65	4
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic / Latino	24	4
Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino	702	44

source: PA-600 Point in Time Count

https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_PA-600-2019_PA_2019.pdf

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

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness identified Allegheny County as reducing Veteran homelessness to functional zero (there are not more Veterans experiencing homelessness for the first time than there are exiting homelessness). Even still, the 2019 Point in Time identified three unsheltered homeless Veterans and 97 sheltered.

The Department of Human Services expanded the mobile field unit to areas where homeless persons tend to congregate (drop-in centers, enrollment centers, camps) and focuses on families, youth, Veterans. These efforts also include weekly case conferencing which track benchmarks and work to expedite exits from homelessness. The approach continues to be successful and will be expanding during the next Plan cycle.

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

As indicated above, 40% of the homeless persons identified in the 2019 PIT were white; 60% were non-white. 96% of the homeless identified during the 2019 PIT were non-Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

As indicated in the table above, 93% of the persons identified as homeless during the 2019 PIT were sheltered in either emergency shelter or transitional housing. 7% were unsheltered. The County continues to dedicate resources to mobile street outreach units to identify street homeless and connect them with appropriate housing and service solutions.

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

Introduction:

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers.

Representatives from organizations that work with seniors indicate that there is a continued need for affordable senior housing. Seniors in the County express desires to “age in place,” but many also need housing that will accommodate physical disabilities. American Community Survey (ACS) data shows that within the County’s population, approximately 18.9% were elderly (174,690 individuals). This was an increase from the 2010 proportion, when those age 65 or older made up 17.8% of the County’s total population.

Approximately one in three persons 65 years and over had at least one disability in 2017. The poverty rate for seniors living with a disability was 46.5%. Comparatively, the poverty rate for seniors without a disability was only 6%. Seniors additionally make up a substantial portion of the County’s single-person households. Approximately 42.4% of all those living alone were age 65 or older.

Persons with Disabilities

There were 120,312 persons with disabilities across the County in 2017, representing 13.1% of the population. The most common disability within the County was ambulatory difficult, defined as difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Across Allegheny County, living with an ambulatory difficulty was reported by 120,312 individuals, making up 50.3% of the County’s population that live with a disability. Other common disabilities

experienced by residents within the County include living with a cognitive difficulty and having an independent living difficulty, making up 37.3% and 36.8% of all County residents who living with a disability respectively.

Approximately 19% of those living with a disability live below the poverty level, compared to 8.5% of people without a disability. The poverty rate across the County's total population was approximately 10% and around 13% for Pennsylvania as a whole. The most common disability was ambulatory, reported by 83,264, which refers to difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Within the County as a whole, median earnings for people with a disability were \$20,296, compared to \$32,675 for earners without a disability. These figures underscore the struggle that many Allegheny County households that include a person with a disability experience in finding and maintaining suitable housing.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

Substance misuse and addiction were identified as factors in creating housing and other issues within the County. No data is available to describe the nature or extent of housing or service need among this population, though substance abuse issues are commonly linked to other problems that can inhibit an individual's ability to secure and maintain decent housing.

Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

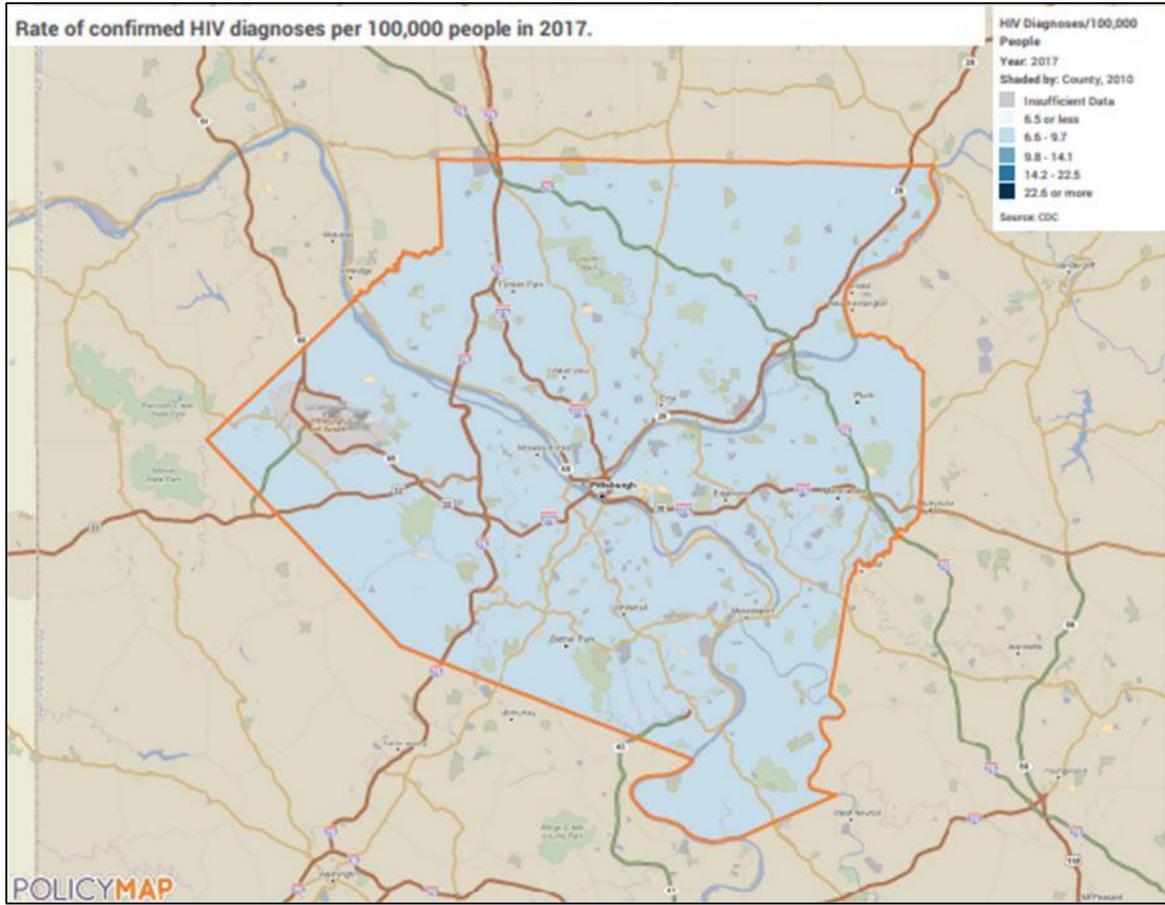
What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Individuals who have special needs typically have extremely low incomes and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

Supportive housing for these special needs populations is a critical need. More specifically, supportive services for persons exiting substance misuse and mental health treatment, persons discharging from hospitals or other medical treatment, and persons exiting the prison system require stable environments in order to avoid relapse, recidivism and returns to homelessness. The County determined these needs based on a variety of stakeholder and public meetings comprised of service and housing providers.

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

The map below indicates the incidence of HIV in the County per 100,000 people. Overall, incidence is less than 10%.



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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

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

The County identified parks and recreation improvements as a high priority need for the upcoming Plan years.

Public facility programs are designed to be compatible with the needs of the residents of Allegheny County. These needs generally include: construction and rehabilitation of environmentally sound infrastructure, promotion of informed local decision making, achievement of cost-efficiency, and support for sound economic development and redevelopment. High priority is given to projects which address one or more of these goal objectives.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through a proposal solicitation process, as well as a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings, and an online survey.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the County can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation activities.

The need for sanitary sewer, public drinking water, and storm water rehabilitation improvements, along with sanitary sewer treatment plant and water treatment plant improvements, are high priority requests from the communities within Allegheny County.

Stakeholders reported the need for sidewalks in order to accommodate persons with physical and visual disabilities.

The need for CDBG assistance in these areas is far greater than available resources to address these needs, particularly in the economically poorer communities of the Mon Valley; some of the oldest and most antiquated infrastructure is located in the Mon Valley area.

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through a proposal solicitation process, including public outreach and input.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

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

The following public service needs have been identified:

-) Residential services.
-) Trauma and mental health care services.
-) Utility assistance services.
-) Affordable housing education and information on housing choices and resources.
-) Fair housing and tenant counseling services.
-) Hunger/Nutrition Services

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through a proposal solicitation process, including public outreach and input.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Allegheny County HOME Consortium (the Consortium) is composed of 127 communities with unique housing assets and needs. The geographic area of the HOME Consortium is Allegheny County minus the City of Pittsburgh. The HOME Consortium includes the Municipality of Penn Hills and the City of McKeesport, although both of those municipalities are separate entitlement jurisdictions under the CDBG program. The Consortium's large population centers include the area south of Pittsburgh along Route 19, north of the City along McKnight Road, east of the City between Penn Hills and Monroeville, and along the Monongahela River.

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

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

Introduction

The housing markets in the municipalities nearest to the City of Pittsburgh are mature suburbs, with many households commuting into the City. The County also has a significant amount of exurban and rural land in the northern, western, and extreme southern areas. Owner occupancy is strong in the County at 70.4% in 2015, higher than the national homeownership rate of 63.9% and the statewide rate of 69.2%.

The housing stock in the County is principally single-family (78%) and owner-occupied (70.4%). Multi-family housing within the County consists predominately of small structures with two to four units rather than large complexes of 20 or more units. These smaller units comprise approximately 67.1% of the multi-family housing inventory.

The housing stock across the County is predominately owner-occupied. Units that are owner-occupied are generally larger than renter-occupied units. Units consisting of three or more bedrooms constitute approximately 79% of all owner-occupied units, compared to renter-occupied units, of which only 22% include three or more bedrooms. The largest share of renter households live in two-bedroom units. Two in five renter households live in two-bedroom units, compared to one in five owner households.

According to ACS 2011-2015 estimates, the vacancy rate in the County (excluding the City of Pittsburgh) was 8.7%.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	298,740	69%
1-unit, attached structure	36,829	8%
2-4 units	30,309	7%
5-19 units	33,584	8%
20 or more units	31,338	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	4,044	1%
Total	434,844	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	282	0%	5,220	4%
1 bedroom	4,527	2%	38,690	33%
2 bedrooms	54,044	19%	47,073	40%
3 or more bedrooms	220,566	79%	26,308	22%
Total	279,419	100%	117,291	99%

Table 27 – 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 Allegheny County Department of Economic Development administers a variety of housing programs to assist low- and moderate-income residents better afford housing. These are all funded through federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships, and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funds. The County utilizes public funds to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in its annual action plan. The County targets rehabilitation funds to areas with concentrations of low-income residents. The County has not specified target areas for housing rehabilitation.

The list below, obtained from the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency’s Housing Search, identifies the LIHTC units within the County (outside the City of Pittsburgh).

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Metowers	Avalon Borough		100	100
Baldwin Towers	Baldwin Borough		99	99

Consolidated Plan

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

60

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Churchview Garden Apartments	Baldwin Borough	144	0	144
Fremont Square	Bellevue Borough		69	69
Germaine Harbor	Bethel Park Borough		40	40
St. Thomas More Manor	Bethel Park Borough		100	100
Braddock Senior Housing	Braddock Borough		53	53
East Braddock Housing Development	Braddock Borough	17		17
Overlook	Braddock Borough	24		24
Parker Square	Braddock Borough	10		10
St. Brendan's Apartments	Braddock Borough	20		20
Tribrad	Braddock Borough	53		53
Brinton Manor Apartments	Braddock Hills Borough	219		219
Brinton Towers	Braddock Hills Borough		190	190
Grayson Court Apartments	Brentwood Borough		48	48
Bridgeville Towers	Bridgeville Borough		102	102
Goodwill Manor	Bridgeville Borough		49	49
The Beechwood	Carnegie Borough		176	176
Carnegie Apartments	Carnegie Borough	17		17
Honus Wagner Apartments	Carnegie Borough		129	129
Schoolhouse Retirement Residence	Carnegie Borough		59	59
Clairton Scattered Site	Clairton	44		44
Sisters Place	Clairton	16		16
Coraopolis Gardens	Coraopolis Borough		40	40
Coraopolis Towers	Coraopolis Borough		200	200
State Manor Apartmetns	Coraopolis Borough	104		104

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Crafton Plaza	Crafton Borough		104	104
Grant Tower Apartments	Duquesne	60		60
Hilltop Apartments	Duquesne	152		152
Miller Avenue Apartments	Duquesne	12		12
Oliver Plaza	Duquesne		32	32
Orchard Park	Duquesne	44		44
Parkview Manor	Duquesne	180		180
Schoolhouse at Duquesne	Duquesne		55	55
Electric Avenue Apartments	East Pittsburgh Borough		28	28
Linden Grove Apartments	East Pittsburgh Borough		31	31
Etna Commons	Etna Borough		47	47
Lexington Manor	Findlay Township	78		78
West Pine Apartments	Findlay Township	38		38
Forest Hills Veteran Housing	Forest Hills Borough		41	41
Meadows at Forest Glen	Forest Hills Borough	20		20
Retirement Residence at Glassport	Glassport Borough		55	55
Harrison Hirise	Harrison Township		102	102
Pine Ridge Heights	Harrison Township		40	40
Heidelberg Apartments	Heidelberg Borough	42		42
Heritage Court Elderly Housing	Homestead Borough		8	8
Homestead Apartments	Homestead Borough		60	60
Homestead Apartments	Homestead Borough		18	18
Homestead Apartments II	Homestead Borough		60	60
Homestead Apartments III	Homestead Borough		60	60

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Homestead Apartments IV	Homestead Borough		52	52
One Homestead	Homestead Borough	51		51
Crafton Towers	Ingram Borough		103	103
Leetsdale Hirise	Leetsdale Borough		70	70
Alexis Manor	McCandless Township		61	61
Hays Manor	McKees Rocks Borough	138		138
Leo Meyer Manor	McKees Rocks Borough		44	44
McKees Rocks Terrace HOPE VI P	McKees Rocks Borough	63		63
McKees Rocks Terrace HOPE VI R	McKees Rocks Borough		83	83
HiView Gardens	McKeesport	117		117
McKeesport Downtown Housing	McKeesport	84		84
Midtown Plaza	McKeesport	132		132
Three Rivers Commons	McKeesport	12		12
Versailles Apartments	McKeesport		24	24
Versailles-Archer Apartments	McKeesport		38	38
Yester Square	McKeesport	58		58
Cambridge Square Apartments	Monroeville Borough	203		203
East Boros Apartments	Monroeville Borough		101	101
Monroe Meadows	Monroeville Borough	48		48
Forest Green Commons	Moon Township	60		60
Woodcrest Retirement Residence	Moon Township		58	58
Baptist Manor	Mount Lebanon Township		100	100
Mt Lebanon Senior Housing Apartments	Mount Lebanon Township		60	60
St Clair Woods Apartments	Mount Lebanon Township	100		100

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Twin Towers	Mount Lebanon Township		115	115
Methouse	Munhall Borough		113	113
Munhall Retirement Residence	Munhall Borough		59	59
St Therese Plaza	Munhall Borough		101	101
North Braddock/East Pittsburgh	North Braddock Borough	15		15
Shady Park Apartments Phase I	North Braddock Borough	8		8
Shady Park Townhouses	North Braddock Borough	8		8
Settlers Place	North Fayette Township	164		164
Center Commons	North Versailles Township	12		12
Cliffview Gardens	North Versailles Township	60		60
Eastland Apartments	North Versailles Township	27		27
Parkledge Apartments	North Versailles Township		72	72
Rolling Woods	North Versailles Township	84		84
Munroe Tower	Oakmont Borough		101	101
Highland Manor III Apartments	Penn Hills Township	24		24
Hulton Arbors	Penn Hills Township	78		78
Lavender Heights I	Penn Hills Township		24	24
Lavender Heights II	Penn Hills Township		24	24
Meadows Apartments	Penn Hills Township	79		79
Melvin Court/Churchill Apartments	Penn Hills Township	43		43
Penn Arbors	Penn Hills Township		125	125
Broadview Manor	Pitcairn Borough		72	72
Plum Creek Acre	Plum Borough		36	36
Plum Ridge Retirement Residence	Plum Borough		58	58

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Serenity Ridge	Plum Borough		62	62
Port Vue Apartments	Port Vue Borough		19	19
Palisades Manor	Rankin Borough	48		48
Palisades Plaza	Rankin Borough	89		89
Thomas Village	Richland Township	66		66
Groveton Village Apartments	Robinson Township	69		69
Robinson Manor	Robinson Township		45	45
Benet Woods	Ross Township	11		11
North Hills Highlands	Ross Township		60	60
North Hills Highlands II	Ross Township		37	37
Ross Presbyterian Senior Housing	Ross Township		42	42
Rosshill Retirement Residence	Ross Township		93	93
Towne North Tower	Ross Township		135	135
Hearth Benedictine Place Shaler	Shaler Township	20		20
Shaler Oaks	Shaler Township		49	49
Granada Apartments	Sharpsburg Borough		22	22
Sharps Terrace Revitalization	Sharpsburg Borough	36		36
Sharpsburg Hirise for the Elderly	Sharpsburg Borough		103	103
South Park Apartments	South Park Township	101		101
Ohioview	Stowe Township	112		112
Ohioview Phase II	Stowe Township	69		69
Hawthorne Place Apartments	Swissvale Borough	20		20
Felix Negley Apartments	Tarentum Borough	26		26
Tarentum Senior Housing	Tarentum Borough		48	48

Property Name	Location	Number of Family Units	Number of Senior Units	Total Number of Units
Tarentum Senior Housing Phase II	Tarentum Borough		72	72
Charles Street Apartments	Turtle Creek Borough		12	12
Fraser Hall Apartments	Turtle Creek Borough		72	72
Grant Street Apartments	Turtle Creek Borough	9		9
Pennshaw Estates	Turtle Creek Borough		36	36
Valley Park II Townhouses	Turtle Creek Borough	11		11
Arthur J Demor Towers	Verona Borough		62	62
Leechburg Garden Apartments	Verona Borough	96		96
Verona Gardens	Verona Borough		48	48
West Deer Manor	West Deer Township		40	40
Mon View Heights	West Mifflin Borough	326		326
Heritage Park	White Oak Borough	108		108
The Oaks	White Oak Borough		67	67
Crescent Apartments	Wilkesburg Borough	27		27
Dumplin Hall	Wilkesburg Borough	46		46
Falconhurst Restoration	Wilkesburg Borough	33		33
Generations	Wilkesburg Borough	15		15
Shields Building	Wilkesburg Borough		30	30
Allegheny Independence House	Wilmerding Borough	25		25
Caldwell Station Apartments	Wilmerding Borough	18		18
St Joseph Apartments	Wilmerding Borough	18		18
TOTAL		4361	5043	9404

In addition, PHFA reports the following units are under development:

Consolidated Plan

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Proposals Currently in Development or Under Construction			
ALLEGHENY COUNTY		ALLEGHENY COUNTY	
Braddock Borough		NORTH NEGLEY RESIDENCES	45 Family
<u>Development Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	
OHRINGER BUILDING	35	Family	
City Of Clairton		NORTHSIDE RESIDENCES I	75 Family
<u>Development Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	
CLAIRTON INN	43	Family	
Harrison Township		RIVERVIEW TOWERS	191 Elderly
<u>Development Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	
NATRONA HEIGHTS SENIOR APTS	30	Elderly	
Penn Hills Township		SIXTH WARD FLATS	35 Family
<u>Development Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	
PENN HILLS	52	Elderly	

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

According to HUD’s database of multifamily and assisted unit contracts, 4,233 units have subsidies expiring within the next five years. This includes units in the City of Pittsburgh. The County will continue to prioritize the creation of affordable units and preservation of existing affordable opportunities for its residents.

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

No. Like most of the nation, the County is currently experiencing a significant shortage of affordable and available rental units for extremely low-income households. According to 2011 – 2015 CHAS data, there are 48,643 households within the County living at or below 30% AMI. Households within this extremely low-income range experience housing instability at a comparatively higher rate. Three out of four households living at 30% AMI are cost burdened. Nearly 60% of these households experience a “severe housing problem,” such as lacking a complete kitchen, living without adequate plumbing, being severely overcrowded, or spending 50% or more of their income on housing. As federal, state, and local public funding options have continued to decline, the ability to promote affordable-housing developments in Allegheny County has been increasingly difficult. As a result, it is unlikely that the County’s inventory of affordable and safe housing will keep pace with demand. The gap in affordable and safe housing particularly affects households that are low-income, elderly, and/or those living with a disability.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The needs for specific types of housing reflect the objectives outlined in the County's most recent Annual Action Plan and CAPER. Affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents of Allegheny County is a major need in the community, specifically for residents making less than 50% of the median income. There are high rates of cost burden among low-income households, and lower-income households may also experience other housing problems such as overcrowding and substandard conditions. Among extremely low-income renter households, the elderly and small family households are most affected by cost burden. Extremely low-income homeowners facing cost burden are predominantly seniors. Stakeholders cited the need for new affordable rental housing and opportunities for homeowners to rehabilitate their homes.

According to stakeholders, there is not enough affordable housing for people who with disabilities. Accessible housing is also needed to suit the growing needs of the elderly. Practical options are needed to ensure that the growing number of elderly households can either age in place or be accommodated in smaller, accessible and low-maintenance units.

Supportive housing for persons with mental health and/or substance misuse diagnoses is also a need in the County.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The 11,368 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 9.7% of the rental housing inventory in the County. Given that CHAS data indicates there are 48,643 households with incomes below 30% of HAMFI, there are more than four households that need affordable housing at this income level for each affordable unit available, representing a clear and demanding need for additional affordable housing units.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in the County is \$896.00 per month. To avoid being cost-burdened, a household needs to earn \$2,987 per month, or roughly \$17.30 per hour. A minimum wage worker in Pennsylvania earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 95.8 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit. The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$771. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend \$231 monthly on housing, which is less than a third of the cost of renting a one-bedroom unit. Alternatively, a household must include 2.38 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

Housing Costs Table (SUPPLEMENTAL)

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	Percent Change
Median Home Value	\$ 131,330 <i>(\$ 147,180 in 2017 dollars)</i>	\$ 153,904	+ 17.2% <i>(+ 4.6% adjusted for inflation)</i>
Median Contract Rent	\$ 621 <i>(\$ 696 in 2017 dollars)</i>	\$ 759	+ 22.2% <i>(+ 9.0% adjusted for inflation)</i>

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 – 2010 (Base Year); American Community Survey 2013 – 2017 (Most Recent Years)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	39,110	33.3%

Rent Paid	Number	%
\$500-999	64,713	55.2%
\$1,000-1,499	9,010	7.7%
\$1,500-1,999	1,793	1.5%
\$2,000 or more	2,639	2.3%
Total	117,265	100.0%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	11,368	No Data
50% HAMFI	39,019	29,940
80% HAMFI	74,959	77,217
100% HAMFI	No Data	107,997
Total	125,346	215,154

Table 30 – 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 31 – Monthly Rent

Consolidated Plan

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

70

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. The tables above show that there is insufficient housing for extremely low and low-income households in the County. HUD calculates that the median family income for Allegheny County (Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area) in 2018 was \$76,000. For extremely low-income households (meaning those who earn at or below 30% of the Median Household Income), the annual earnings for the household would be approximately \$22,800. Securing housing that would be affordable at this income level poses a challenge for a substantial portion of extremely low-income households. Although there were 48,643 households earning at or below 30% AMI in 2015, there were only 11,368 rental housing units that would be considered affordable to those households. That implies that for every affordable rental unit there are more than four households that need a unit available at this income tier.

Low-income families (those making 30%-50% of median family income) earn between \$22,800 and \$38,000 may fare better. HUD estimates that there are 46,876 low-income and 68,959 affordable total housing units (39,019 rental units and 29,940 units for homeownership). However, given that median rent is \$759, and households at these income levels could pay no more than \$570-\$950 in rent and utilities in order for the unit to be considered affordable may still face difficulty choosing between quality units and affordability.

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

As costs of housing continue to escalate while income remains relatively stagnant, the affordability issue will continue to challenge the County, particularly as subsidized units are lost from the inventory. While increasing median home values are important for building equity, they also make home purchasing less affordable as the supply of low-priced homes decreases. Without significant new production, this trend is expected to continue, meaning housing is likely to become less affordable over time. It is likely that housing affordability will continue to be an issue for Allegheny County residents over and beyond the next five years.

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

Utilizing the data in the “Cost of Housing” section above reveals that Area Median Rent in the entire County (data is unavailable for the Consortium) is higher than HOME rents and Fair Market Rents for efficiency and one-bedroom units, and lower than HOME and FMR rents for two-bedroom, three-bedroom and four-bedroom units. This suggests that rents on many units in the County may be within HUD guidelines for affordability. Stakeholders reported, however, that identifying units that are within FMR guidelines is difficult, particularly in areas of higher opportunity (in good school districts, near transportation, etc).

Preserving affordable housing is an ongoing goal of the County. As housing construction and rehabilitation costs continue to rise, it will be increasingly difficult to produce affordable housing and preserve current affordable housing. Stakeholders report that the region’s construction market is booming, and as a result, identifying contractors willing and able to take on smaller rehabilitation or development contracts at affordable prices is a growing challenge. Developing new units of affordable housing, particularly rental housing for families and the elderly, continues to be a goal.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following data provides an overview on the condition of housing in the County.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation :

Substandard Condition: Major structural defects, lack of or inadequate plumbing and kitchen facilities, appearance that creates a blighting influence, and failure to meet or comply with housing and building codes.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

Condition of Units

The table below shows the number of housing units by tenure based on the number of selected conditions or characteristics of the unit. Selected conditions are similar to housing problems reported in the Needs Assessment section and include the following: (1) the lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) the lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%.

Renter units have a significantly higher prevalence of experiencing at least one selected condition. Almost two in five renter-occupied units in the County experience at least one selected condition, while only one in five owner-occupied housing units experience one housing condition. Very few owner-occupied units or renter-occupied units experience more than one housing condition.

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	51,492	18%	44,737	38%
With two selected Conditions	694	0%	3,361	3%
With three selected Conditions	64	0%	297	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	227,210	81%	68,871	59%
Total	279,460	99%	117,266	100%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

The housing stock across Allegheny County is relatively older compared to the average age of housing across the country as a whole. Whereas around 18% of the national housing stock was constructed prior to 1950, the proportion of pre-1950 housing was 31.8% for housing within the County. Pre-1950 housing made up comparable proportions of the homeowner and renter housing stock, accounting for 31% and 34% of the inventory, respectively. This suggests that rehabilitation may be required for both household groups.

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	18,663	7%	6,571	6%
1980-1999	36,991	13%	20,304	17%
1950-1979	136,972	49%	50,899	43%
Before 1950	86,840	31%	39,505	34%
Total	279,466	100%	117,279	100%

Table 33 – 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	223,812	80%	90,404	77%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	11,776	4%	8,783	7%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

The following table was prepopulated in the IDIS eCON Planning Suite, through which no data was available and cannot be changed manually.

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Older housing typically requires more continual maintenance. In the absence of routine maintenance, older housing can quickly become substandard. A common age threshold used to signal a potential deficiency is approximately 50 years or more. Nearly one out of every three homes in the County was constructed prior to 1950 (31.8%). Another 47.4% of all the total housing stock was built between 1950 and 1979.

Renter-occupied units have a much higher prevalence (38%) of having at least one selected condition than owner-occupied units (50%). This may indicate that more renter-occupied units than owner-occupied units require rehabilitation, although “selected condition” includes cost burden and overcrowding, which are not reflections of the physical state of the unit. It is uncommon for both owner- and renter-occupied units to have more than one selected condition.

Stakeholders reported that home modifications for the elderly and disabled continue to be a need within the County.

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10%-15% of all pre-schoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

Lead-based paint hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age. The HUD IDIS-generated table above provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. As the table indicates, children living in housing constructed before 1980, whether owner- or renter-occupied, face a substantially higher risk of coming into contact with lead-based paint.

According to Table 30 above, 4% of owner-occupied housing units built prior to 1980 have children present; similarly, 7% of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 have children present.

The Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) is responsible for testing for elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) in children. The County now requires that all children be tested; as a result, the number of tests has increased, but overall there is still a downward trend in the number of children with EBLL. The ACHD admits the lead program in the County is generally reactive; that is, no inspections occur until EBLL is reported. The County piloted a prime and prevention program which occurred in owner-occupied homes in select Wilkesburg Census Tracts. A community group conducted street-based education and outreach. The capacity to conduct inspections is limited, but regular housing inspections are conducted based on tenant complaints, and during the inspection, education/outreach occurs.

The County does have grant funding available to manage lead hazards and abatement and intends to reapply in the upcoming funding cycle.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

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	64	2,995	5,470	15	5,455	1,115	475	533
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The Allegheny County Housing Authority (ACHA) and McKeesport Housing Authority (MHA) operate within the Consortium. The ACHA operates 35 developments consisting of 16 family developments and 19 senior developments, which total 1,121 family units and 1,629 senior units. In addition, it coordinates with two communities in Findlay Township and Forest Hills Borough, and third-parties manage another eight communities. These additional developments add another 222 units, most of which are located within the Meyers Ridge community in McKees Rocks. Several of these developments have non-Public Housing units or for-sale units within the communities. MHA operates five developments, which total 621 family units, 200 senior units, and 161 undesignated units. No units are expected to be lost from the inventory over the next five years.

Public housing developments in the County consist of a range of ages and housing configurations. Many older developments are towers with small units for the elderly. Following national trends, more recently-built developments are mixed-income townhouses or duplexes. Notably, 5% of ACHA housing is designed for persons with disabilities. However, 13.1% of the County’s population reported living with a disability in 2017. Given that persons with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty than the general population, this suggests that the supply of public housing for persons with disabilities may not be adequate, as making modifications to units may take time or be unfeasible.

Both ACHA and MHA administer voucher programs. ACHA administers 5,365 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and offers a family self-sufficiency (FSS) program, which offers supportive services to voucher households, including an escrow account that may be used for home purchase or other purposes upon graduation from the program. ACHA vouchers can be used in all Allegheny County municipalities except for Pittsburgh and McKeesport, which run their own voucher programs. Notably, ACHA maintains five tiers of voucher payment standards in order to reflect the market conditions across the County’s 130 municipalities. ACHA’s payment standard is lowest in Tier One communities, municipalities determined to bear the least expensive rents, such as Braddock, Clairton, Duquesne and Wilkinsburg. ACHA’s Tier One rent limit for a two-bedroom unit is \$781 in 2020. The majority of municipalities fall into Tier Two, for which ACHA will pay up to \$891 for a two-bedroom unit. Tier 3, 4 and 5 rent limits for a two-bedroom unit are \$1,034, \$1,188, and \$1,375. These tiers include higher-opportunity, higher-cost areas such as affluent North Hills communities, Mt. Lebanon, Robinson and Upper St. Clair.

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:

Consistent with 24 CFR 8.25, to the greatest extent possible, ACHA and MHA are required to have at least five percent of their units accessible for people with disabilities. ACHA includes accessibility improvements in every modernization project. ACHA has undergone the HUD 504 Needs Assessment and made any needed modifications, starting in the early 1990s.

The table below table contains the most recent (2015) inspection scores for public housing properties in the Consortium as reported by HUD’s REAC database, with 100 being a perfect score. Not all developments had scores listed. Below are the most recent inspection scores issued to public housing developments in Allegheny County, excluding those within the City of Pittsburgh:

Development	City / Municipality	Most Recent Inspection Score	Inspection Date
Hawkins Village	Braddock	89	1/20/2015 8:23
Vesper Street Prop	Bridgeville	94	9/22/2014 8:16
Carnegie Apartment	Carnegie	96	1/13/2015 12:06
G. Washington Carv	Clairton	80	1/23/2015 8:36
Meadows At Forest	Forest Hills	98	11/14/2013 14:41
Homestead B Tower	Homestead	94	9/19/2013 13:30
West Pine Townhome	Imperial	92	10/22/2013 14:46
Hays Manor	McKees Rocks	91	10/21/2013 8:48
Pleasant Ridge I	McKees Rocks	94	10/22/2013 9:38
Ohio View Tower	McKees Rocks	96	11/13/2013 9:31
Meyers Ridge Phase	McKees Rocks	90	11/27/2013 9:13
Uansa Villiage	McKees Rocks	89	9/30/2014 8:58
Mckeesport Towers	McKeesport	91	6/20/2013 9:13
Yester Square Phas	McKeesport	100	5/2/2014 9:07
E R Crawford Villa	McKeesport	71	7/15/2014 9:12
R B Harrison Villa	McKeesport	65	7/17/2014 9:22
Blue Roof Unit Acqu	McKeesport	100	5/2/2014 10:42
Twin Oaks Condominiums	Moon Township	62	9/22/2014 9:49
Park Apts	Natrona Heights	95	1/22/2015 8:06
Lavender Heights	Penn Hills	96	9/18/2013 15:31
Sharps Terrace	Sharpsburg	91	10/23/2014 8:36
Springdale Manor	Springdale	99	9/26/2013 9:11
Carson / Golden	Tarentum	98	8/29/2013 8:48
Dalton's Edge	Tarentum	98	9/30/2013 9:11
Dalton's Edge Phas	Tarentum	100	9/30/2013 11:39
Negley Gardens	Tarentum	97	1/30/2015 9:32

Consolidated Plan

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

79

Development	City / Municipality	Most Recent Inspection Score	Inspection Date
Fraser Hall	Turtle Creek	99	10/20/2014 8:57
Caldwell Station	Wall	84	9/27/2013 9:10
WEST MIFFLIN MANOR	West Mifflin	88	1/15/2015 8:32
DUMPLIN HALL	Wilksburg	94	2/2/2015 8:49
WILMERDING APARTME	Wilmerding	93	2/2/2015 13:07

source: <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/public-housing-physical-inspection-scores>

Public Housing Condition

Data on conditions of these developments was not populated via the eConPlan tool:

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

As indicated above, most of the Public Housing developments had scores in the 80s and 90s indicating the condition of housing is generally good. For those receiving the lowest scores, ACHA and MHA are implementing capital improvements to ensure the quality of the units is improved.

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

From a physical standpoint, ACHA is implementing green methods such as utilizing green maintenance manuals and environmentally sensitive products around developments. They are working on landscaping and utilizing geothermal systems for heating and cooling. ACHA participates in HUD's Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program, providing social services to help residents progress toward self-sufficiency.

ACHA also partners with other agencies, such as the Three Rivers Workforce Investment Board, to connect residents with job education and opportunities.

Other ACHA efforts for improving the living environment of public housing residents include offering new programs for senior residents and persons with disabilities, increasing participation in after-school programs available to resident children, and improving security at sites.

In addition to the physical improvements that it undertakes with its annual Capital Fund grants, MHA is pursuing participation in HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program that would result in substantial improvements to some of MHA's properties that need modernization.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

The County, working with the Allegheny County Department of Human Services, provides homeless persons with assistance through the Allegheny County Continuum of Care for the Homeless. The Continuum of Care also serves persons outside of the County. Service providers in the Continuum of Care offer a variety of services.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	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)	263	155	30	1378	
Households with Only Adults	231		139	998	
Chronically Homeless Households			0	1020	
Veterans	14		55	581	
Unaccompanied Youth	18		8	8	

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

In addition, there are 691 rapid rehousing beds available, of which 47 are reserved for Veterans and 65 for youth, according to the PA-600 2019 Point in Time and Housing Inventory Count.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

A variety of programs and services are provided to ensure that persons experiencing homelessness receive the necessary mainstream supportive services and housing services as outlined below. These services are essential in helping individuals and/or families avoid homelessness and help them receive the necessary services needed in order for them to become self-sufficient and stable in housing. Services include rental and utility assistance, employment services, legal assistance, mental health and substance misuse treatment and counseling, childcare, linkages to transportation, life skills, and mobile outreach services.

The following organizations in Allegheny County provide supportive services and programs for ensuring persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive care and housing. These programs are essential in helping these individuals avoid homelessness.

-) ACHIEVA
-) ACTION - Housing, Inc.
-) Bethlehem Haven
-) Bridge to Independence, Inc.
-) Clean and Sober Humans Assoc., Inc.
-) Community Human Services
-) Community Options, Inc.
-) Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh, (FHP) Inc.
-) Family Services of Western Pennsylvania
-) Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh's HEART (Housing, Education, and Rehabilitative Training) House
-) Habitat for Humanity
-) Human Services Center Corporation (HSCC)
-) Light of Life Ministries, Inc.
-) Lutheran Service Society
-) Mainstay Life Services
-) McKeesport Collaborative
-) Mon Valley Initiative
-) Mon-Yough Community Services, Inc.
-) Naomi's Place Transitional Living Program
-) PA Department of Public Assistance, Emergency Shelter Assistance Fund
-) Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency
-) Pittsburgh AIDS Task Force
-) Residential Resources, Inc.
-) Rodman Street Missionary Baptist Church
-) Salvation Army, Pittsburgh
-) Southwinds, Inc.
-) St. Vincent de Paul Society, Council of Pittsburgh
-) Three Rivers Center for Independent Living
-) UCP of Pittsburgh
-) Urban League, Housing Assistance Program
-) Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS) remains committed to reducing the number of individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis (i.e., homelessness) in the county by addressing contributing factors simultaneously to avoid homeless system re-entry, reduce use of homeless facilities, provide tailored support to move clients successfully to permanent housing, and provide services and support that will assist individuals and families to find and maintain stability in multiple life and human service domains.

The Coordinated Entry System, managed through Allegheny Link, provides streamlined assessment for all persons and households presenting to the Continuum, and works to efficiently place persons in the appropriate housing solution based on the individual needs.

The County's Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) supports emergency shelters, bridge housing, rental assistance, and case management programs which help to prevent the negative outcomes associated with homelessness or housing insecurity, such as placement in the child welfare system or poor school attendance. Many individuals and families who receive HAP services face difficulty identifying and securing affordable housing because of issues like substance abuse, arrearages, and/or poor credit.

The DHS expanded their mobile outreach efforts to target areas where homeless persons tend to congregate, such as drop-in centers, enrollment centers and camps. These outreach efforts focus on homeless families, unaccompanied youth and Veterans. The mobile unit has been successful, and plans to further expand the unit are anticipated during the Consolidated Plan period.

DHS also implemented successful case conferencing, where shelter providers, Coordinated Entry System representatives, and welfare and mental health providers conference and track benchmarks to expedite exits from homelessness. The team implemented a risk scoring tiered review system to ensure youth that need more time dedicated to their case at these conferences get it, and also that some cases aren't excluded altogether. These efforts have been widely successful. DHS also applies case conferencing best practices to persons experiencing chronic homelessness, including intensive case management with housing as well as working with folks on the street to stabilize them before they enter housing program. There is bridge housing in the form of SRO units available for persons unwilling to enter shelter.

DHS was awarded \$3.5 million YHDP grant funds that will be used to target prevention efforts for unaccompanied youth, including implementation of family-based alternatives to shelter and shared rapid rehousing for youth experiencing homelessness. The strategic plan action board will also target efforts toward equity and inclusion, particularly for racial minorities and LGBTQ persons.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

Various supportive housing needs of the non-homeless have been identified by service providers who were interviewed during the Consolidated Plan process. Identified needs include home repair, weatherization and maintenance for the elderly and frail, accessibility improvements to enable people with disabilities to remain in their homes, housing for the mentally disabled and affordable housing for all sub-populations.

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

Supportive housing is defined as living units that provide a planned services component with access to a wide range of services needed for the resident to achieve personal goals. Various populations with special needs require supportive housing. Many low-income elderly persons will often need subsidized housing that is accessible due to decreased mobility as they age. Frail elderly may need a unit with an extra room for a personal care attendant or may need additional services. Persons with disabilities may need a group home with room for live-in service providers. Persons with HIV/AIDS may need a subsidized housing unit near their health care providers and may need access to treatment for drug addiction (depending on the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS).

The specific needs of local special needs subpopulations are described in NA-45, Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment.

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

Allegheny County follows the Pennsylvania-state mandated laws regarding discharge from health care facilities/hospitals as well as mental health institutions. Pennsylvania Hospitals must have written discharge policies meeting requirements of Federal Conditions for Participation in Medicare. The actual discharge plan varies with the individual being discharged, depending on their primary and behavioral health needs, resources, and supports available. While planners try to send individuals home or to a family member, sometimes they discharge former patients to a nursing home, personal care home, rehabilitation hospital or, as a last resort, a non-HUD funded shelter.

In addition, in various hospitals, hospital discharge planners, nurses and social workers are responsible to develop the discharge plan with the patient and his/her family or caregivers. These individuals coordinate with housing and service providers including nursing homes, assisted living facilities, personal care homes, and subsidized housing facilities in identifying appropriate placements.

Discharge from a state hospital cannot occur unless housing, treatment, case management and rehabilitation services are in place at the county level. The goal of the Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (OMHSAS) is that individuals be engaged and supported in identifying and moving into the most integrated housing of their choice in the community.

State hospital discharge planning is the responsibility of hospital staff working closely with each County Office of Mental Health, most of which have a County Mental Health Housing Specialist. The role of the specialist is to both locate suitable existing housing for individuals leaving the hospital, as well as to increase new affordable housing options. Each county is also required to submit a Housing Plan to OMHSAS as part of their Mental Health Plan. Many counties have Local Housing Option Teams (LHOTs), i.e., consortiums of local housing and human service agencies that collaborate to increase housing for persons with disabilities. Key stakeholders on the LHOTs include representatives of local public housing authorities, affordable housing developers, service providers, advocates, consumers, and family members.

When housing is not readily available, patients can remain institutionalized for extended periods of time, often beyond what is necessary, until housing is available.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The County is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with boroughs, townships, municipalities, Federal, state, 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 County. The County assists human service activities through its annual budget allocations from the CDBG program. These supportive funds assist local human service organizations with their client, program and operating costs.

Within the County, the LIHTC program sets aside units for people with disabilities and for people under 20% AMI. The Department of Human Services works with jails and hospitals on discharge plans. The Behavioral Health Office has a housing plan. There are HOPWA vouchers and a few programs for people with HIV/AIDS who are not homeless. Also, there are numerous 62+ high-rises and LIHTC projects in the community.

In 2020, the County has identified the following goals to address these needs:

-) Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)
-) Removal of Architectural Barriers
-) Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock
-) Provide Human Services

-) Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services
-) Fair Housing Education and Services
-) Create New Affordable Rental Housing
-) Increase Homeownership
-) Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery

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))

See above.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

Allegheny County is currently in the process of updating its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and will list barriers and strategies to ameliorate those barriers once finalized.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

In determining priorities for the allocation of federal funds, the County recognizes the need to foster a competitive local economy that expands economic opportunities for present and future residents. This section describes the local workforce, the nature of current employment, and activities that coordinate economic development efforts across local and regional agencies.

According to the tables below, the Education and Health Care Services; Professional, Scientific, Management Services; and Retail Trade host the largest number of employees in the County. According to the table, there are more workers than jobs for these industries, with the exception of Retail Trade, suggesting the County imports workers for these areas. Note that the figures in this table include the City of Pittsburgh, which is host to four educational institutions and two large healthcare providers and insurance networks.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,929	1,958	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	43,465	43,080	11	11	0
Construction	17,667	21,900	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	87,884	65,984	22	17	-5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34,783	21,511	9	6	-3
Information	7,951	6,569	2	2	0
Manufacturing	25,940	29,063	7	8	1
Other Services	15,701	16,480	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	55,931	55,587	14	14	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	46,275	60,964	12	16	4
Transportation and Warehousing	12,325	14,507	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	16,372	18,467	4	5	1
Total	367,223	356,070	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	462,922
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	433,990
Unemployment Rate	6.25
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.09
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.34

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	127,137
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	16,729
Service	40,100
Sales and office	110,357
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	28,357
Production, transportation and material moving	17,132

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel time to work is not an issue for residents of the County. Almost two-thirds (62%) of the County’s workers travel less than 30 minutes to work each day. This means that most County residents do not have to travel far to find acceptable employment. However, stakeholders cited transportation for low-income residents who do not have cars as being a major obstacle for them to obtain and keep jobs.

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	234,296	58%
30-59 Minutes	142,882	35%
60 or More Minutes	29,763	7%
Total	406,941	100%

Table 42 - 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	7,570	1,292	8,018
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	80,506	7,079	29,870
Some college or Associate's degree	103,405	6,414	23,058
Bachelor's degree or higher	172,763	5,749	26,111

Table 43 - 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	428	981	978	2,644	6,056
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,697	2,846	2,452	6,985	11,950
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	16,643	18,881	20,179	78,444	69,571
Some college, no degree	19,748	19,422	16,338	43,593	23,415
Associate's degree	3,920	12,182	13,078	28,330	7,331
Bachelor's degree	10,020	38,539	29,096	58,621	20,694
Graduate or professional degree	603	17,904	20,939	39,635	17,018

Table 44 - 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	2,276,686
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,273,740
Some college or Associate's degree	5,336,499
Bachelor's degree	7,105,483
Graduate or professional degree	9,138,964

Table 45 – 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 region is largely a knowledge-based economy that has a very different business composition than its traditional industrial base. Many residents are employed in the City of Pittsburgh. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, the five largest private employers in Allegheny County as of September 2019 are UPMC Presbyterian Shadyside (health care), University of Pittsburgh (education), PNC Bank (banking and finance), Western Pennsylvania Allegheny Health (health care) and Giant Eagle (retail).

Consistent with the top five employers identified above, Table 45 above compares workers who live in the County with the jobs located there. The largest employment sector was education and healthcare services, in which 65,984 (17%) of the County’s 356,070 total jobs were classified. Additionally, retail trade (60,964 jobs) and professional, scientific, and management services (55,587 jobs) were the next two major employment sectors, constituting approximately 16% and 14% of the County’s job market respectively. Transportation/warehousing was the only category in which the County had more jobs than workers, or net inbound commuters.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The “Jobs Less Workers” column indicates commuting. A negative number suggests that residents leave the County for their jobs, while a positive number indicates that workers in the County reside outside of its boundaries. The largest shares of residents leave the County for jobs in the Education and Health Care Services and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sectors. This indicates large commuter populations working in these jobs, which is indicative of suburban commuters traveling to jobs in traditionally high-paying sectors. However, jobs in the Retail trade sector, which are often low-paying, attract workers living outside of the County.

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

The County is involved with the redevelopment of the Hazelwood Green site (formerly LTV Steel) in Hazelwood, a 178 acre former brownfield that is intended to become a mixed-use development. The site recently completed a massive rough site grading project - a nearly \$9 million investment. Almono, L.P. (owner) received \$10 million in various Commonwealth of Pennsylvania funds to use for the first phase of infrastructure work.

Development in the Pittsburgh International Airport Corridor has grown dramatically, attributable to a combination of increased demand from oil and gas related entities, to preparation of ‘pad-ready’ sites to

shorten the development cycle. Uber recently announced it had acquired land in the corridor to relocate and expand its test track, while the Pittsburgh International Airport unveiled renovation plans for its terminal.

The County has several areas within the City and neighboring urban areas with markets that are growing/strengthening at an overwhelming rate which often leads to affordability issues. The County will consider building on growing markets and work to elevate weaker markets by supporting investments that connect the strong with the weak markets to spur growth.

The County is also rethinking strategies for the redevelopment of “gray fields” or vacant shopping malls, two of which are located in the County along business corridors at opposite ends of the County.

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

A skillful and well-educated workforce is essential to attracting and retaining employers and growing the County’s economy. According to the HUD dataset, the County’s unemployment rate in 2015 was 6.25%. As expected, residents with a Bachelor’s degree or higher were less likely to be unemployed or not in the labor force than residents with less educational attainment. Residents without a high school diploma or equivalent were split almost evenly between being employed or being either unemployed or out of the labor force altogether. Taken together, these facts suggest that the skills and education of the County’s workforce may not be well aligned with employment opportunities in the area.

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.

Allegheny County’s Department of Human Services has numerous programs for youth, low-income adults, and persons with intellectual disabilities.

Three Rivers Workforce Investment Board (3RWIB) works to ensure that the current and future needs of businesses and job seekers are met. In efforts to strengthen the regional workforce and economy, 3RWIB offers a variety of services including job training, youth programs, and certifications.

The Community College of Allegheny County (CCAC) has a workforce training division offering health care training, public safety training, professional continuing education, and vocational training to those with special needs.

Other workforce and job readiness program providers in the County include:

-) ACHIEVA
-) AHEDD
-) Allegheny Valley School Community Supports Program
-) Bidwell Training Center
-) Blind and Vision Rehabilitation Services of Pittsburgh
-) Chartiers Vocational Training Center
-) Citizen Care, Inc. Center for Community Supports
-) Easter Seals Vocational Development
-) Goodwill Industries, Inc.
-) Life's Work of Western PA
-) Commonwealth Technical Institute at the Hiram G. Andrews Center
-) McGuire Memorial Employment Option Center
-) Milestone Centers, Inc.
-) Mon Yough Community Services
-) Passavant Memorial Homes
-) Community Living and Support Services (CLASS)
-) Pittsburgh Disability Employment Project for Freedom
-) Spina Bifida Association of Western PA

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

Yes

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

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, the federally designated Economic Development District (EDD) that covers the Allegheny County, included a CEDS in its *2040 Transportation and Development Plan for Southwestern Pennsylvania*.

The CEDS priorities include:

-) Revitalization and redevelopment of the region's existing communities is a priority.
-) Investment in infrastructure improvements will be coordinated and targeted along transportation corridors to optimize the impact of the investment.
-) The region will focus on the identification and development of industrial sites with special attention given to well situated brownfield locations.
-) The entire region will have access to broadband communications infrastructure.
-) The region will place a priority on business development with a focus on existing business retention and expansion.

-) The region will support initiatives designed to improve both the quality and quantity of the region's workforce to meet emerging industry demands.
-) The region will support identified strategic industry clusters.
-) The region will place a priority on programs and services to attract and retain a diverse population with a particular focus on young adults and immigrants.
-) The region will proactively support the emerging role of colleges and universities in economic development.
-) The region will preserve, promote and develop the tourism and hospitality industries by capitalizing on historic, cultural, recreational and ecological assets.
-) The region will preserve and develop its agricultural industry.

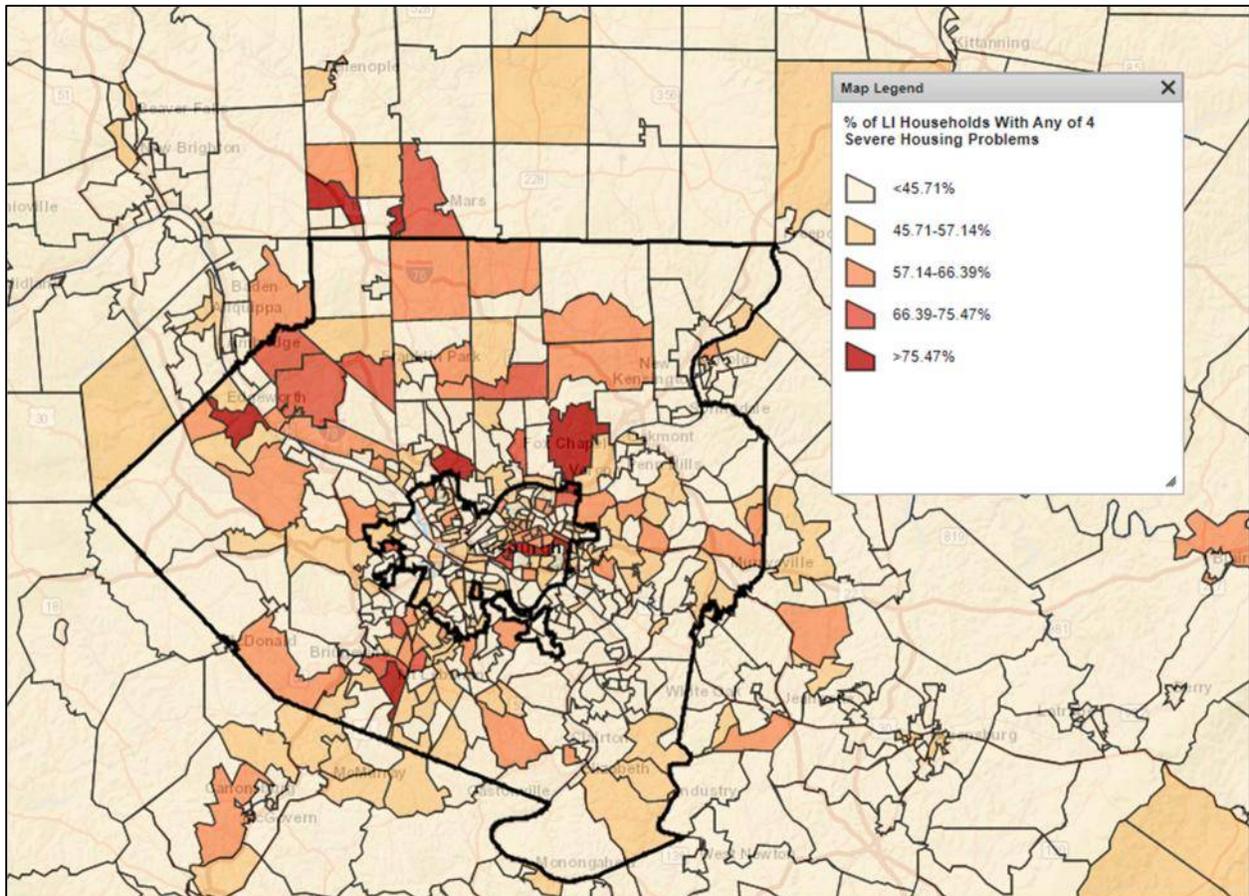
The County's focus on economic development, business development and commercial revitalization initiatives through Allegheny Together will complement the CEDS Priorities.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

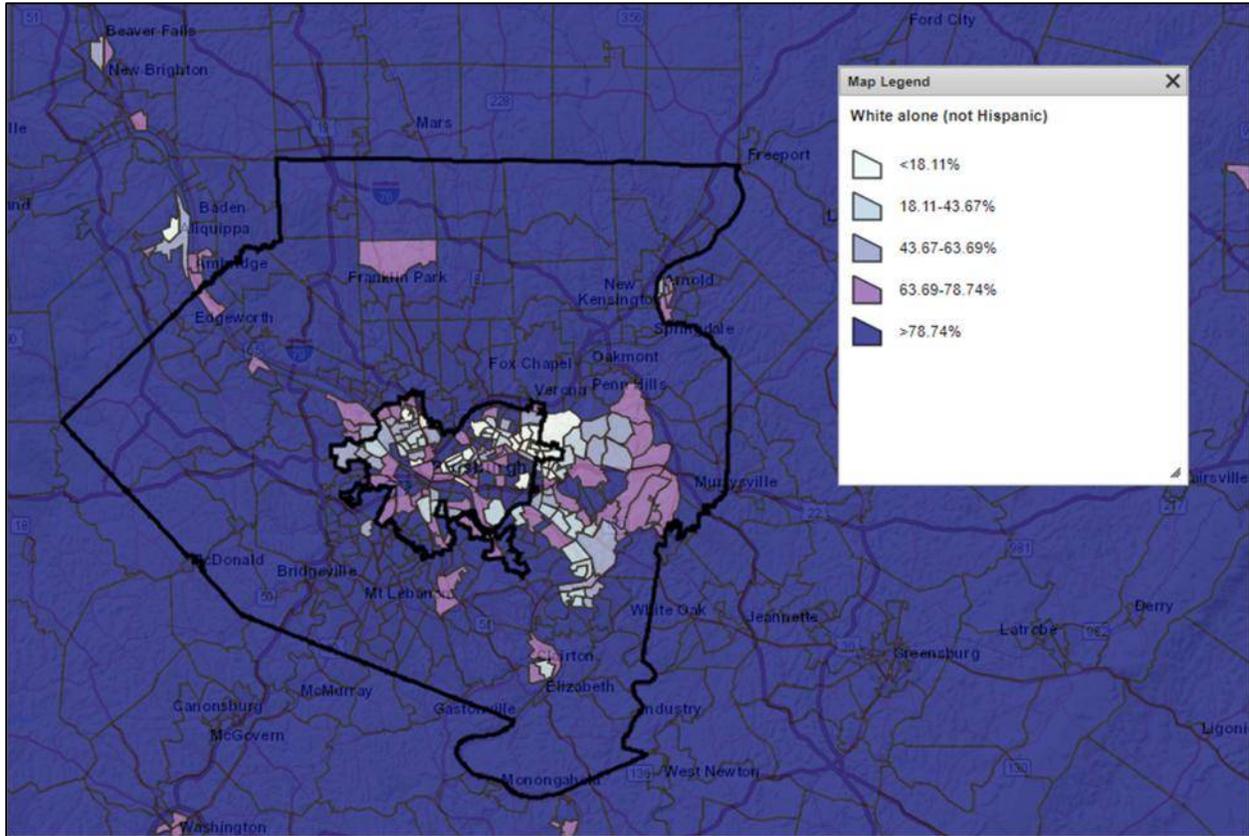
To look at housing problems, HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) data was used to display the percentage of low-income households experiencing any of the severe housing problems. Because the HUD CPD data is not downloadable, custom maps showing the boundaries of the Allegheny County HOME Consortium are not possible to create. Several small areas of concentration were identified. In this case, "concentration" is defined as having a value within the top two quintiles of the distribution, which differs by variable. The map below shows the proportion of low-income households facing severe housing problems (severe overcrowding, lack of plumbing, lack of heating, lack of kitchen, or severe cost burden).

There are small areas north of the City of Pittsburgh with high concentrations of households experiencing severe housing problems; note cost burden is considered one of the housing problems and north hills communities tend to be home to higher priced housing more difficult to afford for low-income households.

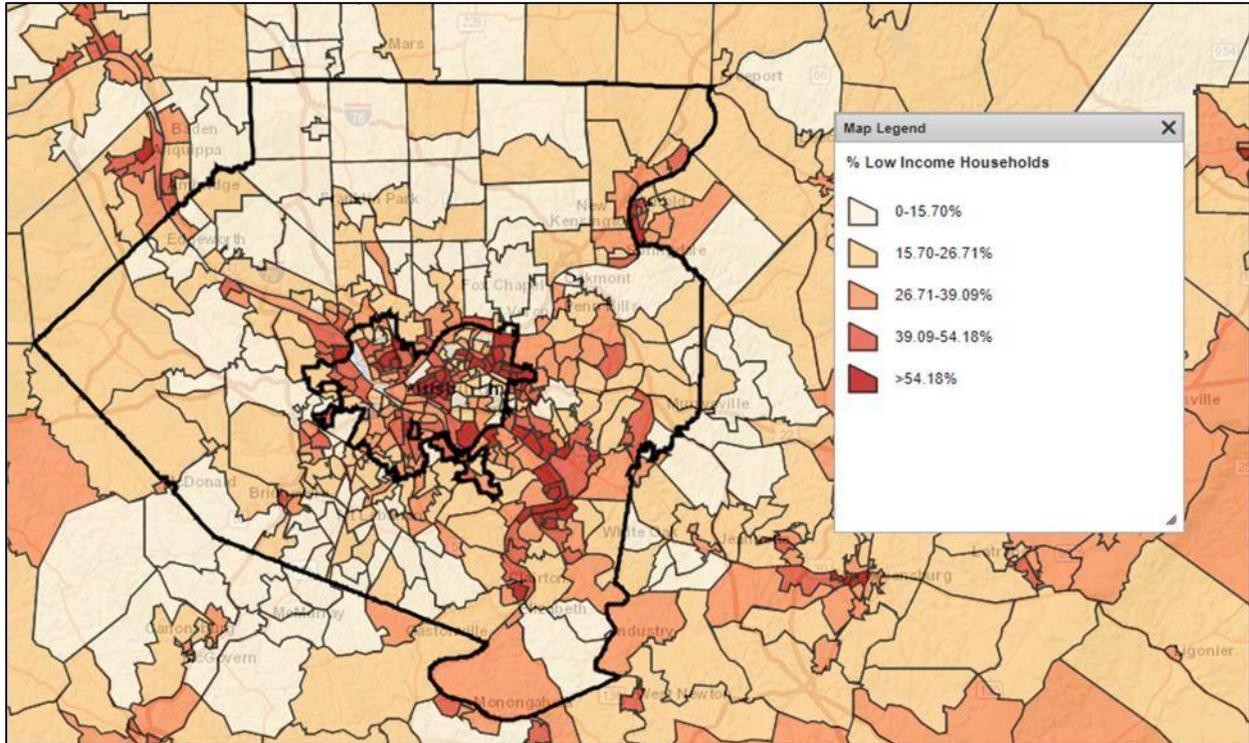


Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

As shown by the CPD Map below, the majority of the County's racial/ethnic minorities concentrate within the City of Pittsburgh limits. Some areas to the east of the City are populated by racial/ethnic minorities.



The map below indicates concentrations of households earning below 80% of the area median income. As the map demonstrates, the percentage of LMI households is greatest in the City of Pittsburgh and in the communities east of the City.



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

Low-income families and families of racial or ethnic minorities are concentrated in the Monongahela River communities east of the City of Pittsburgh. Racial or ethnic minorities are also concentrated between Penn Hills and Monroeville. According to CPD maps, these communities tend to have median home values in the lowest quintile and are also in the lowest quintile for home value change. Some of these communities have also lost occupied units. A high percentage of rental housing in these communities was built before 1949.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

As established population centers of Allegheny County, these areas have significant community assets including diverse housing stock, local businesses, community facilities, regional employment centers, social service providers, government offices, public transit access, and more.

Public assets throughout the County include parks, libraries, schools, greenways and community centers. In addition to the public assets, most neighborhoods have nonprofits and churches that focus on providing services and amenities for the County residents.

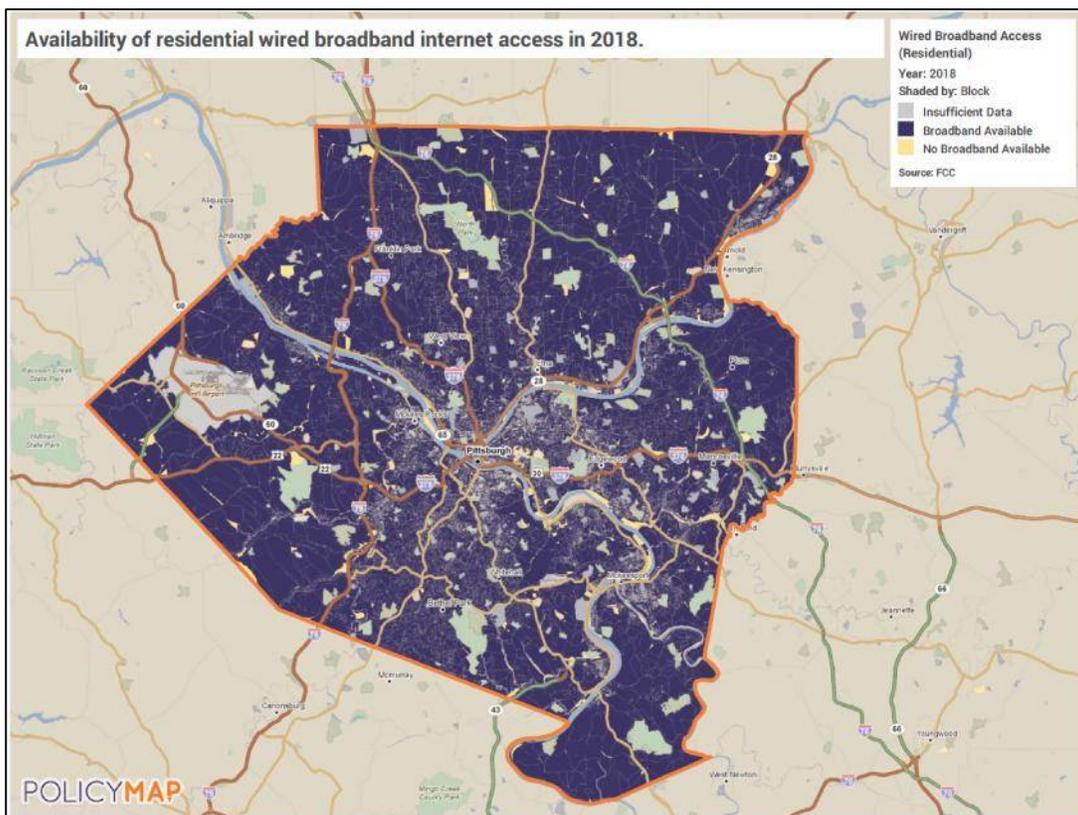
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

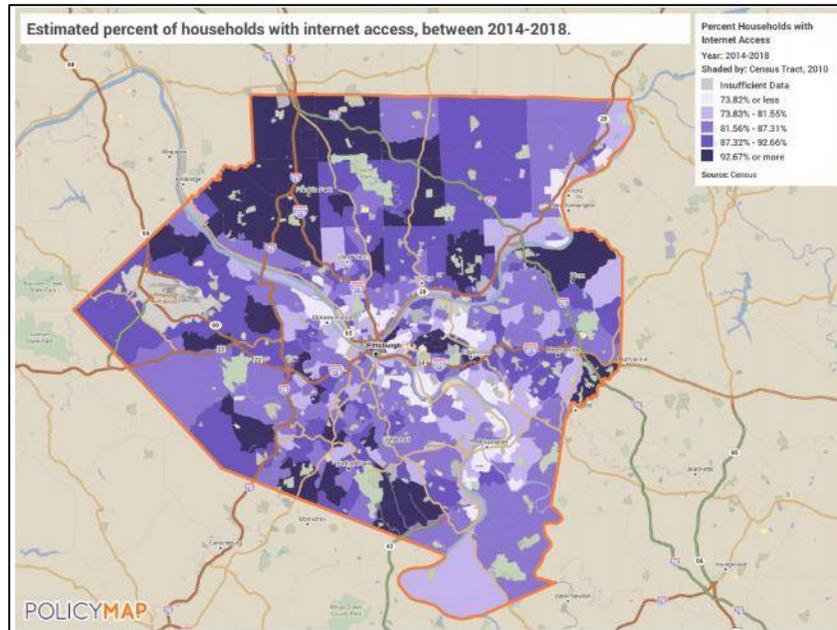
The map below indicates Census Tracts in the County that have been designated Opportunity Zones. While several are located in the City of Pittsburgh, there are areas in the eastern part of the County that are designated.

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

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

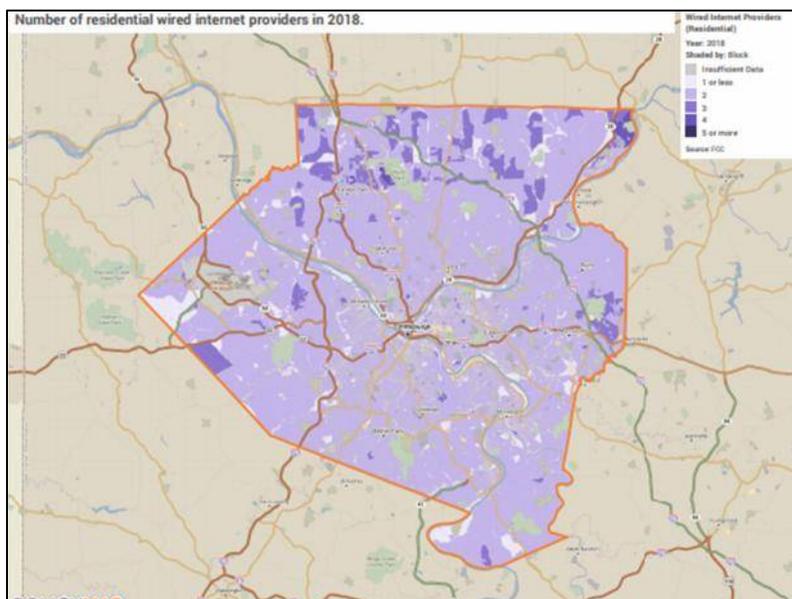
As shown on the following map generated by PolicyMap, the vast majority of the County has access to broadband service indicating that there is not a digital divide among lower- and higher- income neighborhoods. However, the map on the following page indicates there are still households without internet access, which points to an affordability issue rather than an availability issue.





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

According to the PolicyMap below, a majority of the County is served by only two internet providers. Increased competition from more than two providers could help lower prices to serve the underserved populations that cannot afford an internet subscription.



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 Allegheny County Department of Emergency Services is currently in the process of updating the Allegheny County Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is set to expire in 2020.

The Plan developed in 2015 identified the following hazards for the County:

-) **Drought** The highest risk and vulnerability associated with drought is the potential effect on water supply, both public and private. The HMP identified the risk as possible.
-) **Flood/Flash Flood** 119/130 of the County's municipalities have a defined special flood hazard area (SFHA). Future occurrence of floods in the County can be characterized as highly likely, according to the HMP.
-) **Landslide** According to the HMP, Allegheny County has the highest landslide susceptibility in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, particularly the Monongahela Valley communities.
-) **Tornado/Windstorm** While tornadoes are unlikely, thunderstorms may result in conditions favorable to the formation of tornadoes. Windstorms are more likely in the region.
-) **Winter Storm** Though snowfall totals have decreased, winter storms are considered highly likely according to the HMP.

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

The five hazards above are more likely to affect low-moderate income households in that their ability to bounceback and recover from these events is more limited. For instance, LMI households are unlikely to afford flood insurance and have the potential to lose their home or sustain significant damage in the event of a flooding event. Damage that is not repaired can lead to mold and other health hazards for the occupants. In addition, mobile homes, typically occupied by lower-income populations, are more susceptible to damage during a tornado or wind event. The County will continue to prioritize resources for rehabilitation programs to assist low income households that may need assistance any time, but particularly as they recover from natural disasters.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

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

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

Allegheny County's priority needs were determined based on existing data on the needs of the community, as well as consultation with County staff, extensive stakeholder outreach workshops, public hearings, and citizen surveys. This Plan identifies the following priority areas for the County over the next five years.

-) Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing
-) Provide Homeless Housing and Services
-) Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
-) Provide Public Services
-) Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
-) Economic Development
-) Brownfield/Underutilized Land (Re)Development
-) Provide facilities and services in support of the pandemic response and recovery efforts
-) Fair Housing Education and Services
-) Planning and Administration

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the county

Allegheny County will allocate its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program funds to those geographic areas whose population is at or above 51% low- and moderate income. At least 70% of the County's CDBG funds will principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The County will use the following guidelines for allocating CDBG funds:

-) Public facilities improvements will be located in low- and moderate-income areas as determined by census tract/block group data or benefit area survey data.
-) Demolition activities will occur in low- and moderate-income areas, slums/blighted areas or on a spot basis for structures that have been designated as hazards by local code enforcement.
-) Funding for public services will be based on the clientele's income or in certain cases a limited clientele that have a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
-) Economic development projects will be located in low- and moderate-income census tract/block groups, poverty tracts, redevelopment areas, or by providing 51% or more of the jobs for low- and moderate-income population.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds will be targeted to low- and moderate-income households, and projects proposed to be located in areas outside of racially/ethnically concentrated areas (R/ECAPs) will be given a higher priority.

Emergency Solutions Grants Program funds will be directed to emergency homeless shelters, targeted street outreach activities designed to identify street homeless persons and connect them to housing solutions, and homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance.

Allegheny County has designated the following geographic areas in Sections SP-45 and AP-20 of the Consolidated Plan:

-) Allegheny County - Airport Corridor
-) Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities
-) City of McKeesport
-) Countywide
-) Municipality of Penn Hills

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities/Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities Countywide
	Associated Goals	Street Improvements Sidewalk Improvements Water/Sewer Improvements Parks/Recreation Improvements Removal of Architectural Barriers Unprogrammed Funds
	Description	Public infrastructure in many CDBG-eligible areas of Allegheny County is inadequate for current demands. Priority projects in the infrastructure category include the reconstruction of streets (including streetscaping amenities such as street lighting, tree planting, and curb cut improvements) and the installation/reconstruction of sidewalks to be brought into compliance with ADA standards. In addition, water and sewer improvements and storm water management improvements are a high priority in the County. The County will continue to support its various community development needs through upgrades to existing recreation and community amenities and the creation of new opportunities. Infrastructure and Recreation improvement projects will contribute to the safety and quality of life of neighborhoods and municipalities throughout the County and will benefit LMI persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was determined through consultation with public, nonprofit, and private entities.
2	Priority Need Name	Provide Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	County-wide
	Associated Goals	Provide Human Services Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services Unprogrammed Funds
	Description	Providing public services is a high priority for Allegheny County. Dollars will be used for activities that provide human services, hunger/nutrition services for County residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was determined through consultation with public, nonprofit and private entities.
3	Priority Need Name	Provide Homeless Housing and Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	County-wide
	Associated Goals	Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)
	Description	ESG funds address a number of homeless issues, including emergency shelter operations, transitional housing, shelter and assistance for victims of domestic violence, and rental and financial assistance for households that are literally homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing the needs of homeless persons in the County continues to be a high priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Brownfield/Underutilized Land (Re)Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Allegheny County - Airport Corridor Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities Countywide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development/Financing Unprogrammed Funds
	Description	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Allegheny County needs to strengthen, retain and attract commercial enterprises in order to retain and create low- and moderate-income jobs.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Allegheny County - Airport Corridor Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities Countywide
	Associated Goals	Allegheny Together Commercial Revitalization Economic Development/Financing Unprogrammed Funds
	Description	Provide technical assistance and investment capital through business loan funds to assist businesses in preserving and creating new economic opportunities. Provide technical assistance and counseling through business resource centers, assistance directories and company site visits. Provide economic opportunity for low and moderate income people via training and education programs. In addition, the County will provide resources to aid in commercial revitalization efforts throughout the County's municipalities.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development through direct technical and business assistance are the catalyst for the retention and creation of new jobs.
6	Priority Need Name	Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities Countywide
	Associated Goals	Safe Neighborhood Demolition Unprogrammed Funds
	Description	Improve appearance, safety, and quality of life aspects of geographic areas suffering from slum and blight conditions. Undertake targeted demolition and clearance of buildings and land features that contribute to spot blight conditions and health and safety threats.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The large number of blighted properties in Allegheny County municipalities detracts from the quality of life for neighboring properties and precludes achieving a suitable living environment for residents.
7	Priority Need Name	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities Countywide
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock Increase Homeownership Create New Affordable Rental Housing Unprogrammed Funds

	Description	Provide safe affordable residential opportunities for low- and moderate-income households, particularly in areas outside of racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs). Provide financial resources to Community Housing Development Organizations and for-profit and non-profit groups that seek to develop rental housing for the low/moderate income population, with higher priority given to proposals for affordable housing in higher-opportunity areas of the County. Provide funding for residential rehabilitation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is insufficient housing for low- and moderate-income households in Allegheny County, especially rental housing and in higher opportunity areas of the County.
8	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Education/Services
	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	County-wide
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Education and Services
	Description	Allegheny County will continue to address the impediments to Fair Housing by providing fair housing education and services to residents, landlords and community groups.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Fair housing education continues to be a priority for the County.
9	Priority Need Name	Planning/Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	County-wide
	Associated Goals	Planning/Administration COG Administration
	Description	Allegheny County will provide effective administration of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs to ensure compliance with all federal regulations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Planning and administration of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs continues to be a high priority.
10	Priority Need Name	Provide Facilities/Services for COVID-19 Recovery
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	County-wide
	Associated Goals	Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery Unprogrammed Funds

	Description	In light of the increasing severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, Allegheny County will make available CDBG funding for eligible projects and activities. To assist in providing public facilities (new, expanded, retrofitted, etc.), special economic development assistance to businesses, public services and/or planning (in some limited cases) that could enhance our community’s response to the impact of the pandemic, our community will place a high priority on providing facilities and services in support of a coordinated pandemic response.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic is a high priority for the County.

Narrative:

During the development of this Consolidated Plan, the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc on the County, the Commonwealth and the world. Businesses were forced to close during “stay at home” orders issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania; moratoriums were placed on eviction proceedings; educators were forced to teach via distance learning. The County is committed to providing resources necessary to help the local economy recover from the effects of the pandemic and to prevent households from experiencing homelessness once the moratoriums on evictions are lifted. During the course of the Strategic Plan period, and most immediately during the 2020 program year, the County will target resources to the following activities:

Small Business Recovery Providing resources to allow small business to resume operations and retain jobs once the pandemic subsides is of critical importance to the County. Whether through financing mechanisms or providing move-in ready space to help small business quickly occupy a retail space, the County will prioritize economic development activities that directly respond to the effects of the pandemic. The County also expects to act as a liaison for businesses and individuals who may face barriers to accessing federal stimulus dollars that are expected to be made available as a result of the pandemic. The County will work to provide inexpensive financing alternatives to small businesses to aid in job creation and retention efforts.

Prevent Episodes of Homelessness Using Emergency Solutions Grant funding and other federal dollars, the County will work diligently to ensure households facing eviction once the moratorium is lifted receive rental assistance, financial assistance, and other resources to ensure households don’t end up facing homelessness or overcrowding local shelters that are already at or exceeding capacity.

Provide Municipal Support As local jurisdictions rebuild emergency and other services that experienced diminished capacity during the course of the pandemic, the County will provide resources to enable localities to direct resources to those services by supplementing public improvement project budgets on a local level.

Redevelopment/Stabilization In order to bolster local economic recovery and development activities, the County will prioritize targeted investments in its Main Street districts to provide demolition, stabilization and rehabilitation support to create move-in ready retail spaces into which small businesses can quickly locate.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 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)	While Allegheny County does not expect to use any funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance, effects of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic on households facing evictions could indicate a need for interim assistance to avoid experiencing homelessness.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	While Allegheny County does not expect to use any funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance, effects of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic on households facing evictions could indicate a need for interim assistance to avoid experiencing homelessness.
New Unit Production	There is a substantial need for affordable housing in Allegheny County. Rising costs of land and infrastructure inhibit the creation of new units; however, the County has prioritized resources for creating new units. Incentives for private developers to create new affordable units could encourage new unit production given the high costs of development.
Rehabilitation	Like most of the nation, the County is currently experiencing a significant shortage of affordable and available units for extremely low, low, and moderate-income home owners and renters. Keeping housing affordable by providing owner-occupied rehabilitation assistance is an effective way to maintain decent and affordable housing in the County’s municipalities. The County's housing rehabilitation program helps eligible owner-occupied units with essential repairs. The program aims to eliminate substandard living conditions and prolong the useful life of the housing stock occupied by low- and moderate-income households. The County’s Housing Development program provides funding for single family Rehab for Resale projects, as well as rehabilitation of existing affordable rental units.
Acquisition, including preservation	Allegheny County will support efforts by both private sector and public sector entities to acquire property as a means of increasing or preserving the supply of affordable housing.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

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

) \$13,945,279 (\$69,726,395)

) \$3,070,151 (\$15,350,755)

) \$1,205,766 (\$6,028,775)

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$13,945,279	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$15,445,279	\$55,781,116	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs. Remainder available is approximately four times annual allocation.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,070,151	\$108,827	\$0	\$3,178,978	\$12,280,604	Funds for housing development. Remainder available is approximately four times annual allocation.
ESG	Public-federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$1,205,766	\$0	\$0	\$1,205,766	\$4,823,064	Funds for homeless and at risk of homelessness activities. Remainder available is approximately four times annual allocation

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The County will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development. Leveraged resources include, but are not limited to, Continuum of Care dollars, Housing Authority resources, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol services, services for the elderly, and LIHTC. The HOME program requirement of 25% match for every dollar in program funds will be met by the sub-recipient of the HOME funds, including developers and CHDOs. Match may include non-Federal cash contributions and below-market interest rate loans to the project. Developer equity from a LIHTC deal will not be counted as match.

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

Allegheny County does not anticipate that any publicly owned land or property will be used to address the needs identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 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
Allegheny County Economic Development	Government	Affordable Housing Non-homeless special needs Community Development, Neighborhood Improvements public services Economic Development Planning	Jurisdiction
Redevelopment Authority of Allegheny County	Redevelopment Authority	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
Authority for Improvements in Municipalities	Government	Non-homeless special needs Community Development (public facilities)	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Industrial Development Authority	Government	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Hospital Development Authority	Government	Non-homeless special needs Community Development (public facilities)	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Higher Education and Building Authority	Government	Non-homeless special needs Community Development (public facilities)	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Residential Finance Authority	Government	Affordable Housing (Ownership)	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Economic Development Community Infrastructure and Tourism Board	Department	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Department of Human Services	Department	Homeless; public services	Jurisdiction
Allegheny County Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Allegheny Council of Governments Areas	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs Community Development; Economic Development	Regional
Allegheny County Health Department	Department	Public services	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The County’s key 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 low/moderate income individuals and families.

The County coordinates with the Allegheny County and McKeesport Housing Authorities and local non-and for-profit housing developers on affordable housing priorities and activities as well as self-sufficiency programming. The County participates in the Continuum of Care and consults on homelessness issues including emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing activities.

The single most significant gap in the delivery system is the amount of available funds to support housing, human services, community development and economic development activities. Another major gap is the reduced capacity of many agencies, given funding limitations, to carry out their work to the extent that it is needed in the community.

Additional gaps in the delivery system relate to the shortage of services and affordable housing options for targeted income populations.

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		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	

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

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Allegheny County is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC). This is a regional initiative staffed by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS). The County supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care. DHS recently spearheaded the development of a strategic plan to guide the delivery of services to individuals and families served in all DHS programs.

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.

In 2018, the Continuum of Care implemented the Coordinated Entry System (CES) in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. CES is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. Allegheny Link has a mobile Field Unit to act as a bridge between those who are street homeless and unable to contact Allegheny Link through an Access Site or by calling 2-1-1. The

Field Unit consists of Field Service Coordinators who partner with Street Outreach Teams to bring coordinated entry to those who are unsheltered. The DHS indicated it was expanding outreach and mobile field unit efforts during the upcoming Program Year to further increase efforts to reach street homeless individuals and families.

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 main obstacles to addressing the housing and supportive service needs of the County's non-homeless special needs populations are:

-) Inadequate funding for elderly housing needs and supportive services.
-) Lack of supply of existing affordable accessible housing.
-) A significant portion of this population is low/moderate-income.
-) Reluctance of landlords to make accessibility modifications to units.
-) The need for better data on the size of sub-populations in the County and its housing and supportive service needs.

Allegheny County is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC). This is a regional initiative staffed by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), Allegheny County Economic Development (ACED), and the City of Pittsburgh Department of Planning. The County supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care and submits ESG funding request applications to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on behalf of organizations.

The CoC has an operational Hybrid Centralized Call Center and No Wrong Door approach to Coordinated Intake which began October 1, 2014. The system utilizes HMIS to collect the required set of data fields to determine the most appropriate housing options for the consumer requesting housing services. This system utilizes HUD data standards for homeless, near homeless, prevention services and special needs housing.

In 2018, the Continuum of Care implemented the Coordinated Entry System (CES) in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. CES is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. Prioritization is based upon need, financial parameters, and specific presenting characteristics. Both of the County's access points have the ability to view current vacancy data and eligibility criteria for each program via HMIS. The active programs include: HUD funded programs including ESG and HUD CoC programs, PA Department of Human Services programs, VA programs, HOPWA, PATH, and private programs. Currently there are over 140 separate programs listed as a part of the coordinated intake.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The largest gap in the delivery of services to low- moderate-income households is the lack of adequate funding to address the housing and community development needs of the County as well as an insufficient supply of providers able to deliver the necessary services. The County will utilize its CDBG, HOME and ESG resources to support the delivery of services to special needs populations, including those experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. In addition, the County will continue to support efforts to develop new resources to meet the changing needs of special needs populations.

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

-) Create New Affordable Rental Housing
-) Provide Homeless Housing and Services
-) Provide Public Services

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)	2020	2024	Homeless	Countywide	Provide Homeless Housing and Services	ESG: \$6,028,830	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 145 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 6,545 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 470 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Public Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,706,005	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18,295 persons
3	Water/Sewer Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Airport Corridor Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$14,762,090	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 211,070 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Parks/Recreation Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$989,875	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 persons Other: 10 Other
5	Safe Neighborhood Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences	CDBG: \$5,126,600	Buildings Demolished: 355 buildings
6	COG Administration	2020	2024	Admin	Countywide	Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$1,861,065	Other: 35 Other
7	Removal of Architectural Barriers	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,791,955	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 105,805 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$3,986,065 HOME: \$10,486,650	Rental Units rehabilitated: 250 housing units Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 housing units
9	Provide Human Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$3,445,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,375 persons Public Services activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 households

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$1,700,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125,000 persons
11	Economic Development/Financing	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Airport Corridor Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Brownfield/Underutilized Land (Re)Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$3,858,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 630 persons Other: 15 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Allegheny Together Commercial Revitalization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$3,250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7,225 persons Other: 5 Other
13	Fair Housing Education and Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Fair Housing Education/Services		Other: 5 Other
14	Planning/Administration	2020	2024	Admin	Countywide	Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$12,334,210 HOME: \$1,589,350	Other: 10 Other
15	Create New Affordable Rental Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$7,500,000 HOME: \$3,818,890	Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Increase Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$350,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 10 housing units Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 25 households
17	Unprogrammed Funds	2020	2024	Unspecified	Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Provide Public Services Brownfield/Underutilized Land (Re)Development Economic Development Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing Provide Facilities/Services for COVID-19 Recovery	CDBG: \$12,565,525	Other: 5 Other
18	Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Provide Facilities/Services for COVID-19 Recovery		

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will use ESG funds to address a number of homeless issues, including emergency shelter operations, shelter and assistance for victims of domestic violence, street outreach, and rental and financial assistance for households that are literally homeless or at-risk of homelessness.
2	Goal Name	Public Improvements
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds to make improvements to streets, sidewalks and stormwater infrastructure facilities throughout the County over the next several years.
3	Goal Name	Water/Sewer Improvements
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds to make improvements to water and sewer infrastructure communities throughout the County, as needed over the next five years.
4	Goal Name	Parks/Recreation Improvements
	Goal Description	Recreation improvements in Allegheny County are important to supporting the quality of life by providing adequate open space and recreation opportunities. The County will continue to support its various community development needs through upgrades to existing recreation amenities and creation of new opportunities.
5	Goal Name	Safe Neighborhood Demolition
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds for code enforcement demolition and acquisition/demolition/disposition in various selected municipalities throughout the County's COG jurisdictions.

6	Goal Name	COG Administration
	Goal Description	Support administration and delivery of CDBG activities within eight COGs.
7	Goal Name	Removal of Architectural Barriers
	Goal Description	Ensuring access for persons with disabilities to County amenities is of critical importance. The County will utilize CDBG dollars to remove architectural barriers in its parks, public facilities, and sidewalks to ensure ease of and safe access and transit for persons with disabilities.
8	Goal Name	Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The Home Rehabilitation Program supports the preservation and rehabilitation of homes countywide by supporting families and individuals who already own their homes but, due to economic hardship or excessive cost-burden, are not able to make repairs necessary for critical upkeep and value retention. This goal serves to improve and maintain the quality of affordable housing across the County.
9	Goal Name	Provide Human Services
	Goal Description	The County will provide funding for human service projects.
10	Goal Name	Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services
	Goal Description	County will utilize CDBG to provide funding for local food bank and other hunger services.
11	Goal Name	Economic Development/Financing
	Goal Description	Provide technical assistance and investment capital through business loan funds to assist businesses in preserving and creating new economic opportunities. Provide technical assistance and counseling through business resource centers, assistance directories and company site visits. Provide economic opportunity for low and moderate income people via training and education programs. Goal also includes financing and incentives for brownfield/underutilized land redevelopment activities.

12	Goal Name	Allegheny Together Commercial Revitalization
	Goal Description	The County will support commercial revitalization activities in Central Business Districts throughout the County including streetscape improvements keep local business districts physically attractive and vibrant and provide local residents with convenient access to shopping opportunities and services.
13	Goal Name	Fair Housing Education and Services
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will provide resources for outreach, education and services related to the County's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing choice throughout the County.
14	Goal Name	Planning/Administration
	Goal Description	Support administration and delivery of CDBG activities at the County level and within the County's eight COGs.
15	Goal Name	Create New Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will provide resources to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and accessible rental housing that is affordable to low- moderate-income households. This could be construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing vacant units/buildings into affordable rental units.
16	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	The County will support homebuyer development programs that create new homeownership units and provide down-payment assistance to low- moderate-income first-time homebuyers.
17	Goal Name	Unprogrammed Funds
	Goal Description	Funding for unspecified projects to be determined throughout the program year.

18	Goal Name	Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery
	Goal Description	In light of the increasing severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, Allegheny County will make available CDBG funding for eligible projects and activities. To assist in providing public facilities (new, expanded, retrofitted, etc.), special economic development assistance to businesses, public services and/or planning (in some limited cases) that could enhance our community's response to the impact of the pandemic, our community will place a high priority on providing facilities and services in support of a coordinated pandemic response.

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

Approximately 750 households will benefit from affordable housing activities over the course of the Consolidated Plan period.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The Allegheny County Housing Authority (ACHA) entered into a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA); however, the agreement did not require any additional accessible units.

Although not mandated by a formal Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement, the McKeesport Housing Authority's (MHA) transition plan to meet Section 504 requirements involved the addition of six Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) units at Crawford Village and one UFAS unit at Harrison Village.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The ACHA Resident Advisory Board meets monthly to provide input and feedback to ACHA's Board of Directors and staff on the management, operation and physical condition of ACHA properties.

ACHA operates a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program to encourage public housing residents to become homeowners.

MHA has a resident council at every Asset Management Project, and there is one resident advisory board. Crawford Village has two resident advisory councils because the senior high-rise building is separate from the family community. These resident councils and the resident advisory board provide input and feedback on MHA's management, operations and physical condition of MHA properties.

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

Neither the ACHA nor the MHA are designated as troubled under 24 CRR part 902.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Allegheny County is currently in the process of updating its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Elements from the Fair Housing Action Plan will be incorporated upon completion.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

Allegheny County is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC). This is a regional initiative staffed by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), Allegheny County Economic Development (ACED), and the City of Pittsburgh Department of Planning. The County supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care and submits ESG funding request applications to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on behalf of organizations. Each January, the COC conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of the County's sheltered and unsheltered homeless to ascertain the number and characteristics of the homeless population and to assess their needs.

In 2018, the Continuum of Care implemented the Coordinated Entry System (CES) in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. CES is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. Prioritization is based upon need, financial parameters, and specific presenting characteristics. The County will continue to support efforts focusing on street outreach to the unsheltered homeless, especially unsheltered youth and unsheltered chronically homeless.

Coordinated entry has been working with the field units to increase outreach efforts. DHS has expanded the mobile field unit to areas where homeless persons tend to congregate (drop-in centers, enrollment centers, camps) and focuses on families, youth, Veterans. There has been wide success with the Mobile Field Unit has been wildly successful, and further expansion will occur in July 2020.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

HMIS captures Point in Time data, Systems Performance Measures and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of persons in the County experiencing homelessness. While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in Allegheny County, in addition to robust case management services. The County will use the information generated by the HMIS to inform Strategic Plan priorities as well as CDBG, HOME and ESG budget and planning processes.

As discussed above, all persons presenting to the continuum are assessed using a vulnerability index to determine the type of housing intervention that will most adequately address their need. Potential interventions include transitional housing, rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing. There are currently emergency shelters available for homeless individuals and families, including victims of domestic violence.

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.

Allegheny County's CES managed through the Allegheny Link streamlines access and referral to the other components of the homeless system to shorten the amount of time and number of referrals standing between homeless households and housing assistance.

Ending chronic homelessness is a priority for the CoC, and as such, has prioritized serving persons experiencing chronic homelessness in all of its permanent supportive housing beds. As discussed above, all persons presenting to the Continuum of Care are assessed using a vulnerability index to determine the type of housing intervention that will most adequately address their need. The CoC has adopted housing first, which seeks to place persons in permanent housing as quickly as possible, then provide supportive services to promote stability in housing. In addition, the CoC ranks projects seeking federal dollars based on their ability to meet certain Systems Performance Measures, including keeping the length of stay under 30 days (i.e. placement in RRH/PSH within 30 days of presenting to the CoC) and participants ability to remain in or move into permanent housing. Ensuring proper services are in place will also be prioritized to prevent recidivism and returns to homelessness.

Coordinated entry has been working with mobile field units and focuses on families, youth, and Veterans. There has been wide success with the Mobile Field Unit, and further expansion will occur in July 2020. 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. The County and CoC will continue these efforts.

The County's Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness outlines the following strategic initiatives:

1. Provide year-round low-barrier emergency shelter
2. Establish a centralized rental housing locator
3. Increase supply and access to affordable housing
4. Expand outreach resources to fully cover all areas of the County hosting significant populations of homeless persons
5. Develop a communications plan to more broadly disseminate information on the homeless services system

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

As mentioned in MA-30 of this plan, Allegheny County has a number of services to assist low income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, as well as ESG resources provided by the County for the purposes of preventing episodes of homelessness. Providers will be working toward the goal of enabling people at greatest risk of homelessness to maintain permanent housing through targeted prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, CES and providers will connect people with appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible. The County will continue to prioritize resources to aid in homelessness prevention efforts.

The County's Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness prioritizes efforts to avoid transition from and discharge from shelter, hospitalization or other institutionalization into homelessness. The County follows all PA state mandated transition policies when discharging consumers from hospitals and/or institutions.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

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

Allegheny County will follow the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR), 24 CFR Part 35. As required per the LSHR residential properties will be evaluated for the presence of lead-based paint hazards and as required interim controls or abatement will be undertaken by properly certified firms/individuals to address the lead-based paint hazards during the renovations. In addition Allegheny County will ensure via monitoring it's Agencies that:

- J As required per the LSHR, rehabilitation and homeownership assistance program applicants receive the required lead-based paint information and understand their responsibilities
- J Agency staff properly determines whether proposed projects are exempt per the LSHR.
- J Agency's properly calculate the level of federal rehab assistance and the applicable lead-based paint requirements to be undertaken based upon that calculation.
- J Agency's hire properly certified individuals to conduct lead based paint inspections/risk assessments as well as clearance sampling. Agency's hire properly certified firms and individuals to conduct lead based paint interim controls and abatement.
- J Agency's incorporate the appropriate interim controls or abatement into the rehab specifications for the property.
- J The appropriate worker & worksite safety measures are followed by contractors hired by the Agencies.
- J Before committing homeowner assistance a lead visual assessment is done by a person certified to do so, to identify the presence of potential paint hazards.
- J The last 4 bullets as written are fine, although some of them are redundant, but I don't think that's a problem.
- J 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.
- J Required notices regarding lead-based paint evaluation, presumption, and hazard reduction are provided to occupants and documented.
- J Program documents establish the rental property owner's responsibility to perform and document ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities, when applicable.
- J Program staff monitors owner compliance with ongoing lead-based paint maintenance activities.

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

The ACHD admits the lead program in the County is generally reactive; that is, no inspections occur until EBLL is reported. The County piloted a prime and prevention program which occurred in owner-occupied homes in select Wilkinsburg Census Tracts. A community group conducted street-based

education and outreach. The capacity to conduct inspections is limited, but regular housing inspections are conducted based on tenant complaints, and during the inspection, education/outreach occurs.

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

The County's current primary initiative is public education on the potential hazards of lead-based paint. The Allegheny County Housing Authority will continue to ensure that all its public housing and Housing Choice Voucher rental units are lead safe.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

The County's goal is to reduce the number of poverty levels residents by investing and leveraging federal funds in activities that will create jobs and/or provide affordable housing to low/moderate income households. To achieve this goal, the County will cooperate and collaborate with other parties with similar goals. Resources include housing and energy services, transit assistance, workforce connections, adult education, community leadership, neighborhood centers and services for the elderly.

The County's chief anti-poverty strategy is based on attracting/retaining/growing businesses and supporting workforce development, including job-training services for low income residents. The County's planned anti-poverty policies, programs and activities include:

- Workforce development
- Support services for new employees
- Assist in job creation, especially for the unemployed and underemployed
- Assistance for food, shelter, and training programs
- Development of new commercial/industrial facilities
- Slum and blight removal
- Commercial/industrial infrastructure development
- Rehabilitation of commercial/industrial facilities
- Promote small business and micro-enterprises
- Collaborate with community and economic development agencies to attract new businesses or assist existing businesses to expand
- Revitalize business districts to assist in the creation of new job opportunities.

Through the above policies, programs and activities, Allegheny County hopes to reduce poverty among County residents as much as possible, but the County does not have a specific numerical goal regarding the reduction of poverty.

The Allegheny County Housing Authority will continue to assist households by providing affordable housing units or rental assistance vouchers. In addition, the ACHA offers self-sufficiency programming to assist its residents build wealth and lift themselves out of poverty.

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

As noted in the Needs Assessment of this Consolidated Plan, cost burden (paying more than 30% of household gross income for housing) is the most common housing problem for low- and moderate-income residents and is especially common among extremely low-income residents. By combining job creation, workforce development and other income-raising activities with efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing, fewer residents will have housing cost burden. In addition, the County will give

priority to affordable housing proposals located in higher-opportunity areas where lower income residents would be provided better access to employment and higher performing schools.

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

Allegheny County Economic Development (ACED) is the County department that has the primary responsibility for monitoring the County's Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. ACED maintains records on each activity's progress toward meeting goals and statutory and regulatory compliance. Service area documentation is maintained along with income surveys. Timeliness of expenditures is achieved through scheduling activities, drawdown of funds, and maintenance of budget spread sheets that indicate the dates of expenditures. Program modifications are considered if project activities are not able to be completed within the allowable time limits of the grant. ACED is also responsible for the on-going monitoring of any sub-recipients for similar compliance.

ACED has a monitoring process that is directed to the following: program performance, financial performance, and regulatory compliance.

It is the County's responsibility to ensure that federal funds are used in accordance with all program requirements, determine the adequacy of performance under sub-recipient agreements; and take appropriate action when performance problems arise. It is also the County's responsibility to manage the day-to-day operation of grant and sub-recipient activities. Monitoring will be performed for each program, function, and activity on a regular basis.

ACED has developed a monitoring handbook and monitoring checklist that are utilized when programs and activities are reviewed. This checklist 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)

CDBG funded activities are monitored periodically during the construction phase and a final inspection is performed that details the cost benefit and benefit to low- and moderate-income persons. During on-site inspections, compliance with the local building and housing codes are reviewed. The County also reviews all affordable housing projects it has funded to ensure compliance with all CDBG and HOME Program requirements. Copies of financial statements and audit reports are required and kept on file. For those activities that trigger Davis-Bacon Wage Rates, employee payrolls are required prior to payments and on-site employee interviews will be held. These monitoring standards are required for all County administered projects and sub-recipient activities.

For each activity authorized under the National Affordable Housing Act, ACED has established fiscal and management procedures that will ensure program compliance and fund accountability. Additionally, ACED will ensure that the reports to HUD are complete and accurate.

For projects, other than CDBG funded activities, a similar reporting format will be used to monitor the Consolidated Plan progress. The CDBG monitoring process is not a “one-time” event. The process is an on-going system of planning, implementation, communication and follow-up.

In the planning stage, sub-recipients (non-profit agencies, sponsors, or administering agents), are required to submit proposals for funding. These proposals are reviewed by ACED for eligibility, and recommendations, and are then forwarded to the County Manager, County Executive and County Council for final funding approval. After a sub-recipient is approved for funding, ACED staff conducts orientation meetings (either individually or as group meeting) to provide agencies information on their regulatory, financial and performance responsibilities. In addition, the monitoring process is outlined for the groups who are then guided 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, ACED staff conducts 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.

A written communiqué follows the site visit to ensure that the sub-recipient adheres to recommendations previously discussed that will help the group to avoid potential programmatic/financial difficulties.

A follow-up site visit may occur with groups that were advised to take remedial or corrective actions to ensure that the actions were, in fact, taken and to prevent future recurrence of similar deficiencies.

Housing Monitoring Program:

In order to maintain standards of accountability in the use of federal funds to provide safe, sanitary and decent affordable housing to the citizens of Allegheny County, ACED instituted a monitoring program. Monitoring consists of two parts. The first component is Income Compliance Monitoring. It comprises the determination of whether or not the rental project being reviewed has met, or is meeting, the obligation to provide housing to citizens of low- and moderate-income levels as measured against the prevailing median income for the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by HUD. For rental projects, CDBG funds are able to benefit individuals and families who earn no more than 80% of median income, while HOME funds restrict 90% of beneficiaries to income levels no greater than 60% of area median income. The affordable rent levels that are established are monitored for compliance. Both programs benefit those with incomes at or below 80% of median for housing opportunities.

Each rental development management company must maintain up-to-date tenant occupancy and income records in order to ensure that the project is meeting HOME or CDBG affordability goals.

Scheduled inspections assure ACED and HUD that these goals are being maintained. HOME and CDBG funds may also be utilized in the purchase of single-family dwellings. The funds may be used as second mortgage subsidies or direct homebuyer assistance and are applied to homebuyers who meet the income eligibility criteria of both programs. In this case, eligibility is determined by a wage and asset

determination by the agency and reviewed by the Project Manager prior to the awarding of the second mortgage subsidy.

The second program component consists of a physical inspection of the multi-family rental development (units and plant) or single-family dwelling. ACED utilizes inspection standards established by HUD. Both CDBG and HOME programs provide for scheduled physical inspections for properties that have utilized these funds in their construction, rehabilitation or for second mortgage applications (the HOME program allows for annual, bi-annual, and tri-annual physical inspections depending on the number of units in a multi-family development).

Each affordable housing development that has utilized federal funds will be inspected in accordance with HUD regulations regarding timing of inspections. Site, neighborhood and health and safety conditions are also required to be rated by the HUD inspection criteria. The goal of the physical inspection is to ensure each housing development and dwelling that has utilized federal funds remains a safe, sanitary, and decent place to live and remains in good repair throughout the period of affordability.

ACED conducts MWDBE outreach as follows:

-) ACED Staff is involved with a number of local and national organizations that serve the MWDBE Community. Each Agency is required to notify specific MWDBE Agencies on bid opportunities.
-) ACED Staff periodically attend MWDBE events throughout the year manning an information table at as many events as possible.
-) ACED maintains a database of MWDBE companies that are notified of appropriate bid opportunities.
-) ACED encourages MWDBE firms to attend pre-bid meetings whenever possible.
-) ACED notifies the Diversity Business Resource Center of all bid opportunities.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The County anticipates receiving the following amounts in Program Year 2020:

) \$13,945,279

) \$3,070,151

) \$1,205,766

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$13,945,279	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$15,445,279	\$55,781,116	Funds for housing a non-hous communi developm needs. Remainde available approxim four time annual allocation
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,070,151	\$108,827	\$0	\$3,178,978	\$12,280,604	Funds for housing developm Remainde available approxim four time annual allocation

ESG	Public-federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$1,205,766	\$0	\$0	\$1,205,766	\$4,823,064	Funds for homeless at risk of homeless activities. Remainder available approx four times annual allocation
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Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The County will continue to partner with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development. Leveraged resources include, but are not limited to, Continuum of Care dollars, Housing Authority resources, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol services, services for the elderly, and LIHTC. The HOME program requirement of 25% match for every dollar in program funds will be met by the sub-recipient of the HOME funds, including developers and CHDOs. Match may include non-Federal cash contributions and below-market interest rate loans to the project. Developer equity from a LIHTC deal will not be counted as match.

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

Allegheny County does not anticipate that any publicly owned land or property will be used to address the needs identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)	2020	2024	Homeless	Countywide	Provide Homeless Housing and Services	ESG: \$1,205,766	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 29 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1309 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 94 Persons Assisted
2	Public Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Airport Corridor Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$541,201	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3,659 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Water/Sewer Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Airport Corridor Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,952,418	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 42,214 persons
4	Parks/Recreation Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$197,975	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 persons Other: 2 Other
5	Safe Neighborhood Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences	CDBG: \$1,025,320	Buildings Demolished: 71 buildings
6	COG Administration	2020	2024	Admin	Countywide	Planning/Admin	CDBG: \$372,213	Other: 7 Other
7	Removal of Architectural Barriers	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$558,391	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 21,161 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$797,213 HOME: \$2,649,167	Rental Units rehabilitated: 50 housing units Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 housing units
9	Provide Human Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$689,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,075 persons Public Services activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 households
10	Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$340,000	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25,000 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Economic Development/Financing	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Airport Corridor Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$771,600	Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 126 persons Other: 3 Other
12	Allegheny Together Commercial Revitalization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$650,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,445 persons Other: 1 Other
13	Fair Housing Education and Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Fair Housing Education/Services		Other: 1 Other
14	Planning/Administration	2020	2024	Admin	Countywide	Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$2,466,842 HOME: \$317,870	Other: 2 Other
15	Create New Affordable Rental Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Rental units constructed: 8 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
16	Increase Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Mon Valley Communities Countywide	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$70,000 HOME: \$113,975	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 housing units Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 households
17	Unprogrammed Funds	2020	2024	Unspecified	Countywide	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Provide Public Services Brownfield/Underutilized Land (Re)Development Economic Development Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing Provide Facilities/Services for COVID-19 Recovery	CDBG: \$2,513,106	Other: 1 Other
18	Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Countywide	Provide Facilities/Services for COVID-19 Recovery		

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Homeless Housing and Services (ESG)
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will use ESG funds to address a number of homeless issues, including emergency shelter operations, shelter and assistance for victims of domestic violence, street outreach, and rental and financial assistance for households that are literally homeless or at-risk of homelessness.
2	Goal Name	Public Improvements
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds to make improvements to streets, sidewalks and stormwater infrastructure facilities throughout the County over the next several years.
3	Goal Name	Water/Sewer Improvements
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds to make improvements to water and sewer infrastructure communities throughout the County, as needed over the next five years.
4	Goal Name	Parks/Recreation Improvements
	Goal Description	Recreation improvements in Allegheny County are important to supporting the quality of life by providing adequate open space and recreation opportunities. The County will continue to support its various community development needs through upgrades to existing recreation amenities and creation of new opportunities.
5	Goal Name	Safe Neighborhood Demolition
	Goal Description	The County will use CDBG funds for code enforcement demolition and acquisition/demolition/disposition in various selected municipalities throughout the County's COG jurisdictions.
6	Goal Name	COG Administration
	Goal Description	Support administration and delivery of CDBG activities within eight COGs.

7	Goal Name	Removal of Architectural Barriers
	Goal Description	Ensuring access for persons with disabilities to County amenities is of critical importance. The County will utilize CDBG dollars to remove architectural barriers in its parks, public facilities, and sidewalks to ensure ease of and safe access and transit for persons with disabilities.
8	Goal Name	Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock
	Goal Description	The Home Rehabilitation Program supports the preservation and rehabilitation of homes countywide by supporting families and individuals who already own their homes but, due to economic hardship or excessive cost-burden, are not able to make repairs necessary for critical upkeep and value retention. This goal serves to improve and maintain the quality of affordable housing across the County.
9	Goal Name	Provide Human Services
	Goal Description	The County will provide funding for human service projects.
10	Goal Name	Provide Hunger/Nutrition Services
	Goal Description	County will utilize CDBG to provide funding for local food bank and other hunger services.
11	Goal Name	Economic Development/Financing
	Goal Description	Provide technical assistance and investment capital through business loan funds to assist businesses in preserving and creating new economic opportunities. Provide technical assistance and counseling through business resource centers, assistance directories and company site visits. Provide economic opportunity for low and moderate income people via training and education programs. Goal also includes financing and incentives for brownfield/underutilized land redevelopment activities.
12	Goal Name	Allegheny Together Commercial Revitalization
	Goal Description	The County will support commercial revitalization activities in Central Business Districts throughout the County including streetscape improvements keep local business districts physically attractive and vibrant and provide local residents with convenient access to shopping opportunities and services.

13	Goal Name	Fair Housing Education and Services
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will provide resources for outreach, education and services related to the County's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing choice throughout the County.
14	Goal Name	Planning/Administration
	Goal Description	Support administration and delivery of CDBG activities at the County level and within the County's eight COGs.
15	Goal Name	Create New Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Allegheny County will provide resources to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and accessible rental housing that is affordable to low- moderate-income households. This could be construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing vacant units/buildings into affordable rental units.
16	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	The County will support homebuyer development programs that create new homeownership units and provide down-payment assistance to low- moderate-income first-time homebuyers.
17	Goal Name	Unprogrammed Funds
	Goal Description	Funding for unspecified projects to be determined throughout the program year.
18	Goal Name	Provide facilities/services for COVID-19 Recovery
	Goal Description	In light of the increasing severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, Allegheny County will make available CDBG funding for eligible projects and activities. To assist in providing public facilities (new, expanded, retrofitted, etc.), special economic development assistance to businesses, public services and/or planning (in some limited cases) that could enhance our community's response to the impact of the pandemic, our community will place a high priority on providing facilities and services in support of a coordinated pandemic response.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following is a list of CDBG, HOME and ESG activities that Allegheny County will undertake in FY 2020.

Table 55 – Project Information

Project Title	Amount Budgeted	Proposed Beneficiaries
Emergency Solutions Grant		
2020 Street Outreach	\$84,572.16	
2020 Shelter	\$399,736.17	
2020 Homeless Prevention	\$257,118.16	
2020 Rapid Re-Housing	\$308,322.17	
2020 Data Collection/HMIS	\$65,584.89	
2020 Administration	\$90,432.45	
2020 Public Improvement Projects		
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Braddock Borough - Road Reconstruction	\$125,800.00	139 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - City of Duquesne - Street Reconstruction	\$45,800.00	123 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments -Rankin Borough - Area Wide Street Improvements	\$85,000.00	111 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments -East Pittsburgh Borough - Grandview Avenue Reconstruction	\$20,000.00	28 persons
Char West Council of Governments - McKees Rocks Borough - Island Avenue Sidewalk Replacement	\$20,000.00	1,035 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - West View Borough - Fordham Avenue Road Reconstruction	\$24,523.00	75 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Elizabeth Borough - Maple Avenue Street Reconstruction	\$30,000.00	18 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Port Vue Borough - Street Reconstruction Liberty Way	\$20,000.00	42 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Glassport Borough - Street Reconstruction - Liberty and Indiana	\$25,000.00	165 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Homestead Borough - Maple Street Reconstruction	\$25,000.00	153 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - North Versailles Township - Emlyn Avenue Reconstruction	\$20,013.00	26 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Turtle Creek Borough - James Street Reconstruction	\$20,013.00	85 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - East McKeesport - Tarpon Alley Retaining Wall Replacement	\$20,013.00	20 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Rankin Borough - Street Reconstruction Chartiers Avenue and Brown Alley	\$20,013.00	72 persons

Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Chalfant Borough - Road Reconstruction Brighton Street	\$20,013.00	12 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Pitcairn Borough - Street Reconstruction 2nd Street	\$20,013.00	1,555 persons
2020 Sewer and Water		
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - East Deer Township - Waterline Replacement	\$46,345.00	53 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Verona Borough - Verona Borough Sanitary Sewer Lining - Ph 5	\$43,517.00	2,255 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Neville Township - Nebraska Avenue Waterline Replacement	\$173,290.00	6 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Crafton Borough - West Steuben Inlet and Catch Basin Replacement	\$61,262.00	1,630 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Blawnox Borough - Sanitary Sewer Repair - Phase VII - and Manhole Repair	\$68,309.00	1,570 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Blawnox Borough - Water System Improvements	\$101,400.00	1,570 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Etna Borough - 2019 MS4 Pollutant Reduction Plan	\$31,391.00	1,015 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Millvale Borough - Sewer Lining Rehabilitation Frederick Street Area	\$70,945.00	1,325 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Millvale Borough - Manhole Installations Howard Street	\$30,095.00	1,460 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Millvale Borough - Sewer Lining Rehabilitation Elizabeth Street Area	\$76,027.00	1,325 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Reserve Township - Irwin Lane Waterline Replacement - Ph II	\$105,869.00	55 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Sharpsburg Borough - Catch Basin Storm Inlet Reconstruction	\$57,000.00	3,415 persons
Quaker Valley Council of Governments - Leetsdale Borough - Main Street Water Line Replacement	\$320,710.00	52 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - South Park Township - Brownsville Road Sanitary Sewer	\$24,333.00	38 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Liberty Borough - B Street Storm Sewer	\$41,470.00	12 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - City of Clairton - Sanitary Sewer Replacement	\$74,288.00	6,695 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - North Braddock Borough - Hawkins Avenue Waterline - WPJWA	\$174,200.00	85 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments -Wilmerding Borough - Middle Avenue Waterline - WPJWA	\$324,025.00	223 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Pitcairn Borough - Wall Avenue Waterline WPJWA	\$368,550.00	135 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Wilkins Township - Clugston Avenue Waterline - WPJWA	\$383,500.00	97 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - North Versailles Township - Valley Avenue Storm Sewer	\$49,660.00	26 persons

Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - North Versailles Township - Oakdale Sanitary Sewer	\$41,730.00	4 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - North Versailles Township - The Lane sanitary Serwe NVTSA	\$26,851.00	14 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Homestead Borough - McLean Playground Parking Lot Drainage	\$75,000.00	3,115 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Cheswick Township - Storm Sewer Lining	\$28,018.00	13 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Tarentum Borough - Water Valve Replacements - Phase V	\$28,018.00	8,290 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Corapolis Borough - State Avenue and School Street Inlet Replacement	\$20,000.00	1,000 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Stowe Township - Catch Basin Replacement	\$20,000.00	3,945 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Etna Borough - Combined Sewer Overflow Debris Control	\$22,000.00	67 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Reserve Township - Spring Garden Streat Improvements - Phase III	\$24,523.00	119 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Munhall Borough - Catch Basins	\$40,092.00	2,605 persons
2020 Parks and Recreation		
Allegheny County Parks Department - Wilkinsburg Borough - 2020 Hometown Hoops Mini-Camps	\$30,000.00	100 persons
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - City of Duquesne - Polish Hill Play Ground	\$80,000.00	1 other (public facility)
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Harrison Township - Natrona Park Rehab	\$87,975.00	1 other (public facility)
2020 Safe Neighborhood Demolition		
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Springdale Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$45,000.00	3 buildings demolished
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Harrison Township - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$85,800.00	8 buildings demolished
Char West Council of Governments - McKees Rocks Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition - Island Avenue	\$56,000.00	3 buildings demolished
Char West Council of Governments - Crafton Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition 52 Baldwick Road	\$40,000.00	1 building demolished
Char West Council of Governments - McKees Rocks Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition - 207 Jane Street	\$20,500.00	1 building demolished
Char West Council of Governments - McKees Rocks Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition - 243 Marion Street	\$20,000.00	1 building demolished
Char West Council of Governments - Corapolis Borough - safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$49,500.00	5 buildings demolished
North Hills Council of Governments - Reserve Township - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$60,000.00	4 buildings demolished
Quaker Valley Council of Governments - Bellevue Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition 529 Tingley Ave	\$25,000.00	1 building demolished

Quaker Valley Council of Governments - Bellevue Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition 225 Dakota Avenue	\$50,000.00	1 building demolished
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Jefferson Hills Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$25,350.00	3 buildings demolished
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Elizabeth Township - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$57,500.00	5 buildings demolished
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Port Vue Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$60,000.00	4 buildings demolished
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Dravosburg Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$67,200.00	4 buildings demolished
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - Elizabeth Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$20,000.00	2 buildings demolished
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - East Pittsburgh Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$96,000.00	8 buildings demolished
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Wall Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$45,000.00	3 buildings demolished
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Wilkins Township - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$74,470.00	4 buildings demolished
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Chalfant Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$20,000.00	1 building demolished
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Turtle Creek Borough - Safe Neighborhood Demolition	\$108,000.00	9 buildings demolished
2020 Council of Governments Administration		
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$47,602.00	
Char-West Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$52,102.00	
North Hills Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$58,102.00	
Quaker Valley Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$43,203.00	
South Hills Area Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$47,602.00	
Steel Rivers Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$53,602.00	
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Project Management - Admin	\$70,000.00	
2020 Removal of Architectural Barriers		
North Hills Council of Governments - Richland Township - Community Park ADA Sidewalks	\$25,000.00	1,360 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Aspinwall Borough - Aspinwall Park Removal of Architectural Barriers	\$28,020.00	226 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Brackenridge Borough - ADA Ramps - Phase IV	\$28,018.00	547 persons
Allegheny Valley North Council of Governments - Harmar Township - ADA Ramps and Sidewalks	\$28,018.00	416 persons

Char West Council of Governments - Bridgeville Borough - ADA Ramps and Sidewalk Improvements	\$20,092.00	257 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Neville Township - Cottage Park ADA Drinking Fountains and Trail	\$20,000.00	236 persons
Char West Council of Governments - Ingram Borough - ADA Curb and Sidewalk Ramps	\$20,000.00	358 persons
Char West Council of Governments - North Fayette Township - ADA Drinking Fountains at Old Community Park	\$20,000.00	1,831 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Indiana Township - Emmerling Entrance ADA Parking and Sidewalk	\$24,523.00	708 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Millvale Borough - ADA Ramps	\$20,000.00	733 persons
North Hills Council of Governments - Sharpsburg Borough - ADA Ramps	\$24,523.00	654 persons
Quaker Valley Council of Governments - Leet Township - ADA Sidewalk Improvements - Eckert, Willow, and Neely	\$120,092.00	183 persons
Quaker Valley Council of Governments - Kilbuck Township - ADA Parking and Walkway	\$20,000.00	69 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Bethel Park - Miners Park ADA Sidewalk Improvements	\$20,000.00	3,504 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Brentwood Borough - ADA Curb Ramps	\$20,000.00	1,287 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Heidelberg Borough - 2020 ADA Ramps	\$20,000.00	159 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Mt. Lebanon - 2020 ADA Ramps	\$20,000.00	3,166 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Jefferson Hills Borough - Andrew Reilly Memorial Park ADA Upgrades- Ph 2	\$20,000.00	1,118 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Mount Oliver Borough - 2020 ADA Ramps	\$20,092.00	754 persons
South Hills Area Council of Governments - Scott Township - Scott Park Poolhouse ADA Restroom	\$20,000.00	2,111 persons
Turtle Creek Valley Council of Governments - Swissvale Borough - Noble Street ADA Curb Replacement	\$20,013.00	1,484 persons
2020 Housing		
Mon Valley Initiative - Homestead Borough- Housing Development Support	\$70,000.00	5 households
Allegheny County Economic Development -LIHTC	\$1,500,000.00	
Allegheny County Economic Development - BBCI Stabilization	\$797,213.00	
2020 Human Services		
Dollar Energy Fund - County-wide- Dollar Energy Hardship Fund Program	\$125,000.00	835 persons
Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh - County-wide- Allegheny Housing Counseling Services	\$90,000.00	49 persons

Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh - County-wide - Fair Housing Education and Enforcement	\$100,000.00	
Jewish Family & Children Services - County-wide - Employment and Legal Services for Immigrants and Refugees	\$100,000.00	125 persons
Community Living and Support Services, Inc. - Swissvale Borough - Residential Services Transportation	\$54,000.00	46 persons
POWER - Swissvale Borough- Pointing for Power House	\$100,000.00	
Pittsburgh Action Against Rape - County-wide - Trauma Counseling for Adult and Children Sexual Assault Victims	\$20,000.00	20 persons
The Bradley Center - Robinson Township - Flooring for Childrens Residence	\$100,000.00	200 households
2020 Hunger and Nutrition		
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank - Duquesne - Food Purchases	\$300,000.00	25,000 persons
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank - Duquesne - Non-Food Purchases	\$40,000.00	
2020 Business Development		
Life's Work - County-Wide - Modern Office Essentials	\$100,000.00	40 persons
Life's Work - County-Wide -Microsoft Office Certification	\$96,600.00	46 persons
Grow Pittsburgh - Multi Municipal - Allegheny Grows	\$125,000.00	3 (public facilities)
Community College of Allegheny County - Braddock Hills Borough - Modern Office Training	\$50,000.00	40 persons
Allegheny County Economic Development- Loan Fund	\$400,000.00	12 jobs created/retained
2020 Allegheny Together		
North Hills Council of Governments - Sharpsburg Borough - Main Street Streetscape - Ph 2	\$400,000.00	1,445 persons
Fourth Economy - Multi-Municipal - Allegheny Together	\$250,000.00	1 other (public facility)
Planning/Administration		
2020 CDBG (Year 46) Administration - ACED	\$1,516,789.96	1 other (admin)
2020 CDBG (Year 46) Administration (Program Income) - ACED	\$300,000.00	
2020 CDBG (Year 46) Delivery - ACED	\$650,052.84	
Unprogrammed Funds		
ACED 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Unspecified Projects	\$1,313,105.20	
ACED 2020 CDBG (Year 46) Unspecified Projects (Program Income)	\$1,200,000.00	
HOME		

2020 HOME Administration	\$307,015.00	1 other (admin)
2020 HOME Administration - Program Income	\$10,855.00	
2020 HOME CHDO Set-aside	\$460,523.00	1 housing unit
2020 HOME Penn Hills Consortium (4.1%)	\$113,975.00	2 housing units
2020 HOME McKeesport Consortium (6.9%)	\$189,280.00	2 housing units
2020 HOME Rental (Rehabilitation; New Constr.)	\$1,999,358.00	50 housing units
2020 HOME Rental (Rehabilitation; New Constr.) - Program Income	\$97,972.32	

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

Allegheny County will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is at or above 51% low- and moderate-income. At least 70% of all of the County’s CDBG funds that are budgeted for activities will principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG funds will be used by the County:

- Public facilities improvements will either be located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or the County will prepare surveys which show a benefit ratio of low- and moderate-income population at or above 51%.
- Demolition of structures will either be located in low- and moderate-income areas or in areas that have been designated as slum and blighted areas.
- Funding for public services will be based on the clientele’s income or in certain cases a limited clientele which have a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- Economic development projects will either be located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group, or a poverty tract greater than 20%, or part of a redevelopment plan, or by providing 51% or more of the jobs for low- and moderate-income population.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Allegheny County has designated the following geographic areas in Sections SP-45 and AP-20 of the Consolidated Plan:

-) Allegheny County - Airport Corridor
-) Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities
-) City of McKeesport
-) Countywide
-) Municipality of Penn Hills

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Allegheny County-Airport Corridor	
Allegheny County-Mon Valley Communities	
City of McKeesport	1%
Countywide	44%
Municipality of Penn Hills	1%

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the county

Allegheny County will allocate its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program funds to those geographic areas whose population is at or above 51% low- and moderate income. At least 70% of the County's CDBG funds will principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The County will use the following guidelines for allocating CDBG funds:

-) Public facilities improvements will be located in low- and moderate-income areas as determined by census tract/block group data or benefit area survey data.
-) Demolition activities will occur in low- and moderate-income areas, slums/blighted areas or on a spot basis for structures that have been designated as hazards by local code enforcement.
-) Funding for public services will be based on the clientele's income or in certain cases a limited clientele that have a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
-) Economic development projects will be located in low- and moderate-income census tract/block groups, poverty tracts, redevelopment areas, or by providing 51% or more of the jobs for low- and moderate-income population.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds will be targeted to low- and moderate-income households, and projects proposed to be located in areas outside of racially/ethnically concentrated areas (R/ECAPs) will be given a higher priority.

Emergency Solutions Grants Program funds will be directed to emergency homeless shelters, targeted street outreach activities designed to identify street homeless persons and connect them to housing solutions, and homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance.

Allegheny County has designated the following geographic areas in Sections SP-45 and AP-20 of the Consolidated Plan:

-) Allegheny County - Airport Corridor
-) Allegheny County - Mon Valley Communities
-) City of McKeesport
-) Countywide
-) Municipality of Penn Hills

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	
Non-Homeless	150
Special-Needs	
Total	150

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	
The Production of New Units	92
Rehab of Existing Units	53
Acquisition of Existing Units	5
Total	150

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

The Housing Authority plans to invest in capital improvements and continue family self sufficiency programming in an effort to improve the living environment of its residents.

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

The ACHA Resident Advisory Board meets monthly to provide input and feedback to ACHA's Board of Directors and staff on the management, operation and physical condition of ACHA properties.

ACHA operates a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program to encourage public housing residents to become homeowners.

MHA has a resident council at every Asset Management Project, and there is one resident advisory board. Crawford Village has two resident advisory councils because the senior high-rise building is separate from the family community. These resident councils and the resident advisory board provide input and feedback on MHA's management, operations and physical condition of MHA properties.

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

N/A Neither PHA is designated as troubled.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

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

Allegheny County is part of the Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care (CoC). This is a regional initiative staffed by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), Allegheny County Economic Development (ACED), and the City of Pittsburgh Department of Planning. The County supports the efforts of the Continuum of Care and submits ESG funding request applications to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on behalf of organizations. Each January, the COC conducts a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of the County's sheltered and unsheltered homeless to ascertain the number and characteristics of the homeless population and to assess their needs.

In 2018, the Continuum of Care implemented the Coordinated Entry System (CES) in order to assess the unique needs, barriers and strengths of persons experiencing housing crises and then referring them to resources, services and housing best suited for addressing those needs and barriers. CES is intended for street homeless, persons in an emergency shelter, persons attempting to flee domestic violence, persons exiting institutions where the institutional stay was 90 days or less and the person was homeless prior to institutionalization. Prioritization is based upon need, financial parameters, and specific presenting characteristics. The County will continue to support efforts focusing on street outreach to the unsheltered homeless, especially unsheltered youth and unsheltered chronically homeless.

Coordinated entry has been working with the field units to increase outreach efforts. DHS has expanded the mobile field unit to areas where homeless persons tend to congregate (drop-in centers, enrollment centers, camps) and focuses on families, youth, Veterans. There has been wide success with the Mobile Field Unit has been wildly successful, and further expansion will occur in July 2020.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

HMIS captures Point in Time data, Systems Performance Measures and Coordinated Entry data to evaluate and understand the emergency needs of persons in the County experiencing homelessness. While no longer a priority at the federal level, there are transitional housing needs that still exist in Allegheny County, in addition to robust case management services. The County will use the information generated by the HMIS to inform Strategic Plan priorities as well as CDBG, HOME and ESG budget and planning processes.

As discussed above, all persons presenting to the continuum are assessed using a vulnerability index to determine the type of housing intervention that will most adequately address their need. Potential

interventions include transitional housing, rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing. There are currently emergency shelters available for homeless individuals and families, including victims of domestic violence.

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

Allegheny County's CES managed through the Allegheny Link streamlines access and referral to the other components of the homeless system to shorten the amount of time and number of referrals standing between homeless households and housing assistance.

Ending chronic homelessness is a priority for the CoC, and as such, has prioritized serving persons experiencing chronic homelessness in all of its permanent supportive housing beds. As discussed above, all persons presenting to the Continuum of Care are assessed using a vulnerability index to determine the type of housing intervention that will most adequately address their need. The CoC has adopted housing first, which seeks to place persons in permanent housing as quickly as possible, then provide supportive services to promote stability in housing. In addition, the CoC ranks projects seeking federal dollars based on their ability to meet certain Systems Performance Measures, including keeping the length of stay under 30 days (i.e. placement in RRH/PSH within 30 days of presenting to the CoC) and participants ability to remain in or move into permanent housing. Ensuring proper services are in place will also be prioritized to prevent recidivism and returns to homelessness.

Coordinated entry has been working with mobile field units and focuses on families, youth, and Veterans. There has been wide success with the Mobile Field Unit, and further expansion will occur in July 2020. 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. The County and CoC will continue these efforts.

The County's Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness outlines the following strategic initiatives:

6. Provide year-round low-barrier emergency shelter
7. Establish a centralized rental housing locator
8. Increase supply and access to affordable housing
9. Expand outreach resources to fully cover all areas of the County hosting significant populations of homeless persons
10. Develop a communications plan to more broadly disseminate information on the homeless services system

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.

As mentioned in MA-30 of this plan, Allegheny County has a number of services to assist low income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, as well as ESG resources provided by the County for the purposes of preventing episodes of homelessness. Providers will be working toward the goal of enabling people at greatest risk of homelessness to maintain permanent housing through targeted prevention and diversion activities. When homelessness cannot be avoided, CES and providers will connect people with appropriate resources to stabilize them in housing as quickly and effectively as possible. The County will continue to prioritize resources to aid in homelessness prevention efforts.

The County's Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness prioritizes efforts to avoid transition from and discharge from shelter, hospitalization or other institutionalization into homelessness. The County follows all PA state mandated transition policies when discharging consumers from hospitals and/or institutions.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing -91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

Allegheny County is currently in the process of updating its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Elements from the Fair Housing Action Plan will be incorporated upon completion.

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

Allegheny County will continue to provide Fair Housing Education and Services in an effort to remove barriers to fair housing in the County. In addition, the County will continue to prioritize affordable housing developments that are proposed in areas of opportunity in the County.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

Allegheny County has developed the following actions planned to: address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structures, and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The County will utilize its federal dollars to provide funding for rehabilitation of owner and renter-occupied units; support homeless housing and services; promote economic development activity, especially in commercial revitalization districts; leverage financial resources; support recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The County will continue to support affordable housing by providing rehabilitation assistance; supporting developers' efforts to create new affordable rental and homeownership opportunities; offering housing counseling; offering homeownership assistance; and providing fair housing education and services.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) is responsible for testing for elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) in children. The County now requires that all children be tested; as a result, the number of tests has increased, but overall there is still a downward trend in the number of children with EBLL.

All housing assisted with CDBG and/or HOME dollars will be evaluated for the presence of lead-based paint hazards. Interim controls or abatement will be performed on all lead hazards identified during the assessment.

The County will continue to ensure that rehabilitation programs address lead-based paint hazards. The County currently has a grant to support these efforts and plans to apply for additional dollars for the removal of lead-based paint hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The County's chief anti-poverty strategy is based on attracting/retaining/growing businesses and supporting workforce development, including job-training services for low income residents. The County's planned anti-poverty policies, programs and activities include:

- Workforce development
- Support services for new employees
- Assist in job creation, especially for the unemployed and underemployed

- Assistance for food, shelter, and training programs
- Development of new commercial/industrial facilities
- Slum and blight removal
- Commercial/industrial infrastructure development
- Rehabilitation of commercial/industrial facilities
- Promote small business and micro-enterprises
- Use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program to promote economic development.
- Collaborate with community and economic development agencies to attract new businesses or assist existing businesses to expand
- Through programs like Allegheny Together, revitalize community's business districts to assist in the creation of new job opportunities.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Allegheny County Economic Development will coordinate activities among the public and private agencies and organizations in the area. This coordination will ensure that the goals and objectives of the Five Year Consolidated Plan will be effectively addressed by more than one agency. The staff of Allegheny County Economic Development will facilitate and coordinate the linkages between these public-private partnerships and develop new partnership opportunities. The County will continue to evaluate the needs of homeless and at-risk of homeless individuals and families by using the Coordinated Intake process established by the Coordinated Entry System implemented by the Allegheny Link. This will better evaluate the needs of households and direct them to appropriate services and housing to meet their needs.

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

The County is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with boroughs, townships, municipalities, Federal, state, 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 County. The County solicits applications for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. In addition, the County sends out applications to a list of agencies, organizations, and housing providers that have previously submitted an application or have expressed an interest in submitting an application. The applications are reviewed by the Allegheny County Economic Development staff and they discuss any questions with the applicants. The Allegheny County Economic Development staff also provides help and assistance to the public and private agencies that receive funding.

Discussion:

During the development of this Consolidated Plan, the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc on the County, the Commonwealth and the world. Businesses were forced to close during "stay at home" orders issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania; moratoriums were placed on eviction

proceedings; educators were forced to teach via distance learning. The County is committed to providing resources necessary to help the local economy recover from the effects of the pandemic and to prevent households from experiencing homelessness once the moratoriums on evictions are lifted. During the course of the Strategic Plan period, and most immediately during the 2020 program year, the County will target resources to the following activities:

Small Business Recovery Providing resources to allow small business to resume operations and retain jobs once the pandemic subsides is of critical importance to the County. Whether through financing mechanisms or providing move-in ready space to help small business quickly occupy a retail space, the County will prioritize economic development activities that directly respond to the effects of the pandemic. The County also expects to act as a liaison for businesses and individuals who may face barriers to accessing federal stimulus dollars that are expected to be made available as a result of the pandemic. The County will work to provide inexpensive financing alternatives to small businesses to aid in job creation and retention efforts.

Prevent Episodes of Homelessness Using Emergency Solutions Grant funding and other federal dollars, the County will work diligently to ensure households facing eviction once the moratorium is lifted receive rental assistance, financial assistance, and other resources to ensure households don't end up facing homelessness or overcrowding local shelters that are already at or exceeding capacity.

Provide Municipal Support As local jurisdictions rebuild emergency and other services that experienced diminished capacity during the course of the pandemic, the County will provide resources to enable localities to direct resources to those services by supplementing public improvement project budgets on a local level.

Redevelopment/Stabilization In order to bolster local economic recovery and development activities, the County will prioritize targeted investments in its Main Street districts to provide demolition, stabilization and rehabilitation support to create move-in ready retail spaces into which small businesses can quickly locate.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
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HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows: No other forms of investment are planned.
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: Allegheny County, through the Allegheny Housing Development Fund (AHDF), utilizes HOME funds for the development of affordable homeownership housing, including new construction and the acquisition and rehabilitation of single family homes. The HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) require that HOME-assisted housing remain affordable throughout the period of affordability. The HOME period of affordability for homeownership housing under a recapture provision is based upon the per-unit amount the direct HOME subsidy provided. The "direct HOME subsidy" is the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the house. This includes any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price, but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (i.e., the development

subsidy). The County's policy, in accordance with the HOME regulations, requires that all HOME-assisted housing must meet the affordability periods as applicable: a minimum of five years for assistance under \$15,000; a minimum of ten years for assistance between \$15,000 and \$40,000; and a minimum of fifteen years for assistance over \$40,000.

To ensure long term affordability, the County will utilize the recapture provision at 24 CFR 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(4), "Owner investment returned first" and apply it to all HOME-assisted for-sale housing as well as other homeownership housing assisted with funds from the Allegheny Housing Development Fund. The affordability restriction will be secured using a deed restriction and will expire at the end of the affordability period. If the HOME-assisted homebuyer fails to occupy the unit as his or her principal residence (i.e., unit is rented or vacant), or the home was sold or otherwise transferred during the period of affordability and the applicable recapture provision was not enforced, then the project will be considered in noncompliance. Accordingly, the County will monitor for compliance with the principal residency requirement and the terms of the recapture provision.

Because recapture provisions cannot be used when there is no direct HOME subsidy, as defined above, the County will only provide HOME funds for affordable homeownership housing to projects that include a direct HOME subsidy. The County will not invest HOME funds in homeownership projects that contain only a development subsidy.

To preserve affordability, the County may use purchase options, right of first refusal or other preemptive rights to purchase the house before foreclosure. However, should HOME-assisted housing be sold or transferred (voluntarily or involuntarily) during the period of affordability, recapture will be triggered and the County will recoup all or a portion of the direct subsidy, limited to net proceeds, to the extent that sufficient funds remain. Net Proceeds is defined as the sales price minus the superior non-HOME loan repayment minus closing costs related to the sale (but not the original purchase of the unit). From the available net proceeds, the County will distribute the funds as follows:

1. The homeowner will recover the amount of the downpayment that the homeowner contributed in cash;
 2. The homeowner will recover the cost of documented permanent capital improvements, as defined in the guidelines for the Allegheny Housing Development Fund program, made to the property by the owner since the purchase;
 3. From the proceeds remaining after items one and two are paid, the County will recapture up to the full amount of the HOME assistance, and the remaining amount, if any, will be remitted to the homeowner; and
 4. In the event that net proceeds are not sufficient to pay the above, the County will permit the homeowner to recover up to their entire investment (downpayment and documented capital improvements) and the recapture requirement will be considered satisfied.
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: See above.

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: No plans to refinance existing debt.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

This includes the following:

- Coordination - Each proposed grant recipient is a member of the Continuum of Care and uses the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) services to ensure that data on all persons served and all activities assisted under ESG are entered into HMIS in accordance with HUD's standards on participation, data collection, and reporting. This coordination will help to determine the necessary services that are needed to address the needs of clients.
- Prioritizing Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing - Priority for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities will be given to clients that meet income eligibility and have the best chance of becoming self-sufficient once the ESG assistance ends. At this time, the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County support a network of shelters through the ESG funding that provides services to homeless and near homeless persons, including men, women, families, youth, etc. Coordination with the Continuum of Care will enable any gaps in services 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 at a maximum of 75%. Rental and/or utility arrearages will be paid up to six (6) months of costs. Forward utility costs will be allowed.
- Standards & Procedures Evaluation - Each individual or family will receive a full evaluation of their needs and case management services that is necessary to help the clients stabilize their lives.
- Street Outreach/Essential Services - Agencies with the appropriate experience and skilled staff will provide street outreach and essential services as needed.
- Admission, Referral, Discharge & Length of Stay - No person will be denied services based on race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry or place of birth, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, familial status, age or use of a guide or support animal because of blindness, deafness or physical disability. All shelters must meet local safety regulations and housing habitability standards. 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 procedure will also be in place at each shelter. The length of stay will be determined by the case managers and the client needs for further assistance. Residents can remain in the shelter as long as client continues to meet the 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. The Continuum of Care for Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Allegheny County has an operational Hybrid Centralized Call Center and No Wrong Door approach to Coordinated Intake which began October 1, 2014. The system utilizes HMIS to collect required set of data fields to determine the most appropriate housing option for the consumer requesting housing services. This system utilizes the HUD 2014 data standards for homeless, near homeless, prevention services and special needs housing. The specific scoring mechanism for priority is currently testing the VI SPDAT with anticipated launching of the prioritization in late summer.

The Coordinated Intake system will allow homeless and near homeless individuals and families to access homeless and prevention services through an intake process through the Allegheny Link Call Center or through individual providers. The No Wrong Door Approach allows the Call Center or the provider to collect the same basic information to address the determination and posting to an electronic bulletin board through HMIS. Information is based upon need, financial parameters, and specific presenting characteristics. Both access points have the ability to view current vacancy data and eligibility criteria for each program via HMIS. The active programs include: HUD funded programs including ESG and HUD SHP programs, PA Department of Human Services programs, VA programs, HOPWA, PATH, and private programs. Currently there are over 140 separate programs listed as a part of the coordinated intake.

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 Allegheny County, the City of Pittsburgh, and the Continuum of Care serves as the ad hoc committee to allocate funding from the ESG program that is awarded to both the County and the City. This committee is comprised of the following members:

- Allegheny County Economic Development
- City of Pittsburgh Department of City Planning
- Allegheny County Department of Human Services
- Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County Continuum of Care
- Formerly Homeless Person(s)

Once Allegheny County receives its allocation amount, the County and the City of Pittsburgh announce the availability of funds through advertising in the local newspaper(s) and notifying potential applicants from an existing list of emergency 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 County or City will fund the proposed projects. The current criteria for prioritizing funding are as follows:

- Rapid Re-Housing Activities
- Homeless prevention Activities
- Essential Services

- Street Outreach
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Each application will be evaluated on the basis of need, eligibility, demonstrated ability to provide rental assistance, financial accountability, and existing/potential additional funding sources.

The County will submit its list of proposed projects for approval to HUD as part of an Annual Plan amendment. 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 County.

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.

Allegheny County meets the homeless participation requirement found in 24 CFR 576.405(a). A formerly homeless person is active on the Homeless Advisory Board, ESG Review Committee and also serves on the Continuum of Care's sub-committees. Several organizations representing the homeless were contacted for input during the planning process. The public meeting was advertised and homeless persons were informed of the meeting at the time housing and social services were provided.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.
Based on past experience and after consultation with the Continuum of Care's Systems Performance Measures, the following evaluation standards for ESG activities will be utilized:

- the organization's prior performance
- quality of services provided
- ability to draw down funds in a timely manner
- number of people served
- ability to leverage other funds

A committee which consists of representatives from Allegheny County Economic Development, the Continuum of Care, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, the Pittsburgh City Planning and formerly homeless person 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.

Citizen Participation Appendix

Citizen Participation

Stakeholder Participation

Many housing, social service, economic development, health and human service, advocacy agencies, and other organizations serving Allegheny County were consulted during the development of this Consolidated Plan. The following is a list of stakeholders consulted during the preparation of this Plan:

Action Housing	Area Agency on Aging
Allegheny County Councils of Government	Fair Housing Partnership Greater Pittsburgh
Allegheny County Department of Human Services	Local Housing Options Team
Allegheny County Economic Development	Mon Valley Initiative
Allegheny County Health Department	Trek Development
Allegheny Valley Council of Churches	YWCA Greater Pittsburgh

Stakeholder Interviews

Allegheny County conducted a series of stakeholder interviews during February and March 2020. These interviews included affordable housing providers, homeless assistance providers, health and human service providers, social service providers, disability advocates and others. In addition, the County conducted individual interviews with the Allegheny County Councils of Government and the Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh.

A summary of the comments related to the housing and community development needs of the County that were identified over the course of our meetings is included in this appendix.

Public Needs Meeting

The County held two public meetings; the first was held March 12 at 6:30 p.m. in Carnegie Borough. The second was held via telephone conference on Friday April 24 at 10 a.m. The second hearing was held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of several public places to large gatherings by the Order of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Included in this appendix is a summary of the needs identified by the meeting attendees.

Summary of Survey Responses

Allegheny County developed an online survey to assess the housing and community development needs of the County. The survey was available through March 31, 2020. The survey was advertised through the Allegheny County Economic Development webpage and printed flyers that were distributed to the stakeholder groups, as well as distributed electronically to the County's database of stakeholders.

Survey Results

The project team developed two Allegheny County wide electronic needs surveys, one geared to citizens and one for municipal and non-profit representatives. The survey utilized "survey monkey," a widely used platform. The project one-pager included the survey links and the dates during which the survey would be open, February 1 to March 31, 2020. The one-pager was distributed at all meetings and focus groups. The survey links were sent to the Councils of Government (COG) Directors for dissemination to their communities and posted on the Allegheny County web site. In addition, email notification of the surveys was sent to a list of 110 stakeholders, including developers (for-profit and nonprofit), housing authorities, organizations dealing with affordable and special needs housing, advocacy organizations for fair housing and persons with disabilities, planning and regional agencies, organizations working with seniors, and homeless shelter and service providers.

A total of 27 citizens and 22 government officials and service agency representatives responded to the survey. Among governmental and service agency responders, 36% represented social service agencies, 59% represented local governments, and 5% signified that they represented "other" categories.

Of the 11 local government officials who answered which municipalities they served, two served all of Allegheny County and two served East Pittsburgh. The other seven represented one of seven different municipalities: Bradford Woods, East McKeesport, Edgewood, Millvale, North Versailles, Ross, and Wilkins.

Six of the social service organization representatives served all of Allegheny County. The other two represented Bellevue and Braddock.

Twenty-seven citizens participated in the survey from 15 different municipalities. The highest number of responses came from residents of Swissvale (5). Three each came from Braddock and the City of Pittsburgh. Two each came from North Braddock, Penn Hills, Shaler, and Wilkins. One each came from Carnegie, East McKeesport, East Pittsburgh, Franklin Park, McDonald, North Versailles, Ross, and Wilksburg.

Housing Services and Facilities

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following housing services and facilities activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Housing Services and Activities: Homebuyer Assistance; Rental Assistance; Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation; Rental Housing (new construction); Rental Housing (rehabilitation); Transitional Housing; HIV/AIDS Housing; Senior Housing; Housing for Persons with Disabilities; Large Family Housing; Lead-based Paint Abatement; Fair Housing Services; Housing Counseling; Energy-efficiency Improvements; Historic Preservation; and Demolition of Blighted Structures.

Both citizens and government/social service respondents ranked the demolition of blighted structures as highest priority. That response underscores comments that were heard during the stakeholder group interview with developers. Developers noted that blight in a community undermines housing demand and

that there is a true need for funds (including for remediation of lead and other issues) to undertake strategic demolition at a scale that would make an impact.

Following that, the six areas ranked by citizen participants were (in ranked order):

-) Energy-efficiency Improvements
-) Senior Housing
-) Fair Housing Services
-) Housing Counseling
-) Housing for Persons with Disabilities
-) Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation

In addition, respondents noted the need for affordable housing for families and for shared and supportive housing for transitional youth. Twenty-three citizens responded to this question.

In addition to demolition of blighted structures, participants in the government and social service survey gave priority to the following activities that shore up the community by improving housing stock (in ranked order):

-) Rental Housing (rehabilitation)
-) Energy-efficiency Improvements
-) Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation
-) Housing Counseling
-) Rental Assistance

Sixteen professionals responded to this question.

Economic Development Activities

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following economic development activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Economic Development Activities: Workforce Development Programs; Job Creation/Retention; Start-up Business Assistance; Small Business Loans; Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation; Business Mentoring; and Literacy Programs/GED Preparedness.

Regarding priorities for economic development activities, citizens and professionals were in strong agreement about the top ranked activities. In both cases, the highest ranked priority was job creation and retention. Citizens ranked commercial/industrial rehabilitation as second and the third place was tied between workforce development programs and literacy programs/GED preparedness. Among professionals, the second ranked activity was a three-way tie among commercial/industrial rehabilitation, start-up business assistance, and literacy programs/GED preparedness. One citizen commented that, “as people are moving away from the City and into Mon Valley communities, the needs of the Mon Valley for transportation, affordable housing, and economic development should be placed at a high priority.” Sixteen professionals and 22 citizens responded to this question.

Services for Special Needs Populations

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following special needs and services activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Special Needs and Services Activities: Services for Persons with Disabilities; Accessibility Improvements (residential); Accessibility Improvements (public facilities); Emergency Shelters; Homeless Services; Mental Health Services; Substance Abuse Services; Foster Youth Services; Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care; HIV/AIDS Services; Domestic Violence Services; Elderly Services; Veterans Services; Hunger and Nutrition Services.

Residents and professionals were very much aligned in their priorities with regard to housing and community development services for special needs populations. Citizens ranked elderly services as the highest priority. Beyond that, citizens and professionals agreed that the other top priorities were:

-) Accessibility improvements
-) Mental health services
-) Hunger and nutrition services

There is an interesting disparity in the approach to ranking of the two groups. In general, professionals ranked many of the priorities, with the exception of HIV/AIDS services, as relatively high priority. Citizens, on the other hand, did not give high priority across the board. The biggest disparity is found in the categories of homeless services and emergency shelters. Professionals placed a much higher priority on these than citizens. Another disparity is in the area of foster youth services and youth transitioning out of foster care. Once again, professionals placed a higher priority on these services than citizens did. One citizen also commented that "transportation access is critical to assist people in utilizing needed services."

Neighborhood Commercial District Revitalization

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following neighborhood commercial district revitalization activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Neighborhood Commercial District Revitalization Activities: Building Façade (Exterior) Improvements; Historic Preservation; Sidewalk Improvements; Street/Alley Improvements; Street Lighting; Streetscape Improvements; Parking Improvements; and Demolition of Blighted Structures.

With regard to neighborhood commercial district revitalization activities, both citizens and professionals again ranked the demolition of blighted structures as their highest priority, as they did in the survey section on housing needs and activities. Comments from other sections of the surveys underscore the importance that both groups place on the demolition of blighted properties in order to strengthen communities. In addition, citizens gave high priority to sidewalk improvements and streetscape improvements. Interestingly, both groups also agreed that the lowest priority item was historic preservation. Sixteen professionals and 22 citizens responded to this question.

Community Facilities

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following community facilities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Community Facilities: Community Centers; Senior Centers; Childcare Centers; Substance Abuse Centers; Employment Centers; Healthcare Facilities; Mental Health Facilities; and Parks & Recreation Facilities.

Both groups rated mental health facilities and parks & recreation facilities as high priority community facilities. Beyond these two facilities, there were some substantial differences in the rankings given by each group. Citizens placed a high priority on senior centers. Professionals gave relatively high priority to

community centers, childcare centers, and substance abuse centers. Sixteen professionals and 22 citizens responded to this question.

Infrastructure Elements

Survey Prompt: In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to the following water, sewer, and public infrastructure projects during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Infrastructure Projects: Sanitary Sewer System Improvements/Extensions; Water System Improvements/Extensions; Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities; Storm Sewer Projects; Road Reconstruction; Sidewalk Reconstruction; and Transportation.

Given the age and continued deterioration of many of the region's infrastructure system, it is no surprise that all infrastructure elements ranked highly across the board in both groups. With localized flooding and wet weather issues across the region, both groups identified storm sewer projects as the highest priority infrastructure element. Among the professional group, transportation and sanitary sewer system improvements/extensions were ranked second and third place respectively. Citizens placed high priority on road reconstruction and sidewalk reconstruction. Sixteen professionals and 22 citizens responded to this question.

Additional Comments

Citizens and professionals were asked to provide additional comments or feedback related to their municipality's housing, economic development, and community development needs.

The following additional comments were submitted on the citizens' survey:

- J "MVI, SEDCO, PPT and POWER are doing great work in Swissvale and deserve full County support."
- J "We need support in all of these areas in order to remain a viable community and cannot do it alone."
- J "There are many blighted homes and empty commercial buildings. POWER is a huge asset, as is MVI."
- J "We have no senior housing."
- J "Demolition funding and all CDBG funding should be directed to municipalities with the highest low/mod statistics."

The following additional comments were submitted on the professionals' survey:

- J "We need affordable housing, both homeowner and rental options. There are so many absentee landlords who demand high rent for substandard properties. Currently, the only organization fighting for quality housing, both owner and rental, is the MVI. They need much more funding for both rehab for resale and rental property. They also need more support for Workforce Development, Financial Coaching and Housing Counseling. They have an excellent track record in these functions."
- J "We need to find additional networks to support disabled individuals after their primary care takers have either passed away or are no longer able to care for them."

The survey for government and social service professionals had an additional question. Professionals were asked for recommendations to improve the delivery of HUD-funded activities in their municipalities. Two people answered this question. They made the following suggestions:

- J "I don't have information on HUD-funded activities in my community but will learn more about this. I am familiar with the MVI's function as a HUD Intermediary and they do a great service in this capacity. However, the work does not impact my community."
- J "Better administration of funding."

Lance Chimka
Allegheny County Economic Development
January 29, 2020
Key Discussion Points

Prompts:

-) Key development areas (including airport)
-) Developer interest in opportunity zones
-) Workforce readiness/businesses aiming to attract workers

Discussion Notes:

-) Important to know the context – example: East Liberty
 - o Example of overwhelmingly strengthening markets within City urban neighborhoods (for example, \$45/sf in Bakery Square)
 - Increased focus on opportunity rich areas that have access to transportation and other important infrastructure
 - Downside of these strengthened markets = affordability issues
-) Have the opportunity to build on this and elevate other markets by supporting investment along Penn Avenue into Wilkesburg
 - o \$20/sf in Wilkesburg can support local entrepreneurship)
-) Other examples of building on strong markets to elevate others
 - o Pull Lawrenceville into Etna
 - o Pull the Strip District/CBD into McKees Rocks
-) The upper Mon Valley is also an opportunity for transition - Braddock/Duquesne/McKeesport
-) Allegheny County has a history of a well formulated, well-funded economic development program
 - o Focused on land and buildings
 - o As economic development becomes less site and building focused and more talent focused, the two worlds need to come together
-) Lessons learned from Amazon application process
 - o Amazon showed us that we need to make the transition from a place-based to a talent-based economy
 - o Still recovering from a lost generation and overall population loss
 - o Do have growth in 24 to 45 age group – “prime working age”

- Talent is choosing places that are characterized by complete streets infrastructure and good public transit
-) Need to fund workforce development non-profits
-) Opportunity Zones
- One piece of the capital picture
 - Could attract investor equity
 - Concur over substantial value claims
 - Have done a pretty good job in locating opportunity zones in areas of highest need
 - In Pennsylvania, there's a wall between realistic investment opportunities and communities of highest need
 - Hopeful for more projects in Opportunity Zones
-) Carrie Furnace Site
- Perfect example of adding value through parks, recreation, affordable housing, and infrastructure
 - All of the elements of a vibrant community that didn't exist 15 years ago
 - Example of what happens when we're able to make a concerted effort with multi-pronged approach
 - Local cooperation of Council leadership, Mayor, and community
 - Unsubsidized companies have located there
 - Market has been established
 - Result of sustained investment in a wide swath of opportunities
-) Gray fields (malls) are the next redevelopment opportunity
- County working on rethinking strategies that worked for Mainstreet and river towns
 - Working on Pittsburgh Mills and Century III Mall

Low Income Housing Options Team
February 4, 2020
Key Discussion Points

Nathan Whetzel, of Allegheny County Economic Development introduced the project. Jessica Lurz, of Mullin and Lonergan, presented an overview of the planning process. She explained that the discussion today was intended to hear about homeless, housing, and special needs relative to the County's allocation of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding.

What were some of the biggest challenges in the past year regarding homeless housing or housing for special needs?

- J In the past, we talked about homeless prevention, landlord relations, and lack of affordable housing. Still working in all of these areas but not at a scale to meet the need.
- J There needs to be a hard conversation that the housing stock is bifurcated by homelessness. Have seen a lot of landlords willing to work with homeless services but the applicant needs a minimum credit score, no criminal history, etc.
- J In some cases, landlords don't care. Others are not being accountable re: complying with obligation to accommodate persons with disabilities. There is a failure to accommodate and there is discriminatory treatment of persons with disabilities. Tenant ends up being evicted because landlord doesn't want to accommodate and hides under the guise of not renewing lease.
- J Hearing stories of landlords charging triple and quadruple the amount of rent and not considering vouchers. Deposits are getting higher with landlords expecting renters to come to lease with a lot of cash in hand.
- J The market is getting tighter and tighter, so landlords are getting pickier. This is happening in the subsidized market as well.
- J The 811 program is grossly underutilized in Allegheny county because they can't find people that old and that poor.
- J There should be set asides in LIHTC developments. PHFA and LIHTC don't have guidance, but HUD has certain guidance.

Is anybody doing master leasing for clients?

-) There is a veterans program where the organization holds the lease in their name. They have found that landlords are more willing to work with a long-term program than with an individual.
-) Case managers can only handle so many cases. There is a higher need than staff available.

What is the status of Rapid Rehousing Programs?

-) Biggest barrier to Rapid Rehousing is the situation of veterans with no income. There is usually income pending, but SSI can take years to get. Prefer to be "housing first," but it's hard. It can be six to nine months or three years to get benefits. Need court trained staff.

Are there other barriers to housing people?

-) Sometimes senior housing requires a minimum income. They have requested six months of pay stubs. In some cases, have had to have the renter's bank call the facility manager.
-) A lot of the senior (55 +) high rises have waiting lists.
-) Have had trouble finding housing for registered sex offenders. SRO's are usually willing, but a lot don't want that environment. The housing opportunities are extremely limited. They don't have vouchers and many can't get employment.

What are some of the issues around maintaining people in housing?

-) Budgeting is a huge issue. Once the case manager is out of the loop and someone is not checking in, the renter needs to budget to make sure there's adequate money set aside for rent.
-) Need wrap around services. Getting the client into housing is not the end point. For example, in addition to budgeting, need to be able to keep the apartment clean.

What other services would help keep people in housing?

-) Life skills services.
-) Need rent adjustment in a timely manner. When income goes down, rent doesn't get reduced quickly enough.
-) Lack of advocates to hold people accountable.

-) ACHA noted that, in order to get a rent decrease, the income reduction must be reported in writing. Once it is reported, the rent adjustment starts from the date of the reporting. Tenant must write by hard copy or email. If there is a decrease in income, reduced rent should be in effect for the next month. If there is a rent increase, the tenant must be given at least 30-days notice.

What does homeless prevention look like?

-) Need folks working on the ground; it's tough for a tenant to know the rules.
-) For ESG, in order to access the waiting list, there has to be an order for possession. By definition, people have to be at the point of crisis.
-) For other homeless prevention, it's a magistrate notice that's required.
-) Also don't necessarily have a lot of supportive services after the payment. Allegheny Link tries to do counseling in advance of crisis.
-) There are not enough funds to meet the need. But the majority of folks don't end up homeless. They are self-resolving.
-) There are homeless prevention programs for veterans, but the problem is sustaining homelessness for the individual when there is not income.

Are there any trends we should be aware of?

-) There is increasing misuse of funds due to the opioid crisis. Housing First cannot force clients into treatment.
-) DHS did some analysis of where highest evictions happen and who's most vulnerable. Some of the biggest barriers have to do with criminal history. Another source of great vulnerability is the female headed household with children under five.
-) Seeing folks with high balances (utilities) from former residences.

If you could come up with any innovative housing or service, what would it be?

-) Wraparound services with in-home contact. Need somebody to check in and keep them on solid footing.
-) One organization noted that they build therapeutic relationship with clients but are limited by how many case workers are on their team.
-) Poverty should be enough to warrant support services

- J Neighborhood based, grassroots programs that work on establishing the social fabric of the neighborhood. This is not just for persons with disabilities.
- J Service coordination shouldn't be contingent on drug issues or disability issues. Service coordination is needed to address the inability to sustain housing.
- J Allegheny Link is involved with self-sufficiency programs that are CDBG funded.
- J The Consensus Group has a mission to empower people in the community to live in the community. Because of limited capacity, they want to expand and partner with other organizations help residents navigate these systems. People trust the Consensus Group and they want to expand their services to other renters.
- J Not enough funding for legal aid attorneys - need knowledge and expertise to navigate applications and programs. A lot of the issues facing these folks are legal issues and, if they don't have an attorney, they're out of luck.
- J Conditions of rental property. When people are desperate, and at the low end of the market, they can't complain about the condition of the apartment. As an example, Belmar Gardens in Penn Hills had problems of no water and no electricity. The landlord refused to fix anything. People are living on the margins. If they complain, they'll get evicted or the Health Department will intervene and shut it down.
- J Some places have a system for rental unit registration, some don't. Codes vary relative to enforcement.
- J Another important trend is the big focus on social determinants of health. There is interest from the health care sector on housing. Section 8 has an opportunity to address these issues. We need to figure out how to interest the healthcare community.

Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS)
Conference Call
February 25, 2020

DHS Attendees:

Karen Demsey
Abigail Horn
Chuck Keenan
Courtney Lewis
Laure Saulle
Hilary Scherer
Cynthia Shields

- J Coordinated entry has been working with the mobile field units. DHS has expanded the mobile field unit to areas where homeless persons tend to congregate (drop-in centers, enrollment centers, camps) and has focused on families, youth, and Veterans. There has been wide success with the mobile field unit, and further expansion will occur in July 2020.
- J Significantly, DHS has been recognized by HUD as a Unified Funding Agency (UFA). There are only eight UFAs in the US. As a result, all of the HUD programs (64 plus) will have a lot of flexibility to move funding between grants. They will be able to assess the need a lot better and push funds where needed. As a result of the UFA designation, DHS' funding has increased to \$20.3M. DHS is currently coordinating a merger of programs within organizations to alleviate administrative burden.
- J Shelters, coordinated entry, welfare, mental health system, and providers continue to conference and track benchmarks to find ways to exit persons from homelessness. The team conference implemented a risk scoring tiered review system to ensure youth who need more dedicated conference time receive it and to make sure that no cases are excluded altogether.
- J DHS has increased outreach efforts and, as a result, has encountered more youth homeless (currently 100). DHS has also changed the logic by which people appear on the list to make sure that their cases are all accounted for.
- J DHS applies case conferencing best practices to persons experiencing chronic homelessness, including intensive case management with housing as well as working with folks on the street to stabilize them before they enter housing programs. There is bridge housing available for persons unwilling to enter shelters in the form of SRO units.

- J Family shelters work through coordinated entry but anyone can go to a single occupancy shelter without having to go through coordinated entry. Eligibility for entry to a family shelter was expanded to women who are 8+months pregnant so they don't have to move again after the baby is born.
- J The Allegheny Link Prioritization Housing Assessment (ALPHA) will be implemented May 1, and uses data analytics to create a predictive model to address those likely to experience adverse effects (prison, emergency room, homelessness) and target those most at risk for interventions.
- J DHS is still pursuing turning the winter shelter into a year-long shelter.
- J The Risk Mitigation Fund has become more widely known. The Fund has encouraged some landlords to rent who would not have rented without the presence of the Fund. 265 properties are enrolled currently; the Fund has paid out \$32,000 in three years.
- J The housing navigation program actively recruits landlords to participate in DHS housing programs and educates service providers in understanding landlord issues and meeting their needs. DHS is coupling that initiative with recruitment in higher opportunity neighborhoods. There are currently 250 landlords working with this program and another 50 landlords who reach out to Allegheny Link before advertising to the public. A vacancy list is distributed every two weeks.
- J DHS recently received a \$3.5M Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program grant that provides resources to target/prevent/end youth homelessness. There are nine young adults on the Youth Action Board, and there is an engaged stakeholder group. DHS is finalizing the strategic plan to determine how to use the funds while simultaneously increasing capacity within system. Tactics include: shared housing opportunities; host home strategies (family based alternatives to shelter); and prevention efforts for those imminently facing homelessness. The group also focuses on equity and inclusion issues, such as disparate incomes and racial/LGBTQ disparities, and how to connect clients to education and employment opportunities.
- J LGBTQ populations are at higher risk nationally, but Allegheny County is not seeing that locally. Still, DHS makes an effort to make the right connections to ensure they are serving the right people
- J DHS is also expanding the Point In Time (PIT) coverage.

) DHS is hearing from providers, and seeing data that predicts, that the percentage of older adults experiencing homelessness will increase, but this could be a result of the aging of the existing population, not necessarily an increase in elderly homelessness.

Area Agency on Aging (AAA)
Kurt Emmerling, Deputy Director
Discussion Notes February 26, 2020

- J There has been no progress on the increase in capacity to address diversity issues particularly around custom and language. A shortage of direct care workers makes it difficult to get competency training. As a result, AAA has funds that it is not spending because of a lack of workers.
- J The direct care worker shortage is a national issue. Governor Wolf is funding training efforts in Pennsylvania. AAA pays for clearances and takes measures to encourage employment. Low unemployment creates an added challenge.
- J Elder abuse continues to increase. Over a five-year period, reports of elder abuse have grown 300%. Housing emergencies and housing safety issues for seniors have increased.
- J Seniors are challenged to keep up their apartments and some landlords threaten eviction. Making services available for seniors to age in place helps. In general, the housing market recognizes that the housing stock needs to be modified, but not all landlords are agreeable to modifying units. Discrimination against seniors is apparently widespread, regardless of whether or not the housing units are subsidized.
- J Home modifications to allow seniors to age in place is a growing problem. Although there are funds available for these modifications, it is difficult to find contractors who are willing and available to make the modifications at a reasonable cost. The problem has been exacerbated by the area's hot construction market.
- J The only federal funds received by AAA are from the Department of Human Services, Office of Community Services. About three to five percent of AAA's budget comes from federal sources.
- J Kurt noted the influence of aging Baby Boomers on senior services. For example, seniors aren't happy with the quality of meals they are receiving. This is a new phenomenon. In addition, litigation over housing issues has increased, particularly as Pittsburgh gentrifies. Technology is also becoming more demanded by seniors and their care givers.

- J CMU is working with AAA on how technology can benefit seniors. Visual monitoring on demand has become more popular/demanded.
- J Gentrification is pushing seniors to certain areas where they're not comfortable. If a senior is living in Lawrenceville and leaving for a period of time, they won't be coming back to the unit.
- J Transportation needs arise regularly, particularly to medical appointments and socialization and shopping. Uber/Lyft has reached a peak usage.
- J AAA staff has noticed a willingness of larger high rises to work cooperatively with agencies to get messages out to seniors. For example, there have been several requests for people to speak to seniors about senior benefits and other services available.
- J AAA staff has also seen an increase in neighbors calling to report concerns about neighbors—"Haven't seen so and so for a few days, should we check on her?"
- J Kurt noted that the Agency is not seeing a trend toward elderly homelessness. Rather, there has been an incremental increase in single, elderly females who appear to be homeless. DHS reports that there are homeless individuals aged 60-69, but they aren't seeking AAA services.

Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD)
March 2, 2020
Key Discussion Points

Brian Kelly, Environmental Health Administrator
Laurie Horowitz, Operations Manager

-) Allegheny County's lead program is reactive. They do not do proactive inspections.
-) Lead testing is a voluntary service from ACHD. Some families decline outright. Others say they know the source and are making corrections. ACHD gives the family information about how to follow up with a doctor.
-) ACHD is Continuing to think about primary prevention, rather than having a reactive program. ACHD gets involved if a child has already tested positive for lead poisoning. It is important to get to families before a child is affected by lead. Some locations tie a primary inspection to the occupancy permit. Others have HUD funded window replacement lead grants. Having 130 municipalities makes some of these issues tough to deal with. In the next couple of years, ACHD wants to look at primary prevention.
-) ACHD's pilot program for primary prevention involves doing a quick paint inspection. The program is geographically based and, so far, they have looked at a few census tracts in Wilkesburg. They have looked for owner-occupied homes, not necessarily homes with children. The Wilkesburg community group did the outreach/door knocking. The program involved a lot of work for a little return.
-) ACHD may look at different models to find a way to do additional primary prevention (through housing inspections, outreach, education).
-) The overall trend in lead exposure is downward.
-) ACHD initiated changes in how families are contacted. They may go to a text-based way of outreach to families. They haven't started, but are moving forward on changing the contact method.
-) Housing instability plays a big part in a family's decision to have lead testing performed. If lead is found, there's a notice of violation given to the landlord. Some families may fear eviction or non-renewal of lease and, therefore, do not accept the offer of testing.

-) The vast majority of households tested are unsubsidized (maximum 5% to 10%).
-) ACHD has a relationship with Allegheny County Housing Authority to share inspection reports. Overall, the County Housing Authority is responsive.
-) There is a subset, usually among the immigrant population, of folks who bring spices or cosmetics from overseas that have lead content; ACHD has identified those sources.
-) ACHD has participated in tabling events around the County. Lots of municipalities have health fairs and ACHD participates when requested.
-) ACHD has done presentations for Headstart and preschool parent groups.
-) This summer, ACHD will be doing an outreach push for pediatricians and family practice groups. They have engaged interns from Pitt's School of Public Health to talk about what services the health department can offer. It's been two years since mandatory blood lead testing came into effect. Most PCPs are on board, but ACHD wants to let them know the services available.
-) If a child has a blood level above 5, there is a full inspection initiated. An ACHD representative will sit down with the family to talk about issues including the potential for lead being brought into the home from occupations, the child visiting other homes, etc. If the family is living in rental housing, ACHD follow up with the landlord.
-) Following the assessment and inspection, ACHD has made referrals into the HUD grant program, through Allegheny County Economic Development (ACED), particularly for owner occupants. ACED will be applying for the next round of lead grant funding from HUD. They also help refer families to other grant opportunities for lead abatement, but there is not much out there.
-) ACHD employs a part-time physician who works in risk assessment and education. She does a lot of the tabling, presentations, and visits to pediatrician's offices.
-) Over the summer, ACHD placed ads on buses and bus cards in the bulkhead. In general, the idea is to do more public education to keep it on everyone's mind.
-) ACHD is part of the Lead Safe Allegheny Coalition (first convened in November of 2019) – a group of community groups and advocates working towards shared goals. ACED usually sends a representative to the meetings.

Housing Developers
Conference Call
March 4, 2020
Key Discussion Points

Developers in Attendance:

Laura Zinski, Mon Valley Initiative (MVI)
Bill Gatti, Trek Development
James Eash, Action Housing

-) Action Housing reports that all of their developments have waiting lists. Their newer buildings in urban settings, with good access to transit and neighborhood amenities, are particularly desirable.
-) MVI noted that, with increased numbers of seniors striving to age in place, there is a strong need for rehab funds for older housing. The Mon Valley could benefit from the kind of work that Rebuilding Together has been doing in their impact neighborhoods of Hazelwood, Homewood, and the Hill District.
-) Housing is needed for the unaccompanied youth populations, preferably with supportive housing. In general, there is a huge need for supportive housing.
-) The Mon Valley markets are not like the City markets. There is very little development pressure in the Mon Valley.
-) MVI is working on figuring out how to reuse mixed use buildings for affordable housing with commercial on the first floor and apartments above. They have had good success with a small project in Braddock. In Clairton, they have taken a block of buildings with existing commercial on the ground floor and LIHTC funded apartments above. These projects are all about providing both affordable housing and economic development to main street districts.
-) The NPP has been a good source of support for the work that MVI does. It's particularly useful because the grant period is six years.
-) Action Housing reports that a major challenge is finding the right contractors for smaller jobs. Lots of contractors are interested in the larger, LIHTC projects.
-) Participants warn against generalizing about the housing market by neighborhood. It can be more complicated and blanket statements aren't helpful.

- J MVI notes that there is already a critical mass of senior housing in the Mon Valley. They see a real need for larger, family-friendly units (4 bedrooms).
- J There has been a shift in LIHTC funding under the Trump administration. There has been a significant drop in equity pricing. It seems that, overnight, projects went from fully funded to a need for significant gap funding. The CRA requirements are key to why folks are interested in LIHTC as economic development. It seems as if it's all being dismantled.
- J 95% to 97% of affordable housing is accomplished through LIHTC. The City and County only get six to seven projects a year.
- J Action Housing is exploring new models across the County. Through the Housing Network model (a template from Arizona), large players in healthcare are investing in housing.
- J MVI notes that blight crushes demand for housing in a neighborhood. There is a need for funds for demolition, which includes remediation for lead and other issues. Braddock, East Pittsburgh, and North Braddock need funding for strategic demolition at a scale that will have impact.
- J There are still issues with third party coder reviewers, not across the board, but in some municipalities. Unless borough staff has oversight, the third party review process can be a hindrance to development.

Fair Housing Partnership of Greater Pittsburgh (FHP)

Interview

March 11, 2019

Key Discussion Points

Attendees:

Jay Dworin, Executive Director, FHP

Megan Hammond, Enforcement Coordinator, FHP

Kate Molinaro, Mullin & Lonergan

Karen Brean, Brean Associates

What's the update from last year? Anything the same or different. We understand that the County allocated some funds to FHP in 2019. How have those funds been used?

- J FHP had several conversations with the County regarding the County's commitment to addressing issues of fair housing. The County's commitment to fair housing has really improved.
- J Last year has been good regarding those issue with the main actions going forward of comprehensive testing and analysis.
- J FHP is still addressing systemic issues on familial status and occupancy preference (Requiring one person per bedroom is a way to refuse to rent to families with children).
- J FHP filed several reasonable accommodation request cases last year.
- J New frontier of fair housing is technology. Allegheny County is a tech hub now. When folks arrive to find rentals, middlemen show up to advertise and show the unit. Those companies aren't aware of the fair housing obligation and have discriminated on the basis of the individual owner.
- J Biggest change from last year is the County's commitment to work to ensure that municipalities are aware of their individual obligations (refer to multi-municipal plan process discussed last year).
- J Not a lot has changed from last year to this year but hopeful that it will change going forward.
- J Testing has shown and substantiated discrimination on familial status, disability, and race.

-) New construction of senior housing (private and public) - unaware or not abiding by reasonable accommodation. Charging higher rents for units on the first floor or close to the elevator.
-) Also seeing that, consistently, people are being denied access to housing because they have children (irrespective of income).
-) Racial discrimination shows itself in clusters. It's important to know what efforts are being put in place by the County to deconcentrate the racial spaces so that we can have a more integrated community.
-) What are the systems in place to ensure that municipalities and the housing providers within them are aware and held to standards. Because of the number of municipalities, don't have firm systems in place. Setting up guidelines for the municipalities is a critical part of fair housing to be understood and enforced throughout the county.
-) How does the consolidated plan work without the AI? It's difficult to have conversation knowing that you're talking blind in the fair housing space. Need to see the AI to know what should be in the Consolidated Plan to address the issues of the AI. The other option, though not preferred, is to put the Consolidated Plan out as is and the County can go back and amend the Plan following the AI. Greatest hits,
-) Generally speaking, there has not been enough work to ensure that money for tax credits, etc. are given some form to incentivize family housing in areas of high opportunity. If you look at where development has taken place, senior housing happens in places with good school districts, which is counterproductive.
-) There are other spots with great school districts where they have produced senior housing as a pretext to keep their housing white. Don't see even the effort to incentivize family housing in strong districts.
-) The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission (PAHRC) was suspended for lack of a performance improvement plan. HUD doesn't have the capacity to take the complaints and suffered in their ability to perform. The County could put in place their own "substantial equivalent" to the PHRC and receive funding from HUD for it. The Commission is off suspension, but not off review. Everyone has performance concerns.
-) Need enforcement for ordinances to work.

Allegheny County FY 2020 Annual Action Plan
Group Interview: Homeless Service Providers
March 22, 2020
Key Issues

Participants:

Karen Snare-Allegheny Valley Association of Churches (AVAOC)
Sarah-YWCA

-) AVAOC houses families and receives referrals directly from Allegheny Link. If single adults inquire or show up, they are sent to the City of Pittsburgh for shelter. Single households do not need to be referred through Allegheny Link for shelter.
-) The challenge faced by AVAOC is that their shelter is one open space shared by up to 30 people. An open setting is not conducive to those who have faced trauma. Due to high turnover, they could be at capacity one day but empty the next. Because there is no space for storage/belongings, street homeless are prohibited from staying too long. AVAOC does not have capacity to accept people with pets and clients are unwilling to leave their pets.
-) AVAOC is seeing an increase in the number of families with mental health challenges.
-) AVAOC operates a day center and partners with churches for overnight shelter. Those shelter spaces are at capacity. Large family homelessness is increasing. AVAOC's bridge housing, which can accommodate larger families, is always at capacity.
-) Large families face difficulty identifying units large enough to accommodate them. Landlords are not always willing to rent to large families and mask denials with criminal history or poor credit/rental history.
-) Transportation remains a major barrier for shelter residents. Transportation is often available, but timing is poor and time to get between destinations is great.
-) The YWCA gets referrals for Rapid Rehousing clients that aren't eligible for quick turnaround/ The eligibility screening process often inaccurately reflects situations and appropriateness for Rapid Rehousing. Some households need closer to a year to become stable and self-sufficient. Outcomes are worse if longer term assistance is not provided to households.
-) The YWCA has used the Landlord Mitigation Fund and actively offers this incentive to landlords to encourage participation. This has been successful.

-) A successful Home4Good grant application provided resources for homelessness prevention for families. The program paid rental and utility arrearages to prevent episodes of homelessness. The housing stabilization grant through URA has also been a successful tool.
-) There is a general lack of mental health providers as well as a lack of access to providers and services.
-) Bed Bugs in homeless communities continue to be an expensive problem. They're almost inevitable in shelters and other housing programs where people share space. The burden to mitigate the problems ends up with the +housing provider.
-) There is a lack of Section 8 landlords. They claim difficulty with red tape and the inspection process. The County's tiered rental system and implementation of Small Area FMR based on geographic location act as deterrents in some cases.

ACED Minutes 4.24.2020

In attendance:

Allegheny County Economic Development:

Howard Schubel

Simone Thomas

Jim Johnson

Nathan Wetzel

Bill Wasielewski- Mullin & Lonergan Associates

Kate Molinaro-Mullin & Lonergan Associates

Karen Brean-Brean Associates

Mr. Howard Schubel opened the hearing at 10:03 a.m. and indicated that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the County's hearing was being conducted via GlobalMeet telephone conference.

Mr. Schubel explained the County's process for preparing the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, and indicated that the plans outline how the County intends to spend federal Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships Program and Emergency Solutions Grant Program funds to meet the housing, non-housing community development and economic development needs of the County.

Mr. Schubel explained the public outreach process undertaken during the Plan development, including placing the plan on public display on the County's website, Allegheny County Housing Authority website, Allegheny Council of Governments websites, as well as advertised in a local newspaper April 8.

At that time, Mr. Schubel opened the hearing for public comment and testimony.

Everett McIlvyn (sp) Community Human Services is interested in the housing piece of the plan, particularly as it relates to individuals residing in shelters. Mr. McIlvyn indicated that he and CHS are in agreement with the Plan as is displayed.

No additional comment or testimony was received and the hearing was adjourned at 10:24 a.m.

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LEGAL# 106560, RE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FY 2020; 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2020.

Affiant further deposes that s/he is an officer duly Authorized by the Trib Total Media, Inc., publisher of the Tribune-Review, to verify the foregoing statement under oath and also declares that affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice of publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

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JoAnn M. Callahan, Notary Public
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My Commission Expires July 1, 2020
MEMBER, PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NOTARIES

**PUBLIC NOTICE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FY 2020**

Notice is hereby given that Allegheny County, Pennsylvania will hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 6:30 PM, in the Carnegie Borough Building, 1 Veterans Way, Carnegie, PA 15106 in the Council Chambers Room regarding the County's Annual Action Plan for FY 2020. The Carnegie Borough Building is accessible to persons with physical disabilities. If special arrangements, including physical accommodations or limited English proficiency (LEP) accommodations, need to be made in order for citizens to participate in the public hearing, please call Mr. Bud Schubel, Assistant Director of Operations, at (412) 350-1044 to make those arrangements.

Additional meetings will be posted on the Economic Development website <https://www.alleghenycounty.us/economic-development/communities/cdbg/cdbg-grants.aspx>.

Allegheny County is undertaking the development of an Annual Action Plan, as required by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, to determine the types of projects that will benefit County residents. Part of the Annual Action Plan planning process involves outreach to citizens for input on housing, economic development, and community development needs across the County. Citizen comments are important and will help to determine housing, economic development, and community development needs for FY 2020.

The purpose of this public hearing is to accept citizen comments for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funds. Allegheny County anticipates receiving Federal funds for these programs from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

All interested citizens are encouraged to attend this public hearing as they will be given the opportunity to present oral or written testimony concerning the Annual Action Plan for FY 2020. Written comments may also be addressed to Mr. Bud Schubel, Assistant Director of Operations, One Chatham Center, Suite 900, 112 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, or by email at howard.schubel@alleghenycounty.us. Oral comments may be made by calling (412) 350-1044.

All comments must be received at the ACED Office, One Chatham Center, Suite 900, 112 Washington Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15219, no later 4:00 PM on March 27, 2020.

Bud Schubel
ACED, Assistant Director of Operations
106560(2-27-20)

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LEGAL# 114005, RE: 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN/ANNUAL ACTION PLAN; 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 2020.

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NOTARIAL SEAL
JoAnn M. Callahan, Notary Public
City of Greensburg, Westmoreland County
My Commission Expires July 1, 2020
MEMBER PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NOTARIES

PUBLIC NOTICE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
FY 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN/ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
REGARDING PROGRAMS: HOME, CDBG and ESG
RE: Notice of Change in Format of Public Hearing for 2020-2024 HUD Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan
Notice is hereby given that Allegheny County has prepared its Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the period of FY 2020-2024. The Five-Year Plan outlines the County's housing and non-housing community development needs and priorities for the next five years. The Annual Plan for FY2020 describes how the County intends to expend \$13,945,279 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, \$3,070,161 in Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds, and \$1,205,788 in Emergency Solutions Grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
The plan is available, in draft form, for public review through May 8, 2020 at the Allegheny County Courthouse, 436 Grant Street, Room 119, Pittsburgh, PA 15219 and at <https://www.alleghenycounty.us/economic-development/about/olens/five-year-plan.aspx>. Paper copies are available upon request.
The County has also prepared a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), which outlines the County's responsibilities for obtaining citizen comment on the Consolidated Plan, Annual Plans, Plan Amendments, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and any Section 108 loan application should the County undertake one. Copies of the draft CPP will be on public display at the locations identified above for a period of fifteen (15) days. Paper copies are available upon request.
Notice is also given that Allegheny County will be holding a virtual public hearing, via teleconference, to receive input on the 2020-2024 HUD Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan on April 24, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. The public hearing shall be conducted via teleconference. Questions and comments may be received during the call. Persons with hearing impairments and non-English speaking persons should contact Bud Schubel at 412-463-9052 or email (howard.schubel@alleghenycounty.us) at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing for appropriate accommodations. All interested parties/citizens will be given an opportunity to present oral or submit written testimony.

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PUBLIC NOTICE
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HOME, CDBG and ESG
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To attend the hearing, please call the GlobalConnect network at 1-888-619-1583 and enter access code 298977.

Allegheny County also continues to accept written comments regarding the use of these funds through May 8, 2020. Please direct questions and comments to .Schobel@AlleghenyCounty.US

114005(4-8-20)

This listing is also available for viewing online at:
<http://pittsburghpennsaver.com/listing/1164282>

/PUBLIC_NOTICEitBrgtALLEGHENY_COUNTY_PENNSYLVANIAitBrgtFY_2020_CONSOLIDATED_PLANANNUAL_ACTION_PLANitBrgtREGARDING_PROGRAMSitB.html

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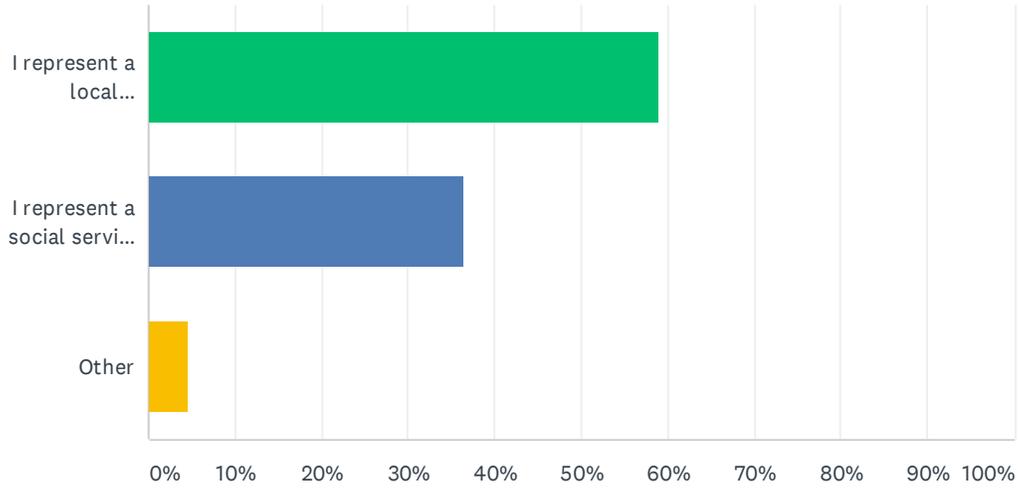
AC LHO T

2/4/20

Chuck Keenan	AROUS	charles.keenan@sligheycounty.wa
Katie Stohlberg	ACHA	kstohlberg@achsnj.com
Claire Kealey	PCRG	claire.kealey@pcrg.org
April Petit	VLP	petita@Vlpwpa.org
Chris Sparacino	VA HCTIV	christopher.sparacino@va.gov
Jennifer Bert	HUD	jennifer.bert@hud.gov
Andrew Gleason	OBH Adult MH	
Johnna Kerner	DHS IAL	
Andrea Bustos	Link	
Peter Harvey	DHS	
Valerie Strosser	OCS	
Dawn Edwards	SDHP	dedwards@sdhp.org
Katla Shaffer	UPMC NLP	
NATHAN WETZEL	ACEF	
Alena Anderson	United Way	
Daynell Markbury	211-United Way	
Karen Brean	Brean Associates	Karen@breanassociates.com
Jessica Lurz	Mullin & Lonergan	
Wesley S. Spear	Pgh CHR	
Gale Schwarz	AAOP	

Q1 Which statement describes your role?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0

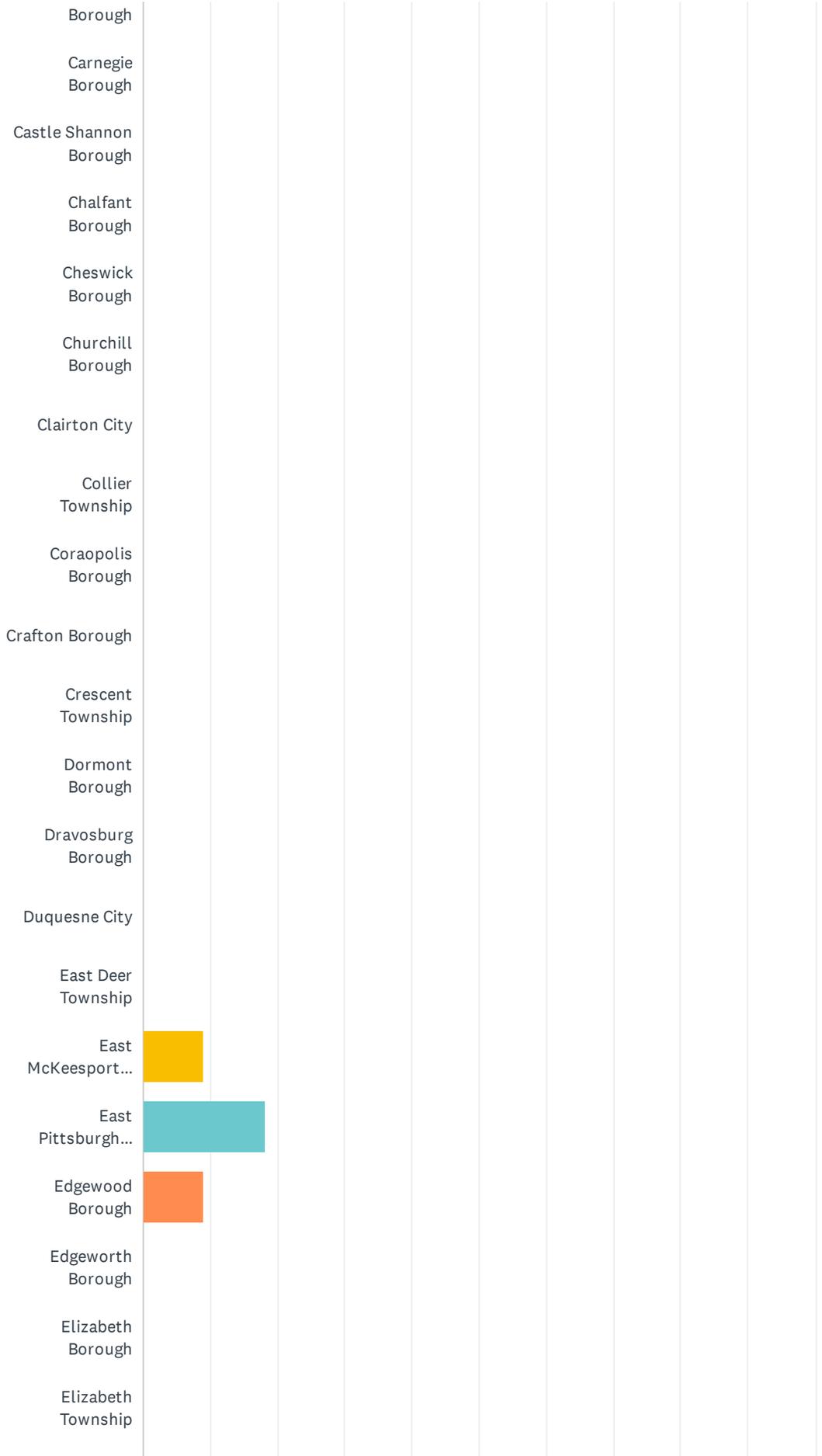


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I represent a local government.	59.09%	13
I represent a social service organization.	36.36%	8
Other	4.55%	1
TOTAL		22

Q2 As a local government representative, what is the primary municipality that you represent? If you represent more than one municipality, please specify the additional municipalities in the box below.

Answered: 11 Skipped: 11





Emsworth
Borough

Etna Borough

Fawn Township

Findlay
Township

Forest Hills
Borough

Forward
Township

Fox Chapel
Borough

Franklin Park
Borough

Frazer Township

Glassport
Borough

Glenfield
Borough

Glen Osborne
Borough

Green Tree
Borough

Hampton
Township

Harmar Township

Harrison
Township

Haysville
Borough

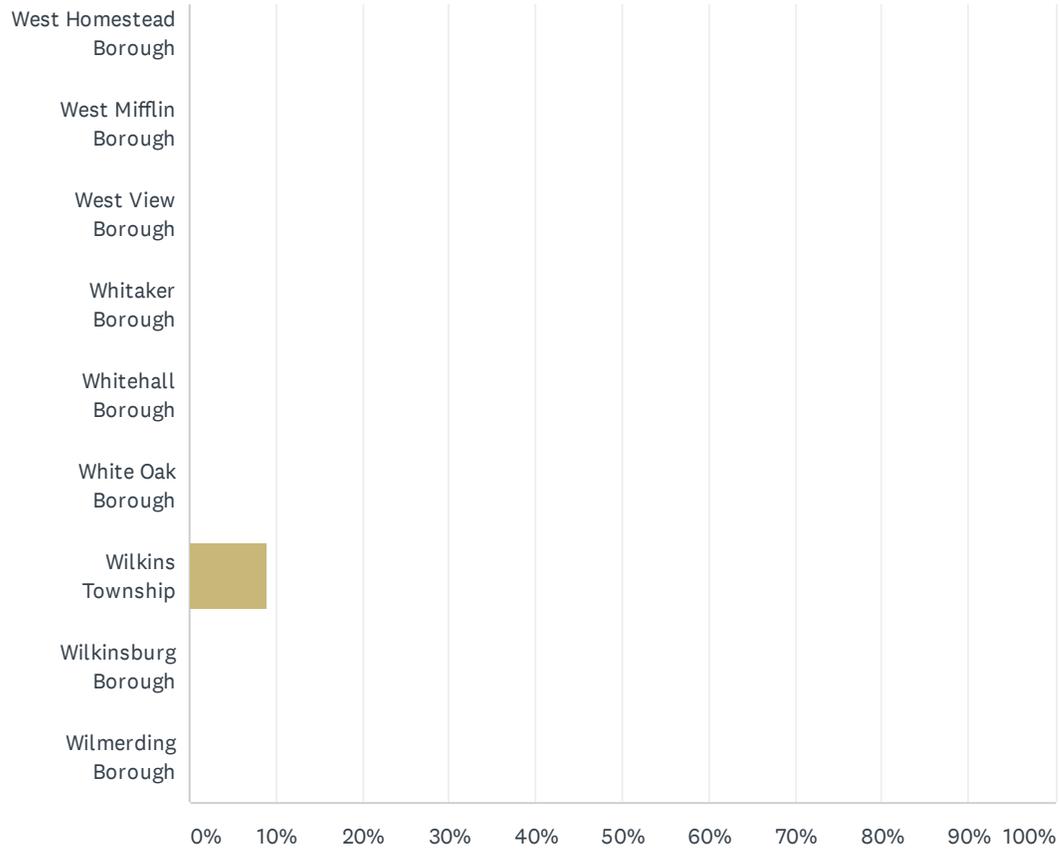
Heidelberg
Borough

Homestead
Borough

Indiana
Township

Ingram Borough





ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Allegheny County	18.18%	2
Aleppo Township	0.00%	0
Aspinwall Borough	0.00%	0
Avalon Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Township	0.00%	0
Bell Acres Borough	0.00%	0
Bellevue Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Bethel Park Municipality	0.00%	0
Blawnox Borough	0.00%	0
Brackenridge Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Bradford Woods Borough	9.09%	1
Brentwood Borough	0.00%	0
Bridgeville Borough	0.00%	0
Carnegie Borough	0.00%	0
Castle Shannon Borough	0.00%	0
Chalfant Borough	0.00%	0
Cheswick Borough	0.00%	0
Churchill Borough	0.00%	0
Clairton City	0.00%	0
Collier Township	0.00%	0
Coraopolis Borough	0.00%	0
Crafton Borough	0.00%	0
Crescent Township	0.00%	0
Dormont Borough	0.00%	0
Dravosburg Borough	0.00%	0
Duquesne City	0.00%	0
East Deer Township	0.00%	0

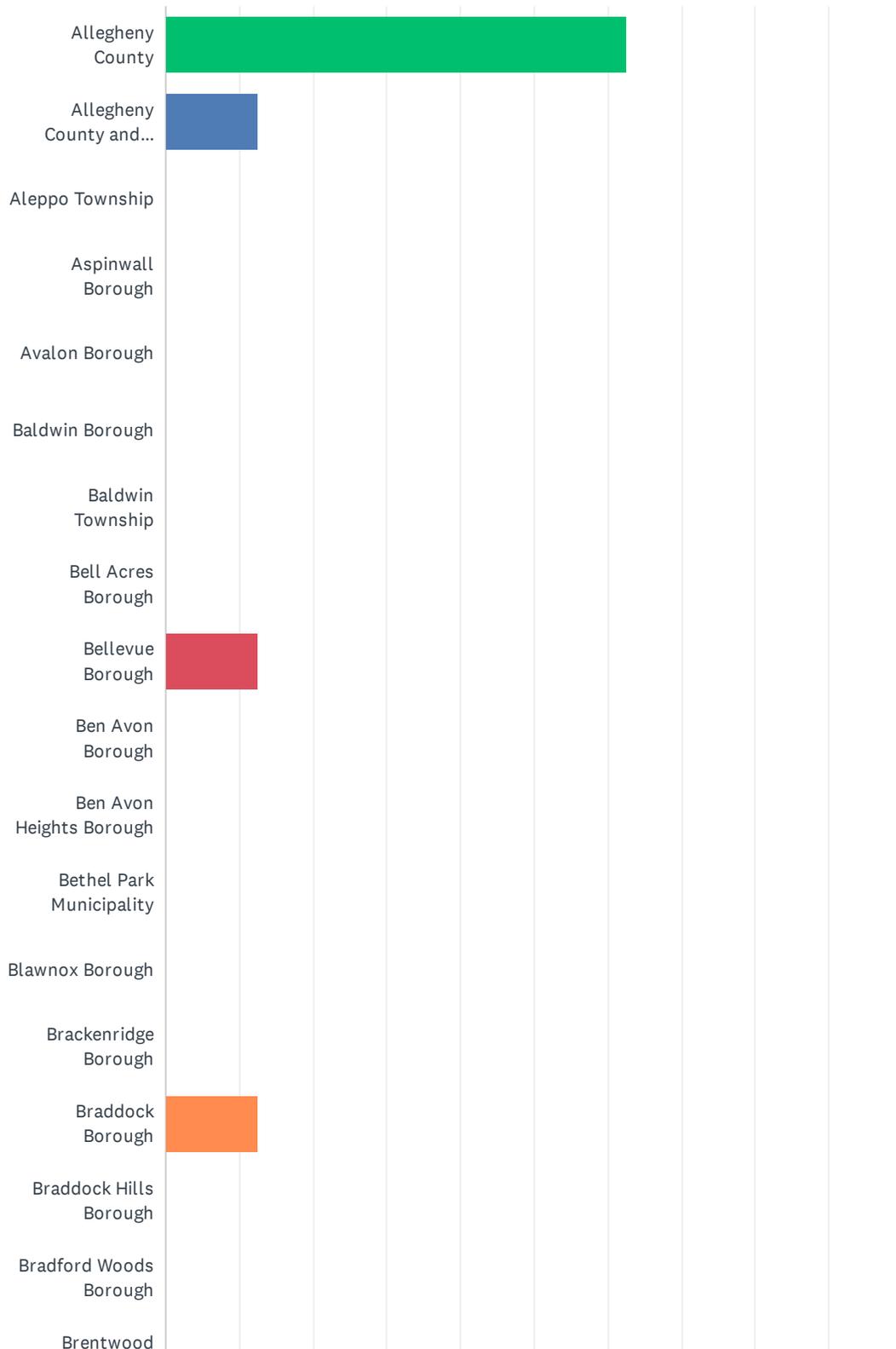
East McKeesport Borough	9.09%	1
East Pittsburgh Borough	18.18%	2
Edgewood Borough	9.09%	1
Edgeworth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Township	0.00%	0
Emsworth Borough	0.00%	0
Etna Borough	0.00%	0
Fawn Township	0.00%	0
Findlay Township	0.00%	0
Forest Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Forward Township	0.00%	0
Fox Chapel Borough	0.00%	0
Franklin Park Borough	0.00%	0
Frazer Township	0.00%	0
Glassport Borough	0.00%	0
Glenfield Borough	0.00%	0
Glen Osborne Borough	0.00%	0
Green Tree Borough	0.00%	0
Hampton Township	0.00%	0
Harmar Township	0.00%	0
Harrison Township	0.00%	0
Haysville Borough	0.00%	0
Heidelberg Borough	0.00%	0
Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
Indiana Township	0.00%	0
Ingram Borough	0.00%	0
Jefferson Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Kennedy Township	0.00%	0
Kilbuck Township	0.00%	0
Leet Township	0.00%	0
Leetsdale Borough	0.00%	0
Liberty Borough	0.00%	0
Lincoln Borough	0.00%	0

McCandless, Town of	0.00%	0
McDonald Borough	0.00%	0
McKeesport City	0.00%	0
McKees Rocks Borough	0.00%	0
Marshall Township	0.00%	0
Millvale Borough	9.09%	1
Monroeville Municipality	0.00%	0
Moon Township	0.00%	0
Mount Lebanon Municipality	0.00%	0
Mount Oliver Borough	0.00%	0
Munhall Borough	0.00%	0
Neville Township	0.00%	0
North Braddock Borough	0.00%	0
North Fayette Township	0.00%	0
North Versailles Township	9.09%	1
Oakdale Borough	0.00%	0
Oakmont Borough	0.00%	0
O'Hara Township	0.00%	0
Ohio Township	0.00%	0
Penn Hills Municipality	0.00%	0
Pennsbury Village Borough	0.00%	0
Pine Township	0.00%	0
Pitcairn Borough	0.00%	0
Pittsburgh City	0.00%	0
Pleasant Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Plum Borough	0.00%	0
Port Vue Borough	0.00%	0
Rankin Borough	0.00%	0
Reserve Township	0.00%	0
Richland Township	0.00%	0
Robinson Township	0.00%	0
Ross Township	9.09%	1
Rossllyn Farms Borough	0.00%	0

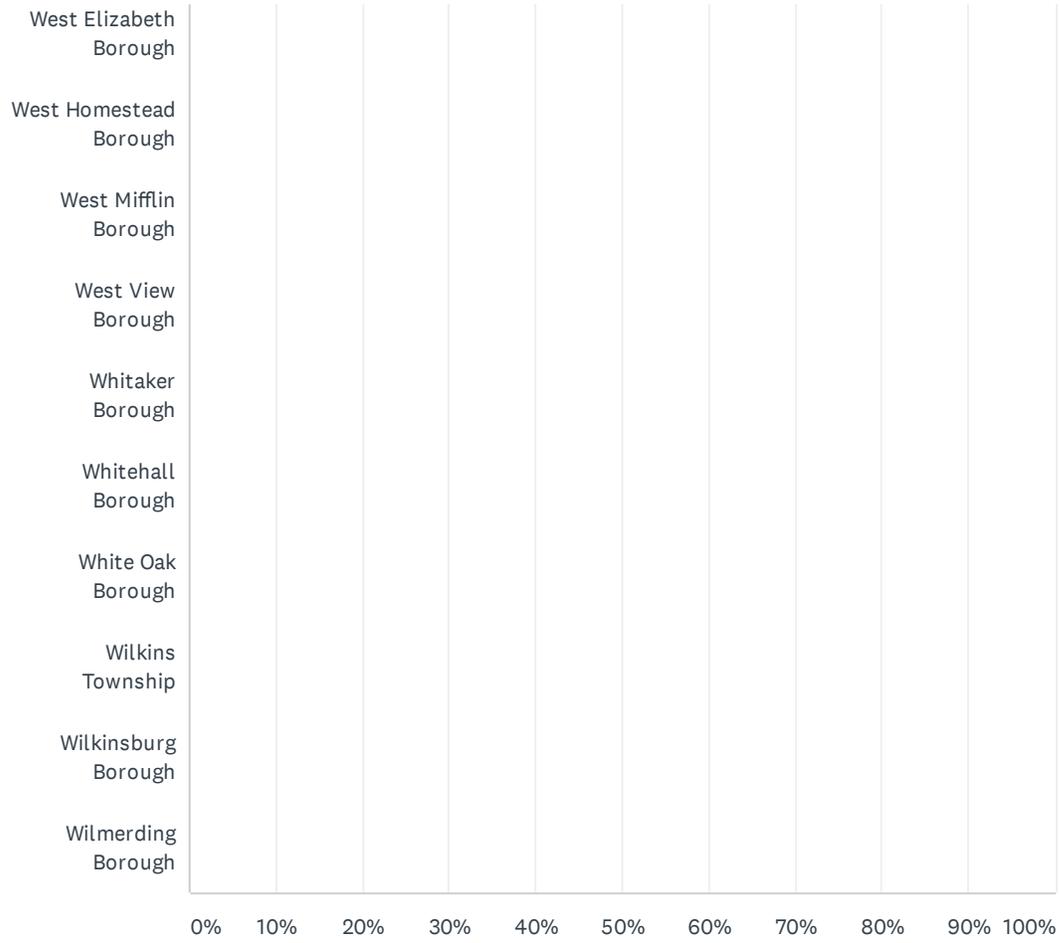
Scott Township	0.00%	0
Sewickley Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Shaler Township	0.00%	0
Sharpsburg Borough	0.00%	0
South Fayette Township	0.00%	0
South Park Township	0.00%	0
South Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Springdale Borough	0.00%	0
Springdale Township	0.00%	0
Stowe Township	0.00%	0
Swissvale Borough	0.00%	0
Tarentum Borough	0.00%	0
Thornburg Borough	0.00%	0
Turtle Creek Borough	0.00%	0
Upper St. Clair Township	0.00%	0
Verona Borough	0.00%	0
Versailles Borough	0.00%	0
Wall Borough	0.00%	0
West Deer Township	0.00%	0
West Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
West Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
West Mifflin Borough	0.00%	0
West View Borough	0.00%	0
Whitaker Borough	0.00%	0
Whitehall Borough	0.00%	0
White Oak Borough	0.00%	0
Wilkins Township	9.09%	1
Wilkesburg Borough	0.00%	0
Wilmerding Borough	0.00%	0
TOTAL		11

Q3 As a social service organization, what is the primary municipality that you serve? If you serve more than one municipality, please specify the additional municipalities in the box below.

Answered: 8 Skipped: 14



- Elizabeth Township
- Emsworth Borough
- Etna Borough
- Fawn Township
- Findlay Township
- Forest Hills Borough
- Forward Township
- Fox Chapel Borough
- Franklin Park Borough
- Frazer Township
- Glassport Borough
- Glenfield Borough
- Glen Osborne Borough
- Green Tree Borough
- Hampton Township
- Harmar Township
- Harrison Township
- Haysville Borough
- Heidelberg Borough
- Homestead Borough
- Indiana Township



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Allegheny County	62.50%	5
Allegheny County and Other Counties/Areas	12.50%	1
Aleppo Township	0.00%	0
Aspinwall Borough	0.00%	0
Avalon Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Township	0.00%	0
Bell Acres Borough	0.00%	0
Bellevue Borough	12.50%	1
Ben Avon Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Bethel Park Municipality	0.00%	0
Blawnox Borough	0.00%	0
Brackenridge Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Borough	12.50%	1
Braddock Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Bradford Woods Borough	0.00%	0
Brentwood Borough	0.00%	0
Bridgeville Borough	0.00%	0
Carnegie Borough	0.00%	0
Castle Shannon Borough	0.00%	0
Chalfant Borough	0.00%	0
Cheswick Borough	0.00%	0
Churchill Borough	0.00%	0
Clairton City	0.00%	0
Collier Township	0.00%	0
Coraopolis Borough	0.00%	0
Crafton Borough	0.00%	0
Crescent Township	0.00%	0
Dormont Borough	0.00%	0
Dravosburg Borough	0.00%	0
Duquesne City	0.00%	0

Allegheny County Survey (Government & Service Organizations) FY 2020-2024

SurveyMonkey

East Deer Township	0.00%	0
East McKeesport Borough	0.00%	0
East Pittsburgh Borough	0.00%	0
Edgewood Borough	0.00%	0
Edgeworth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Township	0.00%	0
Emsworth Borough	0.00%	0
Etna Borough	0.00%	0
Fawn Township	0.00%	0
Findlay Township	0.00%	0
Forest Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Forward Township	0.00%	0
Fox Chapel Borough	0.00%	0
Franklin Park Borough	0.00%	0
Frazer Township	0.00%	0
Glassport Borough	0.00%	0
Glenfield Borough	0.00%	0
Glen Osborne Borough	0.00%	0
Green Tree Borough	0.00%	0
Hampton Township	0.00%	0
Harmar Township	0.00%	0
Harrison Township	0.00%	0
Haysville Borough	0.00%	0
Heidelberg Borough	0.00%	0
Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
Indiana Township	0.00%	0
Ingram Borough	0.00%	0
Jefferson Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Kennedy Township	0.00%	0
Kilbuck Township	0.00%	0
Leet Township	0.00%	0
Leetsdale Borough	0.00%	0
Liberty Borough	0.00%	0

Lincoln Borough	0.00%	0
McCandless, Town of	0.00%	0
McDonald Borough	0.00%	0
McKeesport City	0.00%	0
McKees Rocks Borough	0.00%	0
Marshall Township	0.00%	0
Millvale Borough	0.00%	0
Monroeville Municipality	0.00%	0
Moon Township	0.00%	0
Mount Lebanon Municipality	0.00%	0
Mount Oliver Borough	0.00%	0
Munhall Borough	0.00%	0
Neville Township	0.00%	0
North Braddock Borough	0.00%	0
North Fayette Township	0.00%	0
North Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Oakdale Borough	0.00%	0
Oakmont Borough	0.00%	0
O'Hara Township	0.00%	0
Ohio Township	0.00%	0
Penn Hills Municipality	0.00%	0
Pennsbury Village Borough	0.00%	0
Pine Township	0.00%	0
Pitcairn Borough	0.00%	0
Pittsburgh City	0.00%	0
Pleasant Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Plum Borough	0.00%	0
Port Vue Borough	0.00%	0
Rankin Borough	0.00%	0
Reserve Township	0.00%	0
Richland Township	0.00%	0
Robinson Township	0.00%	0
Ross Township	0.00%	0

Rosslyn Farms Borough	0.00%	0
Scott Township	0.00%	0
Sewickley Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Shaler Township	0.00%	0
Sharpsburg Borough	0.00%	0
South Fayette Township	0.00%	0
South Park Township	0.00%	0
South Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Springdale Borough	0.00%	0
Springdale Township	0.00%	0
Stowe Township	0.00%	0
Swissvale Borough	0.00%	0
Tarentum Borough	0.00%	0
Thornburg Borough	0.00%	0
Turtle Creek Borough	0.00%	0
Upper St. Clair Township	0.00%	0
Verona Borough	0.00%	0
Versailles Borough	0.00%	0
Wall Borough	0.00%	0
West Deer Township	0.00%	0
West Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
West Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
West Mifflin Borough	0.00%	0
West View Borough	0.00%	0
Whitaker Borough	0.00%	0
Whitehall Borough	0.00%	0
White Oak Borough	0.00%	0
Wilkins Township	0.00%	0
Wilkesburg Borough	0.00%	0
Wilmerding Borough	0.00%	0
TOTAL		8

Q4 If you checked "Other" on Question number 1, please indicate the primary municipality that you represent or serve. If you represent or serve more than one municipality, please specify the additional municipalities in the box below.

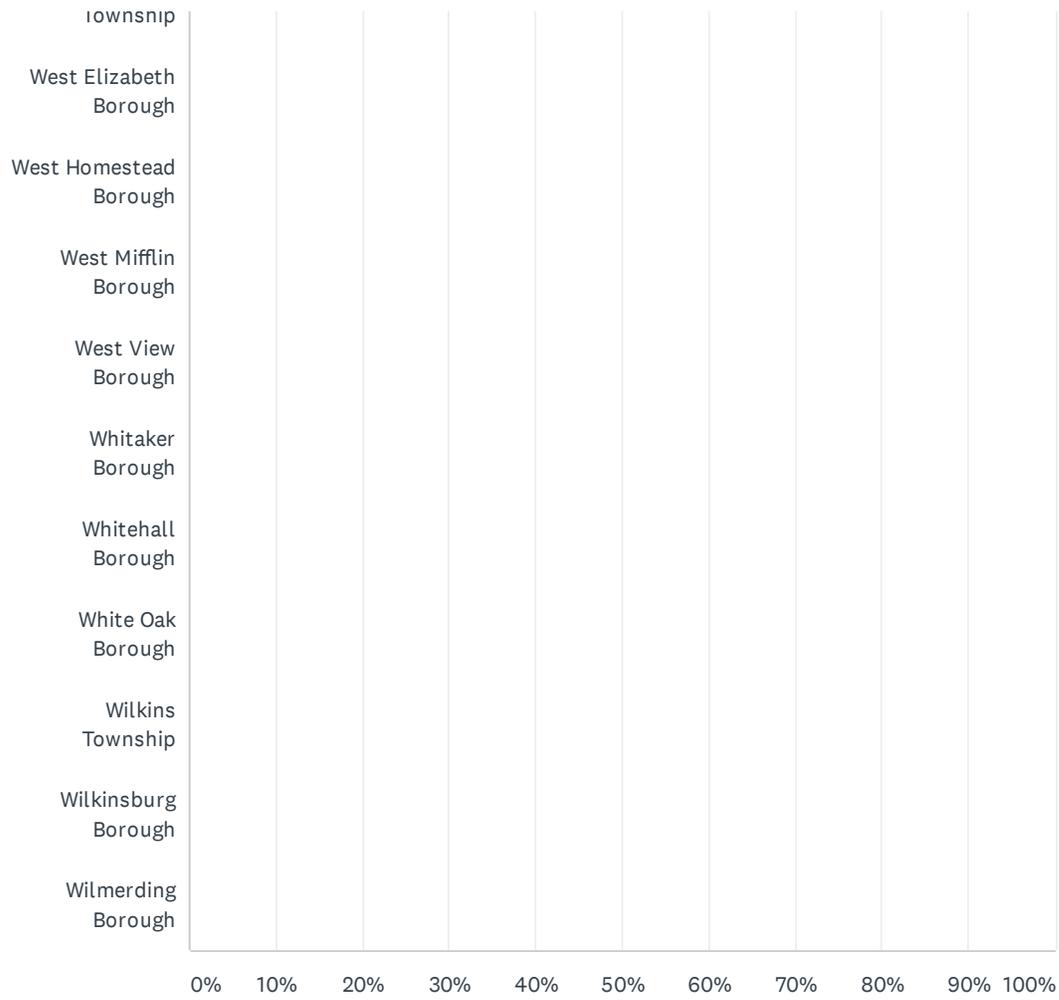
Answered: 1 Skipped: 21



Borough										
Elizabeth Township										
Emsworth Borough										
Etna Borough										
Fawn Township										
Findlay Township										
Forest Hills Borough										
Forward Township										
Fox Chapel Borough										
Franklin Park Borough										
Frazer Township										
Glassport Borough										
Glenfield Borough										
Glen Osborne Borough										
Green Tree Borough										
Hampton Township										
Harmar Township										
Harrison Township										
Haysville Borough										
Heidelberg Borough										
Homestead Borough										
Indiana										

..... Township										
Ingram Borough										
Jefferson Hills Borough										
Kennedy Township										
Kilbuck Township										
Leet Township										
Leetsdale Borough										
Liberty Borough										
Lincoln Borough										
McCandless, Town of										
McDonald Borough										
McKeesport City										
McKees Rocks Borough										
Marshall Township										
Millvale Borough										
Monroeville Municipality										
Moon Township										
Mount Lebanon Municipality										
Mount Oliver Borough										
Munhall Borough										
Neville Township										

- North Braddock Borough
- North Fayette Township
- North Versailles...
- Oakdale Borough
- Oakmont Borough
- O'Hara Township
- Ohio Township
- Penn Hills Municipality
- Pennsbury Village Borough
- Pine Township
- Pitcairn Borough
- Pittsburgh City
- Pleasant Hills Borough
- Plum Borough
- Port Vue Borough
- Rankin Borough
- Reserve Township
- Richland Township
- Robinson Township
- Ross Township
- Rossllyn Farms Borough



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Allegheny County	100.00%	1
Allegheny County and Other Counties/Areas	0.00%	0
Aleppo Township	0.00%	0
Aspinwall Borough	0.00%	0
Avalon Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Township	0.00%	0
Bell Acres Borough	0.00%	0
Bellevue Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Bethel Park Municipality	0.00%	0
Blawnox Borough	0.00%	0
Brackenridge Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Bradford Woods Borough	0.00%	0
Brentwood Borough	0.00%	0
Bridgeville Borough	0.00%	0
Carnegie Borough	0.00%	0
Castle Shannon Borough	0.00%	0
Chalfant Borough	0.00%	0
Cheswick Borough	0.00%	0
Churchill Borough	0.00%	0
Clairton City	0.00%	0
Collier Township	0.00%	0
Coraopolis Borough	0.00%	0
Crafton Borough	0.00%	0
Crescent Township	0.00%	0
Dormont Borough	0.00%	0
Dravosburg Borough	0.00%	0
Duquesne City	0.00%	0

Allegheny County Survey (Government & Service Organizations) FY 2020-2024

SurveyMonkey

East Deer Township	0.00%	0
East McKeesport Borough	0.00%	0
East Pittsburgh Borough	0.00%	0
Edgewood Borough	0.00%	0
Edgeworth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Township	0.00%	0
Emsworth Borough	0.00%	0
Etna Borough	0.00%	0
Fawn Township	0.00%	0
Findlay Township	0.00%	0
Forest Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Forward Township	0.00%	0
Fox Chapel Borough	0.00%	0
Franklin Park Borough	0.00%	0
Frazer Township	0.00%	0
Glassport Borough	0.00%	0
Glenfield Borough	0.00%	0
Glen Osborne Borough	0.00%	0
Green Tree Borough	0.00%	0
Hampton Township	0.00%	0
Harmar Township	0.00%	0
Harrison Township	0.00%	0
Haysville Borough	0.00%	0
Heidelberg Borough	0.00%	0
Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
Indiana Township	0.00%	0
Ingram Borough	0.00%	0
Jefferson Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Kennedy Township	0.00%	0
Kilbuck Township	0.00%	0
Leet Township	0.00%	0
Leetsdale Borough	0.00%	0

Allegheny County Survey (Government & Service Organizations) FY 2020-2024

SurveyMonkey

Liberty Borough	0.00%	0
Lincoln Borough	0.00%	0
McCandless, Town of	0.00%	0
McDonald Borough	0.00%	0
McKeesport City	0.00%	0
McKees Rocks Borough	0.00%	0
Marshall Township	0.00%	0
Millvale Borough	0.00%	0
Monroeville Municipality	0.00%	0
Moon Township	0.00%	0
Mount Lebanon Municipality	0.00%	0
Mount Oliver Borough	0.00%	0
Munhall Borough	0.00%	0
Neville Township	0.00%	0
North Braddock Borough	0.00%	0
North Fayette Township	0.00%	0
North Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Oakdale Borough	0.00%	0
Oakmont Borough	0.00%	0
O'Hara Township	0.00%	0
Ohio Township	0.00%	0
Penn Hills Municipality	0.00%	0
Pennsbury Village Borough	0.00%	0
Pine Township	0.00%	0
Pitcairn Borough	0.00%	0
Pittsburgh City	0.00%	0
Pleasant Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Plum Borough	0.00%	0
Port Vue Borough	0.00%	0
Rankin Borough	0.00%	0
Reserve Township	0.00%	0
Richland Township	0.00%	0
Robinson Township	0.00%	0
Ross Township	0.00%	0

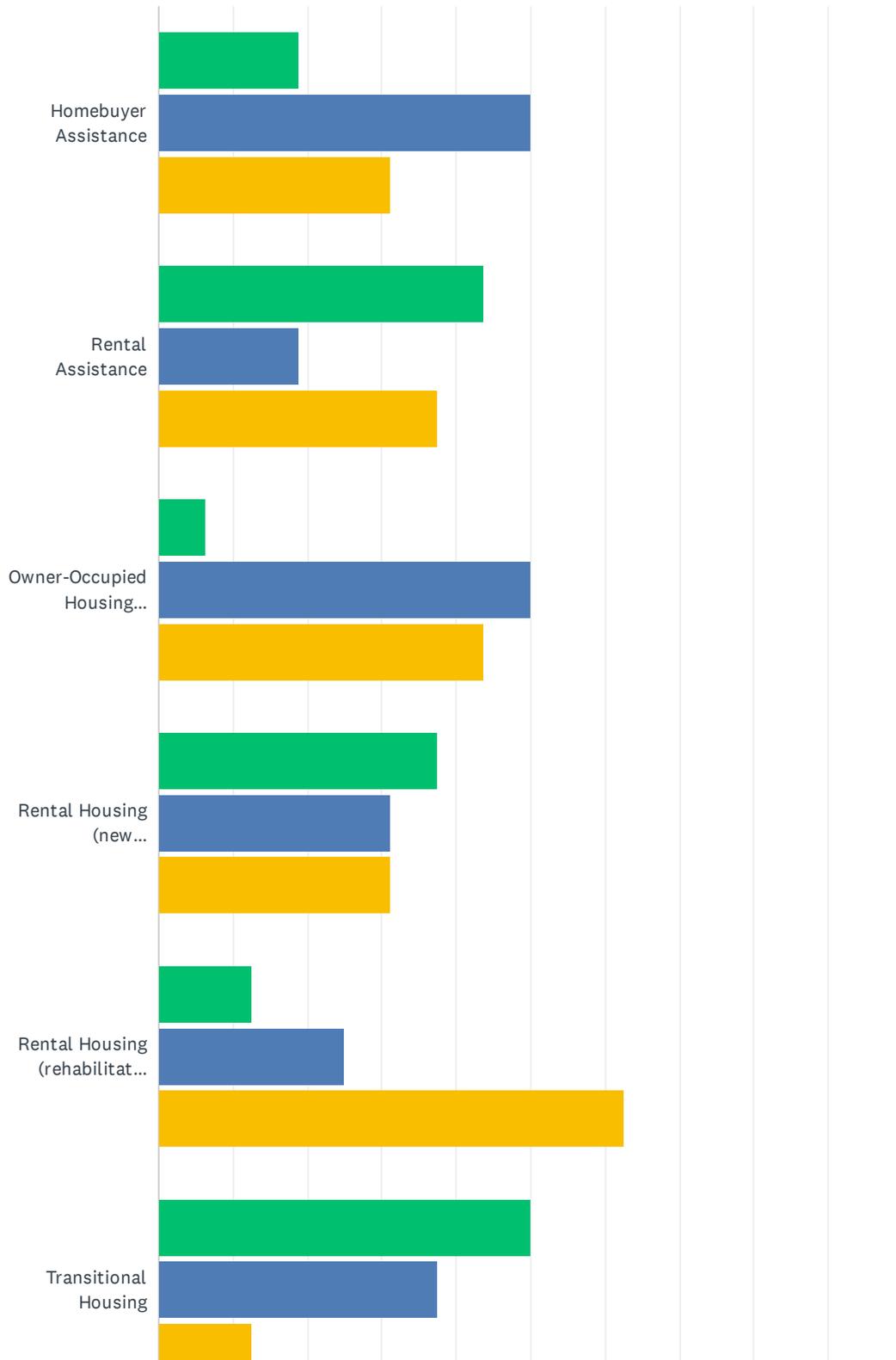
Allegheny County Survey (Government & Service Organizations) FY 2020-2024

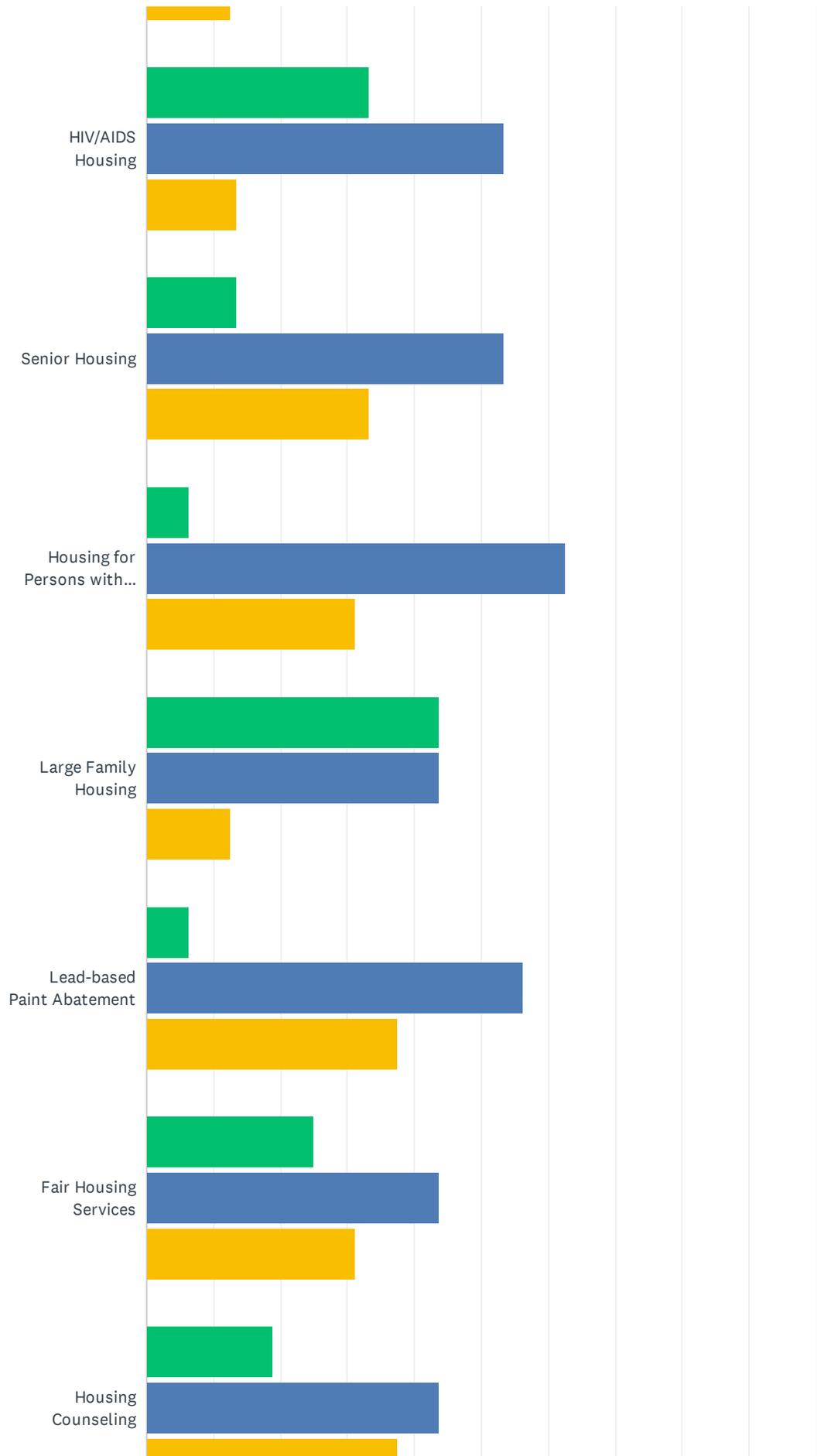
SurveyMonkey

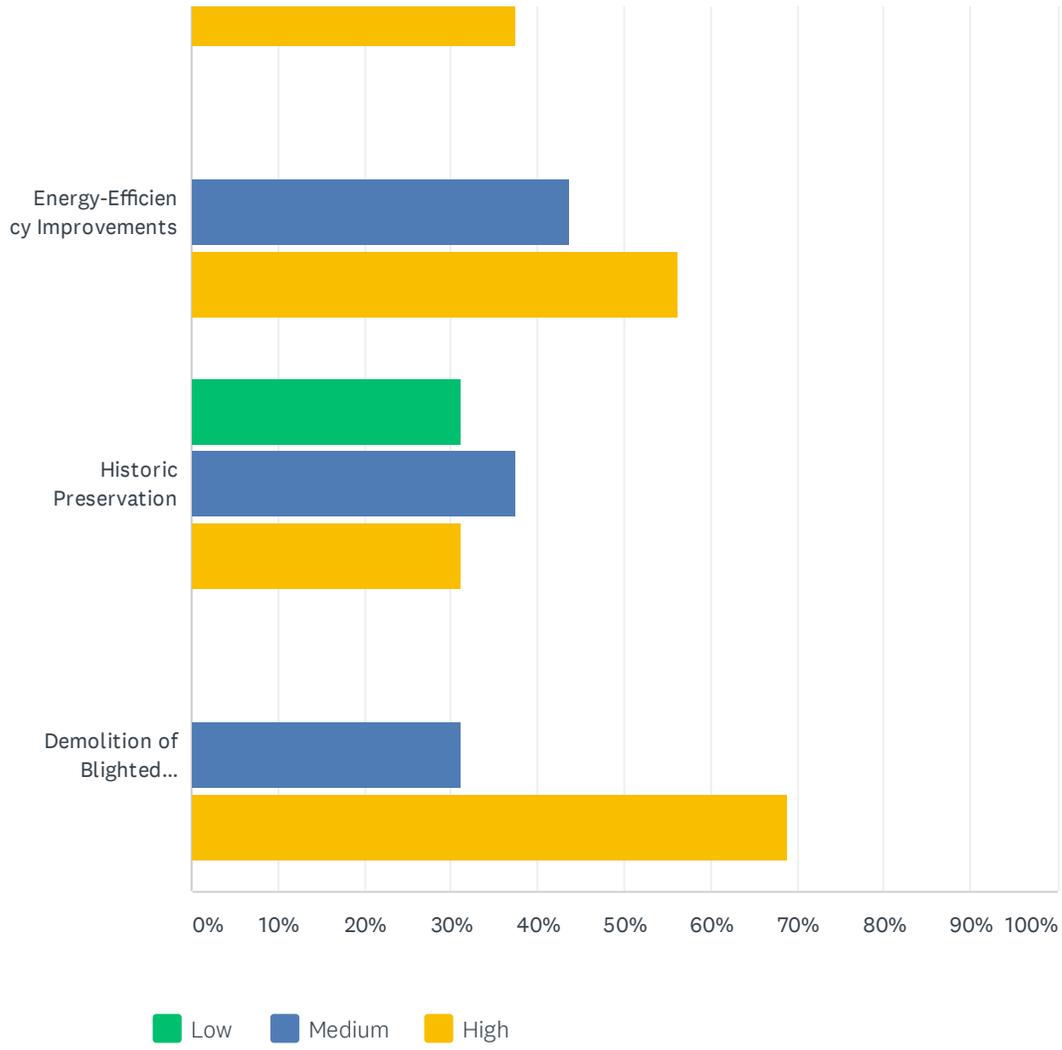
Rosslyn Farms Borough	0.00%	0
Scott Township	0.00%	0
Sewickley Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Shaler Township	0.00%	0
Sharpsburg Borough	0.00%	0
South Fayette Township	0.00%	0
South Park Township	0.00%	0
South Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Springdale Borough	0.00%	0
Springdale Township	0.00%	0
Stowe Township	0.00%	0
Swissvale Borough	0.00%	0
Tarentum Borough	0.00%	0
Thornburg Borough	0.00%	0
Turtle Creek Borough	0.00%	0
Upper St. Clair Township	0.00%	0
Verona Borough	0.00%	0
Versailles Borough	0.00%	0
Wall Borough	0.00%	0
West Deer Township	0.00%	0
West Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
West Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
West Mifflin Borough	0.00%	0
West View Borough	0.00%	0
Whitaker Borough	0.00%	0
Whitehall Borough	0.00%	0
White Oak Borough	0.00%	0
Wilkins Township	0.00%	0
Wilkesburg Borough	0.00%	0
Wilmerding Borough	0.00%	0
TOTAL		1

Q5 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following housing services and facilities activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6



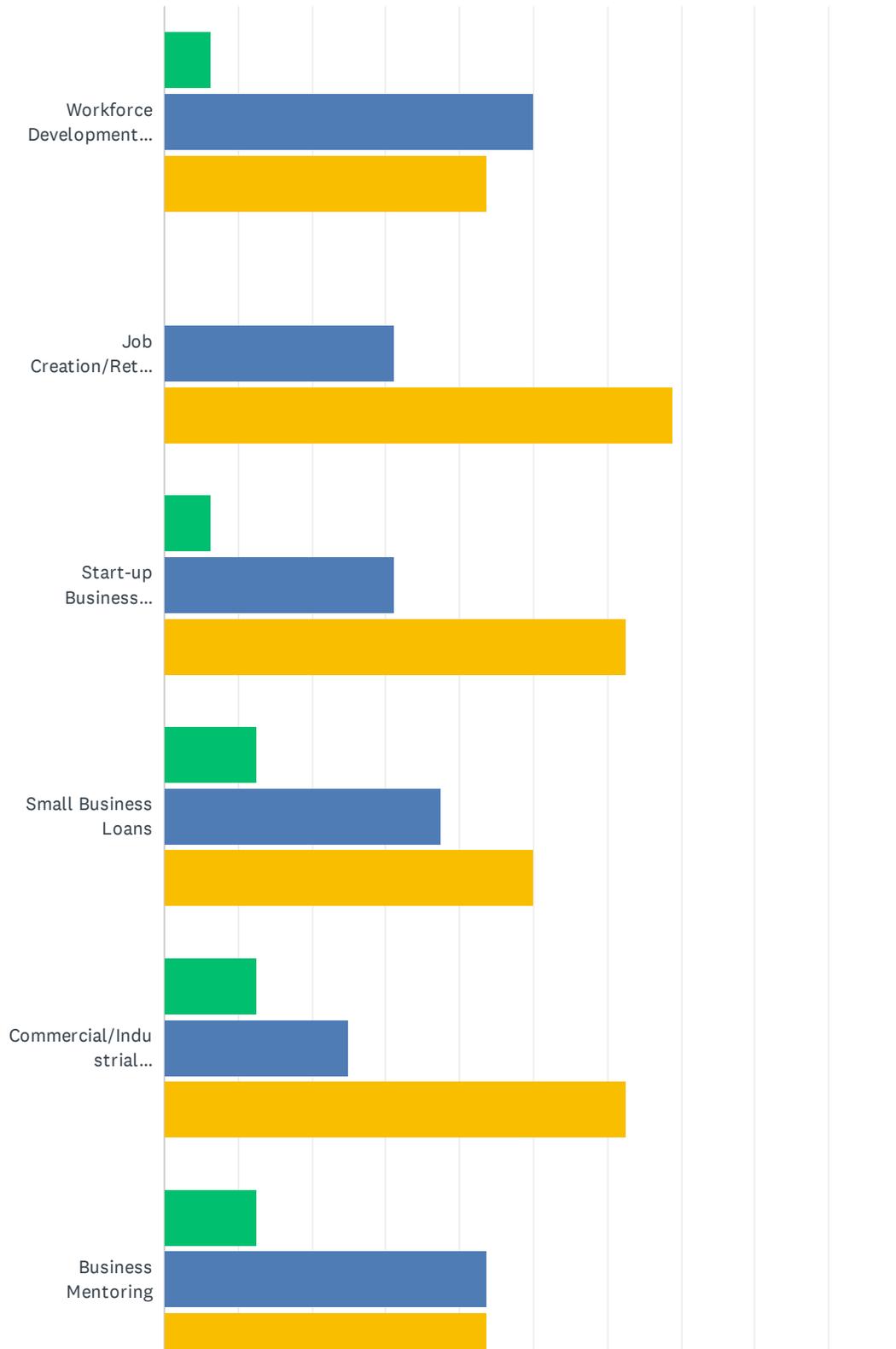


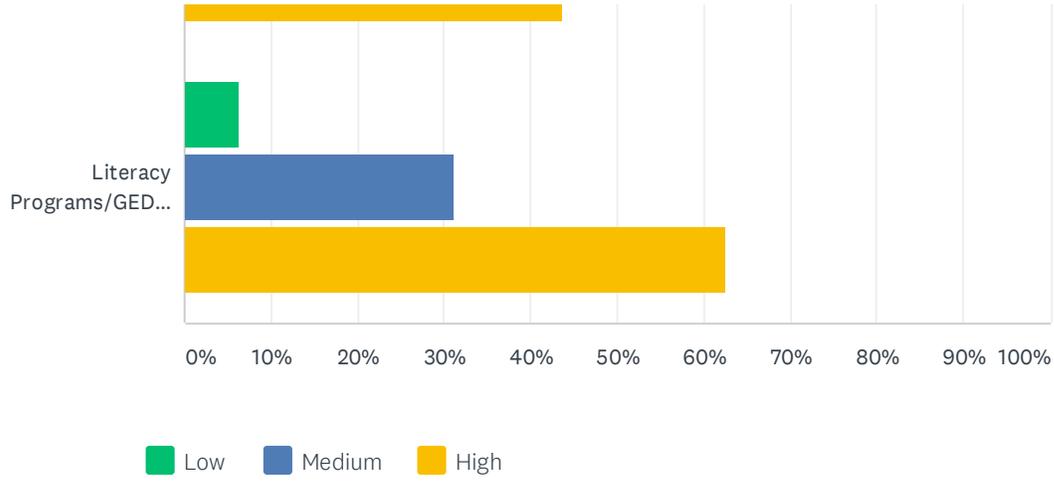


	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Homebuyer Assistance	18.75% 3	50.00% 8	31.25% 5	16
Rental Assistance	43.75% 7	18.75% 3	37.50% 6	16
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	6.25% 1	50.00% 8	43.75% 7	16
Rental Housing (new construction)	37.50% 6	31.25% 5	31.25% 5	16
Rental Housing (rehabilitation)	12.50% 2	25.00% 4	62.50% 10	16
Transitional Housing	50.00% 8	37.50% 6	12.50% 2	16
HIV/AIDS Housing	33.33% 5	53.33% 8	13.33% 2	15
Senior Housing	13.33% 2	53.33% 8	33.33% 5	15
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	6.25% 1	62.50% 10	31.25% 5	16
Large Family Housing	43.75% 7	43.75% 7	12.50% 2	16
Lead-based Paint Abatement	6.25% 1	56.25% 9	37.50% 6	16
Fair Housing Services	25.00% 4	43.75% 7	31.25% 5	16
Housing Counseling	18.75% 3	43.75% 7	37.50% 6	16
Energy-Efficiency Improvements	0.00% 0	43.75% 7	56.25% 9	16
Historic Preservation	31.25% 5	37.50% 6	31.25% 5	16
Demolition of Blighted Structures	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	68.75% 11	16

Q6 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following economic development activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6

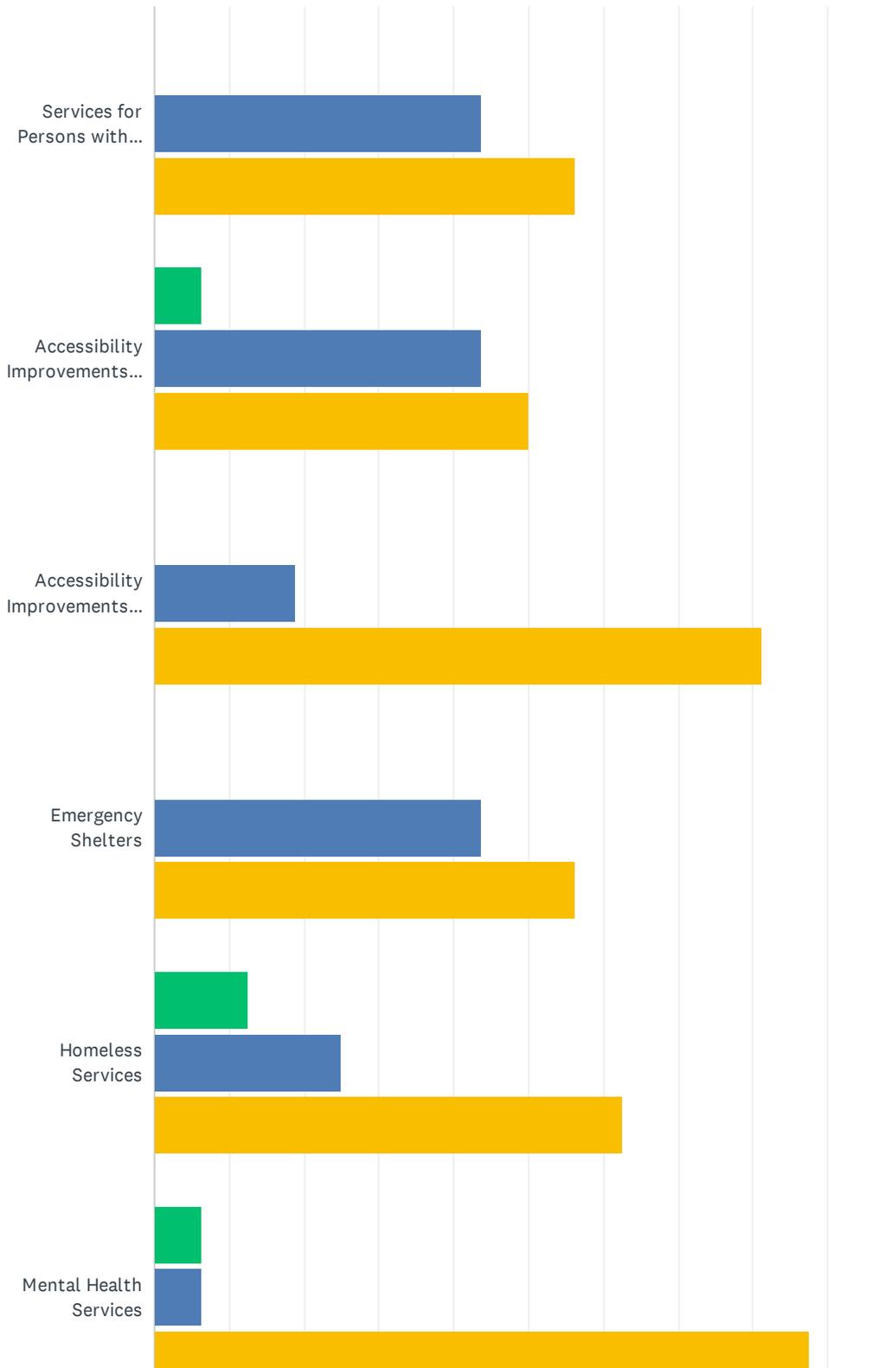


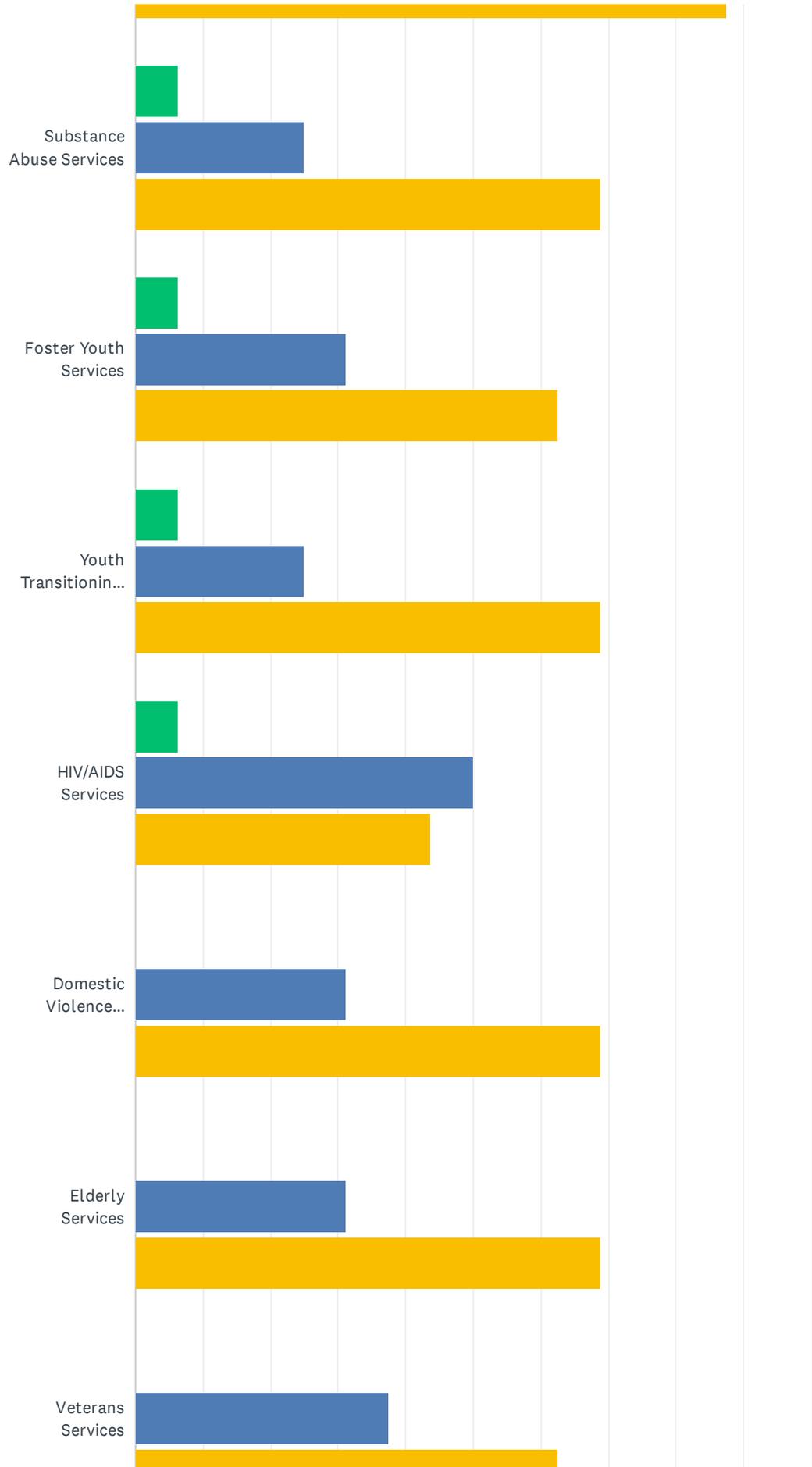


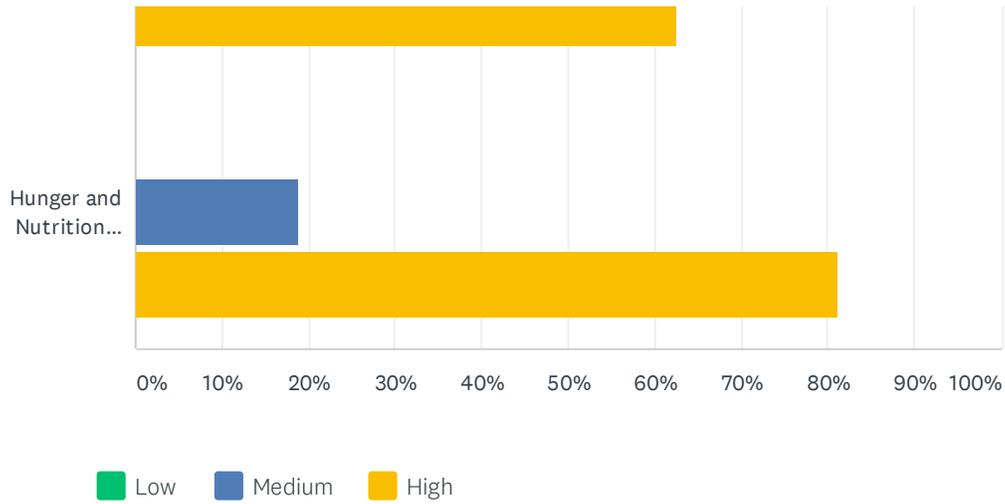
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Workforce Development Programs	6.25% 1	50.00% 8	43.75% 7	16
Job Creation/Retention	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	68.75% 11	16
Start-up Business Assistance	6.25% 1	31.25% 5	62.50% 10	16
Small Business Loans	12.50% 2	37.50% 6	50.00% 8	16
Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	12.50% 2	25.00% 4	62.50% 10	16
Business Mentoring	12.50% 2	43.75% 7	43.75% 7	16
Literacy Programs/GED Preparedness	6.25% 1	31.25% 5	62.50% 10	16

Q7 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following special needs and service activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6



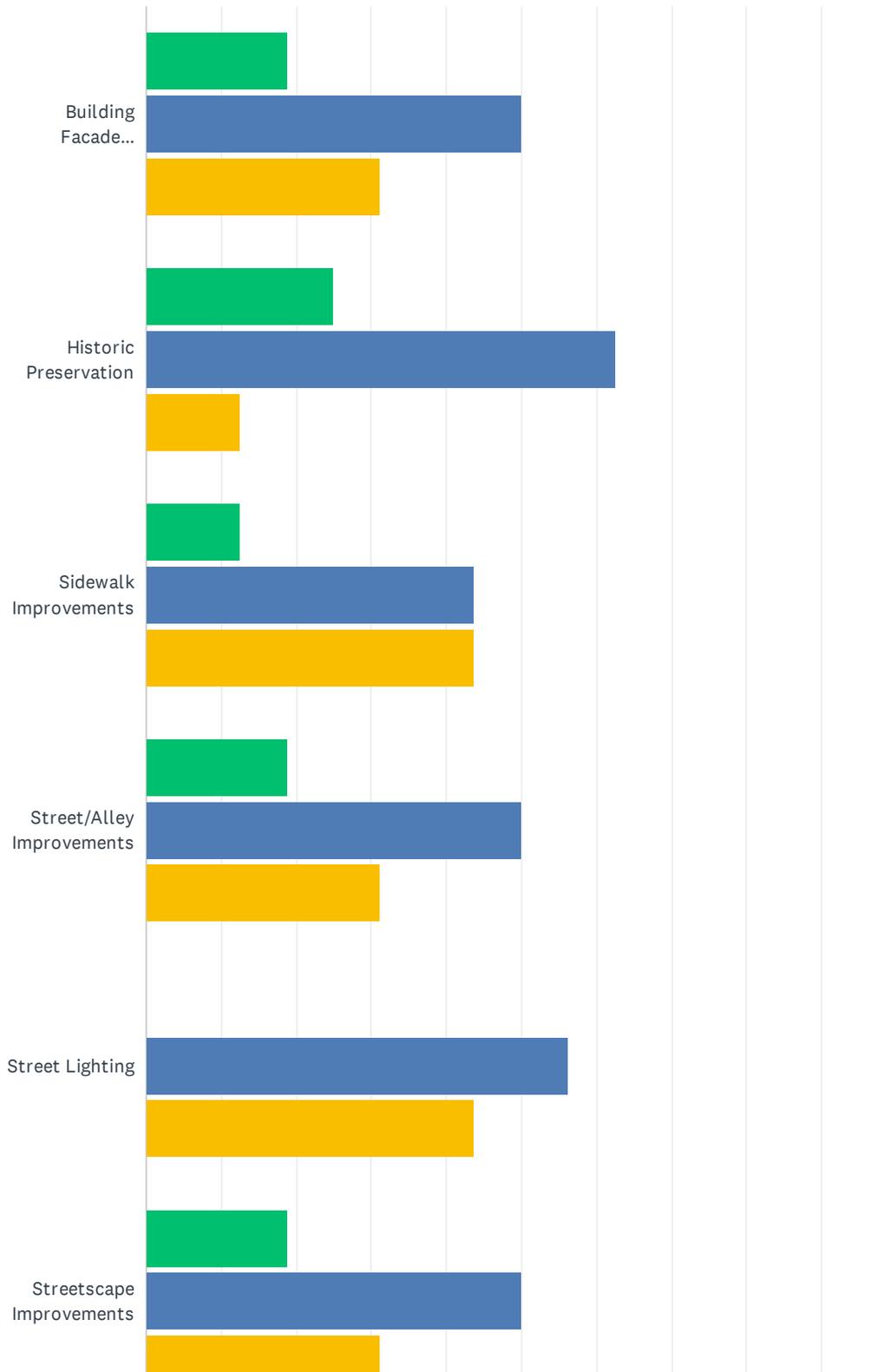


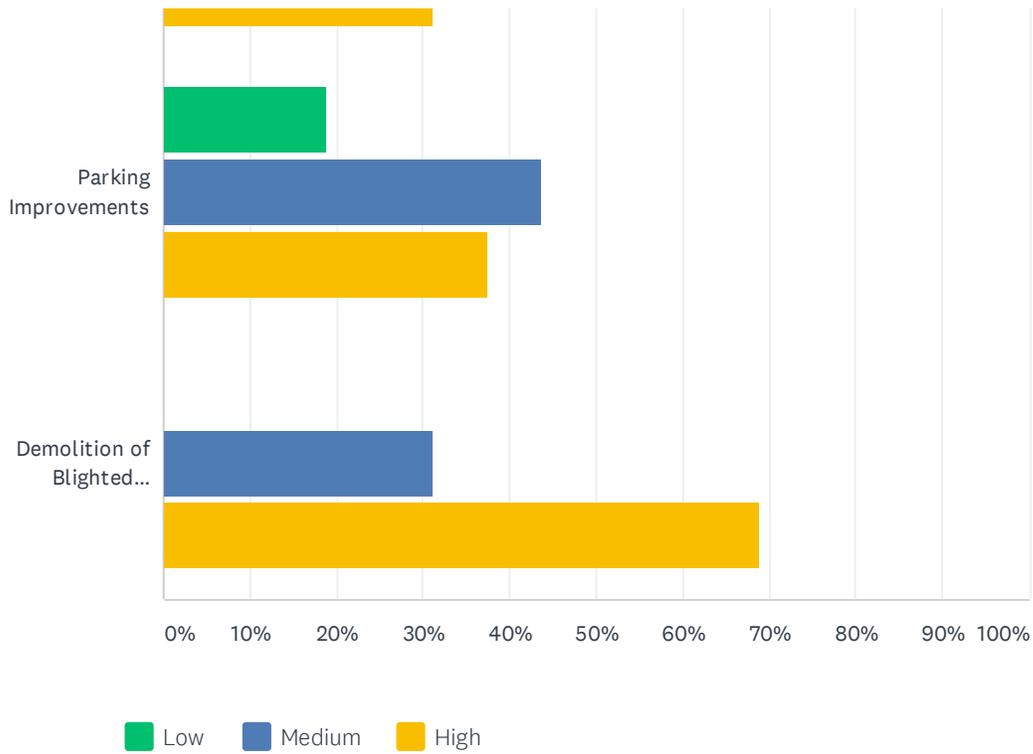


	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Services for Persons with Disabilities	0.00% 0	43.75% 7	56.25% 9	16
Accessibility Improvements (residential)	6.25% 1	43.75% 7	50.00% 8	16
Accessibility Improvements (public facilities)	0.00% 0	18.75% 3	81.25% 13	16
Emergency Shelters	0.00% 0	43.75% 7	56.25% 9	16
Homeless Services	12.50% 2	25.00% 4	62.50% 10	16
Mental Health Services	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	87.50% 14	16
Substance Abuse Services	6.25% 1	25.00% 4	68.75% 11	16
Foster Youth Services	6.25% 1	31.25% 5	62.50% 10	16
Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care	6.25% 1	25.00% 4	68.75% 11	16
HIV/AIDS Services	6.25% 1	50.00% 8	43.75% 7	16
Domestic Violence Services	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	68.75% 11	16
Elderly Services	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	68.75% 11	16
Veterans Services	0.00% 0	37.50% 6	62.50% 10	16
Hunger and Nutrition Services	0.00% 0	18.75% 3	81.25% 13	16

Q8 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following neighborhood commercial district revitalization activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6

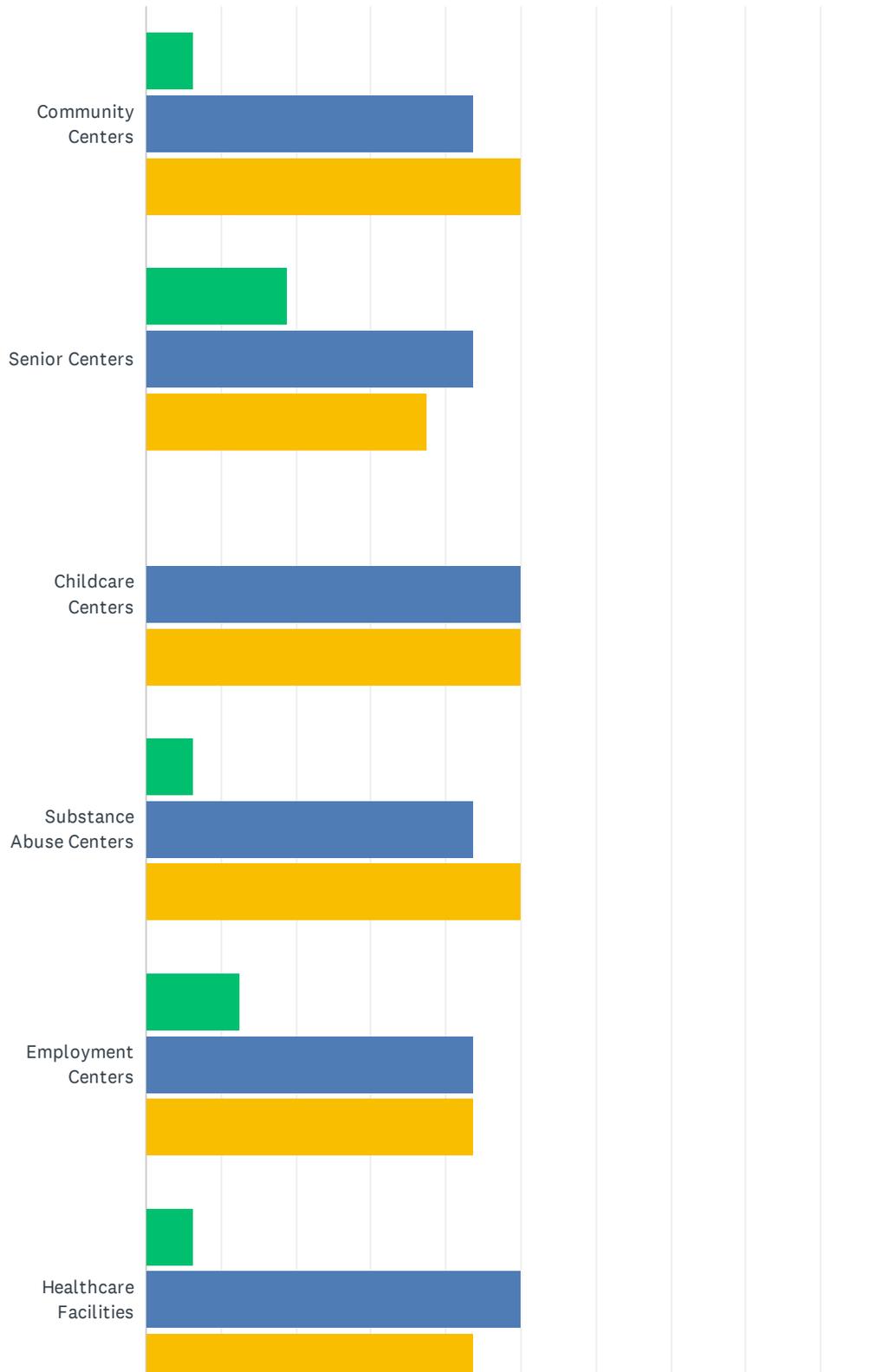


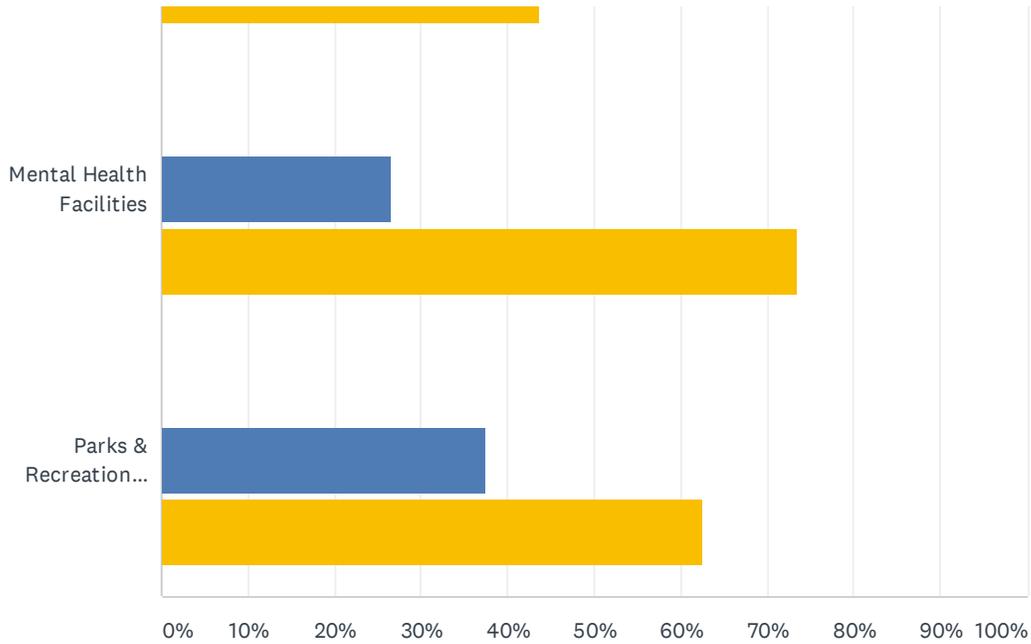


	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Building Facade (Exterior) Improvements	18.75% 3	50.00% 8	31.25% 5	16
Historic Preservation	25.00% 4	62.50% 10	12.50% 2	16
Sidewalk Improvements	12.50% 2	43.75% 7	43.75% 7	16
Street/Alley Improvements	18.75% 3	50.00% 8	31.25% 5	16
Street Lighting	0.00% 0	56.25% 9	43.75% 7	16
Streetscape Improvements	18.75% 3	50.00% 8	31.25% 5	16
Parking Improvements	18.75% 3	43.75% 7	37.50% 6	16
Demolition of Blighted Structures	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	68.75% 11	16

Q9 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following community facilities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6



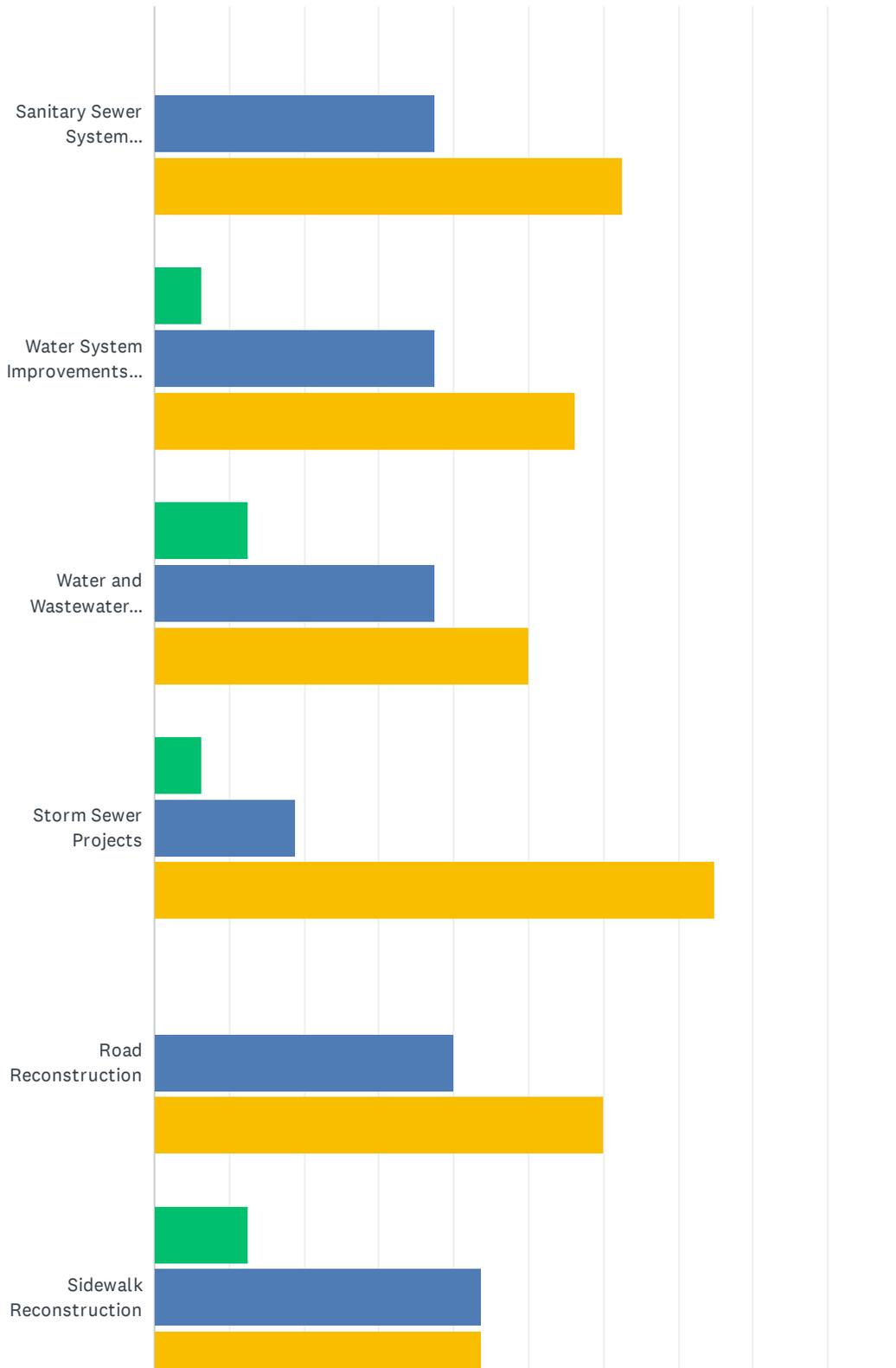


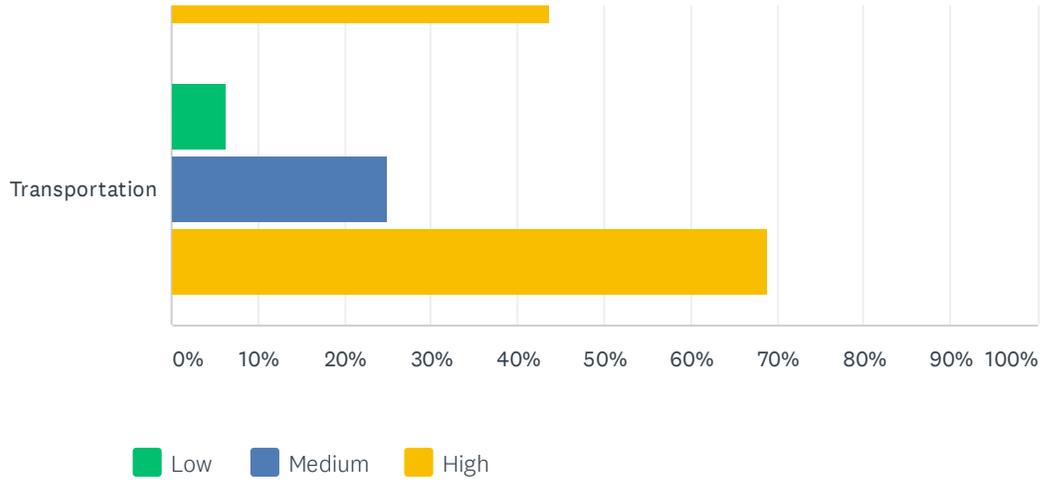
■ Low
 ■ Medium
 ■ High

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Community Centers	6.25% 1	43.75% 7	50.00% 8	16
Senior Centers	18.75% 3	43.75% 7	37.50% 6	16
Childcare Centers	0.00% 0	50.00% 8	50.00% 8	16
Substance Abuse Centers	6.25% 1	43.75% 7	50.00% 8	16
Employment Centers	12.50% 2	43.75% 7	43.75% 7	16
Healthcare Facilities	6.25% 1	50.00% 8	43.75% 7	16
Mental Health Facilities	0.00% 0	26.67% 4	73.33% 11	15
Parks & Recreation Facilities	0.00% 0	37.50% 6	62.50% 10	16

Q10 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to the following water, sewer, and public infrastructure projects during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 6





	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Sanitary Sewer System Improvements/Extensions	0.00% 0	37.50% 6	62.50% 10	16
Water System Improvements/Extensions	6.25% 1	37.50% 6	56.25% 9	16
Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	12.50% 2	37.50% 6	50.00% 8	16
Storm Sewer Projects	6.25% 1	18.75% 3	75.00% 12	16
Road Reconstruction	0.00% 0	40.00% 6	60.00% 9	15
Sidewalk Reconstruction	12.50% 2	43.75% 7	43.75% 7	16
Transportation	6.25% 1	25.00% 4	68.75% 11	16

Q11 Please provide any additional comments or feedback related to housing, economic development and community development needs in your municipality or field of operation.

Answered: 2 Skipped: 20

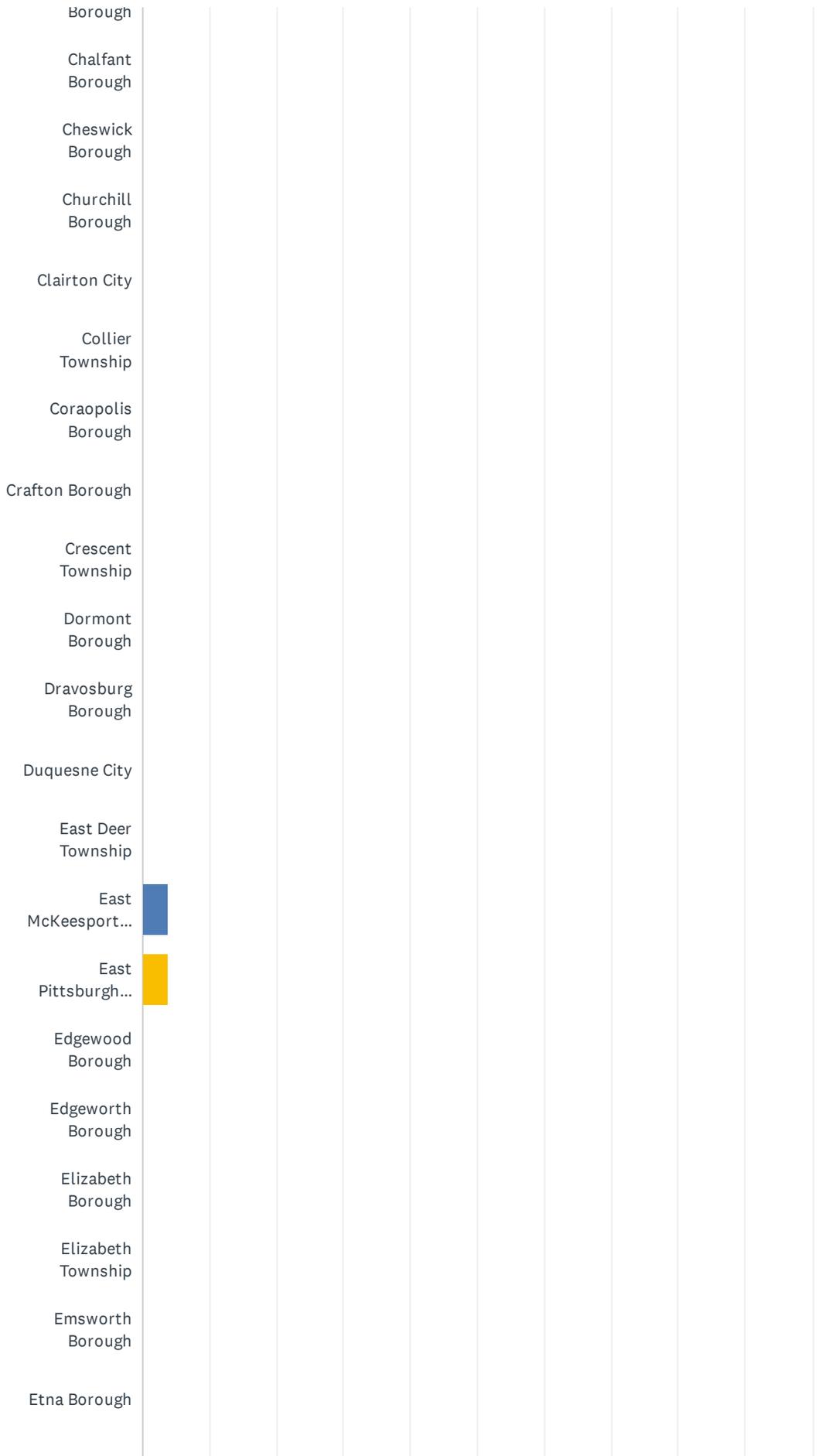
Q12 Do you have any recommendations to improve the delivery of HUD-funded activities in your municipality?

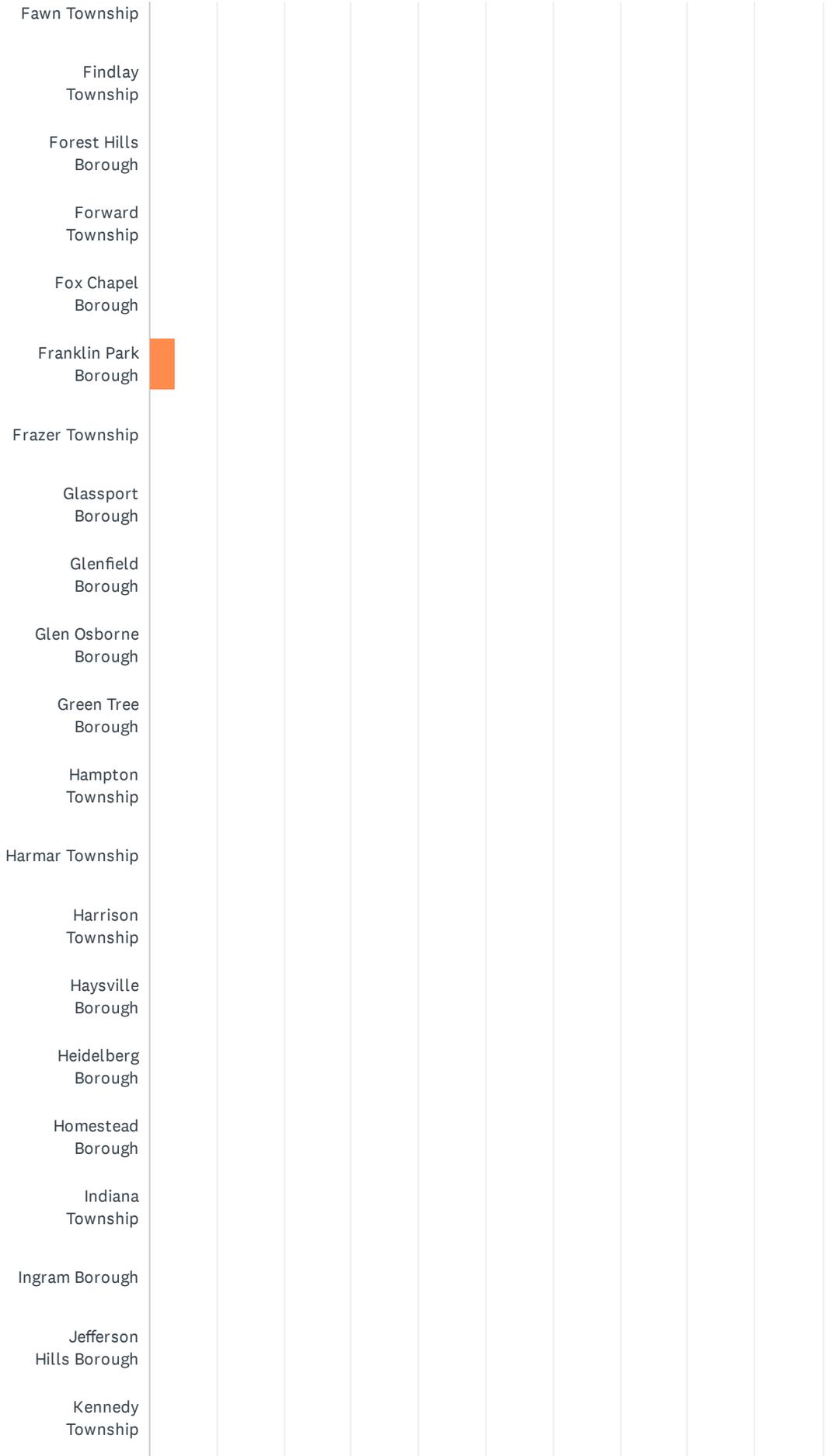
Answered: 2 Skipped: 20

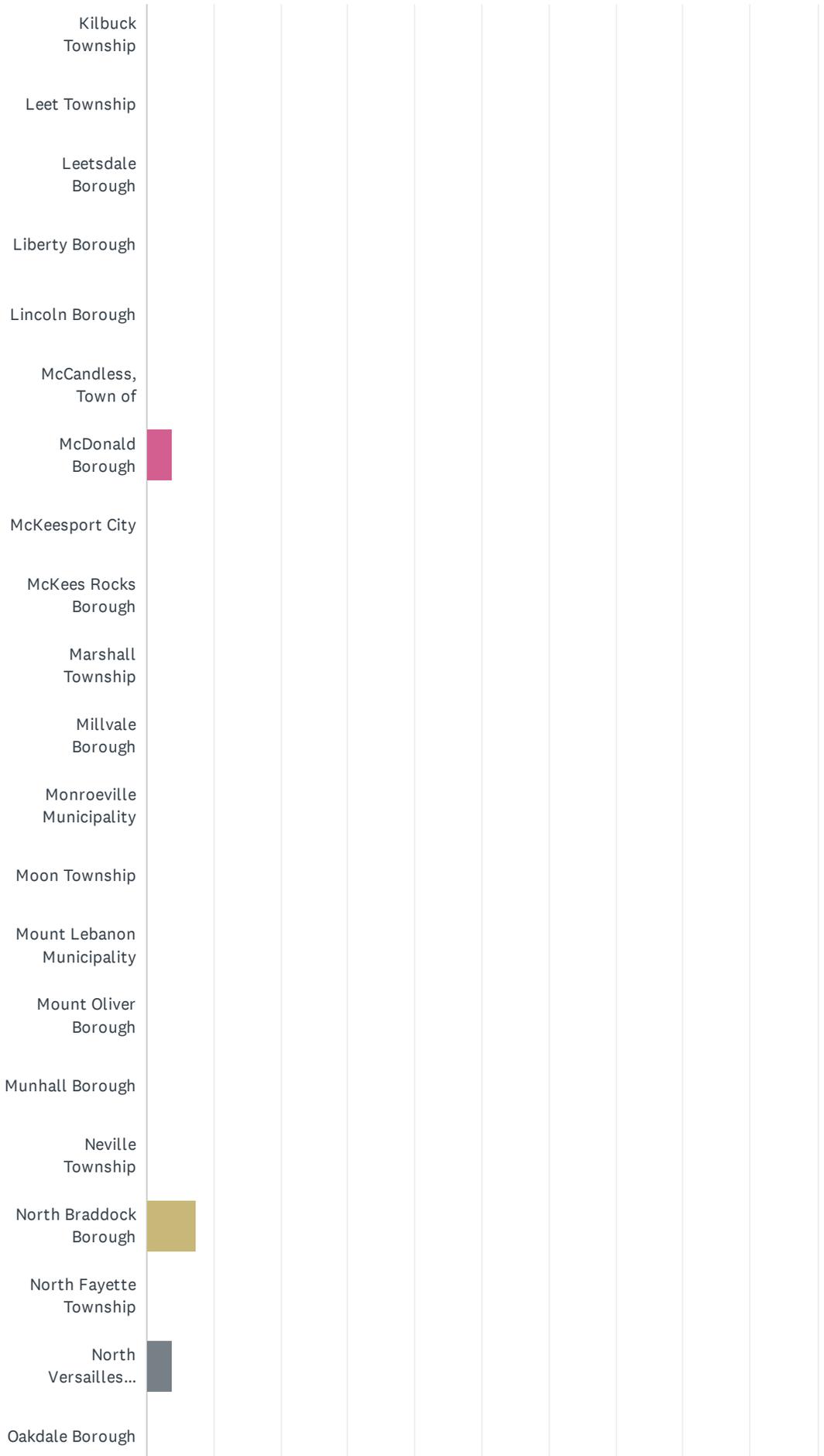
Q1 In which municipality do you live? (select only one response)

Answered: 27 Skipped: 0



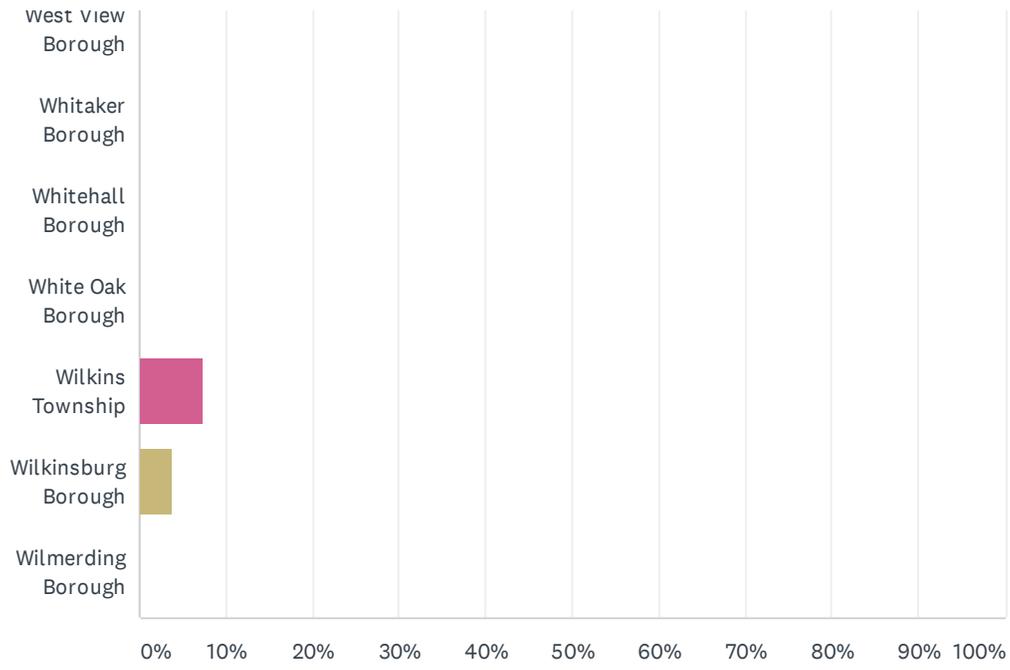












ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Aleppo Township	0.00%	0
Aspinwall Borough	0.00%	0
Avalon Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Borough	0.00%	0
Baldwin Township	0.00%	0
Bell Acres Borough	0.00%	0
Bellevue Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Borough	0.00%	0
Ben Avon Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Bethel Park Municipality	0.00%	0
Blawnox Borough	0.00%	0
Brackenridge Borough	0.00%	0
Braddock Borough	11.11%	3
Braddock Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Bradford Woods Borough	0.00%	0
Brentwood Borough	0.00%	0
Bridgeville Borough	0.00%	0
Carnegie Borough	3.70%	1
Castle Shannon Borough	0.00%	0
Chalfant Borough	0.00%	0
Cheswick Borough	0.00%	0
Churchill Borough	0.00%	0
Clairton City	0.00%	0
Collier Township	0.00%	0
Coraopolis Borough	0.00%	0
Crafton Borough	0.00%	0
Crescent Township	0.00%	0
Dormont Borough	0.00%	0
Dravosburg Borough	0.00%	0
Duquesne City	0.00%	0
East Deer Township	0.00%	0
East McKeesport Borough	3.70%	1

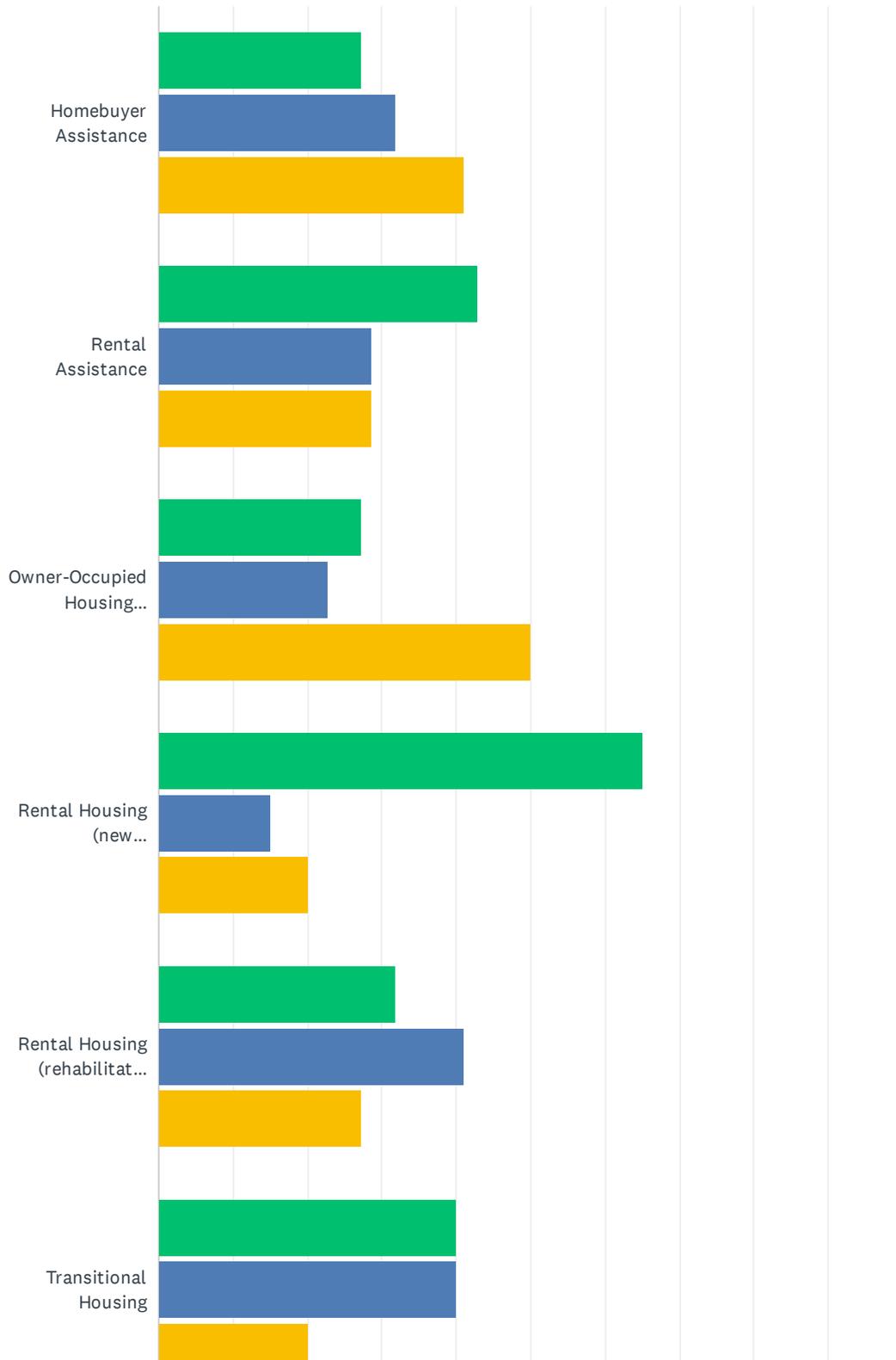
East Pittsburgh Borough	3.70%	1
Edgewood Borough	0.00%	0
Edgeworth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
Elizabeth Township	0.00%	0
Emsworth Borough	0.00%	0
Etna Borough	0.00%	0
Fawn Township	0.00%	0
Findlay Township	0.00%	0
Forest Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Forward Township	0.00%	0
Fox Chapel Borough	0.00%	0
Franklin Park Borough	3.70%	1
Frazer Township	0.00%	0
Glassport Borough	0.00%	0
Glenfield Borough	0.00%	0
Glen Osborne Borough	0.00%	0
Green Tree Borough	0.00%	0
Hampton Township	0.00%	0
Harmar Township	0.00%	0
Harrison Township	0.00%	0
Haysville Borough	0.00%	0
Heidelberg Borough	0.00%	0
Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
Indiana Township	0.00%	0
Ingram Borough	0.00%	0
Jefferson Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Kennedy Township	0.00%	0
Kilbuck Township	0.00%	0
Leet Township	0.00%	0
Leetsdale Borough	0.00%	0
Liberty Borough	0.00%	0
Lincoln Borough	0.00%	0
McCandless, Town of	0.00%	0

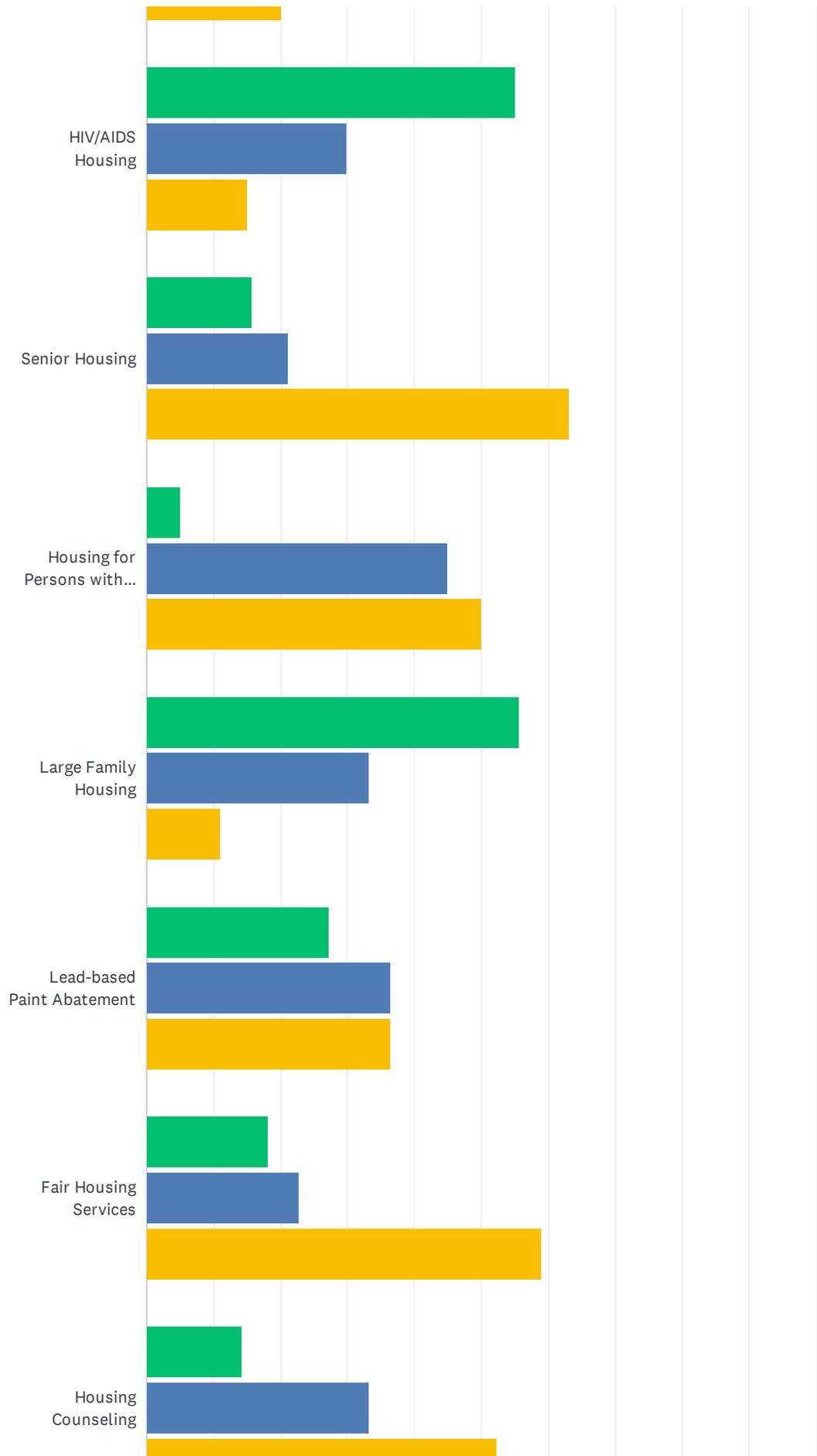
McDonald Borough	3.70%	1
McKeesport City	0.00%	0
McKees Rocks Borough	0.00%	0
Marshall Township	0.00%	0
Millvale Borough	0.00%	0
Monroeville Municipality	0.00%	0
Moon Township	0.00%	0
Mount Lebanon Municipality	0.00%	0
Mount Oliver Borough	0.00%	0
Munhall Borough	0.00%	0
Neville Township	0.00%	0
North Braddock Borough	7.41%	2
North Fayette Township	0.00%	0
North Versailles Township	3.70%	1
Oakdale Borough	0.00%	0
Oakmont Borough	0.00%	0
O'Hara Township	0.00%	0
Ohio Township	0.00%	0
Penn Hills Municipality	7.41%	2
Pennsbury Village Borough	0.00%	0
Pine Township	0.00%	0
Pitcairn Borough	0.00%	0
Pittsburgh City	11.11%	3
Pleasant Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Plum Borough	0.00%	0
Port Vue Borough	0.00%	0
Rankin Borough	0.00%	0
Reserve Township	0.00%	0
Richland Township	0.00%	0
Robinson Township	0.00%	0
Ross Township	3.70%	1
Rossllyn Farms Borough	0.00%	0
Scott Township	0.00%	0

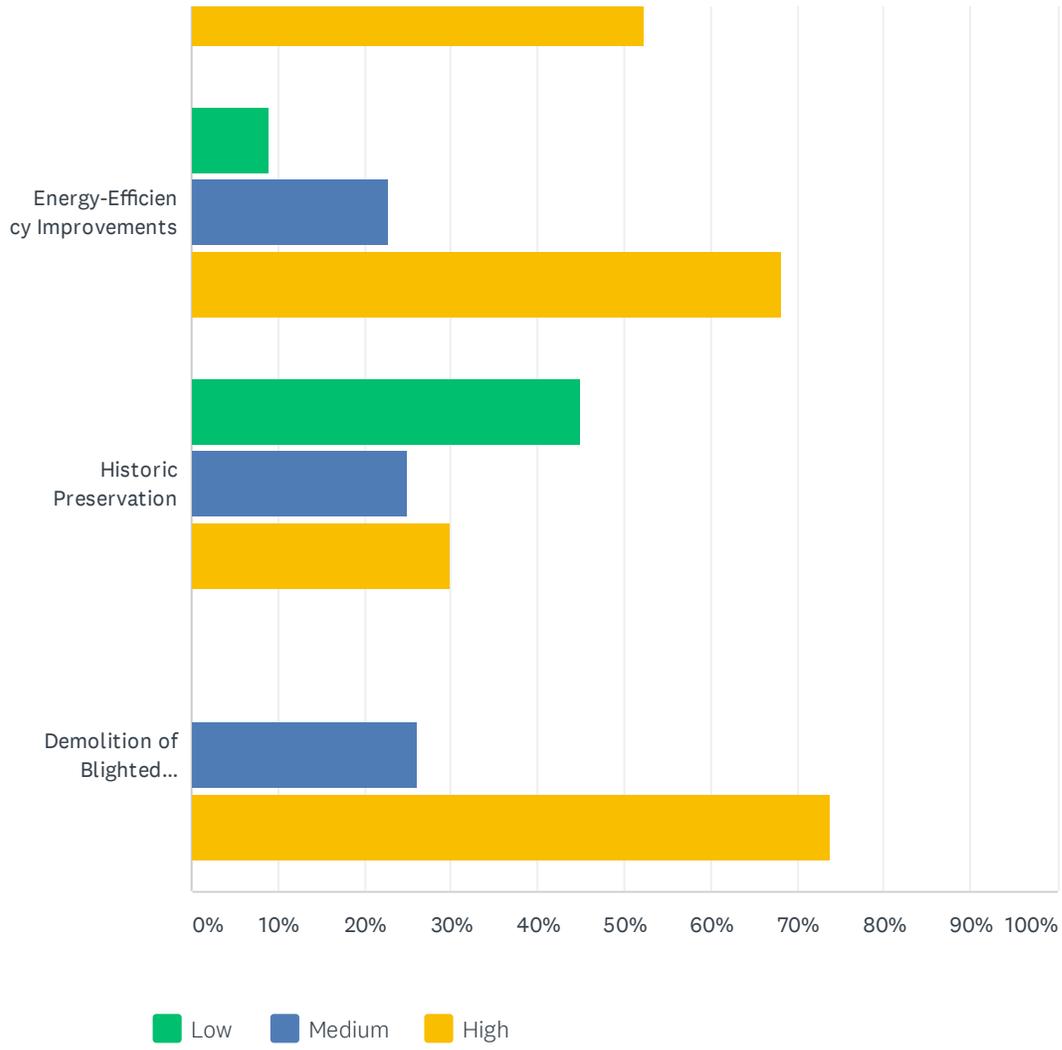
Sewickley Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Heights Borough	0.00%	0
Sewickley Hills Borough	0.00%	0
Shaler Township	7.41%	2
Sharpsburg Borough	0.00%	0
South Fayette Township	0.00%	0
South Park Township	0.00%	0
South Versailles Township	0.00%	0
Springdale Borough	0.00%	0
Springdale Township	0.00%	0
Stowe Township	0.00%	0
Swissvale Borough	18.52%	5
Tarentum Borough	0.00%	0
Thornburg Borough	0.00%	0
Turtle Creek Borough	0.00%	0
Upper St. Clair Township	0.00%	0
Verona Borough	0.00%	0
Versailles Borough	0.00%	0
Wall Borough	0.00%	0
West Deer Township	0.00%	0
West Elizabeth Borough	0.00%	0
West Homestead Borough	0.00%	0
West Mifflin Borough	0.00%	0
West View Borough	0.00%	0
Whitaker Borough	0.00%	0
Whitehall Borough	0.00%	0
White Oak Borough	0.00%	0
Wilkins Township	7.41%	2
Wilkesburg Borough	3.70%	1
Wilmerding Borough	0.00%	0
TOTAL		27

Q2 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following housing services and facilities activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4





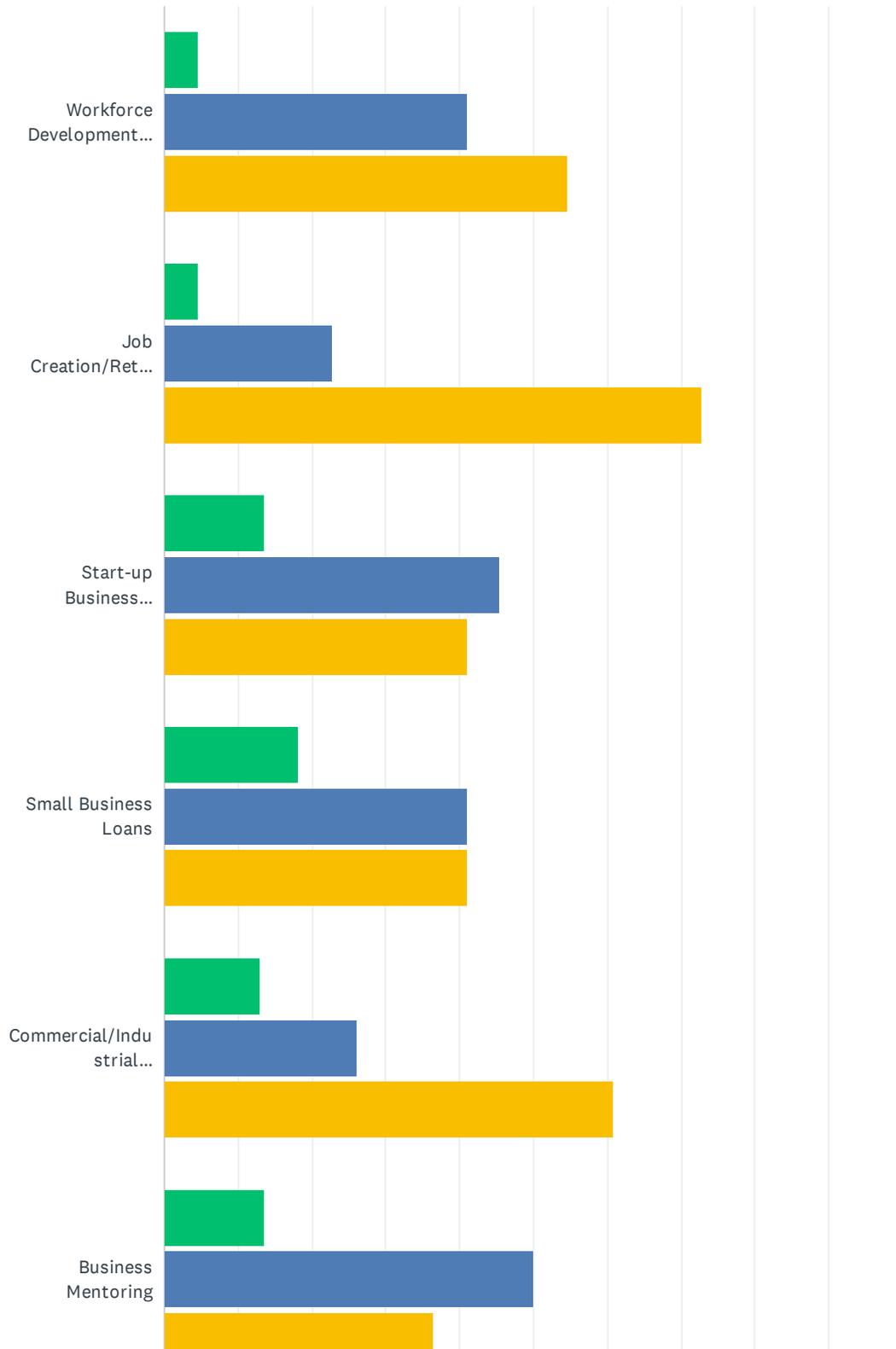


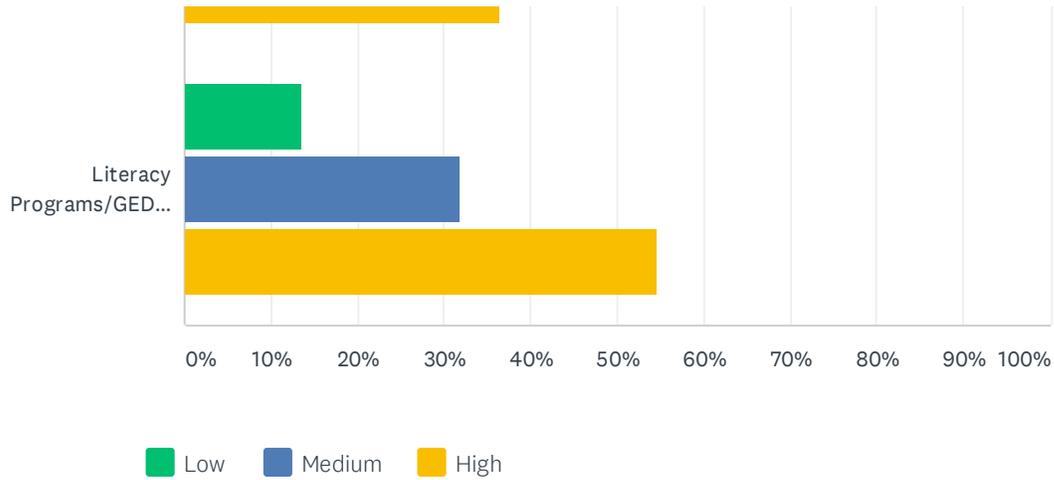
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Homebuyer Assistance	27.27% 6	31.82% 7	40.91% 9	22
Rental Assistance	42.86% 9	28.57% 6	28.57% 6	21
Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	27.27% 6	22.73% 5	50.00% 11	22
Rental Housing (new construction)	65.00% 13	15.00% 3	20.00% 4	20
Rental Housing (rehabilitation)	31.82% 7	40.91% 9	27.27% 6	22
Transitional Housing	40.00% 8	40.00% 8	20.00% 4	20
HIV/AIDS Housing	55.00% 11	30.00% 6	15.00% 3	20
Senior Housing	15.79% 3	21.05% 4	63.16% 12	19
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	5.00% 1	45.00% 9	50.00% 10	20
Large Family Housing	55.56% 10	33.33% 6	11.11% 2	18
Lead-based Paint Abatement	27.27% 6	36.36% 8	36.36% 8	22
Fair Housing Services	18.18% 4	22.73% 5	59.09% 13	22
Housing Counseling	14.29% 3	33.33% 7	52.38% 11	21
Energy-Efficiency Improvements	9.09% 2	22.73% 5	68.18% 15	22
Historic Preservation	45.00% 9	25.00% 5	30.00% 6	20
Demolition of Blighted Structures	0.00% 0	26.09% 6	73.91% 17	23

#	INDICATE OTHER ACTIVITIES OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	New and innovative ways to obtain abandoned properties so they can get back on the tax rolls We need affordable housing for families, singles, seniors. We need mixed income housing. We need to be able to reuse existing structures.	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
2	Shared and Supported housing for transitional youth, individuals with disabilities. Support of programs such as Domiciliary Care, which utilizes existing homeowners who are also caregivers to care for unrelated individuals to fortify and build community.	3/9/2020 11:35 AM
3	Demolition/Demolition/Demolition	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

Q3 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following economic development activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4



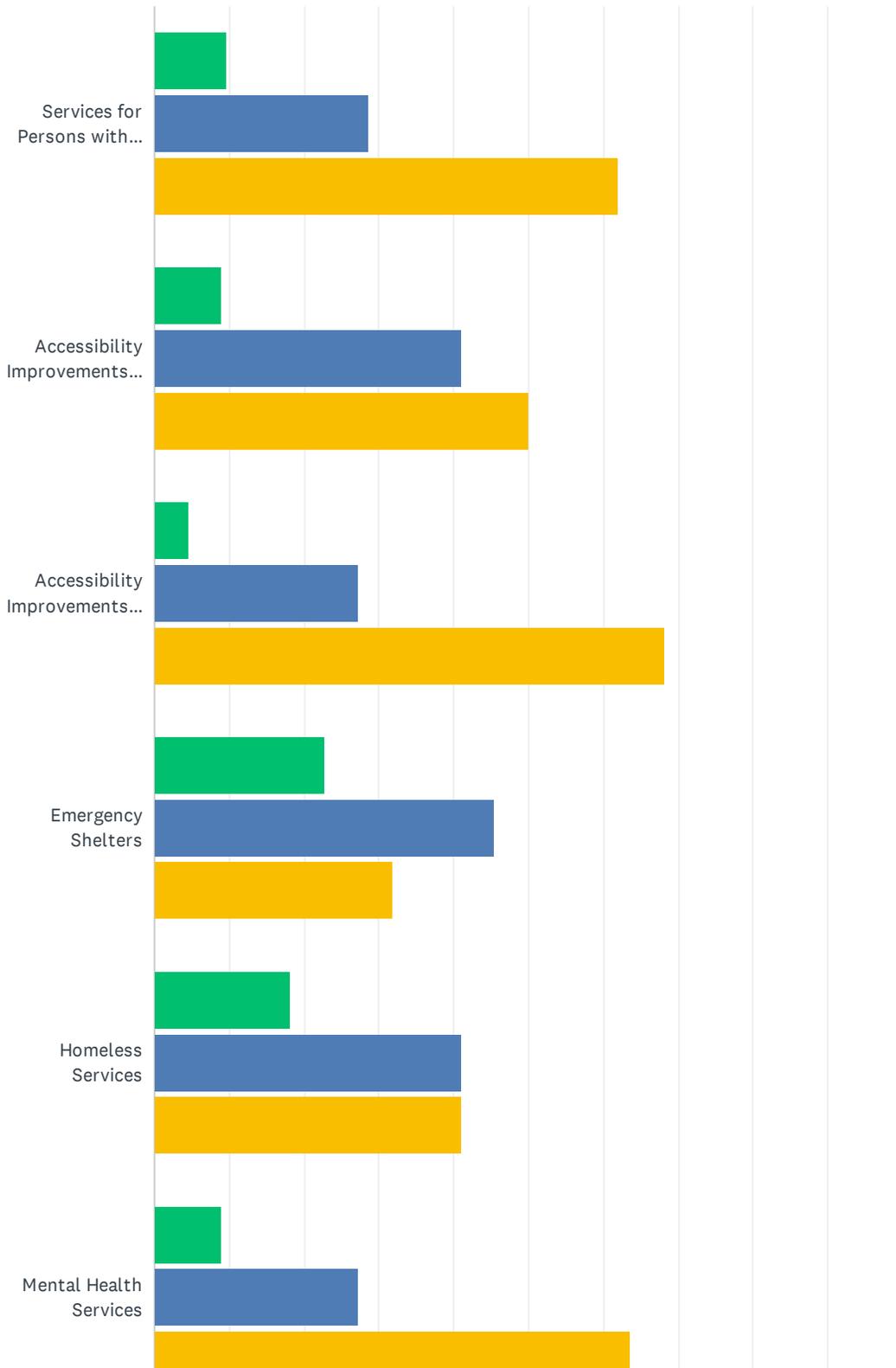


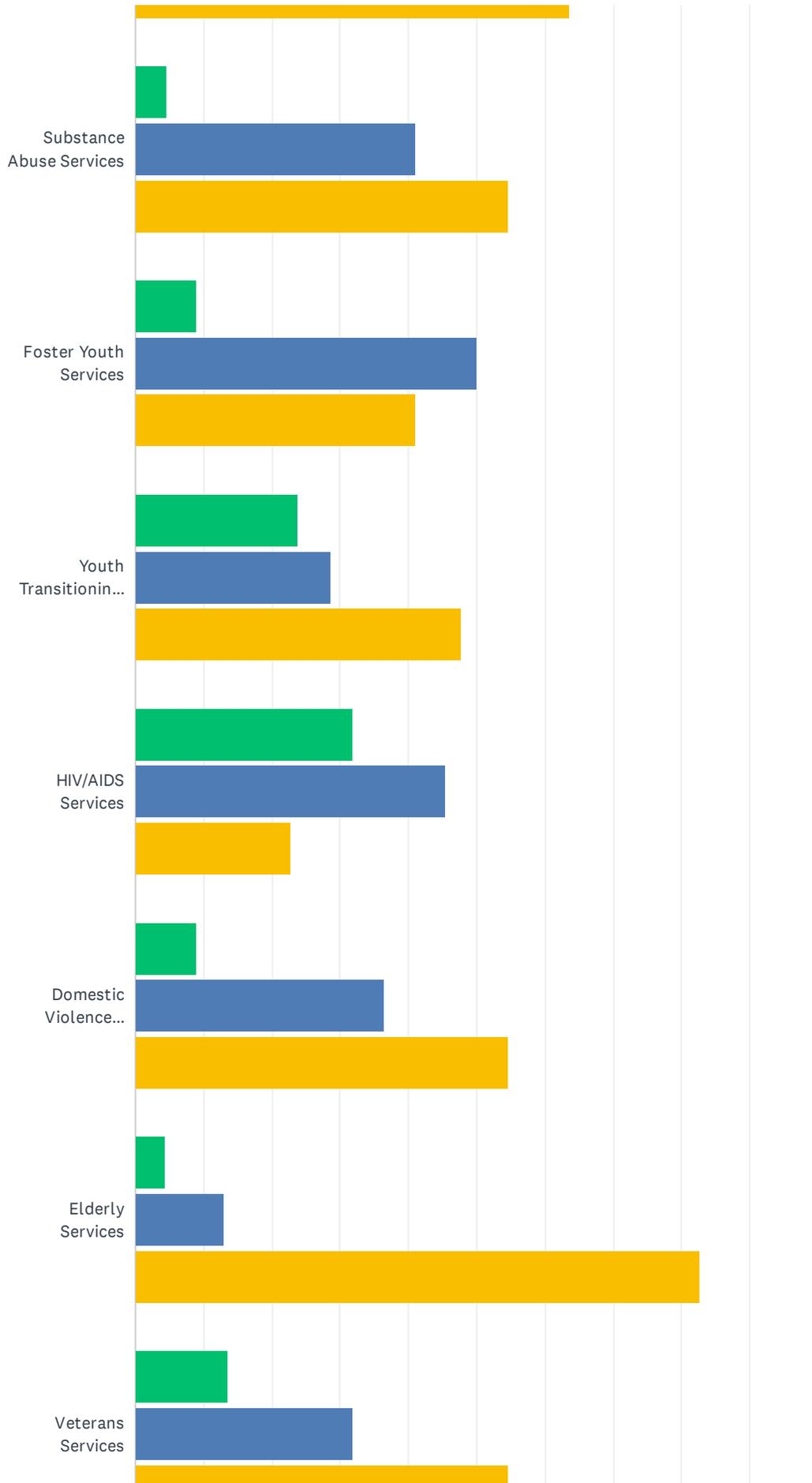
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Workforce Development Programs	4.55% 1	40.91% 9	54.55% 12	22
Job Creation/Retention	4.55% 1	22.73% 5	72.73% 16	22
Start-up Business Assistance	13.64% 3	45.45% 10	40.91% 9	22
Small Business Loans	18.18% 4	40.91% 9	40.91% 9	22
Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	13.04% 3	26.09% 6	60.87% 14	23
Business Mentoring	13.64% 3	50.00% 11	36.36% 8	22
Literacy Programs/GED Preparedness	13.64% 3	31.82% 7	54.55% 12	22

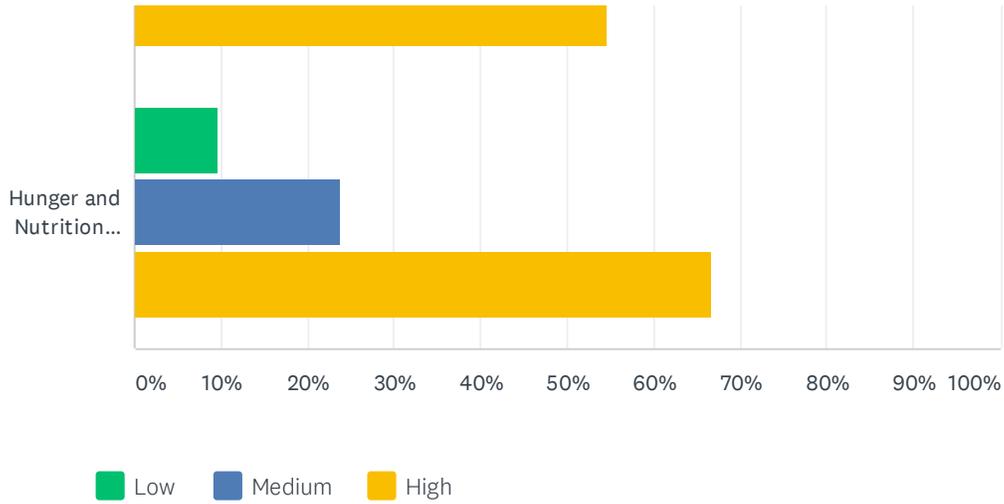
#	INDICATE OTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	Investment in local infrastructure and clean-up to make community attractive for investment	3/13/2020 12:08 PM
2	The Mon Valley can not continue to be ignored. People are moving away from the city and into Mon Valley communities. We need an expansion of the busway, affordable housing and economic development. It's time to take the needs of the Mon Valley much more seriously. We also need support for a police department merger of neighboring communities.	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
3	Demolition of blighted structures = sites ready for development	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

Q4 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following special needs and services activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4





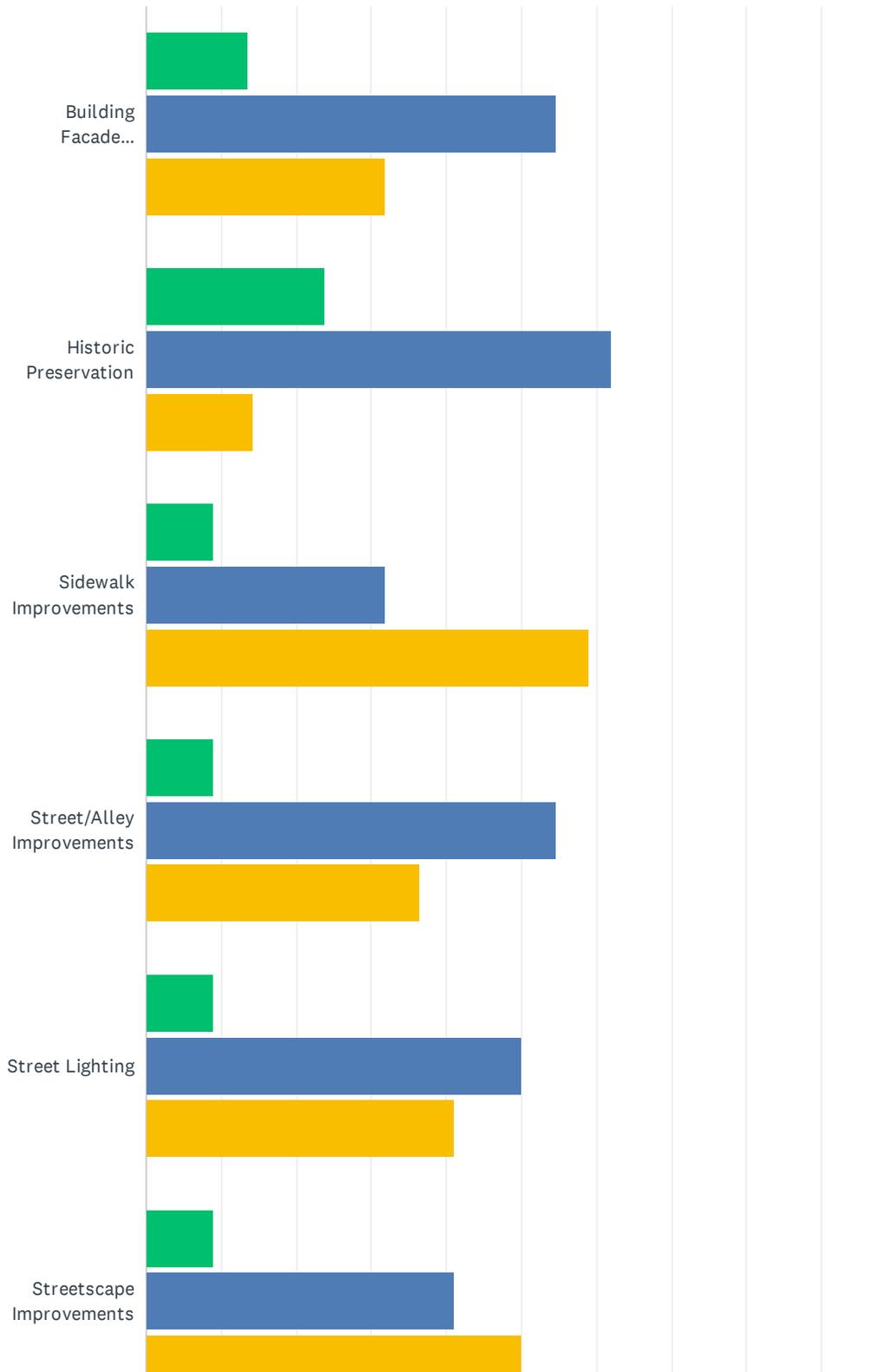


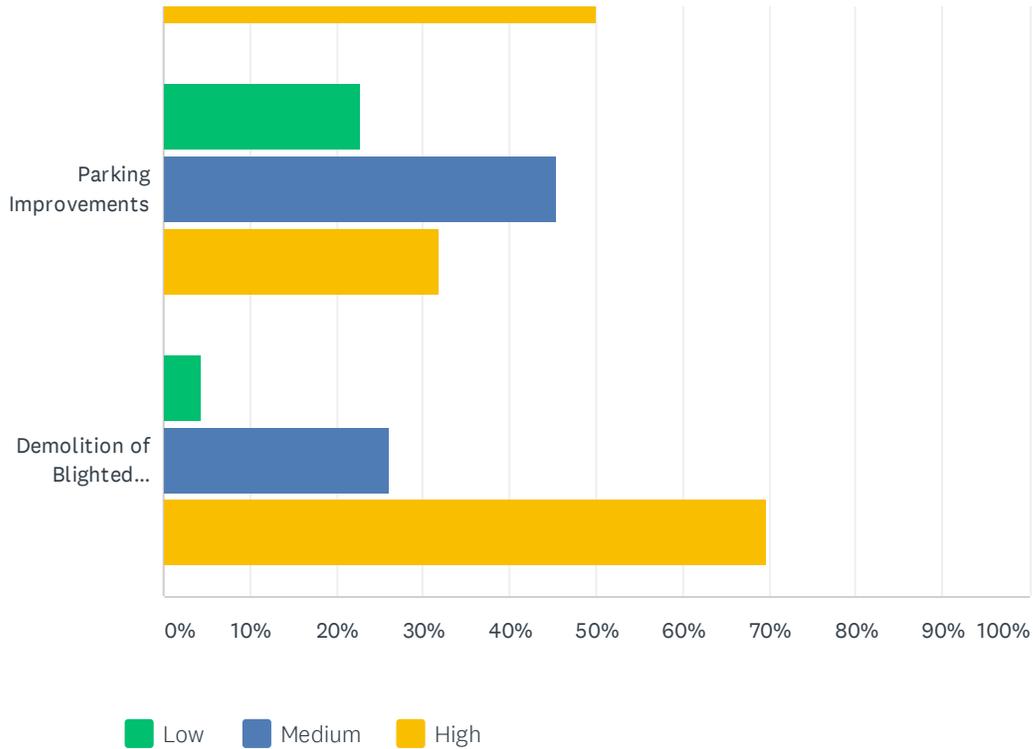
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Services for Persons with Disabilities	9.52% 2	28.57% 6	61.90% 13	21
Accessibility Improvements (residential)	9.09% 2	40.91% 9	50.00% 11	22
Accessibility Improvements (public facilities)	4.55% 1	27.27% 6	68.18% 15	22
Emergency Shelters	22.73% 5	45.45% 10	31.82% 7	22
Homeless Services	18.18% 4	40.91% 9	40.91% 9	22
Mental Health Services	9.09% 2	27.27% 6	63.64% 14	22
Substance Abuse Services	4.55% 1	40.91% 9	54.55% 12	22
Foster Youth Services	9.09% 2	50.00% 11	40.91% 9	22
Youth Transitioning Out of Foster Care	23.81% 5	28.57% 6	47.62% 10	21
HIV/AIDS Services	31.82% 7	45.45% 10	22.73% 5	22
Domestic Violence Services	9.09% 2	36.36% 8	54.55% 12	22
Elderly Services	4.35% 1	13.04% 3	82.61% 19	23
Veterans Services	13.64% 3	31.82% 7	54.55% 12	22
Hunger and Nutrition Services	9.52% 2	23.81% 5	66.67% 14	21

#	INDICATE OTHER NEEDS OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	Transportation access is critical to assist people to utilize needed services	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
2	Demolition of blighted structures next to homes owned or occupied by the elderly will improve quality of life and security	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

Q5 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following neighborhood commercial district revitalization activities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4



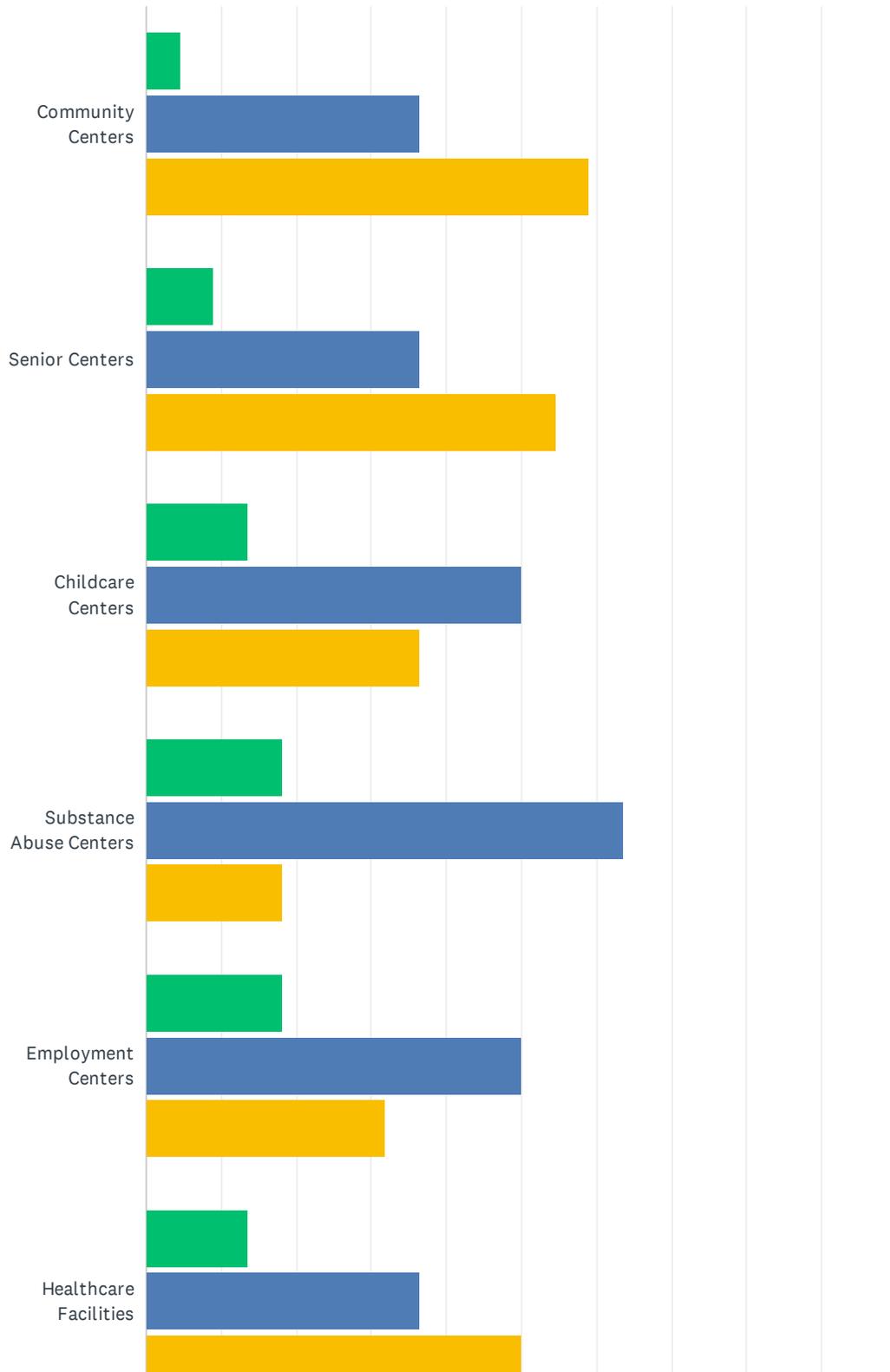


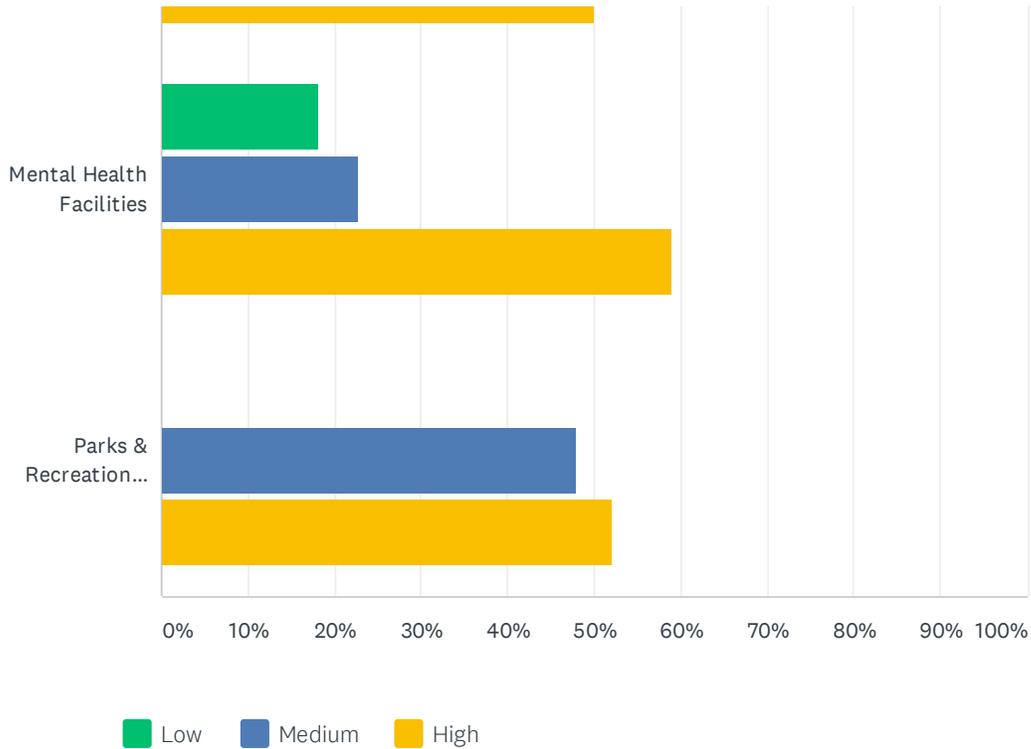
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Building Facade (Exterior) Improvements	13.64% 3	54.55% 12	31.82% 7	22
Historic Preservation	23.81% 5	61.90% 13	14.29% 3	21
Sidewalk Improvements	9.09% 2	31.82% 7	59.09% 13	22
Street/Alley Improvements	9.09% 2	54.55% 12	36.36% 8	22
Street Lighting	9.09% 2	50.00% 11	40.91% 9	22
Streetscape Improvements	9.09% 2	40.91% 9	50.00% 11	22
Parking Improvements	22.73% 5	45.45% 10	31.82% 7	22
Demolition of Blighted Structures	4.35% 1	26.09% 6	69.57% 16	23

#	INDICATE OTHER ACTIVITIES OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	Access to grants to allow Min Valley communities to benefit from opportunities.	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
2	See comments in #3 above	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

Q6 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to each of the following community facilities during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4



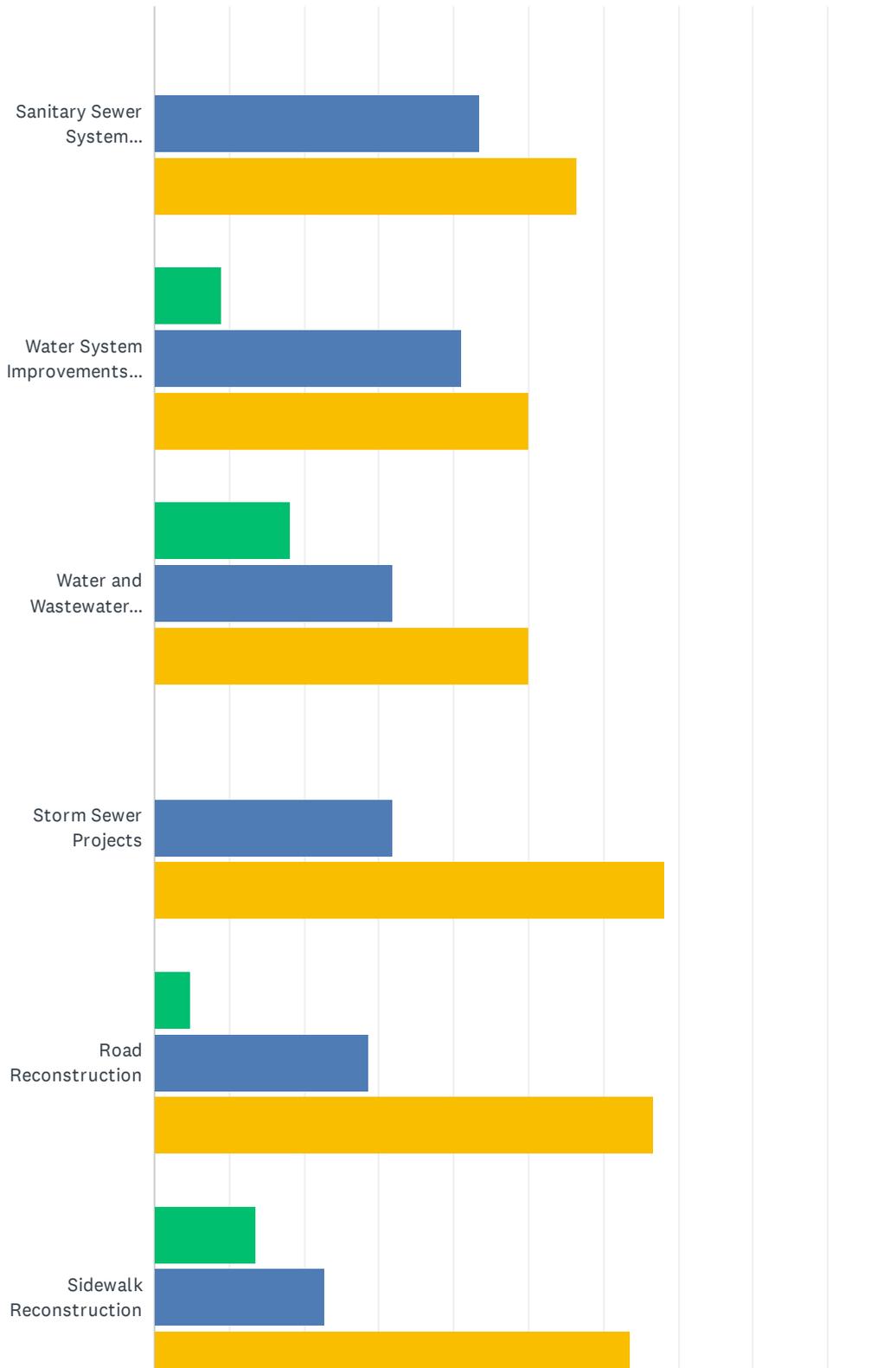


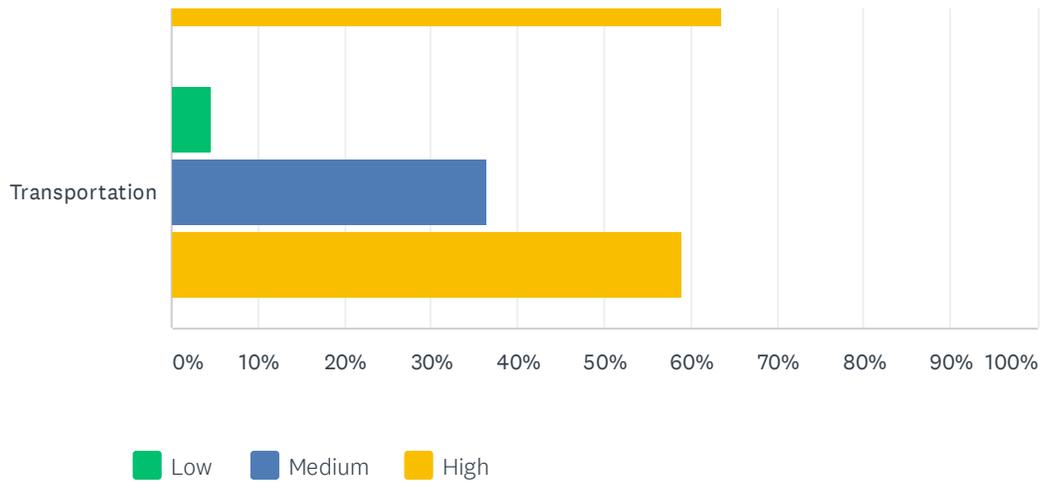
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Community Centers	4.55% 1	36.36% 8	59.09% 13	22
Senior Centers	9.09% 2	36.36% 8	54.55% 12	22
Childcare Centers	13.64% 3	50.00% 11	36.36% 8	22
Substance Abuse Centers	18.18% 4	63.64% 14	18.18% 4	22
Employment Centers	18.18% 4	50.00% 11	31.82% 7	22
Healthcare Facilities	13.64% 3	36.36% 8	50.00% 11	22
Mental Health Facilities	18.18% 4	22.73% 5	59.09% 13	22
Parks & Recreation Facilities	0.00% 0	47.83% 11	52.17% 12	23

#	INDICATE OTHER NEEDS OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	Outreach efforts for case finding And assistance in engagement of residents who need services	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
2	Demolition of blighted properties makes sites ready for recreation	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

Q7 In your opinion, what priority should be assigned to the following water, sewer, and public infrastructure projects during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 4





	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TOTAL
Sanitary Sewer System Improvements/Extensions	0.00% 0	43.48% 10	56.52% 13	23
Water System Improvements/Extensions	9.09% 2	40.91% 9	50.00% 11	22
Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	18.18% 4	31.82% 7	50.00% 11	22
Storm Sewer Projects	0.00% 0	31.82% 7	68.18% 15	22
Road Reconstruction	4.76% 1	28.57% 6	66.67% 14	21
Sidewalk Reconstruction	13.64% 3	22.73% 5	63.64% 14	22
Transportation	4.55% 1	36.36% 8	59.09% 13	22

#	INDICATE OTHER PROJECTS OR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS.	DATE
1	Transportation specifically for those with disabilities	3/11/2020 11:09 AM
2	Extension if the busway, coordination of cross county bus service. This is essential for employment to residents without their own vehicles.	3/10/2020 10:25 AM

Q8 Please provide any additional comments or feedback related to your municipality's housing, economic development, and community development needs.

Answered: 5 Skipped: 22

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	MVI, SEDCO, PPT and POWER are doing great work in Swissvale and deserve full county support.	3/12/2020 5:49 PM
2	We need support in all of these areas in order to remain a viable community and we can not do it alone. Thank you for this opportunity. I hope it really will have an impact. Thank you.	3/10/2020 10:25 AM
3	There are many blighted homes and empty commercial buildings. POWER is huge asset as is MVI	3/10/2020 8:27 AM
4	We have no senior housing.	3/9/2020 11:47 AM
5	Demolition funding and all CDBG funding should be directed to municipalities with the highest low/mod statistics	3/9/2020 11:23 AM

SF424s and Certifications

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="County of Allegheny"/>		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="25-6001017"/>	* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="8844480690000"/>	
d. Address:		
* Street1: <input type="text" value="One Chatham Center"/>		
Street2: <input type="text" value="112 Washington Place"/>		
* City: <input type="text" value="Pittsburgh"/>		
County/Parish: <input type="text" value="Allegheny"/>		
* State: <input type="text" value="PA: Pennsylvania"/>		
Province: <input type="text"/>		
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>		
* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="15219-3458"/>		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text" value="Economic Development"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="John"/>	
Middle Name: <input type="text" value="J"/>		
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Exler"/>		
Suffix: <input type="text"/>		
Title: <input type="text" value="Senior Deputy Director"/>		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="412-350-1036"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Email: <input type="text" value="jexler@alleghenycounty.us"/>		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

US Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

FY 2020 CDBG Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="13,945,279.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="13,945,279.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

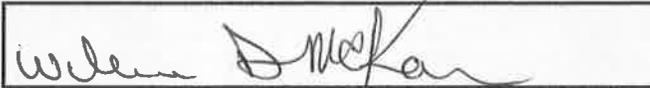
Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
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* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>
---------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
--------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="County of Allegheny"/>	
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d. Address:

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e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: <input type="text" value="Economic Development"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

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* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Exler"/>	
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Title: <input type="text" value="Senior Deputy Director"/>	
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* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="412-350-1036"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="jexler@alleghenycounty.us"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

US Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

FY 2020 HOME Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="3,070,151.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="3,070,151.00"/>

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Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
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* 3. Date Received: <input type="text"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>
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Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>	
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* Email: <input type="text" value="jexler@alleghenycounty.us"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

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B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

US Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.231

CFDA Title:

Emergency Solutions Grant Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

FY 2020 ESG Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

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Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,205,766.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,205,766.00"/>

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Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature of Authorized Official

5/12/20
Date

County Manager

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) _____ [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

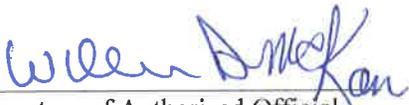
Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.


Signature of Authorized Official

5/12/20
Date

County Manager

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.


Signature of Authorized Official

5/12/20
Date

County Manager

Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

Walter Braken
Signature of Authorized Official

5/12/20
Date

County Manager

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;


Signature of Authorized Official

5/12/20
Date

County Manger

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

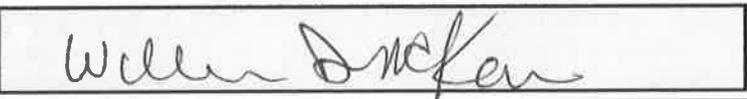
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
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SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE County Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION County of Allegheny	DATE SUBMITTED 5/12/20

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

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As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
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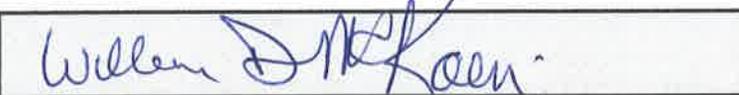
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