
CITY OF JOHNSTOWN

City Hall, 401 Main Street, Johnstown, PA 15901

FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan - Substantial Amendment # 3

*For Submission to HUD for the
Community Development Block Grant and
HOME Investment Partnership Programs*

May 13, 2026

Mayor:

Frank J. Janakovic



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Substantial Amendment # 3:

The City of Johnstown amended its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan by making the following amendments: HOME-20-13 Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation - Delete this project/activity in its entirety and reallocate a total of \$182,717 in HOME funds to a new project/activity; HOME-20-15 CHDO Set-Aside - Delete this project/activity in its entirety and reallocate a total of \$36,551 in HOME funds to a new project/activity; CD-20-18 Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System - Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$884.19 and reallocate that amount of \$884.19 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity; CD-20-20 Cypress Avenue Park. Create a new project/activity with a budget amount of \$884.19 in CDBG funds. This is a multi-year activity. The CDBG funds will be used to develop a new recreation area on the former Cypress Ave. School site in the Moxham neighborhood. Funds will be used to pay for the following items: professional fees, resurfacing the area with asphalt, installing interior and exterior fencing, stormwater management, retaining walls, walking paths, sporting areas with equipment (for tennis, pickleball, basketball, bocce, etc.), playground equipment, pavilions, benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.; HOME-20-21 Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale - Create a new project/activity with a budget amount of \$219,268 to provide HOME funding for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of single-family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for low- and moderate-income residents.

Substantial Amendment # 2:

The City of Johnstown amended its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan by making the following amendments: CD-20-02 First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance - Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$46,288.94 and reallocate that amount of \$46,288.94 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity; CD-20-10 Economic Development (For Profit) - Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$15,170 and reallocate that amount of \$15,170 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity; CD-20-17 Fire Equipment - Turnout Gear - Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$30,000. CDBG funds will be used to purchase turnout gear for the City of Johnstown Fire Department; CD-20-18 Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System - Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$30,000. CDBG funds will be used to purchase a cascade filling system for the City of Johnstown Fire Department; and CD-20-19 Fire Equipment - Fire Truck - Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$1,458.94. CDBG funds will be used to purchase a Ladder Truck for the City of Johnstown Fire Department. This is a multi-year activity.

Substantial Amendment # 1:

The City of Johnstown amended its FY 2020 Annual Action Plan by making the following amendments: CD-20-10 Economic Development - Reduce the budget for this CDBG-funded project/activity from \$400,000.00 to \$300,000.00 to reallocate \$100,000.00 to a new CDBG project/activity; and CD-20-16 Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance - Create a new CDBG-funded activity under Public Facility Improvements to be used to fund the Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance Program. This will be funded from FY 2020 CDBG funds in the amount of \$100,000.00.



Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania is an entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs. In compliance with the HUD regulations, the City of Johnstown has prepared this FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan for the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024. This consolidated plan is a strategic plan for the implementation of the City's Federal Programs for housing and community and economic development within the City of Johnstown.

The Five Year Consolidated Plan establishes the City's goals for the next five (5) year period and outlines the specific initiatives the City will undertake to address its needs and objectives by promoting the rehabilitation and construction of decent, safe and sanitary housing, creating a suitable living environment, removing slums and blighting conditions, promoting fair housing, improving public services, expanding economic opportunities, and principally benefitting low- and moderate-income persons.

This Five Year Consolidated Plan is a collaborative effort of the City of Johnstown, the Community at large, social service agencies and providers, housing providers, community development agencies, and economic development groups. The planning process was accomplished through a series of public meetings, stakeholder interviews, resident surveys, statistical data, and review of

previous community development plans. The FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan does not incorporate the Public Housing Authority's Comprehensive Grant process into their consolidated planning and application process, but does require the participation of the public housing authority in the development of this plan.

Available Funds:

The following financial resources are included in the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan which anticipates funding to be received to address the priority needs and goals identified in the City of Johnstown's FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The City of Johnstown anticipates it will receive the following Federal funds during the FY 2020 program year:

- **FY 2020 CDBG Allocation** - \$1,291,243.00
- **CDBG Program Income** - \$0.00
- **FY 2020 HOME Allocation** - \$243,672.00
- **HOME Program Income** - \$0.00
- **Total Funds: \$1,534,915.00**

Revised FY 2020 CDBG and HOME Budget:

The following CDBG activities are proposed for funding under the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan:

1. Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation - \$100,000.00
2. First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation - \$53,711.06
3. First-time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance - \$3,000.00
4. Economic Development Assistance - \$45,000.00
5. Public Service - \$45,000.00
6. Sewer Lateral Line Replacement - \$50,000.00
7. Rehab Delivery Costs - \$30,000.00
8. Fair Housing - \$10,000.00
9. Demolition - \$250,000.00
10. Economic Development - \$284,830.00
11. Administration - \$228,123.00
12. Planning - \$30,000.00
13. Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance - \$100,000.00
14. Fire Equipment - Turnout Gear - \$30,000.00
15. Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System - \$29,115.81
16. Fire Equipment - Fire Truck - \$1,458.94
17. Cypress Avenue Park - \$884.19

Total FY 2020 CDBG Funds = \$1,291,123.00

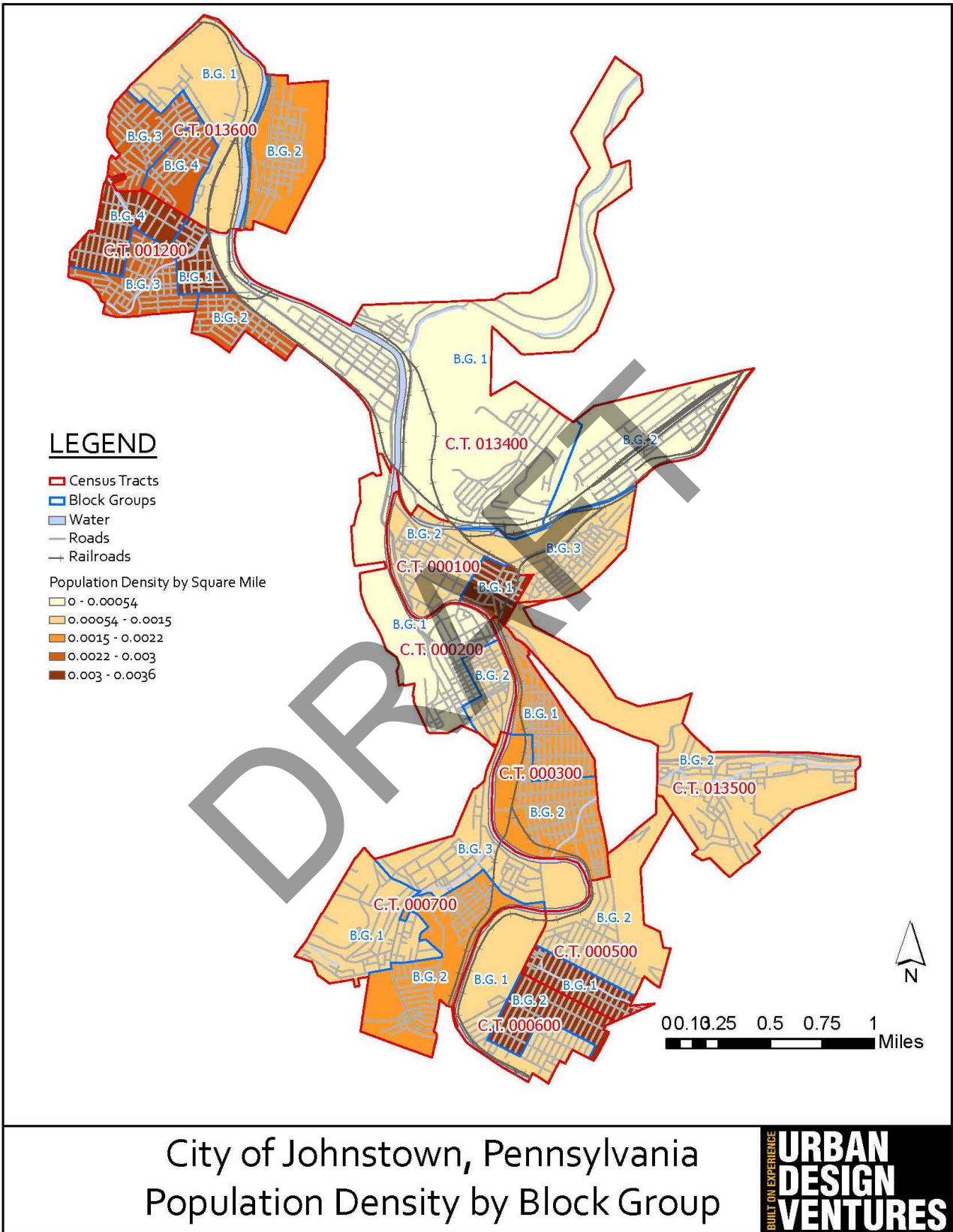
The following HOME activities are proposed for funding under the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan:

- ~~1. Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation - \$182,717.10~~
2. Administration - \$24,363.10
- ~~3. CHDO Set Aside - \$36,550.80~~
4. Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale - \$219,268.00

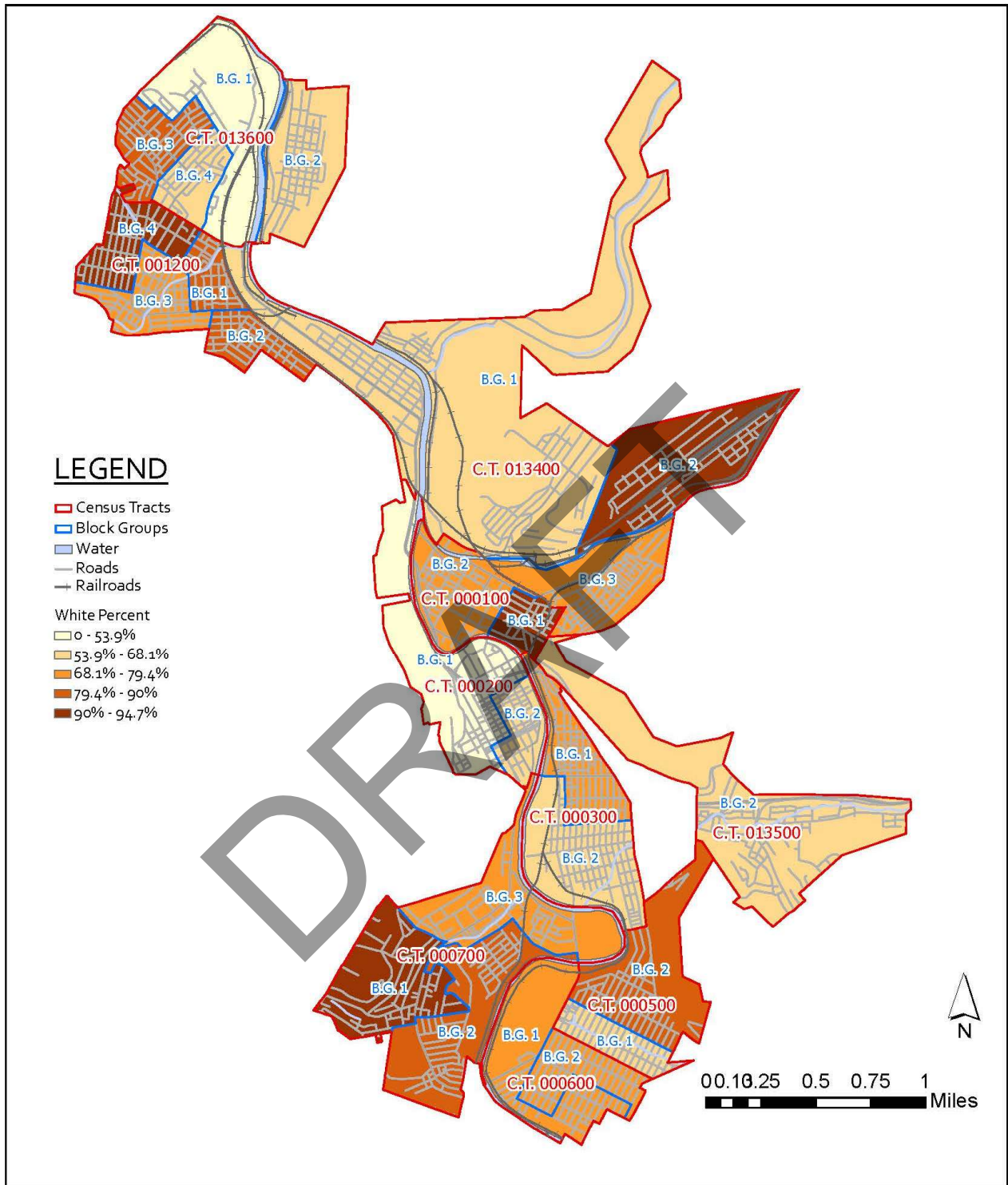
Total FY 2020 HOME Funds = \$243,672.00**Maps:**

Below are the maps which illustrate the demographic characteristics of the City of Johnstown:

- Population Density by Block Group
- Percent White Population by Block Group
- Percent Minority Population by Block Group
- Percent Population Age 65+ by Block Group
- Population Aged 65+ by Block Group
- Housing Density by Block Points
- Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group
- Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group
- Percent Vacant Housing Units by Block Group
- Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group
- Housing Choice Voucher Program by Neighborhood



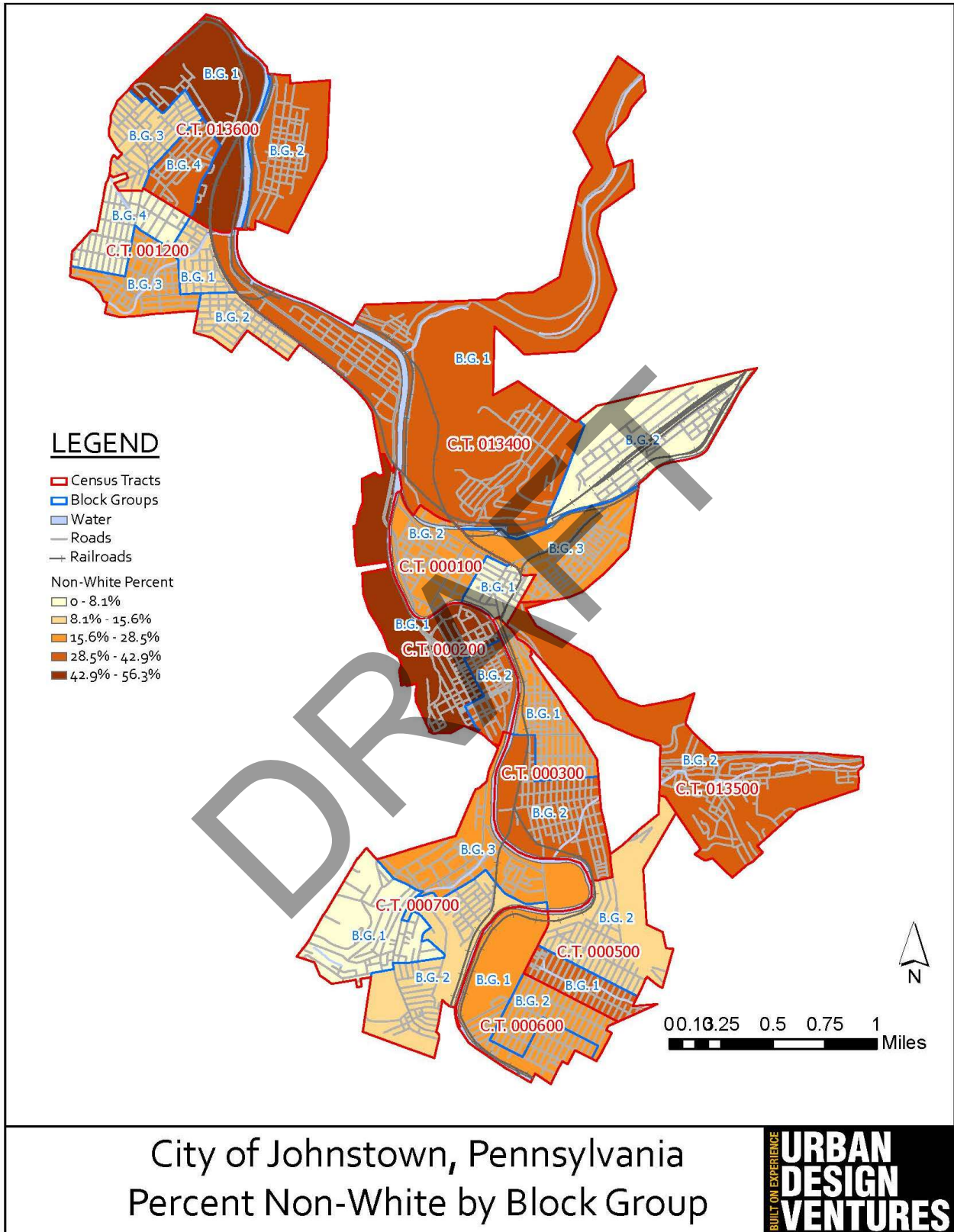
Population Density by Block Group



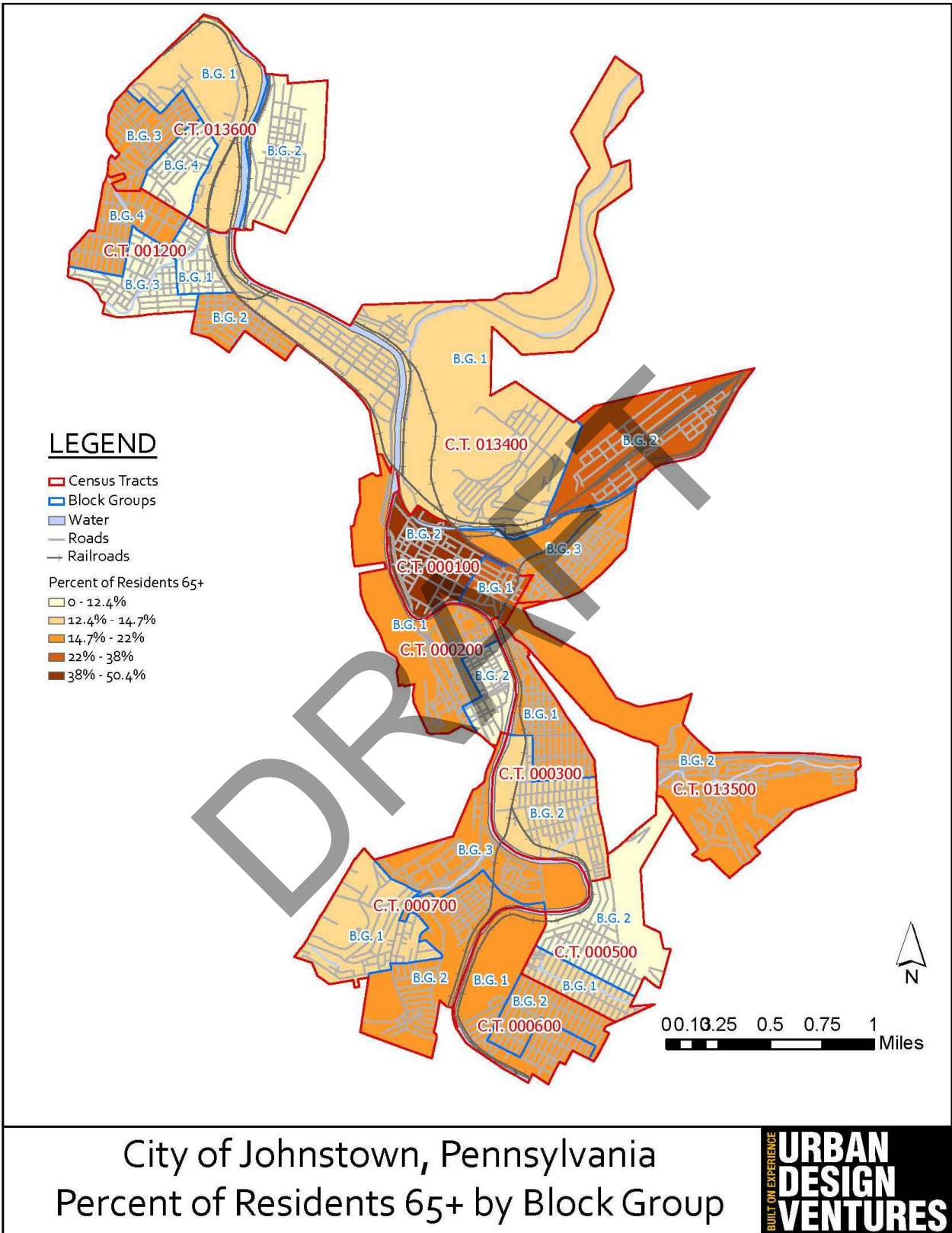
City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania Percent White by Block Group



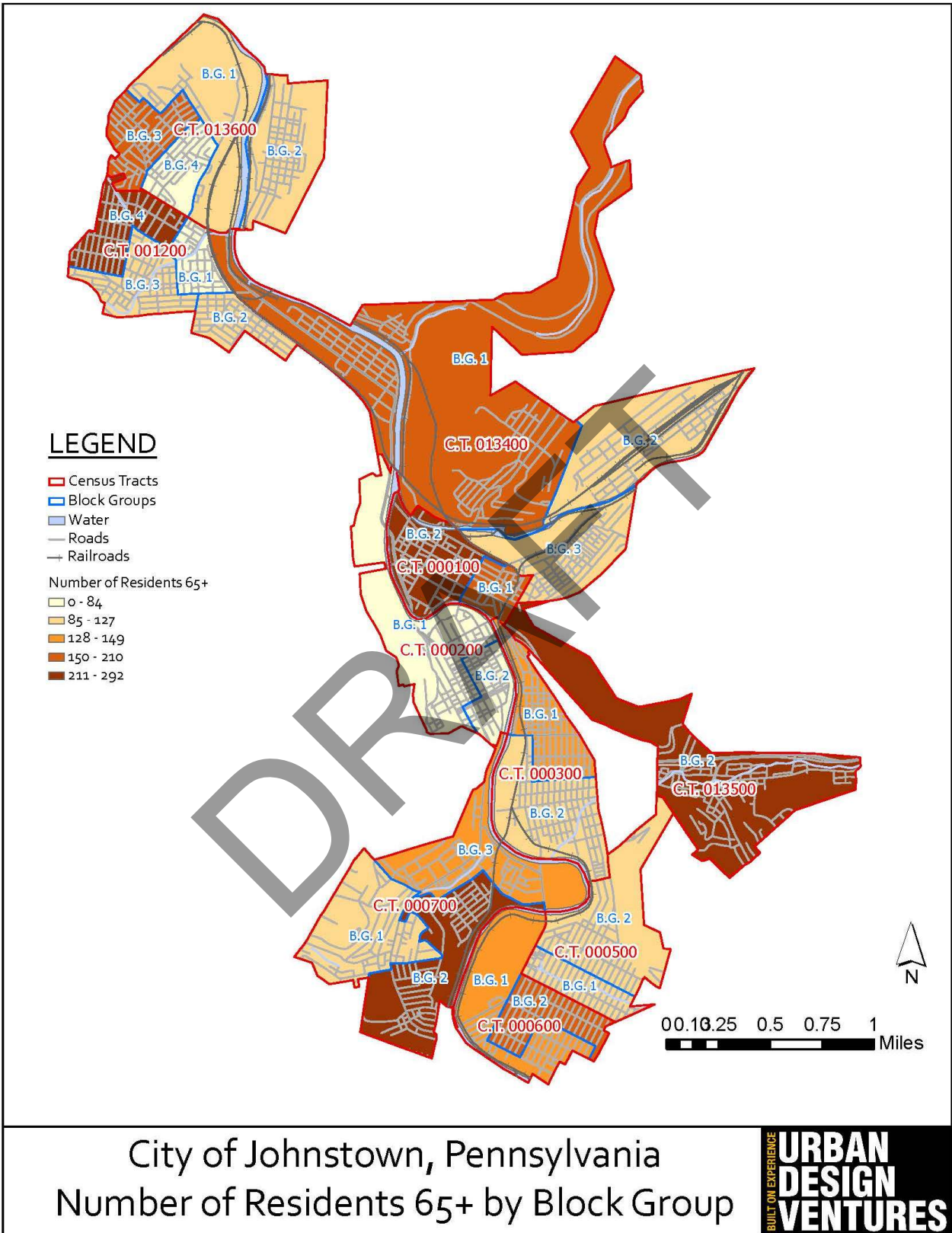
Percent White Population by Block Group



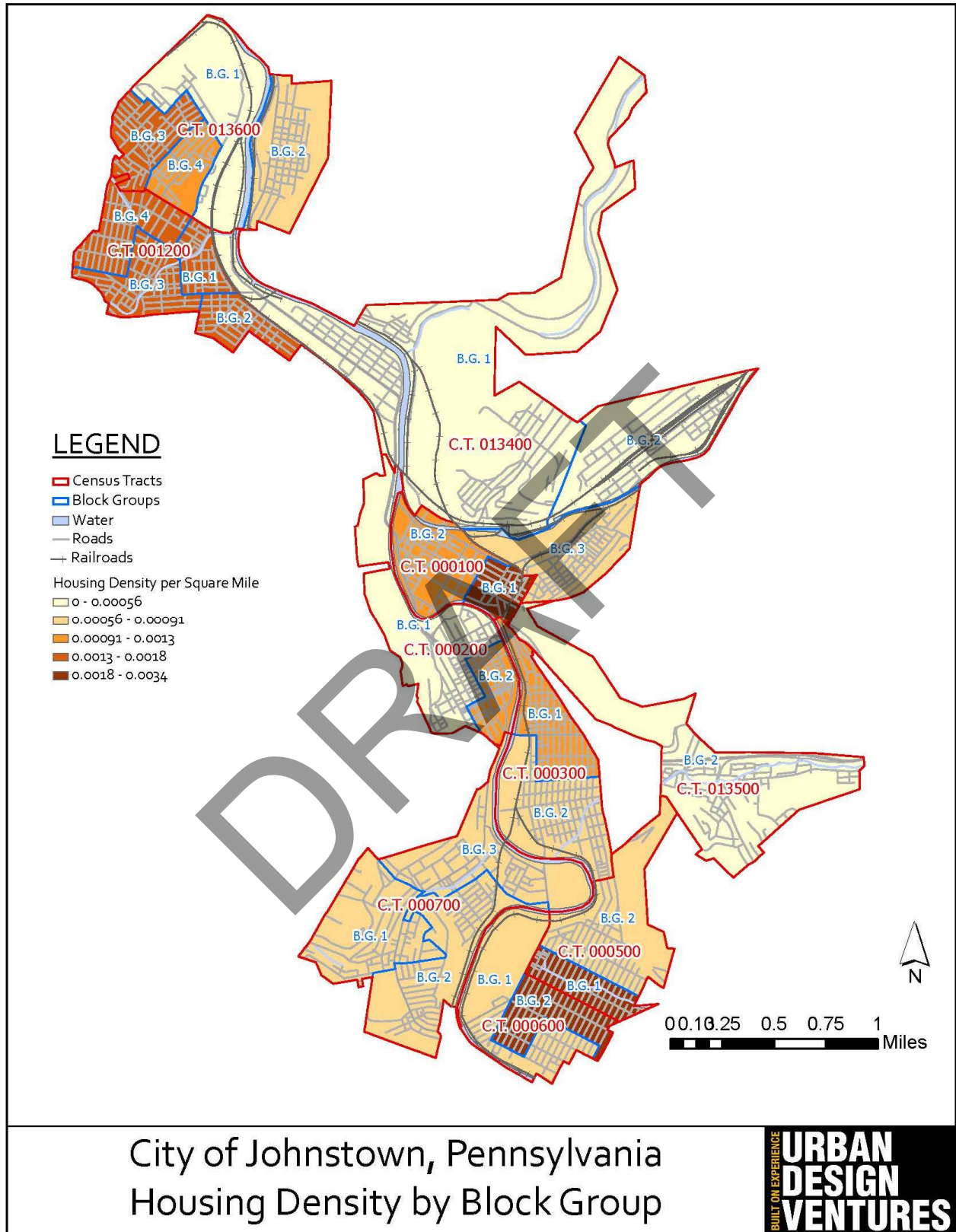
Percent Minority Population by Block Group



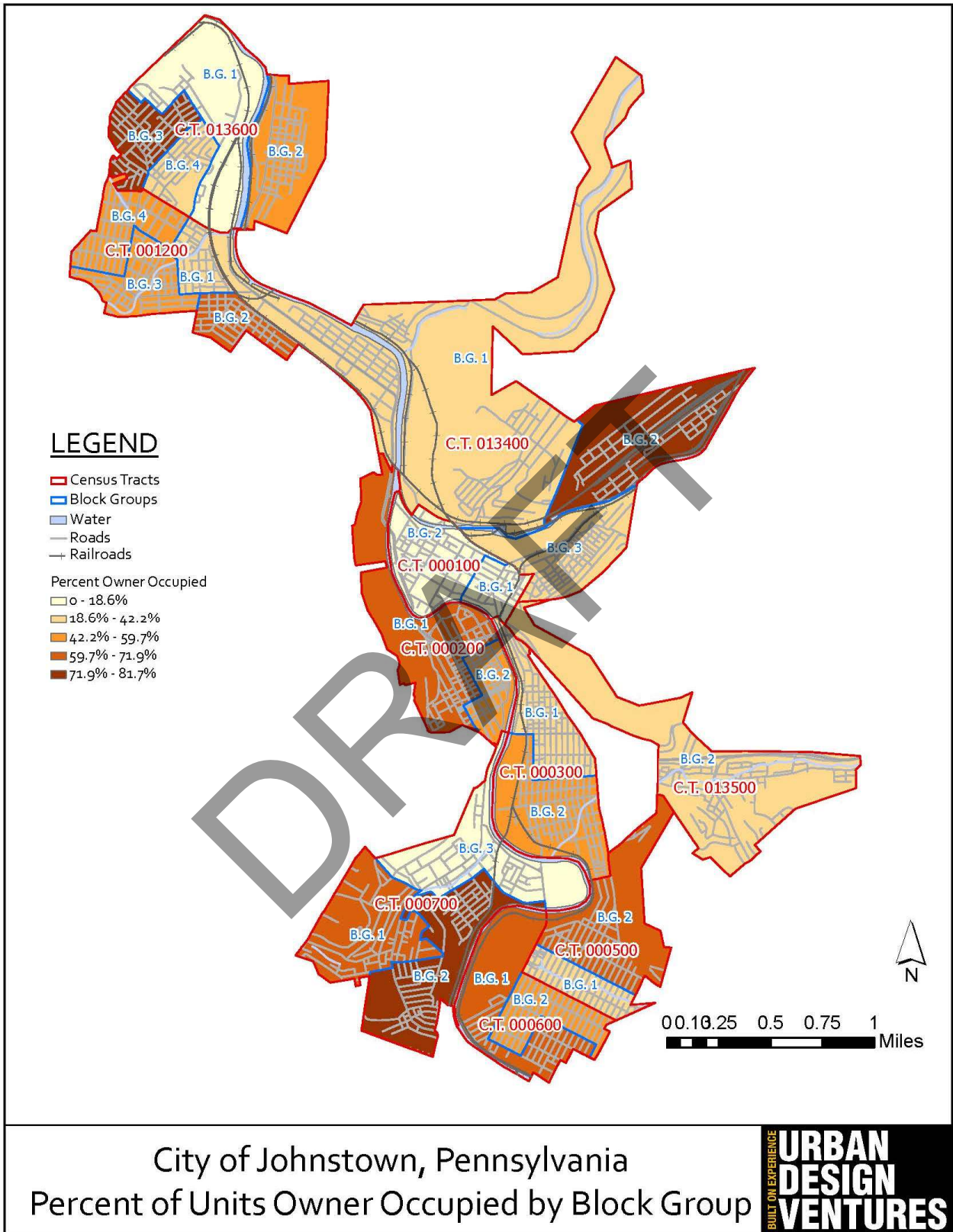
Percent Population Age 65+ by Block Gr



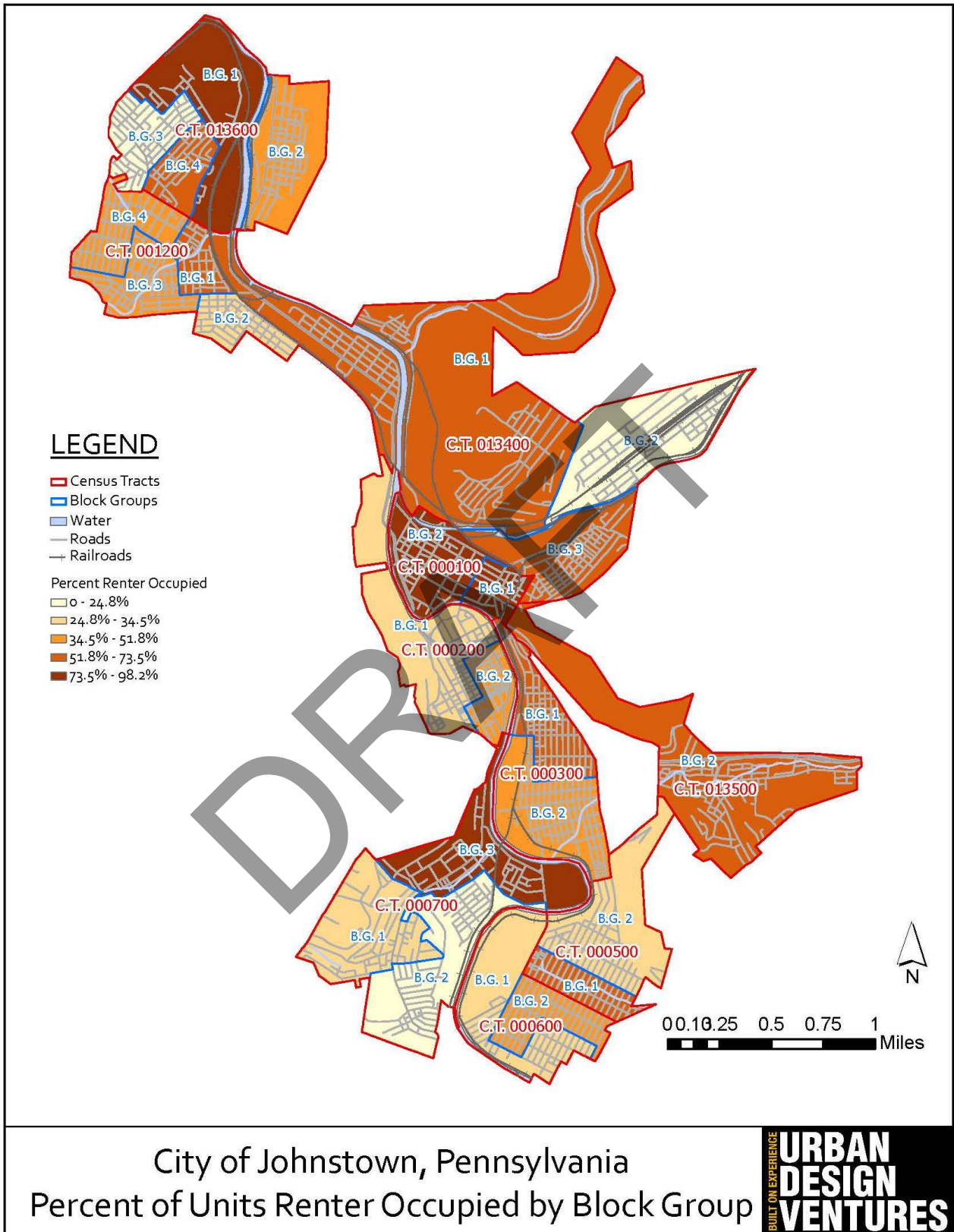
Population Age 65+ by Block Group



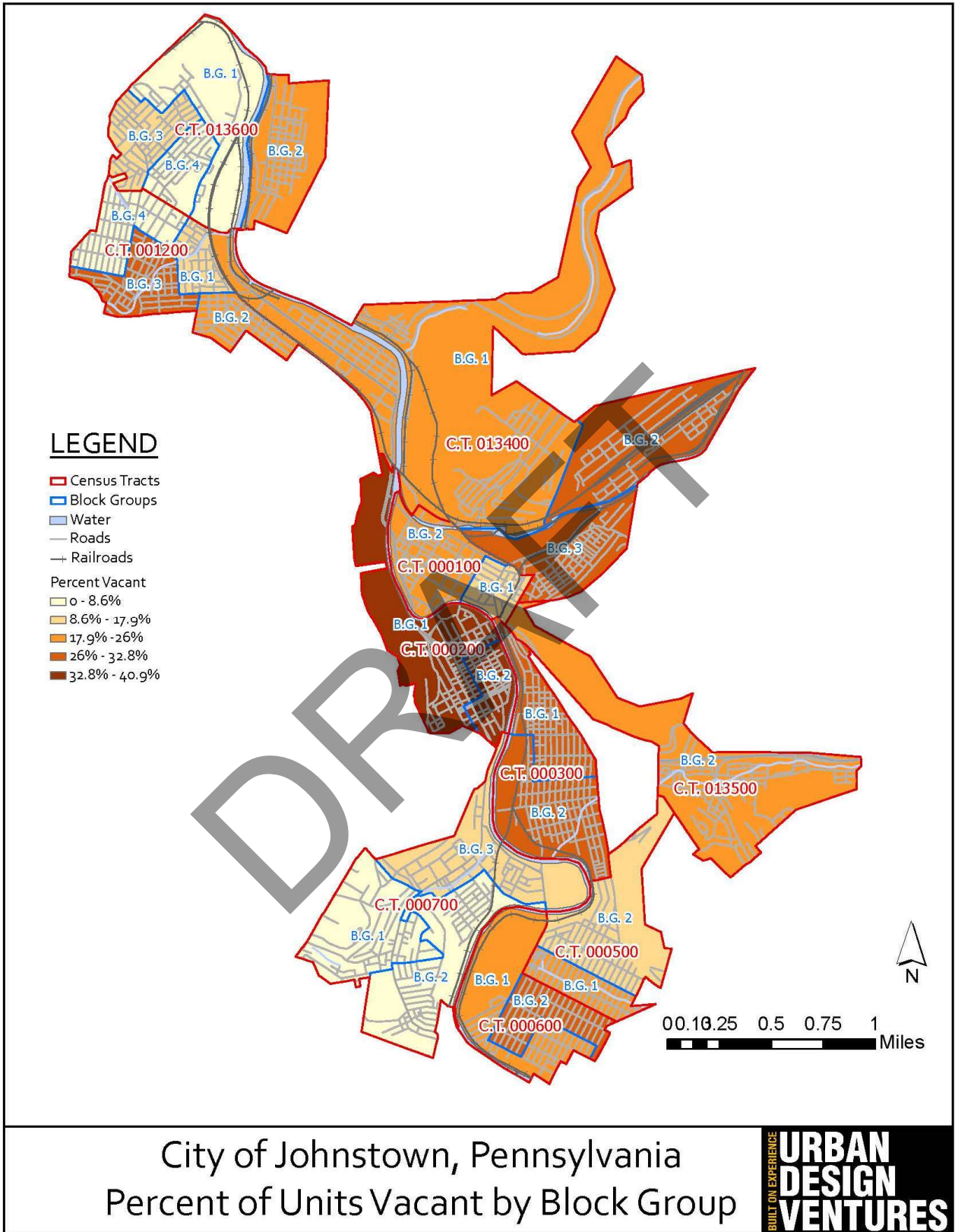
Housing Density by Block Group



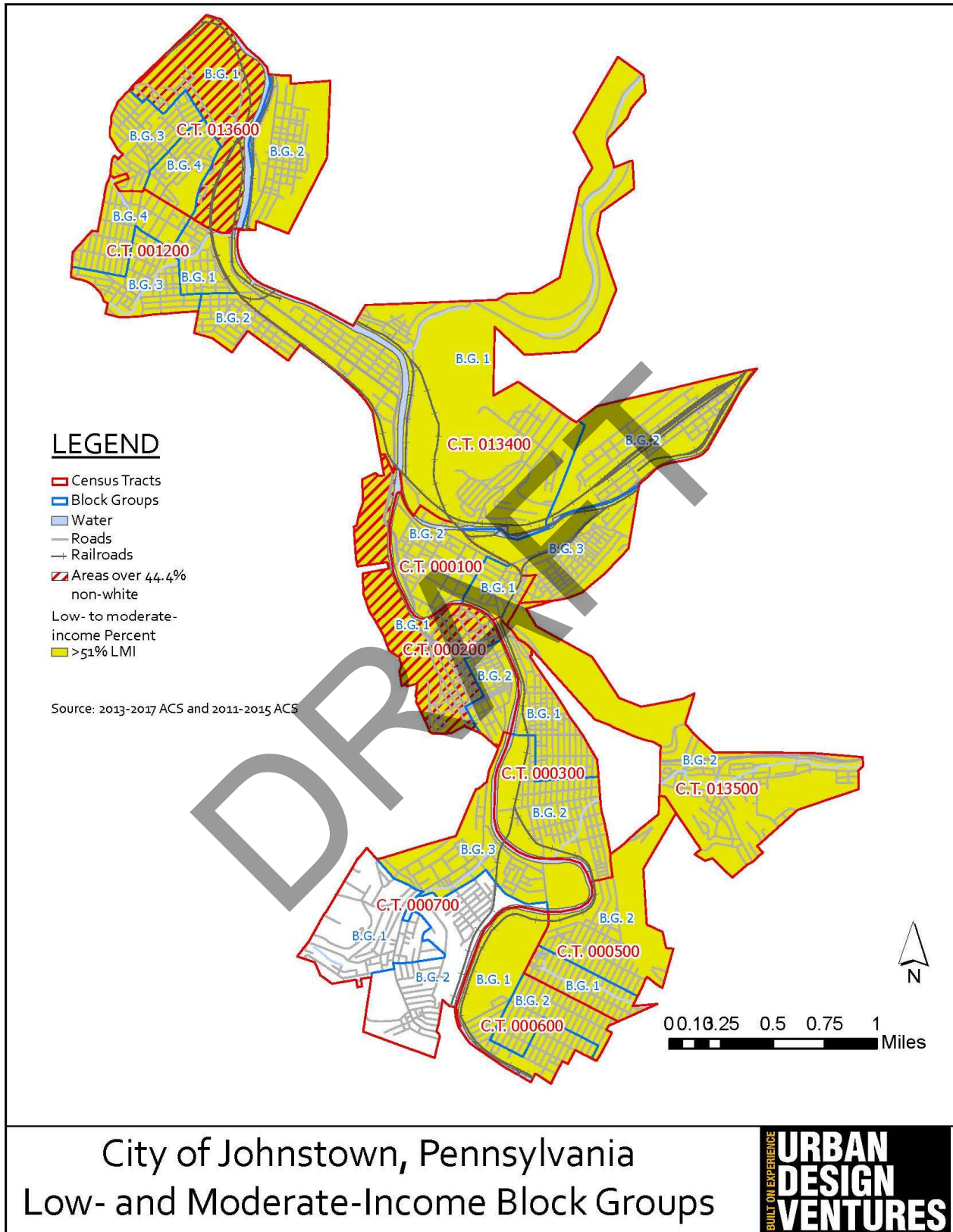
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group



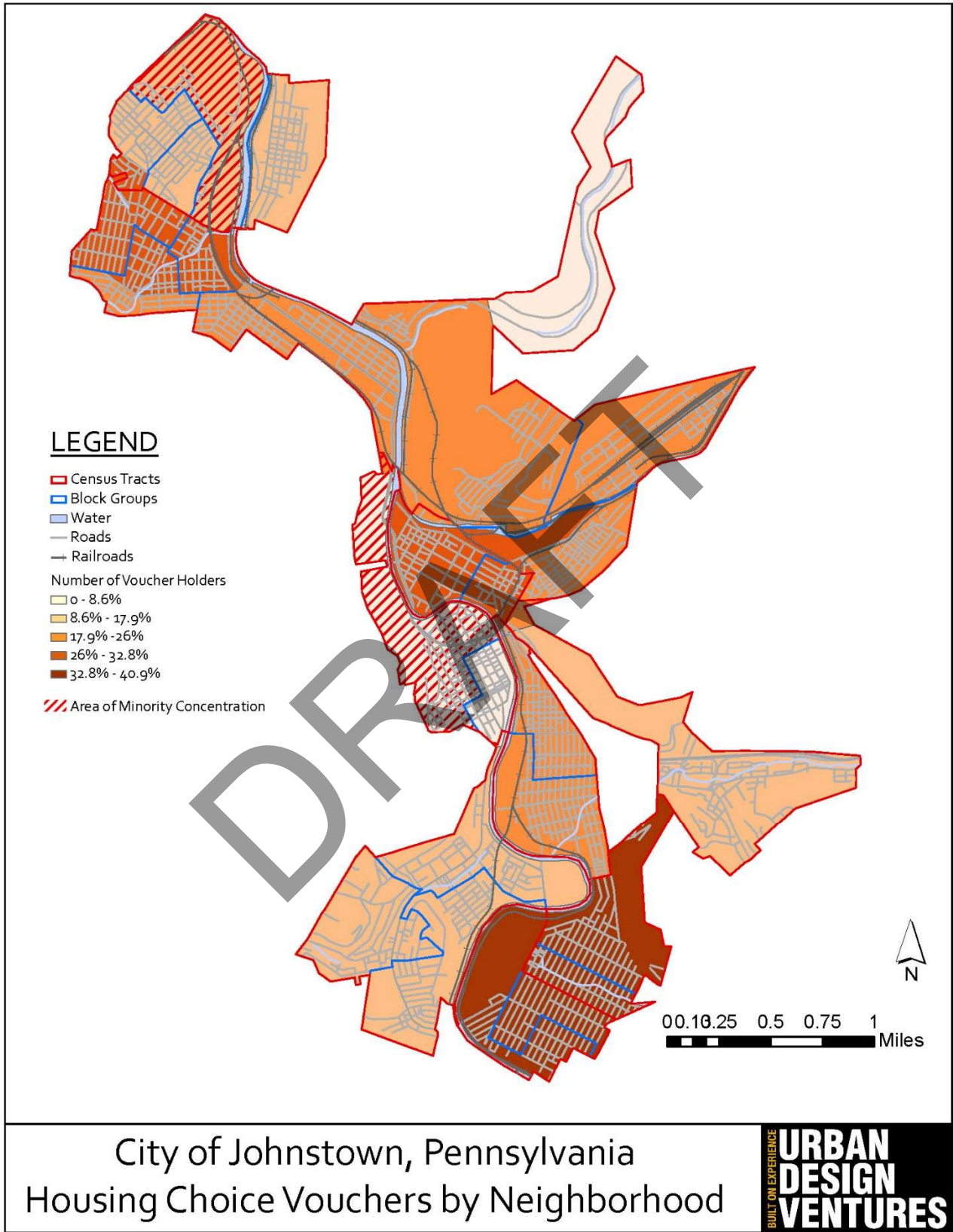
Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Block Group



Percent Vacant Housing Units by Block Group



Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group



Housing Choice Voucher Program by Neighborhood

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

The “Vision” of this Five Year Consolidated Plan is to serve as a consolidated planning document, an application, and a strategic plan for the City of Johnstown. The following goals and objectives have been identified for the City of Johnstown for the period of FY 2020 through FY 2024 for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs:

HOUSING PRIORITY (High priority)

There is a need to improve the quality of the housing stock in the City of Johnstown. The City aims to do so by increasing the stock of affordable, decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for homeowners, renters, and homebuyers.

Goals/Strategies:

- **HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation** - Continue to rehabilitate the existing owner and renter occupied housing stock in the City, including handicap accessibility modifications
- **HSS-2 Homeownership** - Promote homeownership in the City by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and providing housing counseling training to low- and moderate-income residents in the City.
- **HSS-3 Housing Construction/Rehabilitation** - Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through new construction and rehabilitation.
- **HSS-4 Housing Assistance** - Provide for utilities, deposits, mortgage, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HSS-5 Fair Housing** - Promote fair housing choice through monitoring, education, and outreach.

HOMELESS PRIORITY (Low priority)

There is a need for housing and supportive services for homeless persons and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.

Goals/Strategies:

- **HMS-1 Operation/Support** - Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and supportive services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
- **HMS-2 Housing** - Support efforts of local agencies to provide emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing for the homeless.

- **HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing** - Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.

OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS PRIORITY (Low priority)

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

Goals/Strategies:

- **SNS-1 Housing** - Increase the supply of affordable, decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation, new construction, and making reasonable accommodations to existing housing.
- **SNS-2 Social Services** - Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with other special needs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY (High priority)

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

Goals/Strategies:

- **CDS-1 Community Facilities** - Improve the City's parks, recreational centers, and public and community facilities through rehabilitation and new construction.
- **CDS-2 Infrastructure** - Improve the public infrastructure through rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction of streets, sidewalks, ADA curb cuts, waterlines, sewer lateral lines, storm drainage, flood controls, sanitary sewers, addressing hill slips, bridges, green infrastructure, etc.
- **CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements** - Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.
- **CDS-4 Public Services** - Improve and enhance public services including programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
- **CDS-5 Nutritional Services** - Promote and support programs that provide more access to food and nutritional programs for low income residents.
- **CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition** - Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.

- **CDS-7 Public Safety** - Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.
- **CDS-8 Neighborhood Revitalization** - Promote targeted neighborhood revitalization through planning studies, acquisition, demolition, special neighborhood cleanups, code enforcement, infrastructure improvements, housing rehabilitation, housing construction, public and community facility improvements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY (High priority)

There is a need to increase employment, job training, technical assistance, work force development, and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents in the City of Johnstown.

Goals/Strategies:

- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate-income residents.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.
- **EDS-3 Redevelopment Program** - Plan and promote the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites and facilities.

ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING, MANAGEMENT PRIORITY (High priority)

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

Goals/Strategies:

- **AMS-1 Overall Coordination** - Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, five year consolidated plans, substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental review and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.
- **AMS-2 Special Studies/Management** - Provide and promote funds to assist with the development of special studies, plans, and management activities related to these activities.
- **AMS-3 Fair Housing** - Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Johnstown has a good performance record with HUD. The City regularly meets the performance standards established by HUD. Each year the City prepares its Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). This report is submitted within ninety (90) days after the start of the new program year. Copies of the CAPER are available for review at the City of Johnstown's Community and Economic Development Office.

The FY 2019 CAPER, which was the fourth CAPER for the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan, is submitted in IDIS and pending approval from HUD. In the FY 2019 CAPER, the City of Johnstown expended 94.92% of its CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City expended 1.22% of its funds during the FY 2019 CAPER period on public service, which is below the statutory maximum of 15%. The City expended 11.55% of its funds during this CAPER period on Planning and Administration, which is below the statutory maximum of 20%. The City of Johnstown's expenditure ratio at the end of the FY 2019 CAPER period was 1.83, which is above the 1.5 expenditure ratio. The City of Johnstown has developed a timeliness workout plan for its CDBG and HOME funds and intends to meet the 1.5 expenditure ratio by the end of Program Year 2020.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Johnstown has followed its Citizen Participation Plan in the planning and preparation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The City held its first public hearing on the needs of the community and its residents on Tuesday, February 4, 2020. This provided the residents, agencies and organizations with the opportunity to discuss the City's CDBG and HOME Programs and to provide suggestions for future CDBG and HOME Programs priorities and activities.

A copy of the "Draft Five Year Consolidated plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan" was placed on public display for review by the general public, agencies, and organizations in the community. A newspaper notice announcing that these documents were placed on public display was published in "The Tribune-Democrat," the newspaper of general circulation in the area. The "Draft Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan" were on public display at the City website, <https://cityofjohnstownpa.net>.

A citizen survey was prepared and sent out to service providers and agencies in the City to distribute to their clients. A copy was placed on the City's website. The results of the survey were used to help determine the goals and outcomes. A more detailed analysis and description of the citizen participation process is contained in section PR-15 Citizen Participation.

Substantial Amendment # 1:

The City of Johnstown placed the Substantial Amendment on public display from Thursday, November 4, 2021 through Friday, December 3, 2021. The City held an in-person Public Hearing

on the Substantial Amendment on Thursday, November 18, 2021 at 12:30 p.m. The purpose of the Public Hearing was to present the Substantial Amendment to the residents for the FY 2020 CDBG and CDBG-CV funds.

Substantial Amendment # 2:

The City of Johnstown placed the Substantial Amendment on public display from Monday, March 11 through Tuesday, April 9, 2024. The City held a Public Hearing on the Substantial Amendment on Tuesday, April 2, 2024 at 5:00 PM in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 401 Washington Street, Johnstown, PA 15901. The purpose of the Public Hearing was to present the Substantial Amendment to the residents for the FY 2020, FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 CDBG funds.

Substantial Amendment # 3:

The City of Johnstown placed the Substantial Amendment on public display from Monday, April 13 through Tuesday, May 12, 2026. The City held a Public Hearing on the Substantial Amendment on Tuesday, May 7, 2026 at 5:30 PM in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 401 Washington Street, Johnstown, PA 15901. The purpose of the Public Hearing was to present the Substantial Amendment to the residents for the FY 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 CDBG and HOME funds.

5. Summary of public comments

The City of Johnstown held its First Public Hearing on Tuesday, February 4, 2020 at 5:30 PM. Comments received at that public hearing are included in the attachments at the end of the Five Year Plan.

The Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan were placed on public display at <https://cityofjohnstownpa.net> for five days due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and any resident that requested a copy of the draft plan was emailed with the draft plan as an attachment. A Second Public Hearing was scheduled for Friday, September 25, 2020. Comments that were received at the Second Public Hearing are included in the attachments at the end of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Substantial Amendment # 1:

At the Public Hearing, the City did not receive any comments on the Substantial Amendment.

Substantial Amendment # 2:

At the Public Hearing, the City did not receive any comments on the Substantial Amendment.

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

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

Substantial Amendment # 1:

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

Substantial Amendment # 2:

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

7. Summary

The main goals of the Five Year Consolidated Plan are to improve the living conditions of all residents in the City of Johnstown, create a suitable and sustainable living environment, and to address the housing and community development needs of the residents.

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

Substantial Amendment # 1:

City Council approved the Substantial Amendment on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan was re-submitted to HUD.

- **CD-20-10 Economic Development.** Reduce the budget for this CDBG-funded project/activity from \$400,000.00 to \$300,000.00 to reallocate \$100,000.00 to a new CDBG project/activity.
- **CD-20-16 Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance.** Create a new CDBG-funded activity under Public Facility Improvements to be used to fund the Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance Program. This will be funded from FY 2020 CDBG funds in the amount of \$100,000.00.

Copies of the Substantial Amendment were on public display for viewing by the public for a period of 30 days beginning on Thursday, November 4, 2021 and ending Friday, December 3, 2021 at City of Johnstown's website <http://cityofjohnstownpa.net>.

Substantial Amendment #2:

City Council approved the Substantial Amendment on Wednesday, April 10, 2024 and the and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan was re-submitted to HUD.

- **CD-20-02 First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance.** Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$46,288.94 and reallocate that amount of \$46,288.94 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity.
- **CD-20-10 Economic Development (For Profit).** Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$15,170 and reallocate that amount of \$15,170 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity.
- **CD-20-17 Fire Equipment - Turnout Gear.** Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$30,000. CDBG funds will be used to purchase turnout gear for the City of Johnstown Fire Department.
- **CD-20-18 Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System.** Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$30,000. CDBG funds will be used to purchase a cascade filling system for the City of Johnstown Fire Department.
- **CD-20-19 Fire Equipment - Fire Truck.** Create a new project/activity with a budget line-item of \$1,458.94. CDBG funds will be used to purchase a Ladder Truck for the City of Johnstown Fire Department. This is a multi-year activity.

Copies of the Substantial Amendment were on public display for viewing by the public for a period of 30 days beginning on Monday, March 11, 2024 and ending Tuesday, April 9, 2024 at City of Johnstown's website <http://johnstownpa.gov>.

Substantial Amendment #3:

City Council approved the Substantial Amendment on Wednesday, May 7, 2026 and the and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan was re-submitted to HUD.

- **HOME-20-13 Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation.** Delete this project/activity in its entirety and reallocate a total of \$182,717 in HOME funds to a new project/activity.
- **HOME-20-15 CHDO Set-Aside.** Delete this project/activity in its entirety and reallocate a total of \$36,551 in HOME funds to a new project/activity.
- **CD-20-18 Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System.** Reduce this project/activity budget line-item by \$884.19 and reallocate that amount of \$884.19 in CDBG funds to a new project/activity.

- **CD-20-20 Cypress Avenue Park.** Create a new project/activity with a budget amount of \$884.19 in CDBG funds. This is a multi-year activity. The CDBG funds will be used to develop a new recreation area on the former Cypress Ave. School site in the Moxham neighborhood. Funds will be used to pay for the following items: professional fees, resurfacing the area with asphalt, installing interior and exterior fencing, stormwater management, retaining walls, walking paths, sporting areas with equipment (for tennis, pickleball, basketball, bocce, etc.), playground equipment, pavilions, benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.
- **HOME-20-21 Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale.** Create a new project/activity with a budget amount of \$219,268 to provide HOME funding for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of single-family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for low- and moderate-income residents.

Copies of the Substantial Amendment were on public display for viewing by the public for a period of 30 days beginning on Monday, April 13, 2026 and ending on Tuesday, May 12, 2026 at City of Johnstown's website <http://johnstownpa.gov> and the following locations:

- **City Hall** - 401 Main Street, Room 200, Johnstown, PA 15901
- **Cambria County Public Library** - 248 Main Street, Johnstown, PA 15901
- **Johnstown Housing Authority** - 501 Chestnut Street, Johnstown, PA 15906

DRAFT

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	Johnstown	Department of Community and Economic Development
CDBG Administrator	Johnstown	Department of Community and Economic Development
HOME Administrator	Johnstown	Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Johnstown Department of Community and Economic Development is the administrating agency for the CDBG and HOME programs. The Department of Community and Economic Development prepares the Five Year Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Environmental Review Records (ERR's), the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Reports (CAPER), monitoring, pay requests, contracting, and oversight of the programs on a day to day basis. In addition, the City of Johnstown has a private planning consulting firm available to assist the City on an as needed basis.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

While preparing the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City of Johnstown consulted with the Johnstown Housing Authority, social services agencies, housing providers, and members of the Eastern Pennsylvania CoC's South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB), which includes (9) counties in South Central Pennsylvania, including Cambria County.

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

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

- **City of Johnstown, Department of Community and Economic Development** - oversees the CDBG and HOME programs.
- **Johnstown Housing Authority** - oversees the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, improvements to public housing communities, and the development of scattered site affordable housing.
- **Social Services Agencies** - provides services to address the needs of low- and moderate-income persons.
- **Housing Providers** - rehabilitates and develops affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families and individuals.
- **Eastern Pennsylvania CoC - South Central RHAB** - oversees the Continuum of Care Network for Central Pennsylvania for the following counties: Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset.

Each year, as part of the CDBG application planning process, local agencies, and organizations are invited to submit proposals for CDBG funds for eligible activities. These groups participate in the planning process by attending the public hearings, informational meetings, and completing survey forms.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City of Johnstown is part of the Eastern PA CoC, South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB), which oversees the Continuum of Care Network for Central Pennsylvania for thirty-

three (33) counties. Cambria County agencies in the CoC, which serve the City of Johnstown, include the Cambria County Behavioral Health, Greater Johnstown Landlord Association, Blair County Community Action Program, Center for Community Action, Catholic Charities, Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, and the Women's Help Center.

The homeless planning process in the Eastern PA CoC Region focuses on goals and strategies to meet the needs of both the chronically homeless and the periodically homeless populations. The goals of the CoC include reducing the overall number of people experiencing homelessness; ending chronic and veterans homelessness; reducing homelessness among families with children and youth experiencing homelessness; decreasing the duration of the average time an individual spends homeless; and setting a path to end all forms of homelessness.

The Board comprises a diverse set of representative stakeholders throughout the region, including many social service and governmental organizations. Each RHAB has two co-chairs on the governing board of the CoC. Each RHAB works with a diverse array of stakeholders that are participating in efforts to end homelessness, including veteran services; domestic violence survivor services; local county governments; other social service providers; public housing authorities; and people with lived experience of homelessness.

CoC-wide planning is also implemented through RHAB subcommittees, including project review and ranking. RHAB members participate in local community meetings and relay information to the CoC. RHABs are trained in reaching out to individuals with disabilities through the provision of accessible materials, as well as addressing the needs of non-Native English speakers. The CoC hosts two annual membership meetings to train RHAB participants in the full use of the VI-SPDAT as an evaluation tool, and the use of HMIS.

The continuum encompasses prevention services, outreach and assessment, day centers, emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing, and appropriate supportive services. Homeless services are available to families and individuals and to persons with special needs including HIV/AIDS, the handicapped, substance addiction, and mental disabilities.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

ESG funds for member counties and cities in the Eastern PA CoC are administered through the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED). The CoC is consulted by DCED regarding past program performance and involvement of ESG applicants. The CoC provides input on the allocation of ESG funding to subrecipients, through the formation and deliberation of an ESG committee. DCED utilizes a checklist score of performance data to evaluate ESG projects. ESG applications are reviewed by Regional Housing Advisory Committees (RHACs).

Recipients of ESG in Cambria County include Cambria County Behavioral Health and the Greater Johnstown Landlord Association (for administration), Catholic Charities of Cambria County, and the Women's Help Center. DCED acts as the HMIS lead and consults with the members of the Continuum of Care to collect data and use comparable databases, such as the Victim Service Providers database, to document data in a manner that benefits proper program assessment.

The Eastern PA CoC funds a CoC-wide HMIS project, which is implemented by the Commonwealth of PA. Written standards are created by the PA-509 Eastern Pennsylvania Continuum of Care, which were approved by the CoC Governing Board on October 21, 2019. Program standards are listed in the written standards, which are the general requirements for all programs, in addition to case management standards, eligibility standards, prioritization standards, and Coordinated Entry standards. Separate standards are also included in the written standards for each program type.

The South Central RHAB will review individual program performance on each of the objectives and will contact those that are below the CoC average to determine why and develop strategies to overcome barriers that program participants have in achieving better outcomes. Through the Steering Committee, the RHAB chairs will present barriers they have identified - if there is a common pattern, DCED and the State's CoC Consultant will develop a technical assistance module to address these barriers.

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

1.	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Johnstown
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local Planning organization Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City's Departments of Community and Economic Development; Code Enforcement; and City Management were interviewed for their input on the housing needs, homeless needs, non-homeless special needs, community development, and economic development needs and goals for the City of Johnstown.
2.	Agency/Group/Organization	Johnstown Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Johnstown Housing Authority was contacted to determine the housing needs of its very low-income clients. The City reviewed its program and funded activities that met the goals and objectives as outlined in the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan to address these housing needs.
3.	Agency/Group/Organization	Central PA Regional Homeless Advisory Board (Central-RHAB)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Regional organization Correctional Facilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Eastern PA CoC South Central-RHAB was contacted and presented the homeless needs in the region, Point In Time Survey results, and 2019 CoC funding amounts.
4.	Agency/Group/Organization	United Methodist Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Employment Regional organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	United Human Services was contacted and presented the homeless needs in the City and the region. The City reviewed its program and funded activities that met the goals and objectives as outlined in the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan to address these homeless needs.
5.	Agency/Group/Organization	Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Fair Housing Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services was contacted to determine the Fair Housing needs of the City. The City reviewed its program and funded activities that met the goals and objectives as outlined in the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan to address these fair housing needs.
6.	Agency/Group/Organization	Re/Max Accent
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held, phone calls; housing and community development priorities; social service and economic development needs.

7.	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Shoes
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; housing and community development priorities; economic development and housing needs.
8.	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Johnstown Community YMCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Recreational Needs
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; housing and community development priorities; economic development and housing needs.
9.	Agency/Group/Organization	Women’s Help Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; housing and community development priorities; social service needs.
10.	Agency/Group/Organization	Peer Empowerment Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; housing and community development priorities; social service needs.
11.	Agency/Group/Organization	Cambria County Behavioral Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.
12.	Agency/Group/Organization	Ignite Education Solutions
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.
13.	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of the Laurel Highlands
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.

14.	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims Regional organization Planning organization
	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 Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.
15.	Agency/Group/Organization	Johnstown Redevelopment Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.
16.	Agency/Group/Organization	Cambria Somerset Association of Realtors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; public service and community development priorities.
17.	Agency/Group/Organization	Helping Hands of Cambria County, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; housing and community development priorities.
18.	Agency/Group/Organization	Johnstown Area Regional Industries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; economic development and workforce priorities.

19.	Agency/Group/Organization	Johnstown Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Employment Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Group meeting held; economic development and workforce priorities.
20.	Agency/Group/Organization	The Learning Lamp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Submitted application for funding which discussed community development and public service needs.
	Agency/Group/Organization	Pennsylvania Department of Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Other government - State Lead-based Paint
	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 City consulted the Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report released by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The data identified in the Report is incorporated in the Annual Action Plan.
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Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

All known types were consulted and contacted during the planning process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Eastern Pennsylvania South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (Central-RHAB)	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
PHA Five Year Plan and Annual Plan	Johnstown Housing Authority	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Alleghenies Ahead: Comprehensive Plan for the Southern Alleghenies Region	Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Johnstown	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Hazard Mitigation Plan	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
City of Johnstown Comprehensive Plan	City of Johnstown	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Cambria County Comprehensive Plan	Cambria County	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Johnstown 20/20: Report and Recommendations	City of Johnstown	They are incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.
Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report	PA Department of Health	The data is incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The Johnstown Department of Community and Economic Development is the administrating agency for the CDBG and HOME programs. Close coordination is maintained with other City departments such as the Public Works and Recreation, Administration, Police and Fire Departments, as well as County departments such as the Cambria County Redevelopment Authority, Johnstown Housing Authority, Greater Johnstown/Cambria County Chamber of Commerce, Johnstown Area Regional Industries (JARI), Johnstown Redevelopment Authority, the Eastern PA Continuum of Care, and Cambria County Behavioral Health/Intellectual Disabilities Programs. Coordination with various non-profit organizations, such as Cambria County Redevelopment Authority, the Community Action Partnership of Cambria County, Catholic Charities, the United Way, Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, and the Women’s Help Center helped aid the planning process and develop priorities. The City works closely with the Cambria County Commissioners and County staff to address projects and activities that extend beyond the City limits. The City and the County agencies have a good working relationship.

DCED works with the Eastern PA CoC for coordinating Con Planning, CoC strategic planning and ESG policies/priorities/allocations. A partnership of Cambria County Behavioral Health and the Greater Johnstown Landlord Association administers the ESG (Emergency Solutions Grant) for Cambria County.

Narrative (optional):

The City of Johnstown has consulted and coordinated with various agencies and organizations, city-wide, county-wide, and Commonwealth-wide. A culmination of these efforts has resulted in the development of the City's FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Johnstown has followed its adopted Citizens Participation Plan to develop its Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan have many components that require and encourage citizen participation. These components are the following: requests for proposals (RFP's) for CDBG and HOME funding from agencies/organizations; meetings with agencies/organizations on how to complete the RFP; interviews and roundtable discussions with various stakeholders; a public needs hearing; and a public hearing to gather comments on the draft plan on public display. The City also developed a survey to obtain resident input. The Survey was made available in an online version on the City's website and in a hard copy version available in City Hall. The City received 12 completed surveys. All of these comments are included in the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan in the Exhibit Section. Through the citizen participation process, the City uses citizen input to develop how the plan will serve the low- and moderate-income population to reach the goals set forth in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Substantial Amendment # 1:

The City put the "draft" FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment on public display on the City's website: <http://cityofjohnstownpa.net>.

The display period started on Thursday, November 4, 2021 through Friday, December 3, 2021 for a period of at 30 days. An in-person public hearing was held on Thursday, November 18, 2021 at 12:30 p.m. to discuss the proposed substantial amendment and solicit resident comments. Upon completion of the public comment period, the City of Johnstown submitted the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Pittsburgh Office on or before Friday, December 17, 2021.

In order to broaden citizen participation, the City placed the Draft FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment on its website to solicit public comments.

Substantial Amendment # 2:

The City put the “draft” FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment No. 2 on public display on the City’s website: <http://johnstownpa.gov>.

The display period started on Monday, March 11, 2024 through Tuesday, April 9, 2024 for a period of 30 days. An in-person public hearing was held on Thursday, April 2, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. to discuss the proposed substantial amendment and solicit resident comments. Upon completion of the public comment period, the City of Johnstown submitted the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Pittsburgh Office on or before Thursday, April 18, 2024.

In order to broaden citizen participation, the City placed the Draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment on its website to solicit public comments.

Substantial Amendment # 3:

The City put the “draft” FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment No. 3 on public display on the City’s website: <https://johnstownpa.gov/> and at the following locations:

- **City Hall** - 401 Main Street, Room 200, Johnstown, PA 15901
- **Cambria County Public Library** - 248 Main Street, Johnstown, PA 15901
- **Johnstown Housing Authority** - 501 Chestnut Street, Johnstown, PA 15906

The display period started on Monday, April 13, 2026 through Tuesday, May 12, 2026 for a period of 30 days. An in-person public hearing was held on Thursday, May 7, 2026 at 5:30 p.m. to discuss the proposed substantial amendment and solicit resident comments. Upon completion of the public comment period, the City of Johnstown submitted the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment # 3 to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Pittsburgh Office on or before Wednesday, May 20, 2026.

In order to broaden citizen participation, the City placed the Draft FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment on its website to solicit public comments.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1.	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Agencies/Organizations</p>	<p>The needs public hearing notice was published on January 20, 2020 in the "Tribune-Democrat." A copy can be found in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.</p>	None.	None.	Not Applicable.
2.	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Agencies/Organizations</p>	<p>See needs public hearing comments in the summaries and the sign-in sheets.</p>	<p>See needs public hearing summaries in Exhibit section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.</p>	None.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3.	Resident Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	12 surveys were completed on-line and through paper copies.	See survey summaries in Exhibit section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/JohnstownConPlan
4.	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The second public hearing notice was published on September 12, 2020 in the "Tribune-Democrat." A copy can be found in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	None.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5.	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Agencies</p>	<p>A virtual public hearing was held on Friday, September 25, 2020. See public hearing comments in the summaries and the sign-in sheets.</p>	<p>See public hearing summaries in Exhibit section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>https://bluejeans.com/264612486/5239?src=calendarLink</p>
6.	Substantial Amendment # 1 - Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Agencies/Organizations</p>	<p>The public hearing notice was published on Wednesday, November 3, 2021 in the “Tribune-Democrat.” A copy can be found in the Citizen Participation Section of the Annual Action Plan.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p>

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7.	Substantial Amendment # 1 - Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The public hearing was held on Thursday, November 18, 2021. See public hearing minutes in the summaries and the sign-in sheets.	See public hearing minutes in the Citizen Participation Section of the Annual Action Plan.	None.	Not Applicable.
8.	Substantial Amendment # 1 - Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	None.	None.	None.	http://www.cityofjohnstownpa.net/
9.	Substantial Amendment # 2 - Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The public hearing notice was published on Friday, March 8, 2024 in the “Tribune-Democrat.” A copy can be found in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	None.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10.	Substantial Amendment # 2 - Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The public hearing was held on Tuesday, April 2, 2024. See public hearing minutes in the summaries and the sign-in sheets.	See public hearing minutes in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	Not Applicable.
11.	Substantial Amendment # 2 - Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	None.	None.	None.	http://johnstownpa.gov
12.	Substantial Amendment # 3 - Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The public hearing notice was published on Friday, April 10, 2026 in the "Tribune-Democrat." A copy can be found in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	None.	Not Applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
13.	Substantial Amendment # 3 - Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Agencies/Organizations	The public hearing was held on Thursday, May 7, 2026. See public hearing minutes in the summaries and the sign-in sheets.	See public hearing minutes in the Citizen Participation Section of the Five Year Consolidated Plan.	None.	Not Applicable.
14.	Substantial Amendment # 3 - Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	None.	None.	None.	http://johnstownpa.gov

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Johnstown used the HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, which provides statistical data on housing needs, to prepare its estimates and projections. The tables in this section have been prepopulated with HUD data sets, based on the American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017 Five Year Estimates, and the 2010 U.S. Census. This data is the most current information available to assess housing needs, homeless needs, special needs, social service needs, economic development needs, etc.

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

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

Johnstown is part of the Eastern PA Continuum of Care. The Eastern PA CoC covers thirty-three counties, divided into five (5) Regional Homeless Advisory Boards (RHABs). The City of Johnstown is in Cambria County, which is a member of the South Central RHAB along with Adams, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Data for the development for the homeless needs section was obtained from consultation with the CoC and member agencies that serve the City of Johnstown, as well as the Eastern PA CoC’s annual application for funding.

Additional needs for the City of Johnstown were obtained from input and interviews with various social service agencies, housing providers, City staff, and survey responses.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Based on a comparison of the population between the 2009 and 2016, the City of Johnstown had a 3% decrease in its population. The population decrease was 608 persons, while at the same time the housing supply decreased by 1,202 households. The City of Johnstown has been experiencing a population decline since 1930, with the largest decrease in population occurring in the 1970s. The population of Johnstown according to the 2017 ACS estimates was 19,447, which is 71.1% decrease from its population peak. The median income of the area has minorly decreased from \$24,508 to \$24,415. This relative stagnancy in median income represents a change in nominal dollars and not a change in real dollars. In order to calculate the change in real dollars, the Consumer Price Index is used to calculate the inflation rate for a given period. Between 2010 and 2016, the cumulative inflation rate was approximately 14.3%, meaning that the \$24,508.00 median income in 2010 would be \$28,001.70 if it were expressed in terms of 2016 dollars. By taking into consideration the rate of inflation, the median income in Johnstown has not kept up with the rate of inflation.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2016	% Change
Population	20,978	20,370	-3%
Households	10,842	9,640	-11%
Median Income	\$24,508	\$24,415	0%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2012-2016 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	2,866	1,943	1,957	978	1,834
Small Family Households *	739	480	760	325	869
Large Family Households *	214	164	70	45	70
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	385	525	405	285	460
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	299	440	464	130	205
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	595	270	160	95	195
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	30	85	10	45	170	4	0	15	25	44
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	15	10	0	0	25	0	4	0	0	4
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	915	75	4	0	994	295	50	45	0	390
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	360	590	50	10	1,010	140	220	130	20	510
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	245	0	0	0	245	165	0	0	0	165

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	955	174	20	45	1,194	299	54	60	25	438
Having none of four housing problems	980	1,175	639	290	3,084	219	545	1,234	619	2,617
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	244	0	0	0	244	163	0	0	0	163

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	115	170	20	305	10	55	90	155
Large Related	10	60	0	70	0	4	0	4
Elderly	90	180	20	290	70	90	15	175
Other	145	160	10	315	35	15	4	54
Total need by income	360	570	50	980	115	164	109	388

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	325	0	0	325	75	25	40	140
Large Related	150	10	0	160	20	0	0	20
Elderly	115	45	4	164	55	4	4	63

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	325	80	0	405	140	15	0	155
Total need by income	915	135	4	1,054	290	44	44	378

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	15	35	0	0	50	0	4	0	0	4
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	15	35	0	0	50	0	4	0	0	4

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	560	235	80	875	60	35	35	130

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments 2012-2016 CHAS

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

According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS), there were 9,584 households in 2016 in the City of Johnstown. Based on this number of households, 4,134 (43.1%) of all households were single person households living alone. Single person households aged 65 and over comprised 3,089 households or (32.2%) of all households. Based on the ACS estimates, 55.7% of all persons living alone are seniors, and it is presumed that as they age in place, additional accommodations and supportive services will be necessary for this portion of the City’s population. The City will need to assist in obtaining funding and

collaborating with housing services and elderly support agencies to provide programs, activities, and accommodations for its growing elderly population.

The average number of bedrooms requested by families on the JHA waiting list is 1.69 for family public housing, 1.02 for elderly and disabled public housing, and 2.54 for Section 8 Housing. In addition to housing for those with extremely low incomes, the biggest needs for applicants on the public housing waiting list are for efficiency or one bedroom units, and housing for those with a disability. Because a substantial majority of persons on the public housing waiting list have incomes at or below 30% AMI (extremely low income), it stands to reason that many of the single person households waiting for a zero or one bedroom unit are extremely low income. This need is particularly acute for elderly and disabled households. However, the demand for housing with higher bedrooms also appears to be rising through the average number of bedrooms requested for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list families.

There were 762 families/individuals on the waiting list for public housing in April 2020, and the waiting list is still open. With public housing occupancy at 98%, there is more demand than supply. On the family community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographic breakdowns: 35.6% were white; 62.1% were black; 0.1% were Asian; 0.9% were mixed race; 0.6% were other, 6.1% were Hispanic; 2.9% had an elderly family member; and 22.3% had a disabled family member. On the elderly and disabled community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographics: 68.6% were white; 30.6% were black; 0.8% were mixed race; and 3.3% were Hispanic. 71.1% of these households on the waiting list had at least one disabled family member.

Based on consultations with social service providers, it is common for individuals and families to wait for an extended amount of time on the public housing waiting list. Social service providers also recognize the need for additional services for individuals and families living in public housing communities, as generational poverty is common for this population.

Although only 16 homeless people were counted in Cambria County during the 2020 Point in Time Count, all of these were single adults that were sheltered in either emergency or transitional housing. Of these 16 people, 2 had severe mental illness, 2 had a chronic substance abuse problem, 4 were victims of domestic violence, and 3 had some type of disability (physical, mental, or developmental). There is a need for housing with supportive services for singles with a disability, struggling with an addiction, or those that are victims of domestic violence.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Disabled Population – Based on the 2012-2016 CHAS Data and the 2013-2017 ACS Data, it is estimated that the disabled population of the City of Johnstown is 28.1%, and about 44.5% of the elderly in the City are disabled. Based on these percentages, it is estimated that approximately 584 disabled renters have a housing problem that includes cost overburdened by 30% or another type of housing problem, and

approximately 218 disabled homeowners disabled homeowners have a housing problem that includes cost overburdened by 30% or another type of housing problem. A breakdown of the types of disability (of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population in Johnstown) is as follows: hearing difficulty = 6.2%; vision difficulty = 5.6%; cognitive difficulty = 14.5%; ambulatory difficulty = 14.8%; self-care difficulty = 5.7%; and independent living difficulty = 12.6%.

One of the biggest needs on both the public housing and Section 8 waiting lists is housing for people with a disability. The Housing Authority has been working to make reasonable accommodations to its public housing units to satisfy the Section 504 requirements for persons with physical disabilities, such as mobility, visual, and hearing impairments. There is a need for accessible housing accommodations for the elderly and disabled applicants on both the public housing and the Section 8 waiting lists. It is estimated that 30% of the persons on the public housing waiting list (229 persons) and 29% of persons the Section 8 waiting list (216 persons) are themselves disabled or there is a member of the family with a disability. The Housing Authority has a separate waiting list for its elderly/disabled communities. When applicants for these communities are broken out of the public housing waiting list, 71% of residents of these communities have a disability. The Housing Authority has not reported any accessibility needs of the applicants on the Section 8 waiting list, except that there is a general lack of suitable housing in the City that meet the housing quality standards for the Section 8 program. The Housing Authority notes that many of the single persons on the waiting lists either have a disability or are elderly with mobility limitations.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, sexual assault, and stalking – Based on consultation with the Women’s Help Center, it is estimated that approximately 600 single family households and family households in Johnstown and Cambria County that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are in need of housing assistance. Of these populations, 85% of victims were female and 15% were male. Racial breakdowns of victims were the following: 61% Caucasian; 14% Black/African American; 7% Hispanic or Latino; and 18% Other or Not Reported. This estimate is based on the Annual Report created by the Women’s Help Center.

The Johnstown Housing Authority maintains a long time working relationship with the local Women’s Help Center in providing assisted housing for displaced families as a result of domestic violence. Information is strictly confidential and verification efforts that would ultimately place an applicant at risk are avoided.

What are the most common housing problems?

The largest housing problem in the City of Johnstown is affordability of decent, safe, and sound housing. According to the 2013-2017 ACS data, an estimated 52.4% of all renter households are cost overburdened by 30% or more, and an estimated 20.2% of all owner households are cost overburdened by 30% or more. Approximately 28.3% of owner occupied households with a mortgage are cost overburdened by 30% or more, compared to only 16.9% of owner occupied households without a mortgage.

The second most common housing problem is the lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, although this makes up a very small percentage of households with a housing problem. This is likely due to an older housing stock, and/or absentee landlords.

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

Single-person households, the elderly, and the disabled populations are the most affected by the cost of housing in the City of Johnstown. The elderly and disabled are often on fixed or limited incomes. The lack of affordable housing that is decent, safe, sound, and accessible forces them into housing that does not meet these standards. Housing without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities would not fit the definition of decent, safe, sound, and accessible.

Another group affected by the lack of affordable housing are the homeless and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including persons who are victims of domestic violence or struggle with mental illness, an addiction, or both. Most of the population that are at-risk of becoming homeless are facing a housing cost overburden problem, and would benefit from emergency housing assistance for rent and/or mortgage payments and utilities to help them avoid homelessness. There are short term assistance options available, but these are scarce and hard to come by, especially if it is needed by the same person more than once. People transitioning from shelter care, prison, or a health care facility are also affected by the cost overburden housing problem, particularly when trying to secure a source of income to maintain housing.

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

There has been a greater need for homeless prevention services over rapid re-housing services in Cambria County, and CoC-wide. The CoC has focused on creating a diversion system. Major risk factors for families that are at-risk of homelessness include those being discharged from institutions, households experiencing a loss of employment, or being a family with young children. CoC-funded organizations will identify these types of families and is piloting diversion approaches across different portions of the CoC. Referrals are provided for homeless services when appropriate, and County Human Service organizations are major partners in collecting data on populations at-risk.

Most low-income families and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including persons who are victims of domestic violence, are facing eviction due to a housing cost overburden problem, and would benefit from emergency housing assistance for rent and/or mortgage payments and utilities to help them avoid homelessness. Specific needs of those people in a doubled-up situation, who may be “couch-surfing”, are

conflict resolution, mediation, and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. Although many of the cost overburden problems for families and individuals are due to an emergency situation, such as the loss of a job, car repair needs, medical expenses, or other unforeseen emergency expenses or situations, some are due to the mismanagement of money or trouble keeping a job, usually due to a lack of transportation and/or trouble finding child care. Sometimes, these troubles can go hand in hand with mental health and/or addiction problems that are untreated or undertreated.

Strategies to reduce the number of people at risk of returning to homelessness include the increasing of rapid re-housing capacity, and utilizing Coordinated Entry to connect households in emergency shelter to rapid re-housing options. The CoC's adoption of a Housing First Approach is leading to the increased engagement of landlords in providing rapid re-housing for at-risk populations, particularly in the identification of affordable units. Additionally, the CoC has trained case management services to work with populations requiring rapid re-housing.

The South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB) specifically operates two rapid re-housing programs: Blair County Community Action Program and the Center for Community Action. Both programs serve Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Two domestic violence rapid re-housing programs serve the entirety of the Eastern PA CoC. These programs are both operated by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Violence.

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:

According to the 2019 Eastern PA CoC Application, the methodology used to generate estimates is based on historical incidence, such as the yearly Point in Time Counts and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, which is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Providers participating in the PA HMIS are required to collect and record certain data elements for all new and continuing clients in the HMIS. Data Entry complies with all PA HMIS requirements in regards to deadlines. The PA HMIS is an "open" system which allows for the sharing of client-level data electronically between collaborating agencies, which must adhere to the PA HMIS privacy policy as well as the policies and operating procedures. Agencies may also be able to share information through other methods unrelated to the PA HMIS, as outlined in their specific program policies. Data shared outside of PA HMIS is not able to be controlled or monitored by DCED; therefore, this data is not covered by the PA HMIS privacy policy. DCED is the System Administrator for the PA HMIS and as such is the only entity with access to all client-level information, including personal identifiers, contained in the PA HMIS.

According to the HUD/HAP Standards and Operating Procedures Handbook, the definition of At-Risk of Homelessness has two categories:

Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness – Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

- Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
- No subsequent residence has been identified; and
- The individuals or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

At Risk for Homelessness:

1. An individual or family who:
 - Has an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD;
 - Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the “homeless” definition in this section, and meets one of the following conditions:
 - Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for Homeless Prevention assistance;
 - Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
 - Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
 - Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
 - Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care, or other youth facility or correction program or institution); or
 - Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness as identified in the recipient’s approved consolidated plan.
2. A child or youth who qualifies as homeless under the Education for Children and Youth (Section 725 (2)) of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a (2) and parent or guardian of that child or youth if living with her or him.

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

The high cost of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing in the City creates instability and an increased risk of homelessness for lower income families in the area. Many families are living from paycheck to paycheck and are paying over 30% of their income for housing, which may or may not be decent, safe, sound, and accessible. According to housing providers, other housing characteristics that adds to instability is the lack of financial literacy and basic life skills. There is a need to teach basic living skills like managing budgets, managing time, and living from crisis to crisis. Generational poverty is a major issue in the City of Johnstown, which leads to a lack of financial literacy, which causes families to experience homelessness. Additionally, there are few jobs that pay well in the City of Johnstown, and underemployment is common, causing even those who have these skills to be unable to manage their finances effectively.

According to consultations with homeless service providers in the South Central RHAB, individuals/families housed but at risk of becoming homeless typically exhibited the following characteristics:

- Living in unsubsidized housing and not eligible for subsidized housing because of previous criminal activities or because they had left prior subsidized housing under circumstances that left them ineligible for future service.
- Unable to afford unsubsidized housing due to low- income, no income, or sudden loss of income.
- Most are living on limited incomes that do not include earned income, such as SSI and SSDI.
- Single individuals between 25 to 40 years of age, both male and female.
- Veterans represent 10% to 15% of the cases served. Most of the veterans served were suffering from PTSD or other mental health issues.
- Housing that does not meet the building codes.
- Doubling-up or “couch surfing”
- Domestic abuse
- Mental Health, Physical Ailments, and/or Drug and Alcohol Issues that can lead to sudden hospitalization or institutionalization and eviction

According to the Eastern PA CoC Application for 2019, the CoC has identified risk factors through Coordinated Entry and HMIS reporting. Risks factors include:

- Institutional discharge with no home plan
- Loss of employment
- Families with young children
- Individuals and families fleeing domestic violence

These risk factors are utilized to target populations that are at-risk of homelessness. CoC-funded organizations partner with school districts to identify families and youth that are at-risk of homelessness and link them to support and services. The CoC has begun implementing diversion strategies to reduce the number of first-time homeless. Included in diversion strategies are training populations that are at-risk of homelessness in conflict mediation and dedication of funds.

Discussion

Not applicable

DRAFT

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

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

Introduction

During the planning process for the preparation of the City of Johnstown’s Five Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine if any racial or ethnic group has a greater disproportionate need in the City. Disproportionately greater need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. The total number of White Households in the City of Johnstown is 8,015 households (83.6%); the number of Black/African American Households is 1,097 households (11.4%); the number of American Indian and Alaska Native is 4 households (0%), the number of Asian Households is 30 households (0.3%); the number of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander is 10 households (0.1%), and the number of Hispanic Households is 185 households (1.9%).

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	1,758	700	407
White	1,285	505	285
Black / African American	330	145	69
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	69	0	14

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

**The four housing problems are:*

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,038	910	0
White	825	795	0
Black / African American	160	70	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	35	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

**The four housing problems are:*

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	255	1,698	0
White	255	1,550	0
Black / African American	0	120	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	0	4	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

**The four housing problems are:*

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	103	879	0
White	70	800	0
Black / African American	19	60	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	15	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

**The four housing problems are:*

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

Discussion

The racial composition of households in the City of Johnstown, according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, was 84.5% White; 11.7% African American/Black; and 0.2% Asian; and 3.1% was two or more races. The Hispanic or Latino population was 2.0%. Though not considered disproportionate by HUD’s metrics, African American/Black households in the 0-30% Area Median Income category were more likely to have housing problems at 18.8%. In the 30-50% Area Median Income category, African American/Black households have disproportionate need at 15.4%. Median income (50-80% AMI) white households had disproportionate need at 100% of the of households with disproportionate need. There are no other racial or ethnic groups with disproportionate need at other income levels.

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

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

Introduction

During the planning process for the preparation of the City of Johnstown’s Five Year Consolidated Plan, an evaluation and comparison was made to determine if any racial or ethnic group is disproportionately affected by severe housing problems in the City. Disproportionately greater need is defined as a group having at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons as a whole. Severe housing problems are distinguished from housing problems by a threshold of more than 1.5 persons per room as opposed to more than 1 persons per room for overcrowding, as well as a cost burden threshold of over 50% of income as opposed to over 30% of income. Data detailing information by racial group and Hispanic origin has been compiled from the 2012-2016 CHAS data and the 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. The following tables illustrate the disproportionate needs of specific groups living in the City of Johnstown.

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	1,254	1,199	407
White	880	910	285
Black / African American	265	210	69
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	24	14

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

**The four severe housing problems are:*

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	228	1,720	0
White	190	1,430	0
Black / African American	19	205	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	35	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	80	1,873	0
White	80	1,725	0
Black / African American	0	120	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	0	4	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	70	909	0
White	50	815	0
Black / African American	10	70	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	20	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The racial composition of households in the City of Johnstown, according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, was 84.5% White; 11.7% African American/Black; and 0.2% Asian; and 3.1% was two or more races. The Hispanic or Latino population was 2.0%. At all Median Income Categories except for 50-80% AMI, the African American/Black ethnic group has a disproportionate need in terms of severe housing problems. The disproportionate need is 21.1% at 0-30% AMI, 8.3% at 50-30% AMI, and 14.3% at 80-100% AMI. Median income (50-80% AMI) white households had disproportionate need at 100% of the of households with disproportionate need. There were no other racial or ethnic groups that disproportionately experience severe housing problems.

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

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

Introduction:

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

The greatest housing problem facing the City of Johnstown is the lack of affordable housing and the fact that many of the City’s lower income households are paying more than 30% of their total household income on housing related costs. The following information was noted: 1,270 White households were cost overburdened by 30% to 50%, and 5,370 White households were severely cost overburdened by greater than 50%; 215 Black/African American households were cost overburdened by 30% to 50%, and 525 Black/African American households were severely cost overburdened by greater than 50%; and lastly, 29 Hispanic households were cost overburdened by 30% to 50%, and 105 Hispanic households were severely cost overburdened by greater than 50%.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,129	1,558	1,499	407
White	5,370	1,270	1,085	285
Black / African American	525	215	290	69
Asian	10	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	29	45	14

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2012-2016 CHAS

Discussion:

Black/African American households were disproportionately affected by a housing cost overburden in the City of Johnstown. Black/African American households were considered to be severely cost overburdened, where they were 19.3% of the total cases of households that were considered cost overburdened by greater than 50%. This is more than percentage points higher than the 11.4% of the total number of households that the Black/African American category comprises.

A total of 1,270 White households were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%, which is 81.5% of the total cases of households that were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%. This number is below the 83.6% of the total number of households that the White category comprises. Additionally, a total of 29 Hispanic households were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%, which is 1.9% of the total cases of households that were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%. This number is comparable to the 1.9% of the total number of households that the Hispanic category comprises. A total of 215 Black/African American households were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%, which is 13.8% of the total cases of households that were considered cost overburdened by between 30% and 50%. This number is slightly above the 11.4% of the total number of households that the Black/African American category comprises. No other racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately higher instance of cost burden than its household population.

A total of 290 White households were considered severely cost overburdened by greater than 50%, which is 19.3% of the total cases of households that were considered cost overburdened by greater than 50%. This number is below the 83.6% of the total number of households that the White category comprises. A total of 45 Hispanic households were considered severely cost overburdened by greater than 50%, which is 3% of the total number of households that were considered cost overburdened by greater than 50%. This number is slightly higher than the 1.9% of the total number of households that the Hispanic category comprises.

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 racial composition of households in the City of Johnstown, according to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, was 84.5% White; 11.7% African American/Black; and 0.2% Asian; and 3.1% was two or more races. The Hispanic or Latino population was 2.0%. People who identify as African American/Black and are in very low or low income groups are more likely to be cost overburdened or experience housing problems in the City of Johnstown.

When examining the percentage of each racial or ethnic group that have a housing problem, severe housing problem, or are housing cost overburdened, compared to that racial or ethnic group overall, a different picture presents itself. According to the 2012-2016 CHAS data, 15.8% of all White households, 19.6% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0% of Asian households, and 15.7% of Hispanic households are cost-overburdened by 30%-50%, while 13.5% of White households, 0.3% of Black households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households were cost overburdened by over 50%. When examining housing problems, 30.4% of White households, 46.4% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. The numbers are lower for severe housing problems. 15% of White households, 26.8% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 26.5% of Hispanic households are experiencing a severe housing problem. Overall, these numbers show that African American/Black households in the City of Johnstown are much more likely to experience a housing problem than to be cost overburdened, and that minority households in general are more likely to be cost-overburdened and have a housing problem than White households.

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

When comparing the housing problem numbers to the cost-overburdened numbers, it seems that cost overburdens affect all minorities, but African American/Black families are most likely to be cost overburdened or severely cost overburdened. 0% of African American/Black households are considered severely cost overburdened. African American/Black populations also have a disproportionate amount of housing problems and severe housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities. 18.8% of this population at 0%-30% area median income has at least one housing problem, and 21.1% of this population at 0%-30% area median income has at least one severe housing problem. Consultations with social service providers and housing providers support this theory, as these organizations have described the poor housing conditions in the largely Black/African American neighborhoods. Furthermore, renting is more common for the residents in the majority Black/African American neighborhoods. Rents in those areas have increased significantly while incomes have not. Thus,

there is a need to provide assistance for the Black/African American neighborhoods in the City of Johnstown.

Hispanic households were also more likely to be cost overburdened. 15.7% of Hispanic households faced cost overburdens of 30-50% over their income, and 24.3% of these households faced cost overburdens over 50% of their household income.

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

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, Black or African American residents made up 3.3% of the Johnstown Metropolitan Areas population. The following Census Tracts and Block Groups have a higher Black or African American population that is 20 percent higher than the Johnstown Metropolitan Area, which meets the HUD definition of a “Minority Area.”

- C.T. 000100 B.G. 5
- C.T. 000200 B.G. 2
- C.T. 000300 B.G. 1
- C.T. 013400 B.G. 1
- C.T. 013600 B.G. 2
- C.T. 013600 B.G. 1

Additionally, two (2) block groups are considered areas of concentration of people that are two or more races. These two block groups are:

- C.T. 000600 B.G. 1
- C.T. 000700 B.G. 3

Attached to the end of this Plan are maps which illustrate the City of Johnstown’s demographics.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Johnstown Housing Authority's mission is to provide "decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to qualified persons. The vision of the Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) is to improve the quality of life for all residents by creating and implementing programs which encourage self-sufficiency, homeownership, greater involvement, responsibility and pride."

The Johnstown Housing Authority is not rated as a "troubled" agency by HUD and is recognized as a "high performer." The Housing Authority's biggest challenges are a lack of funding and the lack of suitable housing that meets the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program standards.

According to their 5-Year and 2020 Annual Plan, the Johnstown Housing Authority is focusing on undertaking capital projects that will enable them to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years. Capital improvement projects will take place at all JHA properties over the next five years.

The Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) administers public housing and Section 8 housing programs in the City of Johnstown and Cambria County. JHA has eleven (11) public housing developments in Cambria County, of which nine (9) are located in the City of Johnstown. The JHA reports a total of 1,504 public housing units, with 983 units for general occupancy, 251 units for mixed populations (elderly or disabled), and 270 units for elderly occupancy. There were 762 families/individuals on the waiting list for public housing in April 2020, and the waiting list is still open. With public housing occupancy at 98%, there is more demand than supply. On the family community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographic breakdowns: 35.6% were white; 62.1% were black; 0.1% were Asian; 0.9% were mixed race; 0.6% were other, 6.1% were Hispanic; 2.9% had an elderly family member; and 22.3% had a disabled family member. On the elderly and disabled community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographics: 68.6% were white; 30.6% were black; 0.8% were mixed race; and 3.3% were Hispanic. 71.1% of these households on the waiting list had at least one disabled family member.

In addition, the Housing Authority is allotted 935 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, and administers 953 in Cambria County as of December 31, 2019. Of these, 778 (81.6%) are used in the City of Johnstown. There were 752 families/individuals on its Housing Choice Voucher waiting list as of April 2020. The waiting list is currently open. Of the heads of households on the waiting list, 27.8% were white, 69.4% were black, 0.1% was Native American/Alaska Native, 2.3% were mixed race, 0.4% were other, and 4.4% were Hispanic or Latino. 5.7% of families on the waiting list had an elderly member, and 28.7% of families on the waiting list had a disabled member.

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	0	1,460	534	0	533	1	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	8,653	9,664	0	9,665	8,952	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	398	79	0	79	0	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	485	158	0	157	1	0	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,460	534	0	533	1	0	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
White	0	0	1,023	421	0	421	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	431	111	0	110	1	0	0
Asian	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
Hispanic	0	0	51	20	0	20	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,409	514	0	513	1	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The Johnstown Housing Authority meets the 5% accessible requirement from HUD. JHA's elderly/disabled communities include Vine Street Tower, Connor Tower, Townhouse Tower, and Loughner Plaza. These properties have a separate waiting list with 86 disabled families listed out of 121 applicants.

The Housing Authority has been working to make reasonable accommodations to its public housing units to satisfy the Section 504 requirements for persons with physical disabilities such as mobility, visual, and hearing impairments. The JHA's public housing portfolio consists of a total of 251 accessible units.

JHA continues to address accessibility needs through responding to reasonable modification and accommodation requests as needed. The strategies to address the needs of those on the public housing and Section 8 waiting lists remain relatively similar year to year.

There is a need for accessible housing accommodations for the elderly and disabled applicants on both the public housing and the Section 8 waiting lists. It is estimated that 30% of the persons on the public housing waiting list (229 persons) and 29% of persons the Section 8 waiting list (216 persons) are themselves disabled or there is a member of the family with a disability. The Housing Authority has a separate waiting list for its elderly/disabled communities. When applicants for these communities are broken out of the public housing waiting list, 71% of residents of these communities have a disability.

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

Based on the HUD CHAS data, there is a high need for decent, safe, sound affordable housing for households with the lowest incomes in the City of Johnstown. The Housing Authority has taken funding to use for rental assistance, but their occupancy is at 98% and the waiting list continues to grow. There are few landlord programs for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher landlords, which continues to constrict the supply of affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sound in the City of Johnstown.

In addition to housing for those with extremely low incomes, the biggest needs for applicants on the Section waiting list are for units for families with children, and for those with a disability. A large percentage of applicants on both the Public Housing and the Section 8 Housing Choice waiting lists have at least one resident with a disability.

The average household size for applicants for public housing family communities and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers is 1.69 persons per family and 2.54 persons per family, respectively. Based on these averages, there is a need for one- and two-bedroom households for low-income families. On the elderly/disabled community waiting list, the average household size is 1.02 persons per family. Based on this average, there is a need for single-bedroom households as well, particularly those that are accessible.

The most immediate need of the current residents of Public Housing is for employment training, job opportunities, and transportation for shopping and medical services. There are a number of mental health service needs in the City as well, though these are not necessarily disproportionately prevalent among residents of the Housing Authority's communities.

The immediate needs of the Housing Choice Voucher holders is similar. They need housing units that are close to public transportation or their place of employment. There does not appear to be any other housing needs, except that there is a general lack of suitable housing in the City that meet the housing quality standards for the Section 8 program, therefore, there is a shortage of housing choices.

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

On the family community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographic breakdowns: 35.6% were white; 62.1% were black; 0.1% were Asian; 0.9% were mixed race; 0.6% were other, 6.1% were Hispanic; 2.9% had an elderly family member; and 22.3% had a disabled family member. On the elderly and disabled community waiting list, heads of households had the following demographics: 68.6% were white; 30.6% were black; 0.8% were mixed race; and 3.3% were Hispanic. 71.1% of these households on the waiting list had at least one disabled family member.

The waiting list is currently open. Of the heads of households on the waiting list, 27.8% were white, 69.4% were black, 0.1% was Native American/Alaska Native, 2.3% were mixed race, 0.4% were other, and 4.4% were Hispanic or Latino. 5.7% of families on the waiting list had an elderly member, and 28.7% of families on the waiting list had a disabled member.

These percentages are disproportionate to the population of the City, which is composed of 84.6% white households, 11.7% Black of African American households, 3.1% of households that identify as Two or More races, and 2.0% of households that identify as Hispanic. According to stakeholders, there are a disproportionate number of evictions from Housing Authority properties.

Anecdotally, stakeholders have described the needs of the population in public housing and on waiting lists, which are similar to those of the City at large. Residents need additional job opportunities, improved transportation, and daycare to allow them to access these opportunities. Generational poverty is common both throughout the City and specifically in JHA properties, and there is a need to provide skills training for financial management. There is not enough subsidized housing available to meet the need.

Discussion

Johnstown Housing Authority coordinates with various agencies to provide public housing residents with opportunities for services. JHA partners with the City of Johnstown to provide funding for the Learning Lamp – Backpack Program project, which provides backpacks filled with food items for children to carry home over the weekends within the City of Johnstown. This funding helps to expand the Learning Lamp's

afterschool program for the Johnstown Housing Authority to the Coopersdale public housing community. The City also funds the Learning Lamp – Afterschool Outreach Program, which provides small group tutoring and positive behavior interventions to at-risk children in the Coopersdale, and Oakhurst Homes Extension housing communities.

The Johnstown Housing Authority’s mission is to provide “decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to qualified persons. The vision of the Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) is to improve the quality of life for all residents by creating and implementing programs which encourage self-sufficiency, homeownership, greater involvement, responsibility and pride.” In carrying out this mission the Johnstown Housing Authority is a partner with the City in addressing the housing needs for the residents of Johnstown who are very low and extremely low income.

The City of Johnstown has identified the need for affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary. The Johnstown Housing Authority is a valuable resource in addressing that need. There is a significant number of households in the City that are at or below 50% of AMI that are affected by housing problems, severe housing problems and housing cost burdens.

DRAFT

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Johnstown is part of the PA-509 Eastern PA CoC, under the Balance of State CoC. The Eastern PA CoC (PA-509) is composed of 33 counties. For planning purposes, the CoC is divided into 5 regions and managed by a Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB). Johnstown is a member of the South Central RHAB (Region 5). The City of Johnstown is part of the South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB), which oversees the Continuum of Care Network for Central Pennsylvania for nine (9) counties, including Cambria County. This region is part of a five-region CoC known as the Eastern PA Continuum of Care, which is composed of thirty-three (33) counties.

Each of the RHABs/CoCs identify regional and local homeless issues; coordinate planning for projects; identify housing gaps and needs, strategies and priorities; review, select, and monitor projects; participate in the completion of the Exhibit 1 application; monitor Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) participation and implementation issues; and help coordinate and follow up on the point-in-time count. Committees of the RHAB/CoC review and rank both new and renewal projects annually. Finally, the RHABs CoCs provides input and feedback to the PA Homeless Steering Committee on policies, priorities, and issues of statewide significance.

The CoC holds two annual meetings to receive input from the RHABs and provide training. Recent trainings included information on the use of HMIS and evaluations utilizing the VI-SPDAT. RHABs and committees are structured to meet with the CoC and provide input from stakeholders and members, while also learning the best practices to end homelessness.

The Point In Time Count for Cambria County in 2019 only counted a total of 16 sheltered homeless persons and 3 unsheltered homeless persons. Eight (8) were housed in transitional housing, and eight (8) were housed in emergency shelter. There were eight (8) homeless families with children and a total of ten (10) persons, no unaccompanied youth, no chronically homeless, no Veterans, and no persons with HIV/AIDS counted in 2019. Of the 19 homeless people counted, none had severe mental illness, 1 was a chronic substance abuser, 1 was a victim of domestic violence, and all 2 had a disability of some kind.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	19	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	10	3	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	1	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from 2019 Point in Time Count for Cambria County. Data for 2020 was not yet available.

Indicate if the homeless population is:	Has No Rural Homeless
---	-----------------------

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

Chronically homeless individuals and families – HUD has defined chronic homelessness as an individual or family with a disabling condition (mental or physical) who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. According to homeless providers, the City and surrounding areas have a chronic homeless population that often experiences mental health

and substance abuse issues. Additionally, transient populations do not qualify for housing services and it can be difficult to receive medical care, which also makes it difficult to access case management. The creation of new dedicated permanent supportive housing beds is one way to increase progress towards ending homelessness for chronically homeless persons. The CoC prioritizes Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless exiting Transitional Housing, and will place these individuals before any other homeless subgroup. According to Point In Time count data, Cambria County counted no chronically homeless persons in 2017, one in 2018, two in 2019, and 1 in 2020. The CoC's goal is to bring chronic homelessness to functional zero by 2021.

Families with children – The CoC's Family Homeless Committee will be responsible for implementing the goal of increasing the number of households with children that are assisted through rapid re-housing in the CoC geographic area. Families with children need rent and utility assistance to prevent homelessness in emergency situations, and there is also a need for transportation and car repair as well as child care in evening/nighttime hours for working parents. The Point in Time count for but there were 7 families with a total of 21 people counted in 2017, 5 families with 13 people in 2018, 3 families with 9 people in 2019, and 4 families with 9 people in Cambria County. The CoC's goal is to maintain functional zero for the number of unsheltered families with children and families with children fleeing domestic violence by 2021, and to reduce homelessness among all families with children by 50%.

Veterans and their families – Special outreach efforts have been made to identify the homeless Veteran population and connect them into housing. The CoC is working to assist Veterans that are not eligible for particular services due to a less than honorable discharge status or a criminal record. According to the Point In Time count for Cambria County in 2017, there were no Veterans counted, and only one in 2018. No Veterans were counted in 2019 and 2020. The Eastern PA CoC has a goal of bringing veteran homelessness to functional zero by 2021.

Unaccompanied youth – Teens aging out of foster care, and young adults in the 18-24 transition stage can be hard to locate. CoC agencies often use social media and word of mouth through friends to contact this hard to reach population, as many youth are staying with friends and family temporarily, and are technically homeless. Specific needs of those people in a doubled-up situation, who may be "couch-surfing", are conflict resolution and mediation, as many are estranged from family that formally supported them, and job training and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. There were no unaccompanied youth counted in Cambria County in the Point In Time counts for 2017, 2018, three (3) in 2019, and one (1) in 2020. The goal of the Eastern PA CoC is to reduce unaccompanied youth homelessness by 75%.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional):
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional):
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments: Data was not available.

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

The number of homeless veterans has been significantly reduced throughout the CoC over the years. This decrease has largely been accomplished through the extensive outreach efforts of Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funded providers. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) providers conduct the most widespread outreach throughout the CoC. A by-name-list has been created through the Veteran subcommittee of the CoC, which is used to track Vets in the region. Resources provided through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs are used to rapidly rehouse any Veterans identified. 95% of permanent supportive housing beds available to Veterans are operated through VASH vouchers, and are not listed on HMIS.

Additionally, they participated in PITC efforts throughout the CoC in order to identify and engage any known and unknown Veterans. SSVF providers have developed relationships with a significant number of shelters across the CoC. They conducted outreach throughout the CoC in unsheltered locations as well as through partnerships with Emergency Shelter Programs, etc. The number of sheltered Veterans also decreased due to the Lebanon Veteran Affairs Medical Center’s Domiciliary Care program no longer being included in the Point In Time Count (PITC).

According to homeless service providers, there is a need for additional mental health services, substance abuse services, and other health services, which are likely to affect veterans as well. Johnstown needs more mental health, dental, and vision services for veterans. The Salvation Army offers a dental clinic with free and reduced cost services, but there are still gaps in service that exist. According to the Point in Time count for Cambria County in 2017, there were no Veterans counted, and only one in 2018. No Veterans were counted in 2019 or 2020.

Families with children need rent and utility assistance to prevent homelessness in emergency situations, and there is also a need for transportation and car repair as well as child care in evening/nighttime hours

for working parents. There is additional need for higher quality jobs, as many parents in Johnstown are underemployed and unable to save. There is also a need to teach basic living skills like managing budgets, managing time, and living from crisis to crisis. The Point in Time count for 2017 counted seven homeless households with children in Cambria County with 21 people, five families with a total of 16 people counted in 2018, three families with a total of nine people counted in 2019, and four families with a total of nine people counted in 2020. The CoC's goal is to reduce the total number of homeless families with children by 50%.

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

Although the data for the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group was not available for Johnstown, Cambria County, or the Eastern PA CoC, the Johnstown Housing Authority wait lists and the CHAS data for 2012-2016 identify some racial/ethnic groups that are more likely to be at-risk of homelessness, and in need of housing assistance.

Although the overall minority population of the City of Johnstown is only 20%, the breakdown of Whites to Minority populations on the public housing waiting list was 62% White and 38% Minority, with 36% Black/African American. The waiting list disproportionality of Whites to Minority populations on the Section 8 waiting list is more stark, with 28% White households, and 72% Minority households, with 69% Black/African American. The waiting list numbers for assisted housing in Johnstown shows that there is a greater need for assisted housing for minorities, particularly for Black/African American residents, in the City of Johnstown.

When examining the percentage of each racial or ethnic group that have a housing problem, severe housing problem, or are housing cost overburdened, compared to that racial or ethnic group overall, a different picture presents itself. According to the 2012-2016 CHAS data, 15.8% of all White households, 19.6% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0% of Asian households, and 15.7% of Hispanic households are cost-overburdened by 30%-50%, while 13.5% of White households, 0.3% of Black households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households were cost overburdened by over 50%. When examining housing problems, 30.4% of White households, 46.4% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. The numbers are lower for severe housing problems. 15% of White households, 26.8% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 26.5% of Hispanic households are experiencing a severe housing problem. Overall, these numbers show that African American/Black households in the City of Johnstown are much more likely to experience a housing problem than to be cost overburdened, and that minority households in general are more likely to be cost-overburdened and have a housing problem than White households.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Unsheltered Homelessness would refer to the segment of a homeless community who do not have ordinary lawful access to buildings in which to sleep, as referred to in the HUD definition as persons occupying "place not meant for human habitation", (examples: bus stop, beach, riverbed, van, RV, sidewalk). Many of the unsheltered homeless are chronic homeless, suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness, and are reluctant to abide by the sober requirements of the shelters. HUD has defined chronic homelessness as an individual or family with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. It is difficult for this population, especially the transient unsheltered population, to access case management and housing or medical services, because they have not established residency in the City or County.

Sheltered Homelessness would refer to those in an emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or those that are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided and are lacking a fixed nighttime residence. People are considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days). People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may be a motel, hotel, or a doubled-up situation within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain housing are considered sheltered homeless as well. The sheltered homeless typically do not have a steady source of income, or any source of income.

According to the Point in Time Count for Cambria County conducted on January 23, 2019, there were a total of 16 sheltered homeless individuals and three (3) unsheltered people. Of the 19 homeless people counted, 3 were unaccompanied youth, 1 was a chronic substance abuser, 1 was a victim of domestic violence, and all 2 had a disability of some kind. There were 3 sheltered families with children in 2019 for a total of 10 persons.

Discussion:

The following were needs identified for homeless populations and those at-risk of homelessness in consultation with service agencies serving the City of Johnstown:

- There is the need for new homeless shelters. The Salvation Army shelter was closed due to accessibility issues, and there is additional need to create accessible homeless shelters.
- A number of individuals who are homeless have additional issues with mental health disorders and substance abuse disorders. There is a need to provide greater services to these individuals.
- There is a need to provide housing for individuals that are leaving prison.
- Waiting lists for the Johnstown Housing Authority's properties are long, and there are a number of factors that disqualify individuals from being placed on the waiting list, including sex offense and drug charges, and owing back rent to a different rental property.
- Generational poverty is a major problem in the City, which contributes to a lack of life skills for residents and a subsequent increase in homelessness.

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

Introduction:

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

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

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly Persons are defined as persons who are age 65 years and older. According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey, elderly persons represent 18.3% of the City's total population. Approximately 3.3% of the elderly population are age 75 years and older. In addition, roughly 55.7% of total households in the City are occupied by an elderly person living alone. Of this population, 74.2% are elderly females.

Frail Elderly are those persons who are elderly and have a form of disability, ranging from a hearing loss, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory problems, and lack of self-help skills. It is estimated that approximately 54.3% of the total elderly population are frail elderly.

Persons with mental, physical and development disabilities, according to the ACS data for 2012-2016, persons with a disability comprise 28.1% (5,587 persons) of the City of Johnstown's total population. Many of the Social Services agencies that serve the City acknowledge that there is a gap in services for persons with mental disabilities, which is approximately 23.3% of the disabled population.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families comprise a small percentage of Cambria County's overall population. According to PA Annual HIV Surveillance Report for 2018, the prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS for those living in Cambria County was 1.5 for every 100,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS and 7 new cases were diagnosed. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the State of Pennsylvania was 8.4 for every 100,000, with 966 new cases reported. Males are disproportionately affected at 78.2%. There are no statistics available for only the City of Johnstown.

Victims of Domestic Violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking is rapidly increasing both locally and nationally. Based on the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, there were 7 homeless individuals who

were victims of domestic violence in Cambria County in 2017, 4 individuals in 2018, and 1 individual in 2019. Based on consultation with the Women’s Help Center, it is estimated that the number of families experiencing domestic violence is under-reported. The Women’s Help Center and other organizations see increases in the number of families that are experiencing evictions due to domestic violence, and there is a need to address these populations that are at-risk of losing housing.

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

Based on the current HUD-CHAS Data, the 2019 Point in Time Count, and interviews with housing agencies and social service providers, the City of Johnstown, the Johnstown Housing Authority, and Cambria County Behavioral Health, the following housing and supportive service needs were determined:

- **Elderly Persons** – There are approximately 88 elderly persons in need of permanent supportive housing units plus supportive services such as home health care and home maintenance assistance, transportation, and access to food. There are approximately 88 elderly persons that are in need of subsidized housing, based on the Johnstown Housing Authority wait lists.
- **Frail Elderly** – Approximately 86 housing units plus supportive services such as home health care and home maintenance assistance, transportation, and access to food. There are approximately 86 elderly persons with disabilities that are in need of subsidized housing, based on the Johnstown Housing Authority wait lists.
- **Mentally, Physically Disabled** – Approximately 445 housing units plus supportive services, such as job training and education, transportation, accessibility improvements to housing and public/community facilities, and access to health care and treatment. There are approximately 445 persons with a disability that are in need of subsidized housing, based on the Johnstown Housing Authority wait lists.
- **Alcohol & Drug Addicts** – Approximately 6 housing units plus supportive services. Supportive service needs include access to treatment and health care, counselors or life coaches, job training and education, and transportation. Over the past three years, the Point in Time count for Cambria County identified 9 people total with chronic substance abuse problems. Mental healthcare providers in the City of Johnstown and Cambria County recognize the need to treat these populations, but their resources remain stagnant as the need increases.
- **HIV/AIDS Persons** – Persons with HIV/AIDS require supportive services, such as access to treatment and health care, counselors or life coaches, job training and education, and transportation. comprise a small percentage of Cambria County’s overall population. According to PA Annual HIV Surveillance Report for 2018, the prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS for those living in Cambria County was 1.5 for every 100,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS and 7 new cases were diagnosed. There are no statistics available for only the City of Johnstown. There were no homeless persons with HIV/AIDS counted in Cambria County in 2019.
- **Victims of Domestic Violence** – Based on the 2020 Point-in-Time Count, there were 7 homeless individuals who were victims of domestic violence in Cambria County in 2017, 4 individuals in

2018, 1 individual in 2019, and 4 individuals in 2020. Based on consultation with the Women's Help Center, it is estimated that the number of families experiencing domestic violence is under-reported. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are in need of housing assistance (domestic violence and homeless shelter, emergency, short-term and long-term housing, security deposits and rental assistance). There are an increasing number of victims that are facing eviction due to domestic violence in the household, and there is a need to assist this population.

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

People living with HIV/AIDS comprise a small percentage of Cambria County's overall population. According to PA Annual HIV Surveillance Report for 2018, the prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS for those living in Cambria County was 1.5 for every 100,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS and 7 new cases were diagnosed. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the State of Pennsylvania was 8.4 for every 100,000, with 966 new cases reported. Males are disproportionately affected at 78.2%. There are no statistics available for only the City of Johnstown.

Community Care Management is a Non-Profit Organization and HIV Planning Collaborative that is part of the Conemaugh Health System in Johnstown. Community Care Management is committed to raising HIV Awareness in every community. The organization serves Cambria, Indiana, Somerset, and part of Westmoreland Counties with support groups and emergency financial assistance to clients that are HIV positive and meet Federal guidelines. The organization is considered a Rural AIDS program and serves these populations in the area.

Discussion:

The needs for these various groups of the Special Needs Population are only estimates, based on HUD data, U.S. Census Data, ACS data, and interviews with housing providers and social service agencies. Accurate statistics are not available for all of these groups, so therefore "best estimates" are presented.

While many supportive service providers for the special needs population are located in the City of Johnstown, their service area and clients are in the Cambria County region. Therefore, the statistics are not limited to just the City of Johnstown.

The following were needs identified for non-homeless special needs populations in consultation with service agencies serving the City of Johnstown:

- People transitioning from incarceration, substance abuse treatment, mental health facilities, foster care, hospital stays, and victims of domestic violence all have priority needs and different

resources that are available to them. These special needs populations need assistance accessing the services and housing options available to them.

- Additional mental health services are needed for all residents of the City, including mental health treatment and substance abuse treatment services for City youth.
- There needs to be appropriate discharge planning and self-sufficiency transitional aid that is specific to special needs populations.
- The elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities need housing opportunities and activities outside City limits that are accessible. Many seniors cannot access the Johnstown Senior Center downtown.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners need rehabilitation assistance for their homes and accessibility improvements such as ramps and grab bars so that they can age in place.
- There is a need to improve the ADA accessibility of the sidewalks in Downtown Johnstown.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners and renters alike need assistance in basic home maintenance and housekeeping, such as yard work.
- The elderly, disabled, and other special needs populations need affordable housing for single-person households.
- Landlords and property managers need financial assistance to make accessibility improvements to their housing units, and training so that they can offer assistance accessing supportive services to their special needs tenants.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City of Johnstown has identified the following public facility needs:

- There is a need to repair a number of sidewalks in Downtown Johnstown. ADA curb cuts are needed in multiple spots in the Central Business District.
- There is a need for an arcade for City youth.
- There are no swimming pools in the City of Johnstown.
- A number of survey respondents cited the need for additional bike lanes and bike infrastructure.
- There is a need to develop amenities and attractions to attract and keep talent with college degrees and prevent “brain drain.”
- There are some facilities that are inaccessible to those with lower incomes, and there is a need to subsidize their admission or membership fees.
- The buildings downtown are old, and many businesses in the Central Business District need ADA improvements.

Some of the notable needs identified by the resident survey respondents included the following (as a percentage of those that answered each question):

- 75% said they would like to see improvements made to playground equipment.
- 58.3% stated they would like to see improved benches and picnic tables.
- 50% said that they wanted more ice skating rinks in the City.
- 33.3% said they would like to see improvements to City basketball courts.
- 55.6% said they would like to see additional bike lanes and bike infrastructure.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public facilities were determined through: resident surveys; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, the Mayor, Johnstown’s Community and Economic Development Department, and other City and Cambria County agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City’s various planning documents.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City of Johnstown identified the following public improvement needs:

- The City of Johnstown continues to have major code enforcement needs, and a number of houses that are poorly maintained.
- There is a need to address a number of un-mowed lawns.

- There is a need to separate the City’s combined sewer system.
- Illegal dumping and abandoned cars are big issues in the City.
- There is a need to address all City infrastructure, including roads, curbs, sidewalks, and sewers.
- Many neighborhoods of the City lie in flood zones. There is a need to address these neighborhoods with relevant interventions, including rehabilitation programs, demolition programs, and larger storm sewer infrastructure programs.

Some of the notable needs identified by the resident survey respondents included problems with the following (as a percentage of those that answered each question):

- **Curbs/Sidewalks** – 81.8%
- **Street Improvements** – 45.5%
- **Storm Sewers** – 36.4%
- **Litter** – 36.4%
- **Property Maintenance** – 36.4%
- **Parking** – 27.3%

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public improvements were determined through: resident surveys; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, the Mayor, Johnstown’s Community and Economic Development Department, and other City and Cambria County agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City’s various planning documents.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The City of Johnstown identified the following public service needs:

- There are few youth programs and youth recreation initiatives in the City.
- More funding should be made available for childcare services and daycares.
- There is a need for additional credit counseling and money management training.
- There is a need for affordable mental healthcare services in the City. Poor families largely rely on school therapists who are overburdened in their caseloads.
- There is a need to address drug and alcohol problems in the City.
- There are issues with drug-related crime and gang-related crime in the City.
- The lack of public transportation is a major barrier to City residents in finding employment and quality employment.
- There is a need to develop more employment training programs, particularly those that create partnerships between key industries and low-income residents.

- The re-entry population has additional needs, and often is discharged into homelessness without programs to support them.
- There is a lack of life-skills training for City residents.
- The school system in the City has a negative perception.

Some of the notable needs identified by the resident survey respondents included problems with the following (as a percentage of those that answered each question):

- **Issues with drugs** – 91.7%
- **Issues with vandalism** – 41.7%
- **Litter** – 36.4%
- **General Public Safety** – 27.3%
- **Lack of Job Training** – 30%
- **Lack of Childcare** – 20%

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public services were determined through: resident surveys; agency needs surveys; interviews with City staff, the Mayor, Johnstown's Community and Economic Development Department, and other City and Cambria County agencies; public hearing comments on needs; and the City's various planning documents.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Johnstown, PA is located in the Laurel Mountains of Southwestern Pennsylvania and is the County Seat and largest city in Cambria County, and the core of the Johnstown, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area. The City of Johnstown is an older, well established City. The City was once a booming steel town in the 1800s. With the departure of many of the factories in the 1960's, the City of Johnstown has been in a continual state of population decline, from a population of 63,232 in 1950 to a population of 19,967 in 2017. A decline in the number of total households and housing stock has accompanied this decline in population. In 2010 the City of Johnstown had 11,978 households and in 2017 the City had 9,582 households, which is an approximate 20% decrease. The housing stock in the City of Johnstown is considerably older. Almost half of the housing stock (48.8%) was constructed prior to 1939 and another 29.2% was constructed between 1940 and 1959. Therefore, over three-quarters of the City's housing stock (78%) was built prior to 1960. Between 2000 and 2014 there were only 142 (1.1%) units built. According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey Data, the City now has 4,474 owner-occupied housing units (46.7% of all occupied housing units) and 5,108 renter-occupied housing units (53.3% of all occupied housing units). The condition of the housing stock is poor. Many of the housing stock are either neglected or not adequately maintained. According to the ACS data for 2013-2017, there are 2,516 vacant housing units in the City, which is approximately 20.8% of all the housing units. This is substantially higher than the housing vacancy rate of Cambria County which is 13.2% and the statewide vacancy rate of 11.4%. The median home value as of 2017 was \$41,500 and the median contract rent was \$364/month for the same time period.

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

Introduction

According to the 2012-2016 ACS data, there are 12,098 total housing units. There are 9,582 occupied housing units (4,474 owner-occupied and 5,108 renter-occupied), which leaves 2,516 vacant housing units. The majority of the owner-occupied housing are 3 or more bedrooms (70% of all owner-occupied houses). The greatest portion of renter-occupied housing is 2 bedroom households (38% of all renter-occupied units). Single-family detached homes make up half of the housing stock (50%), followed by row houses (19%) and small apartments of 2-4 units (13%).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	5,975	50%
1-unit, attached structure	2,220	19%
2-4 units	1,545	13%
5-19 units	1,090	9%
20 or more units	1,005	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	65	1%
Total	11,900	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	145	3%
1 bedroom	110	2%	1,280	26%
2 bedrooms	1,310	28%	1,885	38%
3 or more bedrooms	3,295	70%	1,620	33%
Total	4,715	100%	4,930	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

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

Public Housing - 1,504 housing units of which 270 are elderly units and 251 are for mixed elderly or disabled populations. The income levels are at 80% and below AMI.

Housing Choice Vouchers - 953 vouchers that are tenant based. The income levels are at 80% and below AMI.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) - The City received an award of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit in FY 2016 from the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency (PHFA). The City committed funds to Buckeye Community Hope Foundation for their Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Application for forty-three (43) units of affordable senior housing. The LIHTC project was finished in 2019. According to HUD's Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Database, there are a total of 23 Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit units in the City of Johnstown as of the year 2000, all of which are considered low-income units.

First Time Home Buyers - The City has assisted 22 households since 2015 with assistance for first time homebuyers to rehabilitate their homes. The income levels are at 80% AMI or below.

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

There are no affordable housing units that are anticipated that will be lost and there is no anticipated expiration of Section 8 Contracts.

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

There is a sufficient supply of housing units of various types within the City of Johnstown. There are 4,474 owner-occupied housing units, 5,108 renter-occupied housing units, and approximately 2,516 vacant units. Of the vacant units, more than half are available, or approximately 392 are for rent and 167 are for sale. The problem is not the "availability" of units in the City of Johnstown, it is the "affordability" and the "quality" of some units in the City. The Housing Authority's biggest challenges are a lack of funding and the lack of suitable housing that meets the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program standards. The need for affordable housing for singles is evidenced by the Housing Authority's waiting lists.

The average number of bedrooms requested by families on the JHA waiting list is 1.69 for family public housing, 1.02 for elderly and disabled public housing, and 2.54 for Section 8 Housing. In addition to housing for those with extremely low incomes, the biggest needs for applicants on the public housing waiting list are for efficiency or one bedroom units, and housing for those with a disability. Because a substantial majority of persons on the public housing waiting list have incomes at or below 30% AMI (extremely low income), it stands to reason that many of the single person households waiting for a zero or one bedroom unit are extremely low income. This need is particularly acute for elderly and disabled

households. However, the demand for housing with higher bedrooms also appears to be rising through the average number of bedrooms requested for Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list families.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

According to the Johnstown Housing Authority's waiting list, there is a high need for housing for low-income elderly and disabled housing. Stakeholders have corroborated this, and mentioned that the waiting list for single-bedroom apartments leads to long wait times on the waiting list. Housing providers in Johnstown believe that a need exists in the City for more studio apartments for singles that are accessible. Studio apartments will be more affordable than one-bedroom apartments for low-income single person households. Additionally, there is a high need for Section 8 Housing for families. There is a need for rental housing rehabilitation throughout the City that could potentially assist these families.

Discussion

The ratio of owner occupied to renter occupied housing units is balanced at about 50% each. The goal of the City of Johnstown is to encourage home ownership and pride in the City. The City has been using its limited financial resources to encourage home ownership and help owner-occupied households rehabilitate their homes. The City budgeted the following FY 2020 CDBG and HOME funds for housing rehabilitation for existing and new homeowners:

- Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation - \$ 100,000.00
- Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation (HOME) - \$ 182,754.00
- First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation - \$ 100,000.00
- First-time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance - \$ 3,000.00
- Sewer Lateral Line Replacement - \$ 10,000.00

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

Introduction

According to the American Community Survey over the last 11 years, the cost of housing decreased from \$43,700 to \$43,100. According to Zillow.com, the cost of housing has decreased from \$40,000 to \$30,800 in the last 11 years for a 3 bedroom home, and the median list price for a home in the Johnstown area in Winter 2019 was \$24,950.

The cost of rent has increased by 12% during the period from 2010 to 2016, and the rental vacancy rate is at 13.9%, which is higher than the homeowner vacancy rate of 7.1%. These numbers seem to a higher demand for homeownership than for rental units.

The City needs to continue its efforts to rehabilitate substandard homeowner housing, increase homeownership among residents of the City Johnstown, and maintain affordable rental housing, including options for the elderly and disabled.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	\$43,700	\$43,100	-1%
Median Contract Rent	\$314	\$351	12%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	4,200	85%
\$500-999	649	13%
\$1,000-1,499	60	1%
\$1,500-1,999	10	0%
\$2,000 or more	15	0%
Total	4,934	100%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,135	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,045	1,115
80% HAMFI	4,220	2,299
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,048
Total	8,400	6,462

Table 31 – 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	485	573	710	911	977
High HOME Rent	485	573	710	911	977
Low HOME Rent	485	573	710	835	931

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Based on the HUD - CHAS data in the chart above, approximately 79.5% of housing is affordable for low-income families and individuals with incomes at or below 80% of Area Median Income. This is based on the HUD-FMR which is lower than the average rent on the private market. Slightly more than half (52.8%) of housing for homeowners is affordable for those at 100% or below of Area Median Income. However, this information from the ACS data is not consistent with the actual sales prices in the private market. According to CHAS data, there is not sufficient housing for all income levels due to the cost over burden criteria for the following demographic groups present in Johnstown:

The following households have housing costs that are 30% to 50% of their AMI:

- **White households** = 1,270 or 15.8% of households
- **Black/African American households** = 215 or 19.6% of households
- **Hispanic households** = 29 or 25.3% of households

The following households have housing costs that are greater than 50% of their AMI:

- **White households** = 1,0895 or 13.5% of households
- **Black/African American households** = 290 or 26.4% of households
- **Asian households** = 20 or 66.7% of households
- **Hispanic households** = 45 or 24.3% of households

When examining the percentage of each racial or ethnic group that have a housing problem, severe housing problem, or are housing cost overburdened, compared to that racial or ethnic group overall, a different picture presents itself. According to the 2012-2016 CHAS data, 15.8% of all White households, 19.6% of Black/African American households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0% of Asian households, and 15.7% of Hispanic households are cost-overburdened by 30%-50%, while 13.5% of White households, 0.3% of Black households, 0% of American Indian and Alaska Native households, 0.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households were cost overburdened by over 50%. When examining housing problems, 30.4% of White households, 46.4% of Black/African American households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 24.3% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. The numbers are

lower for severe housing problems. 15% of White households, 26.8% of Black/African American households, 66.7% of Asian households, and 26.5% of Hispanic households are experiencing a severe housing problem. Overall, these numbers show that many residents of the City of Johnstown have a severe housing problem, African American/Black households in the City of Johnstown are much more likely to experience a housing severe housing problem than to be cost overburdened, and that minority households in general are more likely to be cost-overburdened and have a housing problem than White households.

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

According to Realtor.com, Johnstown is a balanced market, where the ratio of buyers to sellers is 92.91%, or nearly 1. Johnstown is an affordable renter's market, where rent prices are relatively stable, and availability is good. If a person's yearly income is around \$42,000, they can afford to rent in this market, according to Realtor.com, although the 2013-2017 ACS data lists a median income of \$16,088. Median contract rents in Johnstown are 17% lower than the county average of \$424 and 51% lower than the state average of \$719.

With a decreasing population, poor economic conditions and the age/condition of the housing in the City of Johnstown, it is doubtful that the change in home values will increase and become less affordable. Rents, however, will continue to increase along with the need for affordable housing. Currently, it is more affordable for low-income families to rent in the City of Johnstown, as opposed to owning their own home.

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

HOME and Fair Market Rents are much higher than the Median Contract Rent of \$351, and they are also higher than the average rents reported by Zillow and Realtor.com for each bedroom size.

According to Zillow (www.zillow.com), it is estimated that the Area Median Rent is for a one bedroom apartment is \$506 per month and for a two bedroom apartment is \$567 per month. Due to the relative weakness of the rental market in Johnstown, it is difficult to find statistics on larger apartments. These estimates are lower than the HOME rents and Fair Market rents for these apartment types listed in the City of Johnstown. Although market rents appear to be lower than the HOME rents for Johnstown, housing affordability is still the biggest housing problem for low-income families and individuals according to the CHAS data, particularly regarding the quality of rental housing, indicating a need for housing subsidies and assistance.

Discussion

The housing market is not strong in the City of Johnstown. Much of the housing stock is aging, and housing values are falling for homeowners. However, this dynamic makes housing in Johnstown affordable. The affordable housing in Johnstown is not always decent, safe, and sound.

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

Introduction

The City of Johnstown contains 7,766 housing units that were constructed prior to 1950, which is 64.2% of all the total housing units in the City. Approximately 1.6% of the housing units were built within the last twenty-five (25) years. Of all the 12,098 total housing units, 9,582 are occupied. It is estimated that over 33.2% of the housing units are in need of housing rehabilitation work, from minor work to major rehabilitation work.

Definitions

The following definitions are used in the table below:

"Selected Housing Conditions:"

- Over-crowding (1.01 or more persons per room)
- Lacking a complete kitchen
- Lack of plumbing facilities and/or other utilities
- Cost overburden

"Standard Condition:" is the condition of a housing unit that is in compliance with the local building codes and ordinances and which does not need any rehabilitation work or maintenance repair work.

"Suitable for Rehabilitation:" The amount of work required to bring the unit up to minimum code standards, and the existing debt on the property, together are less than the fair market value of the property.

"Not Suitable for Rehabilitation:" The amount of work required to bring the unit up to minimum code standard exceeds the fair market value of the property after rehabilitation work is complete.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	920	20%	2,170	44%
With two selected Conditions	25	1%	90	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	3,770	80%	2,670	54%
Total	4,715	101%	4,930	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	50	1%	70	1%
1980-1999	100	2%	335	7%
1950-1979	1,050	22%	2,070	42%
Before 1950	3,520	75%	2,450	50%
Total	4,720	100%	4,925	100%

Table 34 – 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	4,570	97%	4,520	92%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	100	2%	25	1%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	163	719	882
Abandoned Vacant Units	6	626	632
REO Properties	5	1	6
Abandoned REO Properties	0	1	1

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: City of Johnstown Code Enforcement

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Most homes that are listed for tax sale are not suitable for rehabilitation, and bank-owned homes are typically in better condition. There are approximately 3,273 total housing units City-wide that are suitable for rehabilitation work, though vacant housing in the City is often not suitable for rehabilitation. However, the cost of rehabilitation exceeds the income and capital of lower income homeowners. Most of the vacant housing units will remain vacant since the property owners do not want to invest, fearing that there will be little to no return on their investment. Landlords are also reluctant to invest in their properties, especially since they are already rented and there is a demand for rental units, whether they are up to code standards or not. The Housing Rehabilitation Program only has a 5% rate of rejection. Most

of the applicants the City sees have homes suitable for rehabilitation, or they are able to make a few repairs in order to make their home eligible for a future application.

There is a need for increased federal funds to provide financial assistance to lower income families to rehabilitate their homes and still retain their affordability status. A central focus of the City of Johnstown's CDBG and HOME programs is housing rehabilitation programs for low and moderate income households, including emergency, owner, and rental rehabilitation programs. The City of Johnstown's Community and Economic Development Department offers such housing programs to promote maintenance of owner-occupied and rental housing units and to increase homeownership opportunities for all incomes. These programs are funded mostly through CDBG funds, in addition to HOME funding for the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehab program.

The Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program offers a deferred loan to eligible homeowners to resolve code violations, lead-based paint hazards, and weatherization improvements; households may borrow up to \$22,000 for a single-family home and \$24,000 for a two-unit structure. These loans have zero percent interest and are repaid when the structure is sold or the title is transferred; loan forgiveness is an option if the property no longer has violations and is occupied as a primary residence by the borrower.

Similarly, the Emergency Rehab Program provides up to a \$5,000 deferred loan for homeowners to repair water lines; gas lines and gas leaks; home heating systems; hot water heaters; electrical systems; handicap access modifications; windows and doors; exterior steps; exterior handrails; or exterior porch floors. These loans have a zero percent interest rate and a mortgage lien is filed against the property for 1-5 years, depending on the loan amount. The loan is forgiven if the property is not sold and the title is not transferred.

The First Time Homebuyers Program, intended to encourage homeownership within the City, offers two lending options: a mortgage at one point below prime from the City's lending partner or a loan of up to \$22,000 from the City to resolve code violations, lead-based paint hazard, and weatherization improvements. Applicants are required to make a 3% down payment on the home in order to receive the funds, and must not have owned any real estate within the past three years.

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

There are approximately 4,570 (97%) owner-occupied and 4,520 (92%) renter-occupied housing units that were built prior to 1980. Based on that, the need for rehabilitation that needs to address LBP hazards is extensive. The City of Johnstown has been aggressive in creating and marketing a lead-based paint component of its housing rehabilitation program to address this need.

Discussion

The City needs to continue to spend funds to rehabilitate homes and to construct new housing to replace the vacant and dilapidated units.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

The Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) has eleven (11) public housing developments in Cambria County, of which nine (9) are located in the City of Johnstown. The JHA has a total of 1,504 public housing units, with 983 units for general occupancy, 251 units for mixed populations (elderly or disabled), and 270 units for elderly occupancy. In addition, the Housing Authority administers 751 Housing Choice Vouchers for low- to moderate-income households for rental units in the City and surrounding region. The Johnstown Housing Authority does not hold any Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing or Family Unification Program Vouchers.

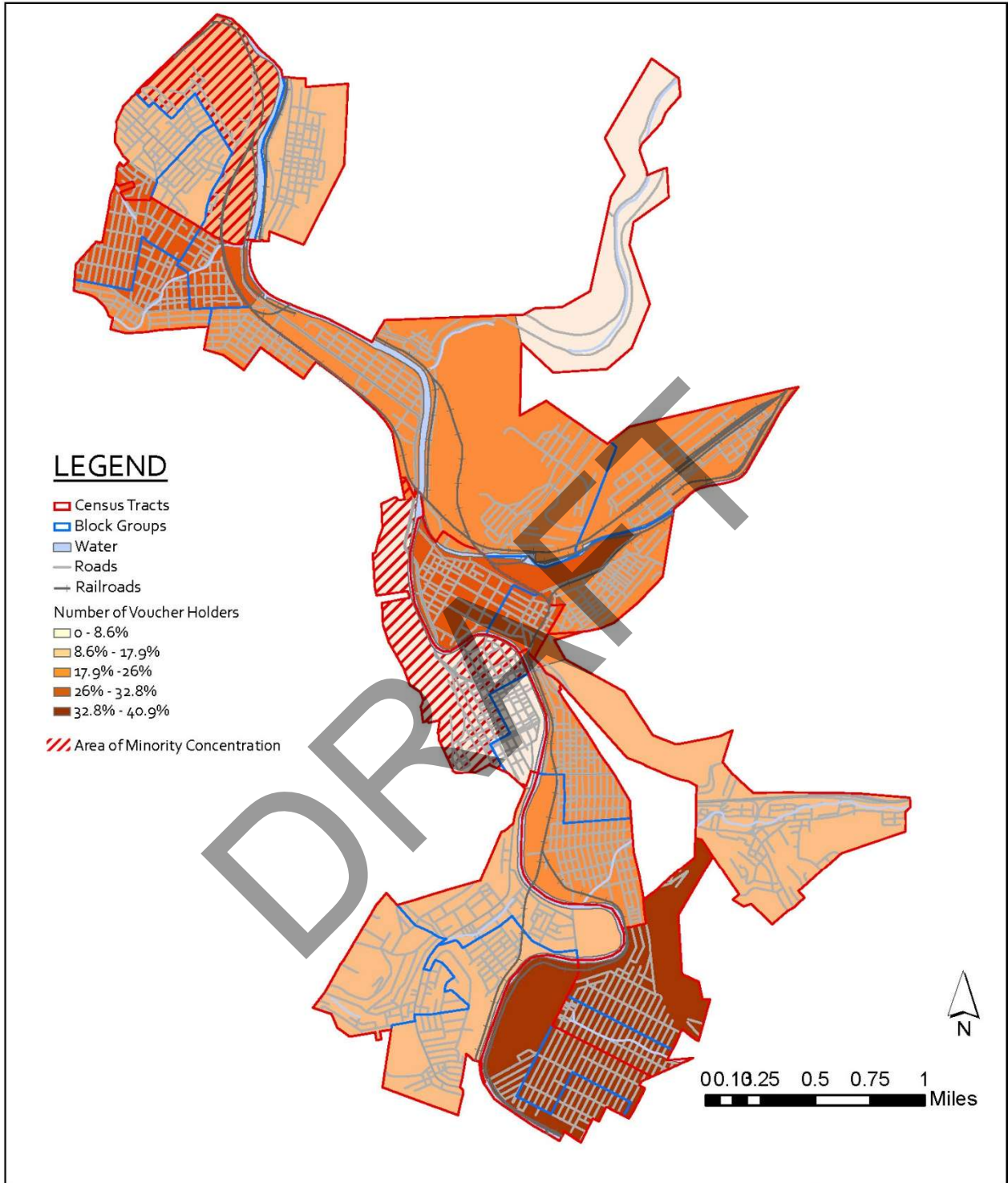
Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Vouchers		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	1,514	599	0	0	0	0	0
# of accessible units	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)



City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania Housing Choice Vouchers by Neighborhood



Housing Choice Voucher Program by Neighborhood

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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:

JHA has eleven (11) public housing developments in Cambria County, of which nine (9) are located in the City of Johnstown. The JHA has a total of 1,504 public housing units, with 983 units for general occupancy, 251 units for mixed populations (elderly or disabled), and 270 units for elderly occupancy. There were 762 families/individuals on the waiting list for public housing in April 2020, and the waiting list is still open. With public housing occupancy at 98%, there is more demand than supply.

The Johnstown Housing Authority is not rated as a “troubled” agency by HUD and is recognized as a “high performer.” Johnstown Housing Authority is not designated as "troubled" by HUD and is maintaining their "high performer" status according to HUD guidelines and standards. Therefore, no assistance is needed to improve operations of this Public Housing Authority. To date, JHA continues to meet all obligation and expenditure dates established for its Capital Fund Programs.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Johnstown Housing Authority	92

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Johnstown Housing Authority recently submitted its Five Year Plan for its FY 2020 through FY 2024 Public Housing Capital Fund Program Grant. JHA proposed various activities to improve the overall living environment in the Authority’s public housing projects, including funds for: sidewalk work; painting of unit interiors; upgrading of unit interiors; expanding community rooms; cleaning ventilator systems; replacing windows; replacing kitchen cabinets and countertops; improving playgrounds; replacing door hardware and frames; replacing bathroom ceilings and floors; replacing thermostats; replacing boilers; resurfacing parking lots; replacing panel boxes and fire alarms; replacing windows; repairing roofs; and repairing exterior facades.

One of JHA’s Five Year Goals is to improve the quality of assisted housing, which includes both public housing, and housing for voucher holders. The Objectives under this Goal are to:

- Improve voucher management: (SEMAP score) Maintain standard or high performer status over the next five years.
- (PHAS score) Maintain standard or high performer status over the next five years.
- Renovate or modernize public housing units: Meet all obligation and expenditure dates established for Capital Funds over the next five years.

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

Johnstown Housing Authority coordinates with various agencies to provide public housing residents with opportunities for services. JHA partners with the City of Johnstown to provide funding for the Learning Lamp – Backpack Program project, which provides backpacks filled with food items for children to carry home over the weekends within the City of Johnstown. This funding helps to expand the Learning Lamp's afterschool program for the Johnstown Housing Authority to the Coopersdale public housing community. The City also funds the Learning Lamp – Afterschool Outreach Program, which provides small group tutoring and positive behavior interventions to at-risk children in the Coopersdale, and Oakhurst Homes Extension housing communities.

The Johnstown Housing Authority's mission is to provide "decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to qualified persons. The vision of the Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) is to improve the quality of life for all residents by creating and implementing programs which encourage self-sufficiency, homeownership, greater involvement, responsibility and pride." In carrying out this mission the Johnstown Housing Authority is a partner with the City in addressing the housing needs for the residents of Johnstown who are very low and extremely low income.

The City of Johnstown has identified the need for affordable housing that is decent, safe, and sanitary. The Johnstown Housing Authority is a valuable resource in addressing that need. There is a significant number of households in the City that are at or below 50% of AMI that are affected by housing problems, severe housing problems and housing cost burdens.

Anecdotally, stakeholders have described the needs of the population in public housing and on waiting lists, which are similar to those of the City at large. Residents need additional job opportunities, improved transportation, and daycare to allow them to access these opportunities. Generational poverty is common both throughout the City and specifically in JHA properties, and there is a need to provide skills training for financial management. There is not enough subsidized housing available to meet the need.

JHA coordinates with the Welfare (TANF) agency to share information in the Client Information System and target supportive services, and they have introduced a Community Service Requirement to residents as part of the Admission and Occupancy Policy. JHA considers volunteer service with local hospitals, libraries, schools, social service agencies, or any other service, as long as the service is in line with the definition of Community Service: it must be of public benefit, serve to improve the quality of life and enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community.

JHA maintains a long time working relationship with the local Women's Help Center (WHC) in providing assisted housing for displaced families as a result of domestic violence. Information is strictly confidential and verification efforts that would ultimately place an applicant at risk are avoided. With the help of trained and experienced instructors through WHC, JHA residents receive support and guidance to leading healthy lives free of abuse.

Discussion:

Johnstown Housing Authority is the primary provider of housing for the very low and extremely low-income residents of the City of Johnstown. Johnstown Housing Authority assists individuals and families through its Public Housing communities and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. JHA's vision is to improve the quality of life for all residents by implementing programs which encourage self-sufficiency.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

The Eastern PA CoC coordinates homeless services across thirty-three (33) counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is divided into five (5) Regional Homeless Advisory Boards (RHABs). Cambria County is a member of the South Central RHAB, which is composed of Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset Counties. Social service groups assisting the homeless in Cambria County are coordinated by a partnership between Cambria County Behavioral Health and the Greater Johnstown Landlord Association. Catholic Charities, Women’s Help Center, and other City and County service groups are the providers of housing and supportive services for the City of Johnstown’s homeless and at risk of being homeless population. According to the Eastern PA CoC Application, new participants can apply to be a member through the CoC’s website, as well as through attendance of geographically relevant RHAB meetings.

According to the Governance Charter for the Eastern PA CoC, the Continuum of Care has one class of members and each member shall have equal voting rights except as may be provided elsewhere in the charter. Membership is required of organizations receiving Continuum of Care funding. All members in good standing from the five RHABS shall constitute the membership of the PA Eastern CoC. The composition of the membership shall be representative of: governmental, public or private entities involved in providing support services or housing; faith based organizations; the business community; educational institutions; health care organizations; and other individuals and organizations that possess skills, interest or resources which will aid the organization in fulfilling its mission. Additionally, the CoC will identify participants from members or representatives of the target populations being served by support services and housing agencies.

The Strategic Planning Committee of the Eastern PA CoC develops a Continuum of Care Plan in order to coordinate the implementation of a housing and service system that meets the needs of those experiencing homelessness throughout the CoC’s geographic area. This plan informs the CoC Application to HUD and includes the recommendation of funding priorities in the geographic area. The Strategic Planning Committee oversees the implementation the CoC workplan as described to HUD through the CoC Application and is therefore responsible for monitoring CoC-wide outcomes. The Strategic Planning Committee will oversee the Program Evaluation Sub-Committee of each RHAB. Based on information provided by the Strategic Planning Committee, these Sub-Committees will take action against poor performers and under performing CoC projects. This action may include the provision of technical assistance, mentoring and/or reallocation, as determined necessary. Although the review and ranking process will be facilitated by the Program Evaluation Sub Committee of each RHAB, the Strategic Planning Committee will establish the project ranking and tie-breaking criteria for the CoC.

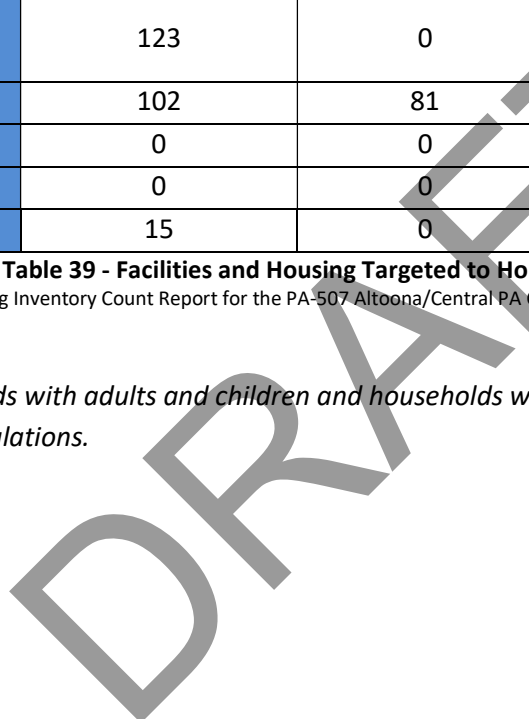
Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	123	0	27	76	N/A
Households with Only Adults	102	81	47	196	N/A
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	N/A	165*	N/A
Veterans	0	0	0	99*	N/A
Unaccompanied Youth	15	0	12*	0	N/A

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data from 2019 Housing Inventory Count Report for the PA-507 Altoona/Central PA CoC.

** These beds are included in households with adults and children and households with only adults bed counts for the specific project type but are beds dedicated to specific subpopulations.*



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

According to the 2019 CoC Application, the Eastern PA CoC will connect homeless populations to mainstream services through the Coordinated Entry Process. Local and State Human Services Departments will be important collaborators, particularly in the provision of employment training, transportation, and childcare. Case workers will continue to use COMPASS to access Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, Child Care Works Program, Food Stamps, Energy Assistance, School Meals, Home and Community Based Services, Long Term Care, and Select Plan for Women. The CoC will work with local County Assistance Offices to refer those seeking care to COMPASS. Many Community Action Agencies that assist the CoC in coordinating homeless services across RHABs are social service providers themselves, as well as connections to mainstream services. The CoC will foster these linkages to prevent gaps in services.

Workforce development organizations are members of the Eastern PA CoC, and local County Representatives will work with local PA CareerLinks to conduct outreach to homeless clients. Strategies to increase employment include skills training, employability workshops, job retention services, referrals to ESL and literacy partners, On-the-Job training and apprenticeship opportunities, addressing of barriers to employment, and other services. The CoC has a formal partnership with 2-1-1, which will provide direct referrals to PA CareerLink. CoC-funded organizations will also partner with County Assistance Offices and SSI offices to train staff in guiding applicants through SOAR.

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.

In 2019, the City of Johnstown funded Catholic Charities \$15,500 in CDBG funds the operations of the Martha and Mary House homeless shelter for a per diem for up to seven (7) nights for homeless persons. Moving forward, the City plans to support the expansion of the programming of the shelter run by Catholic Charities, which is largely funded with State ESG funds, by contributing \$15,000 in FY 2020 CDBG funds. The Martha and Mary House opened in March 2015 and provides temporary housing, individualized service plans for success, and case management services to homeless men, women and families in Cambria County for up to 30 days (those with a history of violent or sexual crimes will not be admitted; priority will be given to Cambria County residents).

Community Action Partnership of Cambria County (CAPCC) is the lead agency applying for the ESG grant for Cambria County. Currently Community Action in Cambria County is the recipient for the ESG Rapid Rehousing component with Community Action in Blair County has the Cambria portion of the ESG Prevention dollars in addition to the Street Outreach. ESG funds may be used for five program

components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities (up to 7.5% of a recipient's allocation can be used for administrative activities). CAPCC is currently funding four out of five of these components, as homeless shelters are not receiving ESG funds.

In addition to ESG funds, CAPCC provides many mainstream services, such as the a homeless assistance program in partnership with the Cambria County Department of Human Services, eviction prevention services, utility funding, the Medical Assistance Transportation Program (MATP), the Veteran Back Pack program, weatherization programs, Women Infant and Children (WIC) programs, and drug and alcohol addiction and prevention programs.

No agencies in the City of Johnstown received Balance of State Continuum of Care funds from the FY 2019 SuperNOFA, however, projects were funded in Cambria County. The following federal resources were obtained in Cambria County from the FY 2019 SuperNOFA:

- County of Cambria – Cambria County Comprehensive Housing Program – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$163,316)
- Northern Cambria Community Development Corporation – Schoolhouse Gardens Renewal project – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$164,954)
- Northern Cambria Community Development Corporation – Independence Gardens Renewal project – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$68,379)

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

Introduction

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

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

The following needs and objectives are established under this Five Year Consolidated Plan:

Elderly - rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied housing units, and construction of new affordable and accessible apartments. (Approximately 88 housing units)

Frail Elderly - construction of new affordable and accessible apartments with supportive services. (Approximately 86 housing units)

Persons with Disabilities - rehabilitation of existing housing units for accessible improvements, reasonable accommodations to rental housing units, and supportive employment opportunities. (Approximately 445 housing units)

Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions - supportive services to end addictions, and training to re-enter the work force. (Approximately 9 housing units)

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families - supportive services and access to health care and job training. (Approximately 5 housing units)

Public Housing Residents - housing down payment assistance, job training and job opportunities, housing counseling for home ownership, and assistance in finding affordable housing. (Approximately 641 public housing units, based on the waiting list data)

Victims of Domestic Violence - additional temporary shelters, supportive services and training programs, and permanent supportive housing options. (Approximately 15 housing units)

The following were needs identified for non-homeless special needs populations in consultation with service agencies serving the City of Johnstown:

- People transitioning from incarceration, substance abuse treatment, mental health facilities, foster care, hospital stays, and victims of domestic violence all have priority needs and different resources that are available to them. These special needs populations need assistance accessing the services and housing options available to them.
- There needs to be appropriate discharge planning and self-sufficiency transitional aid that is specific to special needs populations.
- The elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities need housing opportunities and activities outside City limits that are accessible.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners need rehabilitation assistance for their homes and accessibility improvements such as ramps and grab bars so that they can age in place.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners and renters alike need assistance in basic home maintenance and housekeeping, such as yard work.
- The elderly, disabled, and other special needs populations need affordable housing for single-person households.
- The Salvation Army’s homeless shelter was shut down because of a lack of accessibility. There is a need to address accessibility issues to reopen the shelter.
- Landlords and property managers need financial assistance to make accessibility improvements to their housing units, and training so that they can offer assistance accessing supportive services to their special needs tenants.

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

In the Eastern PA Continuum of Care’s Five-Year Strategic Plan to Reduce and End Homelessness (2017-2021), the CoC outlines the following goals and actions under “Strategy 1: Prevent and Divert Homelessness.”

A. Evaluate and Improve Discharge Planning where Needed:

- Evaluate current discharge planning from these systems to help stem the flow of individuals leaving institutional settings and entering homelessness because they lack stable housing options.
- Research and provide information to other systems/organizations on effective discharge planning policies/procedures for individuals and households at risk of entering homelessness upon discharge, as well as information on available housing resources.
- Engage with statewide efforts to improve discharge planning policies across systems, emphasizing the need for permanent housing placement for those exiting institutions.

B. Increase Coordination of Homeless Prevention Sources:

- Assess the use of existing funding available for prevention and identify gaps.
- Coordinate funding (including ESG, HAP, PHARE) across the CoC so that resources are used effectively. For example, the CoC may decide to channel prevention resources to geographic

- areas where emergency shelter access is limited, either due to wait lists or lack of shelter facilities.
- Investigate the use of tools, such as the Prevention VI-SPDAT, to help the CoC more effectively assess households requesting assistance.
 - Ensure coordination of prevention activities with Coordinated Entry to increase the effectiveness of the system.

Furthermore, “Strategy 2” of the CoC’s Five-Year Strategy Plan focuses on the streamlining of the system and better coordination among housing and social services through the CoC’s Coordinated Entry System. Lack of resources, combined with the lack of a well-developed coordinated entry process, results in severe hardships for persons experiencing homelessness who often face long wait times to receive assistance or are screened out of needed assistance. Coordinated entry processes help communities prioritize assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. Coordinated entry processes also provide information about service needs and identify gaps to help communities plan their assistance and resources.

Coordinated Entry has expanded to the entirety of the 33-County Eastern PA CoC, with 18 Coordinated Entry Access sites operated at a variety of locations. Coordinated Entry sites utilize 2-1-1 and marketing tools are distributed from the State of Pennsylvania in both English and Spanish. Each region has a dedicated Coordinated Entry manager that deploys to domestic violence shelters, cold weather shelters, and outdoor encampments to provide outreach to homeless populations. Homeless individuals that are discharged from a hospital or a correctional institution are steered toward communication with a Coordinated Entry Access site the home region, though the CoC has not yet recruited local jails to participate in the system.

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

The City of Johnstown proposes as its "Vision" of the Five Year Consolidated Plan the following under "Other Special Needs Strategy":

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

Goals:

SNS-1 Social Services - Provide support for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, the developmentally delayed, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and

persons with other special needs through the development of social service organizations and providers.

SNS-2 Housing - Increase the supply of affordable, accessible, decent, safe, sound, and sanitary housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, the developmentally delayed, persons with alcohol/drug dependency, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction.

The Johnstown Housing Authority coordinates with the Welfare (TANF) agency to share information in the Client Information System and target supportive services, and they have introduced a Community Service Requirement to public housing residents as part of the Admission and Occupancy Policy. JHA considers volunteer service with local hospitals, libraries, schools, social service agencies, or any other service, as long as the service is in line with the definition of Community Service: it must be of public benefit, serve to improve the quality of life and enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community.

The Johnstown Housing Authority maintains a long time working relationship with the local Women's Help Center in providing assisted housing for displaced families as a result of domestic violence. Information is strictly confidential and verification efforts that would ultimately place an applicant at risk are avoided. Both the Women's Help Center and the Johnstown Housing Authority believe that education is paramount in the prevention of abuse. With the help of trained and experienced instructors, they partner to provide JHA residents with information important to leading healthy lives free of abuse.

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

Not applicable.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Johnstown's Zoning Ordinance does not distinguish housing type by occupants or income and does not place any restrictions on housing developed with a public subsidy. Group homes are permitted by special exception in R2, R3, TND, and H districts.

Group homes should not be considered as a "special exception" in the Multi-Family R3 District and the Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) District. The group homes should be listed as a permitted use.

The 2011 Zoning Ordinance defines family as follows:

- A single person or two or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, guardianship, or any other duly-authorized custodial relationship; living together as a single cohesive and nonprofit housekeeping unit which shares common facilities; or
- Two unrelated people and any children related to either of them; or
- Any group of three unrelated people; or
- A group of not more than five unrelated people whom can be classified as “disabled” living together as a single cohesive housekeeping unit which shares common facilities as considered reasonably appropriate for a similar number of persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship.

Under section 105 Purpose of Community Development Objectives, the city should consider adding another purpose to the text as evidence that the City does affirmatively further fair housing. The following language is suggested:

Section 105

4. This ordinance is also intended to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown by: abiding by the provisions of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended; promoting fair housing choice for all residents in the City; assuming the rights of all individuals that are identified as members of a protected class by the Federal Government; and prevention of discrimination in housing based on a person’s race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or handicap.

Under Section 202 Definitions, the City should consider adding the following definitions and revising other definitions:

Section 202

Group Home: Revise the definition to state “A residential living arrangement for a group of more than five (5) ‘disabled’ persons not considered a ‘family’ by the City of Johnstown Zoning Ordinance.” This will bring the definition into compliance with the definition of family.

Fair Housing Act: Add a new definition.

Americans with Disabilities Act: Add a new definition.

Accessibility: add a new definition.

Visitability: Add a new definition.

The City has been reviewing and revising its Zoning Ordinance on a regular basis and the last revision was in November 2013. These recommendations should be considered in the next revision and presented to the City Planning Commission for review.

The City has adopted the Pennsylvania State Building Code which contains the 2009 International Building Code Amendments.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

The City of Johnstown’s Department of Community and Economic Development is committed to providing quality service and opportunities to citizens in need of decent, safe and affordable housing; supporting entrepreneurship through loans, grants and programs that result in job opportunities for low to moderate-income citizens and the expansion of the City’s tax base. The Community and Economic Development Department is the administrator of the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Grant. The office also provides outreach and technical assistance for variety of downtown and city-wide community and economic development projects.

The City of Johnstown's Economic Development Bureau strives to maximize opportunities for business of all sizes and natures and the City's tax base by diversifying the local economy, stimulating private investment, and generating employment opportunities. The bureau staff offers technical assistance to businesses looking to relocate or expand within City limits by assisting in site selection, financing, and business development. Businesses located in or relocating to the City are eligible for an array of incentive programs administered by the Economic Development Bureau.

The Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission (SAP&DC) has created a regional plan to address the economic development needs of a six-county region including Cambria County titled “Alleghenies Ahead” in 2018. The plan analyzes business and development data in the six-county region, and found that the number of jobs in Cambria County has decreased by 9.6% between 2005 and 2016, and the number of establishments decreased by 10.2%. The report notes that in Cambria County, in spite of the decreases in the number of jobs, employers frequently express a lack of qualified applicants.

Economic Development Market Analysis

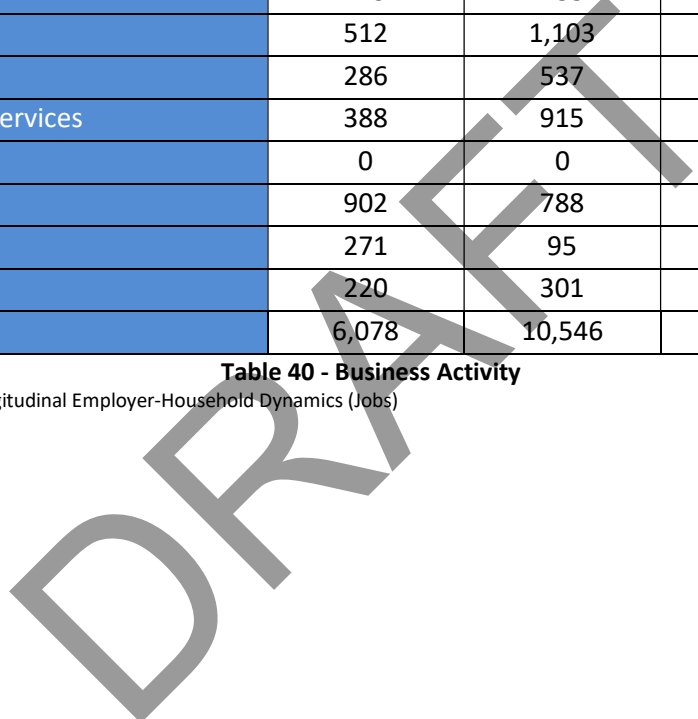
Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	55	0	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	851	676	14	6	-8

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Construction	249	309	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	1,836	4,503	30	43	13
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	379	1,031	6	10	4
Information	129	288	2	3	1
Manufacturing	512	1,103	8	10	2
Other Services	286	537	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	388	915	6	9	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	902	788	15	7	-8
Transportation and Warehousing	271	95	4	1	-3
Wholesale Trade	220	301	4	3	-1
Total	6,078	10,546	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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



Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	8,200
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	6,875
Unemployment Rate	16.16
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	56.43
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.67

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	885
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	320
Service	1,300
Sales and office	1,695
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	525
Production, transportation and material moving	410

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	5,205	81%
30-59 Minutes	850	13%
60 or More Minutes	375	6%
Total	6,430	100%

Table 43 - 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	370	170	625
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,775	450	1,840
Some college or Associate's degree	1,835	190	965
Bachelor's degree or higher	825	100	325

Table 44 - 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	16	15	54	70	395
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275	330	170	525	595
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	675	955	860	3,245	1,970
Some college, no degree	530	495	505	890	315
Associate's degree	120	310	370	435	145
Bachelor's degree	65	285	110	440	120
Graduate or professional degree	20	75	115	235	130

Table 45 - 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	\$12,347
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$20,528
Some college or Associate's degree	\$22,990
Bachelor's degree	\$29,516
Graduate or professional degree	\$29,286

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City of Johnstown is home to the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown campus, located just outside city limits in Richland Township, the Conemaugh Health System, and an industrial park, and therefore has a diverse economy. Manufacturing has been increasing in the City, with 1,000 to 1,100 jobs postings per month, and companies hire from within and from outside the City of Johnstown.

The three (3) largest categories of jobs in the City of Johnstown in occupations by sector is as follows:

- **Sales and Office** – 1,695 jobs
- **Service** - 1,300 jobs
- **Management, Business, and Finance** - 885 jobs
- **Total: 3,880 jobs**

These three categories represent 75.6% of the total number of jobs in the City.

Growing industries in the region include the Defense industry. JWF Systems is a Johnstown-based defense contractor that has been recently awarded contracts for construction of military technology. Employers such as JWF provide the potential for recruiting employees from the City of Johnstown.

A large number of employees in the City of Johnstown are employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government.

According to information provided by JARI, the following private entities employ the most people in the County:

- Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital (Conemaugh Health Initiatives, Inc.)
- Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
- Saint Francis University

The following entities are also large employers in Cambria County:

- DLP Partner Conemaugh LLC
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- United States Government
- Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
- Saint Francis University
- DLP Conemaugh Physician Practices
- University of Pittsburgh
- Laurel Technologies
- Sheetz, Inc.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City of Johnstown is an economically struggling community. Many of the City's major employers left the area in the second half of the 20th Century. The Johnstown region has experienced an economic growth over the last twenty years, transitioning from a mining and steel-driven economy to a high-technology manufacturing, healthcare research, and aerospace applications. However, many larger employers have moved to the suburbs, and Johnstown struggles to keep employers in the City and to encourage new businesses to start or locate there. These struggles are exacerbated by a perception of high crime and an underqualified workforce.

The City's goals for Economic Development are:

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

Goals:

- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate income residents.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.

The City of Johnstown realizes that there is a need to increase employment, self-sufficiency, educational training, and empowerment of the residents of the City of Johnstown. According to economic development stakeholders in Johnstown, the City has to focus on supporting the development of job training for the skilled positions available in the City. The populations that have the greatest need for job training are those living in Johnstown Housing Authority communities.

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

The City of Johnstown will be exiting Act 47 during the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan period. By exiting Act 47, the City will experience more flexibility to utilize its funding. Additionally, the removal of restrictions based on Act 47 has increased optimism of the City and allows for potential rebranding. The City will capitalize on this by analyzing strategies to revitalize the Central Business District.

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

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey data, the City of Johnstown has an unemployment rate of 16.16% which is significantly higher than the Cambria County unemployment rate of 5.6% and the Pennsylvania unemployment rate of 4.5% for that same period. In Johnstown, there are 6,078 workers and 10,546 jobs. The unemployment rate is much larger in the 18-25 age group at 56.43% as opposed to the older age group of 25-65, with an unemployment rate of only 8.67%. This suggests that as younger members of the workforce leave school and enter the workforce, they are struggling to find employment. Anecdotally, stakeholders discussed the tendency of this population to leave the City of Johnstown to find work.

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

- **Agriculture, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction** – 0.0% of the sector workforce is utilized
- **Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations** – 79.4% of the sector workforce is utilized
- **Retail Trade** – 87.3% of the sector workforce is utilized
- **Transportation and Warehousing** – 35.1% of the sector workforce is utilized

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

- **Construction** – 80.5% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Education and Health Care Services** – 40.8% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate** – 36.7% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Information** – 44.7% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Manufacturing** – 46.4% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Other Services** – 53.3% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Professional, Scientific, Management Services** – 42.4% of the sector jobs are filled
- **Wholesale Trade** – 73.1% of the sector jobs are filled

Data was not available for jobs in the Public Administration sector.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Many organizations throughout the City and the region recognize the need for increasing workforce development initiatives. It is common for businesses in the City to struggle to find qualified employees. Some companies are willing to adjust their drug testing policies to recruit more potential employees for certain critical occupations.

Available workforce development programs are provided through JARI, and through PA CareerLink's regional office. Initiatives include industry partnerships with major employers including Conemaugh Valley Hospital, on-the-job training programs, and tax credits for jobs development. JARI provides a popular entrepreneurial training program. Additionally, employment training programs for adults are provided by the Pennsylvania Highlands Community College, Greater Johnstown Career & Technology Center, and the University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown. Goodwill offers GED courses along with Penn Highlands Community College.

Additionally, the City of Johnstown's High School offers job training programs in cosmetology, food prep, medical care, automotive maintenance, and welding.

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

No

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

The City of Johnstown was a member of a previous CEDS created by the Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission (SAP&DC) that was targeted to the years 2012-2016.

The current Regional Plan, known as Alleghenies Ahead, highlighted these strategies to improve economic growth in Cambria County:

- Coordinate Branding and Marketing Initiatives
- Streamline Regulatory Processes
- Identify Workforce Development Opportunities
- Support and grow the StartUp Alleghenies Initiative
- Coordination and expansion of agritourism

Discussion

The following were needs identified for community and economic development in consultation with economic development agencies and employers serving the City of Johnstown:

- Many stakeholders identified a lack of employment options, particularly employment options that pay a living wage.
- There is the need to redevelop the Central Business District.
- Hospitals in the area are having difficulty recruiting professionals to relocate to the City of Johnstown.
- There is some interest in having a little league baseball team in the City of Johnstown to promote economic development and placemaking in the City.
- Much of the poverty in the City of Johnstown is generational, and there is a need to address the challenges created by generational poverty in workforce training.
- Individuals with college degrees leave the City of Johnstown. There is a need to recruit them to the City to provide a larger talent pool for employers.
- The perception of crime discourages businesses from locating in the City of Johnstown.
- There is a need for a summer job training program for youth in the City.
- There are gaps in training programs provided to City residents due to limited funding.
- There is a need to assist businesses with rehabilitation funding and façade programs.

- The workforce in the City is aging and 75% of the filled positions in the City will need to be replaced.

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MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Concentration of households with multiple housing problems is defined as an area where the percentage of households with more than one housing problem is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of households with multiple housing problems throughout the City. According to the 2012-2016 CHAS data, 13.1% of the City's households are Extremely Low-Income Households with one or more of 4 severe housing problems, compared to 2.4% of Low-Income Households, and 0.8% of Moderate-Income Households.

The maps below show the concentrations of Moderate-Income, Low-Income, and Extremely Low-Income Households with one or more of 4 severe housing problems. Based on the 20% higher threshold, Census Tracts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, and 135 all have concentrations of severe housing problems for Moderate-Income Households. For Low-Income Households, the same Census Tracts have concentrations of severe housing problems, although Census Tract 5 seems to have a significantly high concentration of Low-Income Households with one or more severe housing problems. For Extremely Low-Income Households, the same Census Tracts have concentrations of severe housing problems, although Census Tracts 5 has a significantly higher concentration of Extremely Low-Income Households with one or more severe housing problems.

Almost sixty percent (69.94%) of all residents in the City of Johnstown were considered low- to moderate-income at the time of the 2011-2015 American Community Survey, which is the most recent Low/Mod data available, and 26 of 28 Block Groups were above 51% low- to moderate-income residents. Almost one-third (37.9%) of the population in the City of Johnstown was living below the poverty level in 2017, according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey. In comparison, just 15.6% of the population in Cambria County was living below the poverty level, and 13.1% of the population in Pennsylvania shared this same economic status.

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

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, Black or African American residents made up 3.3% of the Johnstown Metropolitan Areas population. The following Census Tracts and Block Groups have a higher Black or African American population that is 20 percent higher than the Johnstown Metropolitan Area, which meets the HUD definition of a "Minority Area."

- C.T. 000100 B.G. 5
- C.T. 000200 B.G. 2
- C.T. 000300 B.G. 1
- C.T. 013400 B.G. 1

- C.T. 013600 B.G. 2
- C.T. 013600 B.G. 1

Additionally, two (2) block groups are considered areas of concentration of people that are two or more races. These two block groups are:

- C.T. 000600 B.G. 1
- C.T. 000700 B.G. 3

Attached to this Plan are maps which illustrate the City of Johnstown's demographics. Attached to this section is a Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group Map, showing that Census Tracts 2 and 136 have percentages of both Low/Moderate Income and Minority Households.

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

These areas are located throughout the City of Johnstown. The market characteristics of the City as a whole apply to these Census Tracts and Block Groups. The housing market in the City is weak. Although there is an imbalance between renters and homeowners, it is slight. However, only 21.0% of owner-occupied households are cost overburdened by more than 30% of their income, compared with 51.5% of renters, according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey. Over three-quarters (78.0%) of the housing stock was built prior to 1960, and much of it is in need of serious rehabilitation, or demolition.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

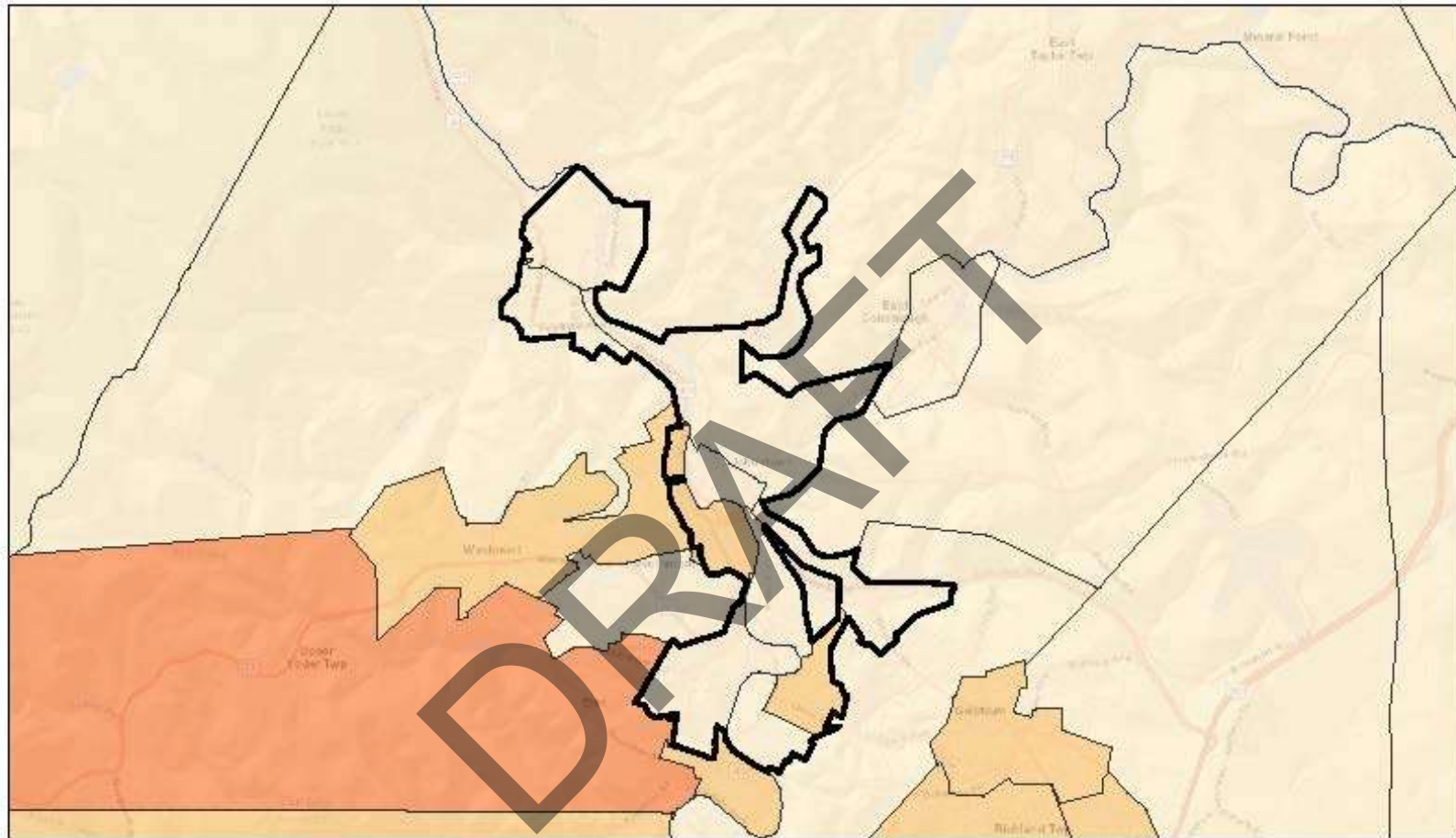
There are numerous assets in these areas. Since these Census Tracts and Block Groups comprise most of the City, including the Downtown area, most of the services and community assets are located in these areas. These areas contain the City Hall, main fire and police stations, the Point Stadium, landmarks, churches, etc. Many of the neighborhoods have longtime residents that take pride in their neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

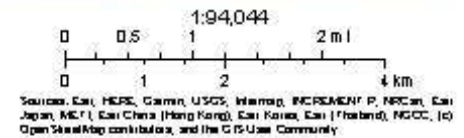
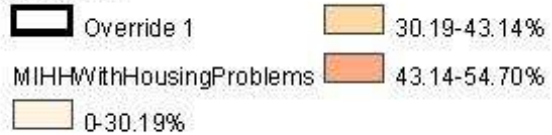
These areas contain the historic districts of the City. There is the opportunity for historic tax credits and revitalization of historic portions of the City. The Central Business District is also in these areas, which is an economic development opportunity to continue the revitalization efforts of the Downtown.

Certain historic districts have higher quality housing stock and may be ideal targets for revitalization. Projects in Roxbury have been successful, and there is a desire to bring similar projects to Garfield.

City of Johnstown - % of Moderate Income Households with Severe Housing Problems

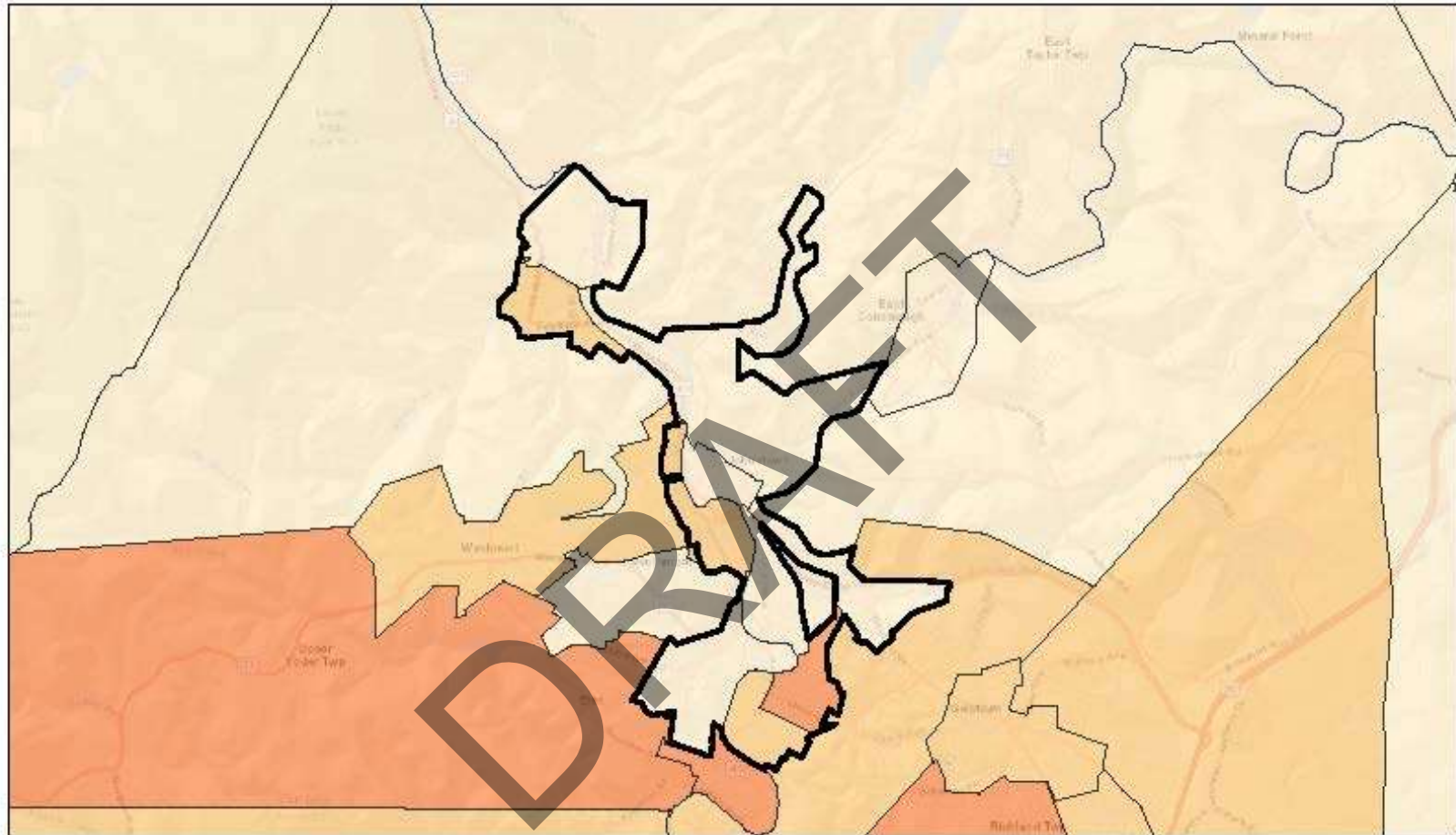


April 3, 2020

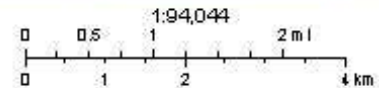
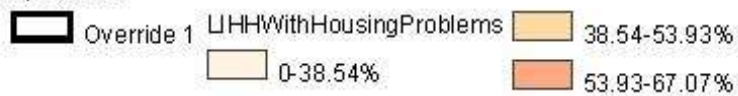


Percentage of Moderate-Income Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract

City of Johnstown - % of Low Income Households with Severe Housing Problems



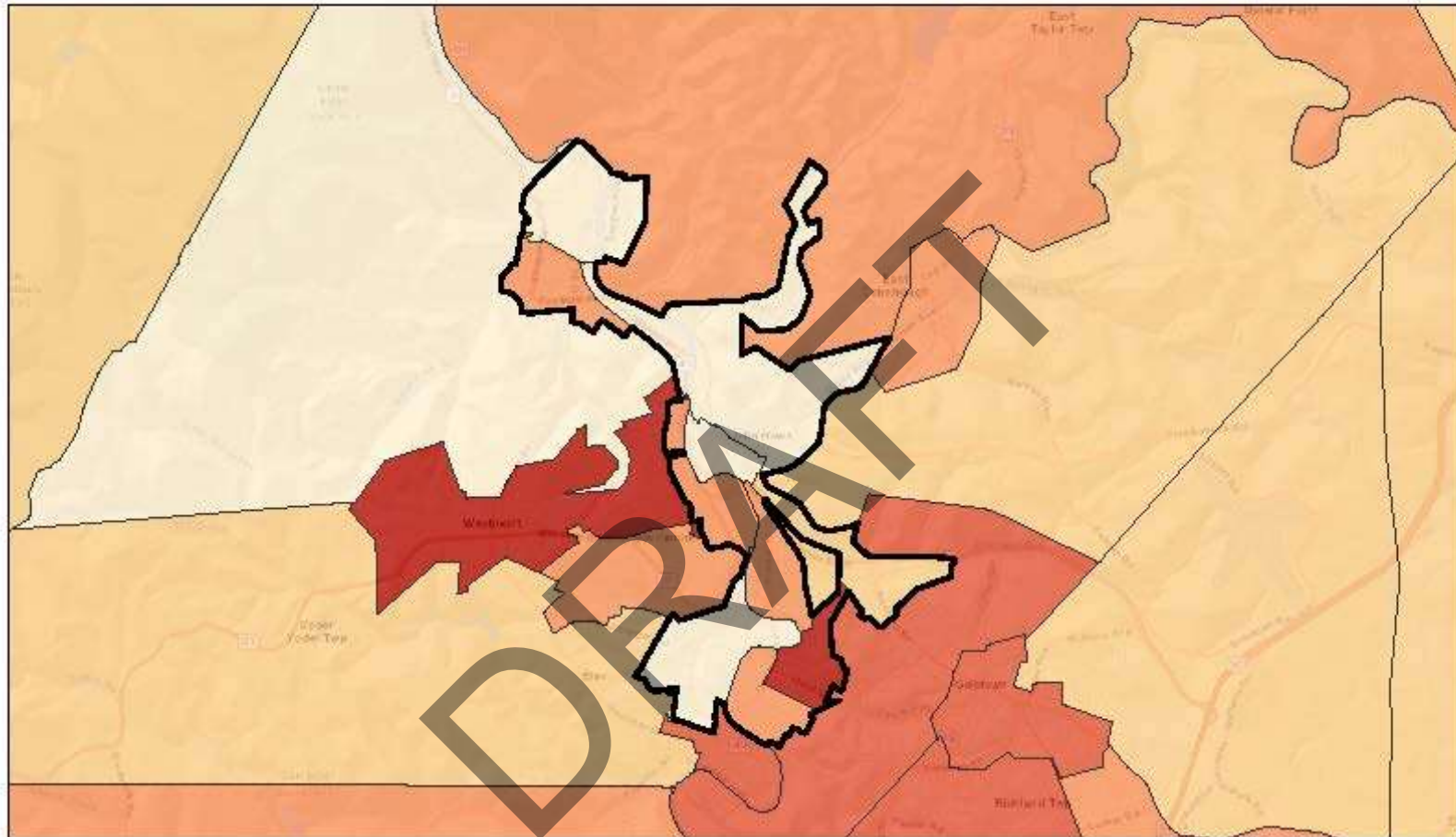
April 3, 2020



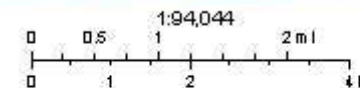
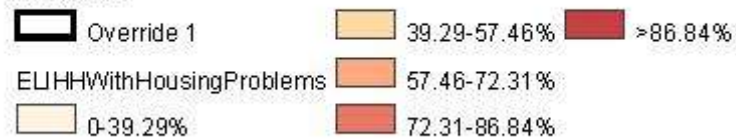
Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (France), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percentage of Low-Income Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract

City of Johnstown - % of Extremely Low Income Households with Severe Housing Problems

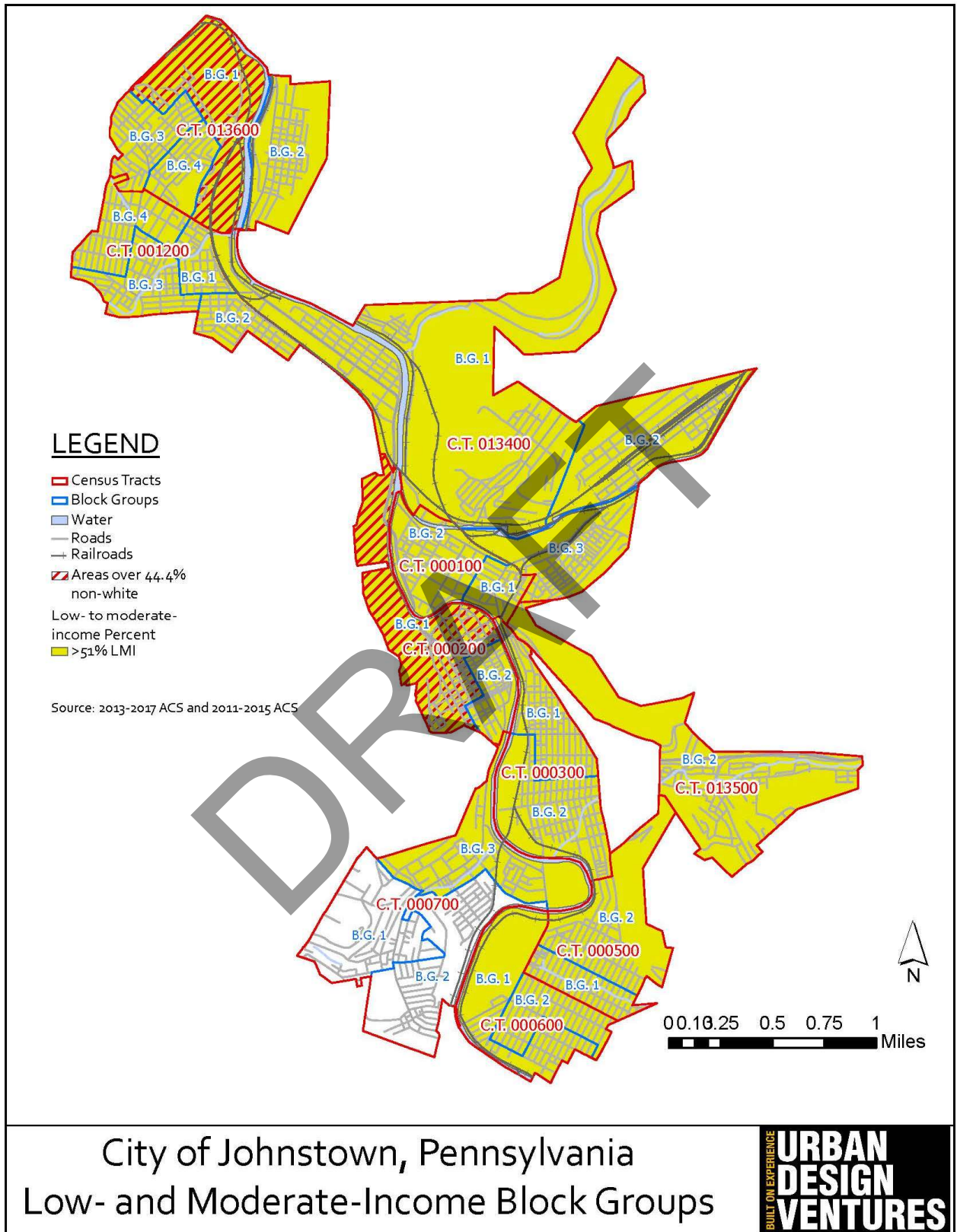


April 3, 2020



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Imagery, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (France), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percentage of Extremely Low-Income Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems by Census Tract



Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group

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

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

The Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission (SAP&DC) recognized the lack of broadband and cellular service connectivity as one of the major issues affecting the six-county region that the planning commission serves. According to their most recent plan, developed in 2018, shortcomings in high speed internet access are common across the region. 20% of residents of Cambria County were found to lack access to high speed internet in their own home. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 32.6% of City of Johnstown residents lack any internet access.

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

The Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission (SAP&DC) appointed a Regional Broadband Task Force in 2018. The Taskforce was appointed to locate funding resources, gaps in service, ways to increase connectivity and strengthen economic competitiveness.

In 2019, the Broadband Taskforce and SAP&DC applied for and received an Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) POWER grant for a Broadband Feasibility Study for the Region, including two additional counties, Fayette and Westmoreland. After soliciting for proposals through a competitive process, Design Nine from Blacksburg, Virginia was selected to complete the study.

SAP&DC has been conducting needs hearings and surveys in January of 2020.

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 State of Pennsylvania provides a Unified Hazard Management Plan and provides annual trainings on hazard mitigation to local entities. The Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines the vulnerabilities of all counties in Pennsylvania. Of the major risks with the potential to affect the City of Johnstown, flooding is the most relevant to the City of Johnstown, though other potential hazards include landslides and winter storms.

To respond, Cambria County is a member-county of the Southwest Pennsylvania Regional All-Hazards Task Force (a.k.a. “Region 13”) that incorporates regional planning and comprehensive response capabilities for the following entities: The Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland and Venango; and the City of Pittsburgh.

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 City of Johnstown is known for having a number of flood zones, many of which are located in low-income areas in and around Downtown Johnstown. With the advent of climate change, extreme weather conditions can be expected to both increase and intensify. The State of Pennsylvania has tracked 47 flood events in Cambria County between 1950 and 2017.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

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

- Housing
- Homelessness
- Special needs
- Community development
- Economic development
- Anti-poverty

This strategy is the result of meetings, surveys, and consultation. It is based on the needs assessment and market analysis.

The over-riding objective and strategy is to assist low and moderate income residents (income of less than 80% of the area median income). These residents are referred to as the "target income" group. The City has an overall low and moderate income percentage of its population at 69.94%. The City is cognizant of the Federal regulation that at least 70% of all its CDBG funds must principally benefit low and moderate income persons. The City is committed to this and has designed its Strategic Plan to meet that requirement.

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

- **Assist** - By developing comprehensive strategies to support and assist those residents who are low and moderate income.
- **Involve** - The community and provide opportunities for citizen input in the planning process and preparation of the plan.
- **Collaborate** - Between public, private, and non-profit agencies and organizations to ensure that activities and services will be efficient and effective.
- **Leverage** - CDBG funds and other local resources to maximize the effectiveness of programs and services.
- **Promote** - Involvement of agencies and organization to undertake specific projects and activities to assist low and moderate income persons.

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

- Research of existing data on needs of the City
- Thorough consultation with City staff and officials
- Interviews and meetings with stakeholders
- Public hearings
- Resident surveys
- Surveys of social service providers, housing organizations, and community and economic development agencies

The key factors affecting the determination of the Five Year priorities for the Consolidated Plan include the following:

- The types of target income households with the greatest needs
- The areas with the greatest concentration of low-income households
- Activities that will best address the needs of City residents
- The limited amount of funding available to meet the needs
- The ability to leverage additional financial resources

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1.	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	City Low/Mod Block Groups
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	59.93%
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Low and moderate income qualifying areas throughout the city of Johnstown
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This is based off the Low and Moderate Income Census Tracts and Block Groups of the City.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Aging and deteriorating housing stock, commercial structures, and public infrastructure.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	This was done through community meetings, public meetings, field work, and other planning studies.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The needs are housing rehabilitation, new construction, demolition, neighborhood cleanup, job creation and retention, public and community facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, code enforcement, public safety improvements, and community policing.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The opportunities are developable land and sites for redevelopment for housing and commercial development.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The largest barriers are funding and lack of interest of private investors.	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Johnstown will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is over 51% low- and moderate-income. At least 70% of all the City's CDBG funds that are budgeted for activities will principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG and HOME funds will be used during the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan:

- The public service activities are for social service organizations whose clientele have a low income or in certain cases, a limited type of clientele with a presumed low- and moderate-income status.
- The public facilities activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract/block group or have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit or clientele over 51% low- and moderate-income.
- The acquisitions and demolition of structures are either located in a low- and moderate-income census area or these activities are eligible by preventing or eliminating slums and blight on a spot basis or area basis.
- The housing activities have income eligibility criteria, therefore the income requirement directs funds to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.
- 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 making 51% of the jobs available to low- and moderate-income population.

The HOME funds will be used for administration and for housing projects. These funds will be targeted to low-income persons and projects designed to provide affordable housing to low-income persons and are located in low- and moderate-income areas.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1.	Priority Need Name	Housing Priority
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation HSS-2 Homeownership HSS-3 Housing Construction/Rehabilitation HSS-4 Housing Assistance HSS-5 Fair Housing
	Description	There is a need to improve the quality of the housing stock in the community and to increase the supply of affordable, decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for homeowners, renters, and homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 31% of occupied households are cost overburdened. There is a slight imbalance between homeownership and renter households. More than 75% of housing units were constructed prior to 1960.
2.	Priority Need Name	Homeless Priority
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

		Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	HMS-1 Operation/Support HMS-2 Housing HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing
	Description	There is a need for housing and services for homeless persons and persons at-risk of becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The needs were identified based off of consultation with the PA Balance of State CoC and the South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (the CoC) and its participating agencies.
3.	Priority Need Name	Other Special Needs Priority
	Priority Level	Low
	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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	SNS-1 Housing SNS-2 Social Services
	Description	There is a need for housing, services, and facilities for persons with special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These priorities were developed using statistical data, special needs specific consultation, and resident input.
4.	Priority Need Name	Community Development Priority
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide

	Associated Goals	CDS-1 Infrastructure CDS-2 Public Services CDS-3 Clearance/Demolition CDS-4 Nutritional Services CDS-5 Public Safety CDS-6 Poverty Elimination
	Description	There is a need to improve the public and community facilities, infrastructure, public services, and the quality of life in the City of Johnstown.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These needs were developed using statistical data, consultations, and resident participation.
5.	Priority Need Name	Economic Development Priority
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	EDS-1 Employment EDS-2 Financial Assistance EDS-3 Redevelopment Program
	Description	There is a need to increase employment, self-sufficiency, educational training, and economic empowerment for residents of the City of Johnstown.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These needs were developed using statistical data, consultations, and resident participation.
	6.	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected		Citywide

	Associated Goals	AMS-1 Overall Coordination AMS-2 Special Studies/Management AMS-3 Fair Housing
	Description	There is a continuing need for planning, administration, management, and oversight of federal, state, and local funded programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These needs were developed from consultations.

Narrative (Optional)

The priority ranking of needs for housing, homelessness, other special needs, community development, economic development, and anti-poverty are as follows:

- **High Priority** - Activities are assigned a high priority if the City expects to fund them during the Five Year Consolidated Plan period.
- **Low Priority** - Activities are assigned a low priority if the activity may not be funded by the City during the Five Year Consolidated Plan period. The City may support applications for other funding if those activities are consistent with the needs identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

DRAFT

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City has very limited HOME funds. Financial assistance is limited to acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of properties for affordable single family homeownership or rental housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	With the limited amount of HOME funds and the need to increase affordable single family homeownership and construction and/or rehabilitation of single family homes for purchase and rental housing, the City is not able to fund TBRA.
New Unit Production	There are numerous vacant sites in residential areas that the City can utilize for new infill housing construction. New construction will permit the design of housing that is accessible for the special needs populations.
Rehabilitation	Over 95% of all housing units in the City were built prior to 1980. Due to the age of these structures, there is a need to rehabilitate the City's housing stock. In some cases, it is more economical to rehab an existing home than to construct a new home. However, the cost of lead based paint abatement can sometimes make the cost of rehabilitating a home to code standards can surpass the after-rehabilitation value.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The cost to acquire property is expensive, especially when relocation benefits are required. There are six (6) historic districts in Johnstown, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Business District • Old Conemaugh Borough • Minersville • Hornerstown • Cambria City • Moxham <p>The City has developed guidelines for historic preservation that can be found in the City of Johnstown Zoning Ordinance.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Johnstown is receiving \$1,291,123 from CDBG funds, and HOME funds for the FY 2020 program year in the amount of \$243,631. Over the Five Year Period, the City projects that it will receive funding in relatively similar amounts during the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan period.

The program year goes from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. These funds will be used to address the following priority needs:

- Housing
- Homeless
- Other Special Needs
- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Administration, Planning, and Management

The accomplishments of these projects/activities will be reported in the FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Substantial Amendment # 1:

The following financial resources are identified for the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The City will reallocate \$100,000.00 in prior year Community Development Block Grant funds.

Substantial Amendment # 2:

The following financial resources are identified for the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Substantial Amendment # 3:

The following financial resources are identified for the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,291,123	60,000	0	1,351,123	5,165,092	Five Years of funding at the FY 2020 funding level. Seventeen (17) projects/activities were funded based on FY 2020 CDBG allocations.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	243,631	0	0	243,631	974,729	Five Years of funding at the FY 2020 funding level. Two (2) projects/activities were funded based on FY 2020 HOME allocations.

Table 50 - 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

In addition to its CDBG funds, the following other public resources have been received by agencies in the City of Johnstown:

- The Johnstown Housing Authority received \$3,609,633 in its FY 2020 Capital Fund Grant.
- The City is receiving \$70,000 over three years through DCED's Keystone Community Program Grant for a Façade Improvement Program, utilizing a 50/50 match with business owners applying for funds, available to business owners in Cambria City, the Central Business District, and Old Conemaugh Borough.
- The City utilized DCED's Neighborhood Assistance Program Tax Façade grant in the amount of \$400,000 over 3 years for a 50/50 match with business owners applying for funds, limited to business owners in Cambria City and Old Conemaugh Borough.
- The City is receiving \$50,000 over 3 years from DCED for ADA and Accessibility improvements to be used in combination with the City's Owner-Occupied and First-Time Homebuyer Housing Rehabilitation programs.
- The City is receiving \$400,000 over 4 years in Lead Hazard Control funds. The funds will be used for lead hazard mitigation in combination with the City's Owner-Occupied and First-Time Homebuyer Housing Rehabilitation programs.
- The City is receiving a Brownfield grant for \$400,000 over 4 years from the EPA to address petroleum and other hazards.
- The City is receiving a Historical Survey Grant for \$25,000 over 3 years from the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Organization.

In addition to the entitlement funds, the City of Johnstown anticipates pursuing other federal resources that may be available to local non-profit organizations to undertake the housing strategies identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

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

Not Applicable.

Discussion

Private and non-federal resources that may be available to the City of Johnstown in FY 2020 to address needs identified in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan are listed below.

- PHFA Home purchase Programs – The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency offers a variety of home purchase loans at competitive rates. Loan products include HFA loans and Keystone loans. Many of these loans are provided at below market rate for qualified buyers. Local mortgage lenders apply to PHFA for a commitment of a pool of mortgage loan funds.
- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) – Congress has mandated that ten (10%) of the Federal Home Loan Bank's profits be allocated to provide affordable housing. The FHLB encourages its members to work with public agencies and non-profit housing development organizations in creating highly leveraged affordable housing initiatives. Both sales and rental housing are eligible.
- Financial Institutions – Several local financial institutions have developed flexible underwriting criteria to encourage homeownership.

Additional coordination between local nonprofits and the City of Johnstown can leverage resources for social service projects. The following federal resources may be available to local non-profit organizations to undertake the homeless strategies identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

- The Cambria County Comprehensive Housing Program received \$163,316 to continue its HUD Shelter Plus Care Program, for 19 units, of which ten (10) of the units are currently located in the City of Johnstown while the remaining are located in the County.
- ESG recipients include Cambria County Behavioral Health and the Greater Johnstown Landlord Association (for administration), Catholic Charities of Cambria County, and the Women's Help Center.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Johnstown	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Johnstown Housing Authority	PHA	Ownership Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Johnstown Redevelopment Authority	Redevelopment authority	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Pennsylvania Eastern Continuum Of Care Collaborative	Continuum of care	Homelessness Rental	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The primary responsibility for the administration of the Five Year Consolidated Plan is assigned to the City of Johnstown, Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED). DCED coordinates activities with public and private organizations, in an effort to implement the different goals and objectives identified in the Five Year Plan. The City of Johnstown, Department of Community and

Economic Development consulted with public, private, and non-profit organizations during the planning process.

The City of Johnstown Community and Economic Development Department coordinates and consults with the City Departments, Mayor, City Council, and the Johnstown Housing Authority to address its housing and community development priorities. In addition, the Community and Economic Development staff works with local nonprofit organizations and developers to develop and rehabilitate housing in the City. The City will continue to work with Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc. to promote fair housing activities in the City. The City will continue to work with Catholic Charities to support the operations of the Martha & Mary House shelter. The Community and Economic Development staff coordinates and consults with Eastern PA Continuum of Care on issues concerning emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent housing, and services for the homeless in the City.

Many of the City of Johnstown’s strengths lie in its provision of services to those that already have housing. A variety of housing programs are available and in high demand. However, there is a need for new housing that is decent, safe, sound, and affordable. Johnstown Housing Authority’s waiting list is full, and there is a need to address the high demand that the waiting list demonstrates.

The City recognizes that a major gap in the institutional delivery system lies in employment. There are few major employers in the area, and few employers that offer jobs that pay a living wage. Due to the low number of quality jobs, the City has chosen to focus more of its efforts on economic development in the potential to grow quality jobs that will provide living wages for low-income residents of the City of Johnstown that may be at-risk of losing housing. The City of Johnstown is partnering with workforce development organizations to ensure that the workforce in the City is capable of meeting the needs of these home-grown companies.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	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	
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction:

The following services are targeted to homeless persons in the City of Johnstown:

Housing and shelters for the homeless are provided by Catholic Charities’ Martha & Mary House and Women’s Help Center, the latter of which is targeted toward survivors of domestic violence. City service providers acknowledge that a major gap lies in service provision that meets clients of these two organizations at their current place of residence.

There is an overall gap in services targeted toward those with mental health issues. Additionally, there is a need to address youth that are experiencing these issues, as the school system often deals with mental health issues through its own therapists, and there is a higher demand for these services than there is a supply of providers.

Community Care Management is a Non-Profit Organization and HIV Planning Collaborative that is part of the Conemaugh Health System in Johnstown. Community Care Management is committed to raising HIV Awareness in every community. The organization serves Cambria, Indiana, Somerset, and part of Westmoreland Counties with support groups and emergency financial assistance to clients that are HIV positive and meet Federal guidelines. The organization is considered a Rural AIDS program and serves these populations in the area.

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

There is a growing special needs population in the City of Johnstown, especially for persons with mental health issues and persons with addictions/substance abuse issues. There is an overall need for these populations, as cases are becoming more numerous and more complex while funding levels for Human Services Departments and nonprofits remains stagnant.

Additionally, there are a large number of elderly households, as well as elderly and disabled households. The City of Johnstown has targeted funding toward addressing disabled populations with accessibility improvements, particularly those that live in homeowner-occupied housing. The City of Johnstown is also prioritizing accessibility in regards to its public infrastructure as well. One major gap exists in regards to homeless shelter housing, as the largest shelter in the City was forced to close due to a lack of accessibility.

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

Because funding is limited, the City of Johnstown will continue to focus on its strengths, which lie in housing rehabilitation. The City will also utilize its unique position as chief economic development entity to recruit new jobs to the City, grow the tax base, and increase service provision long-term. In the interim, the City will rely on its partnerships with existing service providers, such as Catholic Charities, the Learning Lamp, and the Johnstown Backpack Project.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$1,400,000 HOME: \$1,096,524	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 300 Household Housing Unit
2.	HSS-2 Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$15,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted
3.	HSS-3 Housing Construction/Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 0 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 0 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 300 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4.	HSS-4 Housing Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted
5.	HSS-5 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$0	Other: 0 Other
6.	HMS-1 Operation/ Support	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Priority	CDBG: \$75,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
7.	HMS-2 Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Priority	CDBG: \$0	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 0 Persons Assisted
8.	HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Priority	CDBG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention: 0 Persons Assisted
9.	SNS-1 Housing	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Other Special Needs Priority	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted
10.	SNS-2 Social Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Other Special Needs Priority	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11.	CDS-1 Community Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$200,000 HOME: \$0	Other: 8 Other
12.	CDS-2 Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted
13.	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted
14.	CDS-4 Public Service	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$75,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1375 Persons Assisted
15.	CDS-5 Nutritional Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$75,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
16.	CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$1,250,000	Buildings Demolished: 90 Buildings

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
17.	CDS-7 Public Safety	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Other: 3 Other
18.	CDS-8 Neighborhood Revitalization	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$0	Other: 0 Other
19.	EDS-1 Employment	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Priority	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Jobs created/retained: 15 Jobs
20.	EDS-2 Financial Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Priority	CDBG: \$1,085,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 5 Business Jobs created/retained: 15 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
21.	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Priority	CDBG: \$0	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 0 Business

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
22.	AMS-1 Overall Coordination	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority	CDBG: \$1,291,215 HOME: \$121,836	Other: 15 Other
23.	AMS-2 Special Studies/Management	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority	CDBG: \$0	Other: 0 Other
24.	AMS-3 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority	CDBG: \$50,000	Other: 5 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1.	Goal Name	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Continue to rehabilitate the existing owner and renter occupied housing stock in the City, including handicap accessibility modifications.
2.	Goal Name	HSS-2 Homeownership
	Goal Description	Promote homeownership in the City by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and providing housing counseling training to low- and moderate-income residents in the City.
3.	Goal Name	HSS-3 Housing Construction/Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing that is affordable to owners and renters in the City through new construction and rehabilitation.

4.	Goal Name	HSS-4 Housing Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide for utilities, deposits, mortgage, and rental fees for low-income households who are faced with the threat of eviction and who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
5.	Goal Name	HSS-5 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Promote fair housing choice through monitoring, education, and outreach.
6.	Goal Name	HMS-1 Operation/Support
	Goal Description	Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and supportive services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
7.	Goal Name	HMS-2 Housing
	Goal Description	Support efforts of local agencies to provide emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing for the homeless.
8.	Goal Name	HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Continue to support the prevention of homelessness through anti-eviction activities and programs for rapid re-housing.
9.	Goal Name	SNS-1 Housing
	Goal Description	Increase the supply of affordable, decent, safe, sound, and accessible housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation, new construction, and making reasonable accommodations to existing housing.
10.	Goal Name	SNS-2 Social Services
	Goal Description	Support social service programs and facilities for the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with other special needs.

11.	Goal Name	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve the City's parks, recreational centers, and public and community facilities through rehabilitation and new construction.
12.	Goal Name	CDS-2 Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Improve the public infrastructure through rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction of streets, sidewalks, ADA curb cuts, waterlines, sewer lateral lines, storm drainage, flood controls, sanitary sewers, addressing hill slips, bridges, green infrastructure, etc.
13.	Goal Name	CDS-3 Accessibility Improvements
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate architectural barriers and make ADA accessibility improvements to public and community facilities.
14.	Goal Name	CDS-4 Public Service
	Goal Description	Improve and enhance public services including programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
15.	Goal Name	CDS-5 Nutritional Services
	Goal Description	Promote and support programs that provide more access to food and nutritional programs for low income residents.
16.	Goal Name	CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.
17.	Goal Name	CDS-7 Public Safety
	Goal Description	Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.

18.	Goal Name	CDS-8 Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Promote targeted neighborhood revitalization through planning studies, acquisition, demolition, special neighborhood cleanups, code enforcement, infrastructure improvements, housing rehabilitation, housing construction, public and community facility improvements.
19.	Goal Name	EDS-1 Employment
	Goal Description	Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate-income residents
20.	Goal Name	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.
21.	Goal Name	EDS-3 Redevelopment Program
	Goal Description	Plan and promote the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites and facilities.
22.	Goal Name	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Goal Description	Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, five year consolidated plans, substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental review and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.
23.	Goal Name	AMS-2 Special Studies/Management
	Goal Description	Provide and promote funds to assist with the development of special studies, plans, and management activities related to these activities.
24.	Goal Name	AMS-3 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown.

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

The City of Johnstown will provide affordable housing for the following over the next five years of the Consolidated Plan:

Extremely Low Income:

- 55 households

Low Income:

- 250 households

Moderate Income:

- 300 households

DRAFT

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

The Johnstown Housing Authority meets Section 504 requirements for the number of accessible units in its Public Housing Communities. However, the Johnstown Housing Authority is committed to making reasonable accommodations for residents with accessibility needs. The Johnstown Housing Authority has the following goals and objectives related to increasing the number of accessible units:

- Reduce public housing vacancies: Maintain an overall occupancy rate of 96% or greater over the next five years.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The JHA has an active Resident Advisory Board which consists of five (5) Public Housing Residents. The Resident Advisory Board provides input on such things as the Operating Budget, Agency Plan (Five-Year Plan), Annual Plan, and Policies.

JHA has active Resident Councils at five (5) of its communities. The Authority meets with the community residents on a monthly basis to update them on activities, programs and various stages of modernization on their respective communities. They are also consulted in the preparation of various projects and plans for submission to HUD. Council presidents report on the various initiatives at their developments.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Johnstown’s Zoning Ordinance does not distinguish housing type by occupants or income and does not place any restrictions on housing developed with a public subsidy. Group homes are permitted by special exception in R2, R3, TND, and H districts.

Group homes should not be considered as a “special exception” in the Multi-Family R3 District and the Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) District. The group homes should be listed as a permitted use.

The 2011 Zoning Ordinance defines family as follows:

- A single person or two or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, guardianship, or any other duly-authorized custodial relationship; living together as a single cohesive and nonprofit housekeeping unit which shares common facilities; or
- Two unrelated people and any children related to either of them; or
- Any group of three unrelated people; or
- A group of not more than five unrelated people whom can be classified as “disabled” living together as a single cohesive housekeeping unit which shares common facilities as considered reasonably appropriate for a similar number of persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship.

Under section 105 Purpose of Community Development Objectives, the city should consider adding another purpose to the text as evidence that the City does affirmatively further fair housing. The following language is suggested:

Section 105

4. This ordinance is also intended to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown by: abiding by the provisions of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended; promoting fair housing choice for all residents in the City; assuming the rights of all individuals that are identified as members of a protected class by the Federal Government; and prevention of discrimination in housing based on a person’s race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or handicap.

Under Section 202 Definitions, the City should consider adding the following definitions and revising other definitions:

Section 202

Group Home: Revise the definition to state “A residential living arrangement for a group of more than five (5) ‘disabled’ persons not considered a ‘family’ by the City of Johnstown Zoning Ordinance.” This will bring the definition into compliance with the definition of family.

Fair Housing Act: Add a new definition.

Americans with Disabilities Act: Add a new definition.

Accessibility: add a new definition.

Visitability: Add a new definition.

The City has been reviewing and revising its Zoning Ordinance on a regular basis and the last revision was in November 2013. These recommendations should be considered in the next revision and presented to the City Planning Commission for review.

The City has adopted the Pennsylvania State Building Code which contains the 2009 International Building Code Amendments.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Johnstown's 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice has identified the following impediments, along with goals and strategies to address those impediments and ways to affirmatively further fair housing in the City:

Impediment 1: Fair Housing Education and Outreach - There is a continuing need to educate persons about their rights under the Fair Housing Act and to raise community awareness to affirmatively further fair housing choice, especially for low-income residents, minorities and the disabled population.

Goal: Improve tenants and landlord's knowledge and awareness of the Fair Housing Act, related Laws, regulations, and requirements to affirmatively further fair housing in the community.

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

- 1-A: Promote Fair Housing awareness through the media, seminars, and training to provide education and knowledge for all persons to become more aware of their rights under the Fair Housing Act and Americans With Disabilities Act.
- 1-B: Make available and distribute literature and informational material concerning fair housing issues, individual's housing rights, and landlord's responsibilities to make reasonable accommodations.
- 1-C: Provide testing and training to ensure that all residents have a right to live outside impacted areas.
- 1-D: Collaborate with the local Board of Realtors to provide information on fair housing choices and ways to promote fair housing.

Impediment 2: Continuing Need for Affordable Housing - The median value and cost to purchase a single family home in Johnston that is decent, safe, and sound is \$41,500. About 6.72% of homeowners and 17.04% of renters in the City are cost burdened by more than 50% of their household income.

Goal: Promote the development of additional housing units for lower income households through new construction, in-fill housing, and rehabilitation of vacant houses, outside areas of low-income concentration.

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

- 2-A: Continue to support and encourage plans from both private developers and non-profit housing providers to develop and construct new and affordable housing.
- 2-B: Continue to support and encourage non-profit housing agencies to acquire, rehabilitate and resell, existing housing units to become decent, safe, and sound housing that is affordable to lower income households.
- 2-C: Partner with non-profits, private developers, the public housing authority, and local banks to provide financial assistance in the form of down payment assistance and low interest loans to low-income households to become homebuyers.
- 2-D: Continue to support homebuyer education and training programs to improve homebuyer awareness and increase the opportunities for lower-income households to become homebuyers.

Impediment 3: Continuing Need for Accessible Housing Units - As an older built-up urban environment, there is a lack of accessible housing units and developable sites in the City of Johnstown, since 87.3% of the City's housing units were built over 50 years ago and do not have accessibility features, and 28.1% of the City's population is classified as disabled.

Goal: Increase the number of accessible housing units through new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units for the physically disabled and developmentally delayed.

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

- 3-A: Promote programs to increase the amount of accessible housing through the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock by homeowners and landlords who will make handicap improvements.
- 3-B: Increase the amount of accessible housing through new construction of handicap units that are accessible and visitable through financial or development incentives on available vacant and developable land in the City.
- 3-C: Continue to enforce the ADA and Fair Housing Requirements for landlords to make "reasonable accommodations" to their rental properties so they become accessible to tenants who are disabled.

- 3-D: Promote programs to assist elderly homeowners in the City to make accessibility improvements to their properties in order for these residents to remain in their own homes.

Impediments 4: Economic Issues Affect Housing Choice - There is a lack of economic opportunities in the City which prevents low-income households from improving their income and their ability to live outside areas with concentrations of low-income households, which makes this a fair housing concern.

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

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

- 4-A: Strengthen partnerships and program delivery that enhances the City's business base, expands its tax base, and creates a more sustainable economy for residents and businesses.
- 4-B: Support and enhance workforce development and skills training that result in a living wage and increase in job opportunities.
- 4-C: Support programming that enhances entrepreneurship and small business development, expansion, and retention within low-and moderate- income areas and minority neighborhoods.
- 4-D: Promote and encourage economic development with local commercial and industrial firms to expand their operations and increase employment opportunities.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Eastern PA CoC and the South Central RHAB relies on its member organizations to conduct homeless outreach and assessments. Outreach workers visit known encampments to offer assistance and to provide information on supportive and health care services. Shelters offer meals, services, bathing and shower facilities to homeless individuals and families. Case management services are provided on an individual basis to assist in referrals for housing, shelter, health care, and other human services.

Homeless outreach is conducted partially through Coordinated Entry and through additional street outreach workers associated with CoC member organizations. Coordinated Entry is accessible in Coordinated Entry Access Sites, which are in 18 physical locations throughout the CoC, and through the phone number 2-1-1. Member organizations conduct outreach in English and in Spanish, and organizations conduct additional outreach for Emergency Shelter projects. General outreach capacity has increased, partially due to the adoption of a counting app for the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. Furthermore, outreach is conducted in teams at soup kitchens, 24 hour stores, laundromats, and other businesses and services likely to serve the chronically homeless. A major gap in the Coordinated Entry system is its ability to perform outreach to domestic violence survivors while fully implementing privacy and confidentiality procedures. Point-In-Time surveys no longer include age, which has been reported to make outreach to unsheltered populations more difficult, due to the high likelihood of count duplications.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

All of the shelters provide case management services to assist homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, to make the transition to permanent housing. During their shelter stays, counseling is provided to the heads of the households to improve their incomes, either through employment or referrals to state and federal agencies to supplement their income and/or to address their disabilities. They are referred to programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, veterans' health benefits, disability, social security, etc. Case management staff refer the disabled, homeless individuals and families to permanent supportive housing programs. Veterans are referred to the VA Centers in the City. Shelter care case management staff assists clients in locating suitable housing that they can continue to reside in upon discharge.

CoC-wide, emergency shelter participation has increased since 2017. A larger number of individuals and families are directed to emergency shelters through the work of Coordinated Entry, which allows more efficient allocations of bed inventories. Transitional housing is no longer funded by the CoC, and current emergency shelter residents are directed toward either permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing, given their evaluation by the Coordinated Entry team. Many needs mirror the overall homeless services needs in the City, including the need for mental health services to assist with other issues parallel to homelessness.

The Women's Help Center's shelter is a safe haven for women and children fleeing violence in their homes. Emergency shelter services are temporary and free of charge. Counselors will work with families to identify problem areas and work toward overcoming them. Services include:

- Assist children from violent environments
- Domestic violence education
- Developing coping and anger management skills
- Safety planning
- Seek counseling for families and children
- File charges
- Secure adequate and affordable housing or relocating out of the area.

The Martha and Mary House, located at 899 Bedford Street in Johnstown, is a shelter operated by Catholic Charities and subsidized by the City of Johnstown. The shelter provides temporary housing, individualized service plans for success, and case management services to homeless men, women and families in Cambria County for up to 30 days (those with a history of violent or sexual crimes will not be admitted; priority will be given to Cambria County residents).

According to Catholic Charities, families and individuals utilizing the shelter's services can expect:

- Space in one of the shelter's rooms for men, women, or the family bedroom
- Daily case management aimed at developing a plan for employment, income and permanent housing
- Trouble shooting to overcome obstacles
- Safety and hope for a better tomorrow

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.

Across the CoC, the average length of time that an individual or family spends homeless has decreased. In 2016 and 2017, the CoC reallocated all Transitional Housing resources to reduce the amount of time that these populations would spend homeless. Other shifts included a prioritization of 100% of permanent supportive housing to the chronically homeless, and a prioritization of projects that use the Housing First model, which resulted in a 100% Housing First Model adoption among CoC funding recipients. Training is provided to serve these populations through motivational interviewing, harm reduction, and trauma-informed care.

The Eastern PA CoC has prioritized funding for projects that utilize the Housing First model. This allows the CoC to plan to implement multiple strategies that will affect homeless individuals and families. Coordinated Entry is utilized to direct homeless individuals and families to stable housing, and the CoC prioritizes the funding of projects that provide permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing. The CoC and its member organizations continue to conduct landlord engagement, encouraging area landlords to provide affordable housing to the homeless, and landlords will frequently contact caseworkers prior to eviction. The CoC also focuses on creating supplemental programs that can provide job training for positions with livable wages to assist these populations in exiting homelessness.

The South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB) specifically operates two rapid re-housing programs: Blair County Community Action Program and the Center for Community Action. Both programs serve Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Two domestic violence rapid re-housing programs serve the entirety of the Eastern PA CoC. These programs are both operated by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Violence.

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

There has been a greater need for homeless prevention services over rapid re-housing services in Cambria County, and CoC-wide. The CoC has focused on creating a diversion system. Major risk factors for families that are at-risk of homelessness include those being discharged from institutions, households experiencing a loss of employment, or being a family with young children. CoC-funded organizations will identify these types of families and is piloting diversion approaches across different portions of the CoC. Referrals are provided for homeless services when appropriate, and County Human Service organizations are major partners in collecting data on populations at-risk.

Most low-income families and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including persons who are victims of domestic violence, are facing eviction due to a housing cost overburden problem, and would benefit from emergency housing assistance for rent and/or mortgage payments and utilities to help them avoid homelessness. Specific needs of those people in a doubled-up situation, who may be “couch-surfing”, are conflict resolution, mediation, and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. Although many of the cost overburden problems for families and individuals are due to an emergency situation, such as the loss of a job, car repair needs, medical expenses, or other unforeseen emergency expenses or situations, some are due to the mismanagement of money or trouble keeping a job, usually due to a lack of transportation and/or trouble finding child care. Sometimes, these troubles can go hand in hand with mental health and/or addiction problems that are untreated or undertreated.

Strategies to reduce the number of people at risk of returning to homelessness include the increasing of rapid re-housing capacity, and utilizing Coordinated Entry to connect households in emergency shelter to rapid re-housing options. The CoC's adoption of a Housing First Approach is leading to the increased engagement of landlords in providing rapid re-housing for at-risk populations, particularly in the identification of affordable units. Additionally, the CoC has trained case management services to work with populations requiring rapid re-housing.

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

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

Lead-based paint poses a particular hazard to children under the age of six, and is the focus of efforts by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to raise awareness of the problem and mitigate or eliminate the hazard. Lead-based paint was banned in 1978, but housing constructed prior to that time typically contains lead-based paint to some degree. Lead hazards are addressed during housing rehabilitation efforts. All homes that receive rehabilitation assistance are tested for the presence of lead-based paint. When evidence of the paint is found, the paint surfaces are removed or the material is encapsulated to prevent exposure.

The City of Johnstown currently has six (6) contractors employed by three (3) contracting firms who are certified by the PA-Department of Labor and Industry to perform Lead-Based Paint hazard reduction work. In FY 2019, the City will continue to operate three (3) housing rehabilitation programs with CDBG and HOME funds:

1. Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program,
2. Emergency Rehabilitation Program, and
3. First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance Program

The City will perform risk assessments on all units under these programs regardless if there are children aged 6 and under or no children at all. If the unit has lead hazards, then the City uses the lead interim control method to make the unit lead safe. The City requires that contractors follow Lead Safe Work Practices on all projects that tested positive for LBP hazards.

The City of Johnstown has utilized Lead Hazard Control Funds offered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to operate a lead-based paint rehabilitation program for the City. The units utilizing this source of funding must have children under the age of 6 who either reside in the unit or spend a significant amount of time in the unit. As part of the Lead-Based Paint grant agreement, for every dollar of funds spent the City of Johnstown shall spend a 25% matching amount from local funds. The 25% match can come from CDBG funds being used specifically dedicated to and integrated into units on which lead-based paint hazard control work is being performed under the agreement.

The City of Johnstown's housing rehabilitation programs (CDBG and HOME) follow these procedures. The City of Johnstown will document all matching fund expenditures in writing and submit to the Department on the required forms.

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

Based on the HUD estimates for Lead Based Paint and the high number of housing units build prior to 1980, it is estimated that over 11,500 housing units have lead based paint, and approximately 99% of

those units have chipped or peeling paint which presents an imminent health hazard. The Housing Rehabilitation Program performs risk assessments regularly. According to staff, there are very rarely any units in the City without chipped or peeling Lead Based Paint hazards somewhere. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health's 2017 Childhood Lead Surveillance Annual Report, the reference value of 5 µg/dL are tracked for all counties throughout the State of Pennsylvania due to the risk factors for lead poisoning. A total of 50 out of 800 children aged between 0-23 months tested positive for elevated lead blood levels. This was a percentage of 6.25% of children tested. The statewide percentage for this age cohort was 4.58%. A total of 145 out of 1,536 children aged between 0-71 months tested positive for elevated blood lead levels, which is a percentage of 9.4% of children tested. The statewide percentage was only 6.15%.

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

The City of Johnstown offers three housing programs designed to promote maintenance of owner-occupied and rental housing units and to increase home ownership opportunities for low and middle income households.

All three programs seek to address elements that lead to disinvestment and blight such as structural defects, code violations, lead-based paint hazards, and weatherization improvements in order to ensure a desirable housing stock throughout the City. Availability of funds, property condition, and income requirements all determine eligibility for these activities.

The Pennsylvania Department Community and Economic Development is granting \$400,000 over four (4) years to the City of Johnstown for Lead Based Paint testing, abatement, etc. for the City's Owner-Occupied and First-Time Homebuyer housing rehabilitation programs.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

Approximately 35.1% of the City of Johnstown's residents live in poverty, which is higher than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where 13.5% of residents live in poverty. Female-headed households with children are particularly affected by poverty at 69.4%, and 52.4% of all youth under the age of 18 were living in poverty. This information is taken from the U.S. Census "2013-2017 ACS Five-Year Estimates." The City's goal is to reduce the extent of poverty by actions the City can control and through work with other agencies/organizations.

The resources and opportunities that the City has for reducing the number of families with incomes below the poverty line are limited. Since poverty is a function of income, its effect on housing opportunity and choice is apparent. Conversely, without adequate, stable housing, alleviating poverty is more difficult. Still, the means of addressing both issues are fragmented. Several structural barriers to poverty are addressed through different local policies. For example, the City has a policy that requires the employment of Section 3 households in construction contracts when possible.

More direct efforts to alleviate poverty by combining case management, social services job training, and housing assistance are becoming more common. City and county social service agencies have become more committed to the continuum of care models being introduced across the country. As these agencies become more proficient at providing services to the needy, the poverty rates will decline.

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

Planned economic development programs include:

- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate income residents.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.

The City is creating a new Economic Development program during this Five-Year period that will provide the following benefits to small business and non-profit owners in the community:

- Financial assistance in the form of grants to private commercial property owners located within the City of Johnstown for the purpose of correcting existing building code violations and facade improvements.
- Funds to acquire property within the City of Johnstown for the purpose of promoting new commercial development.

- Funds to acquire and/or rehabilitate commercial buildings within the City of Johnstown. The City of Johnstown will also provide financial assistance to non-profits in the form of grants to rehabilitate commercial buildings.
- Financial assistance in the form of grants to for-profit businesses for the purpose of acquiring property, clearing structures, expanding or rehabilitating a building, and purchasing equipment.

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

Providing access and increasing the supply of affordable housing is integrally tied to the City's anti-poverty strategy. The most successful way to implement this is through job training/creation activities while providing affordable housing.

The City is committed to providing assistance to local small businesses to create good jobs for low- and moderate-income residents to break the cycle of poverty. Underemployment is common in the City of Johnstown, and the creation of new employers will foster the growth of jobs that provide adequate pay and benefits, and provide the residents of the City with greater opportunity.

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SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Monitoring Plan represents the City of Johnstown's strategy for overseeing the activities of entities that carry out CDBG and HOME assisted activities. The Monitoring Plan identified the following:

- The organizations to be monitored.
- The issues to be explored and the methodology to be utilized in conducting the monitoring.
- Identification of the specific DCED staff members that will assume responsibility for monitoring.
- The follow-up measures to be followed in communicating the results of the monitoring to affected organizations and the methods that will be utilized to obtain feedback from affected organizations.

The CDBG and HOME monitoring is carried out at two (2) separate levels. First, the City conducts an internal monitoring to review the homeowner rehab program and to insure that the CDBG and HOME Programs were being administered in accordance with CDBG, HOME, and other federal regulatory and statutory requirements. Second, the City conducts an external monitoring to review the activities of its sub-recipients.

The purpose of the City's monitoring efforts are:

- to identify and correct issues that prevent the City from achieving full compliance with the regulatory requirements of the CDBG and HOME Programs and other Federal requirements before deficiencies lead to HUD monitoring findings, and
- to learn more about the strengths and weaknesses of the various organizations that plays a role in the City's CDBG and HOME programs and to use this knowledge as the basis for structuring future CDBG and HOME activities.

The City's staff regularly monitors the construction contracts and the work in progress for the various public facility improvements funded with CDBG funds. In some cases, bi-weekly progress meetings are held with the contractors. The certified payrolls are reviewed for Davis-Bacon Wage Rate compliance and on-site employee interviews were conducted for labor compliance. Based on monitoring and site inspections, progress payments are made. CHDOs are monitored regularly based on subrecipient agreements.

The monitoring chart for the FY 2020 Program Year is included as an attachment.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Johnstown is receiving \$1,291,243 from CDBG funds, and HOME funds for the FY 2020 program year in the amount of \$243,672. Over the Five Year Period, the City projects that it will receive funding in relatively similar amounts during the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan period.

The program year goes from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. These funds will be used to address the following priority needs:

- Housing
- Homeless
- Other Special Needs
- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Administration, Planning, and Management

The accomplishments of these projects/activities will be reported in the FY 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Substantial Amendment # 1:

The following financial resources are identified for the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The City will reallocate \$100,000.00 in prior year Community Development Block Grant funds.

Substantial Amendment #2:

The following financial resources are identified for the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Substantial Amendment #3:

The following financial resources are identified for the Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan – Substantial Amendment to address the priority needs and goals/strategies identified in the City of Johnstown's Five Year Consolidated Plan.

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Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,291,123	60,000	0	1,351,123	5,165,092	Five Years of funding at the FY 2020 funding level. Seventeen (17) projects/activities were funded based on FY 2020 CDBG allocations.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	243,631	0	0	243,631	974,729	Five Years of funding at the FY 2020 funding level. Two (2) projects/activities were funded based on FY 2020 HOME allocations.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

In addition to its CDBG funds, the following other public resources have been received by agencies in the City of Johnstown:

- The Johnstown Housing Authority received \$3,609,633 in its FY 2020 Capital Fund Grant.
- The City is receiving \$70,000 over three years through DCED's Keystone Community Program Grant for a Façade Improvement Program, utilizing a 50/50 match with business owners applying for funds, available to business owners in Cambria City, the Central Business District, and Old Conemaugh Borough.
- The City utilized DCED's Neighborhood Assistance Program Tax Façade grant in the amount of \$400,000 over 3 years for a 50/50 match with business owners applying for funds, limited to business owners in Cambria City and Old Conemaugh Borough.
- The City is receiving \$50,000 over 3 years from DCED for ADA and Accessibility improvements to be used in combination with the City's Owner-Occupied and First-Time Homebuyer Housing Rehabilitation programs.
- The City is receiving \$400,000 over 4 years in Lead Hazard Control funds. The funds will be used for lead hazard mitigation in combination with the City's Owner-Occupied and First-Time Homebuyer Housing Rehabilitation programs.
- The City is receiving a Brownfield grant for \$400,000 over 4 years from the EPA to address petroleum and other hazards.
- The City is receiving a Historical Survey Grant for \$25,000 over 3 years from the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Organization.

In addition to the entitlement funds, the City of Johnstown anticipates pursuing other federal resources that may be available to local non-profit organizations to undertake the housing strategies identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

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

Not Applicable.

Discussion

Private and non-federal resources that may be available to the City of Johnstown in FY 2020 to address needs identified in the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan are listed below.

- PHFA Home purchase Programs – The Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency offers a variety of home purchase loans at competitive rates. Loan products include HFA loans and Keystone loans. Many of these loans are provided at below market rate for qualified buyers. Local mortgage lenders apply to PHFA for a commitment of a pool of mortgage loan funds.
- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) – Congress has mandated that ten (10%) of the Federal Home Loan Bank's profits be allocated to provide affordable housing. The FHLB encourages its members to work with public agencies and non-profit housing development organizations in creating highly leveraged affordable housing initiatives. Both sales and rental housing are eligible.
- Financial Institutions – Several local financial institutions have developed flexible underwriting criteria to encourage homeownership.

Additional coordination between local nonprofits and the City of Johnstown can leverage resources for social service projects. The following federal resources may be available to local non-profit organizations to undertake the homeless strategies identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

- The Cambria County Comprehensive Housing Program received \$163,316 to continue its HUD Shelter Plus Care Program, for 19 units, of which ten (10) of the units are currently located in the City of Johnstown while the remaining are located in the County.
- ESG recipients include Cambria County Behavioral Health and the Greater Johnstown Landlord Association (for administration), Catholic Charities of Cambria County, and the Women's Help Center.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$234,361.67 HOME: \$219,268	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 59 Household Housing Unit
2.	HSS-2 Homeownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Priority	CDBG: \$3,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 1 Households Assisted
3.	HMS-1 Operation/Support	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Priority	CDBG: \$15,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
4.	CDS-1 Community Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$100,884.19	Other: 5 Other
5.	CDS-4 Public Service	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$22,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 275 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6.	CDS-5 Nutritional Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$7,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
7.	CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$250,000	Buildings Demolished: 18 Buildings
8	CDS-7 Public Safety	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Community Development Priority	CDBG: \$60,574.75	Other: 3 Other
9.	EDS-1 Employment	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Priority	CDBG: \$100,000	Jobs created/retained: 3 Jobs
10.	EDS-2 Financial Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development Priority	CDBG: \$184,830	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business Jobs created/retained: 3 Jobs
11.	AMS-1 Overall Coordination	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority	CDBG: \$258,123 HOME: \$24,363	Other: 3 Other
12.	AMS-3 Fair Housing	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority	CDBG: \$10,000	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1.	Goal Name	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Provide financial assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners and landlords to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing.
2.	Goal Name	HSS-2 Homeownership
	Goal Description	Promote homeownership in the City by providing down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, and providing housing counseling training to low- and moderate-income residents in the City.
3.	Goal Name	HMS-1 Operation/Support
	Goal Description	Assist homeless providers in the operation of housing and supportive services for the homeless and persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless.
4.	Goal Name	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve the City's parks, recreational centers, and public and community facilities through rehabilitation and new construction.
5.	Goal Name	CDS-4 Public Services
	Goal Description	Improve and enhance public services including programs for youth, the elderly, disabled, and other public service programs for low- and moderate-income persons.
6.	Goal Name	CDS-5 Nutritional Services
	Goal Description	Promote and support programs that provide more access to food and nutritional programs for low income residents.
7.	Goal Name	CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition
	Goal Description	Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures in the City.

8.	Goal Name	CDS-7 Public Safety
	Goal Description	Improve the public safety facilities, equipment, crime prevention programs, community policing, and ability to respond to emergency situations.
9.	Goal Name	EDS-1 Employment
	Goal Description	Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate income residents.
10.	Goal Name	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.
11.	Goal Name	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Goal Description	Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of Federal, State, and local funded programs, including planning services for special studies, annual action plans, five year consolidated plans, substantial amendments, consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports, environmental review and clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.
12.	Goal Name	AMS-3 Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Provide funds for training, education, outreach, and monitoring to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Prior to the release of the entitlement allocation amounts, the City of Johnstown passed a preliminary budget based on FY 2020 allocations. Once, the entitlement allocation amounts for FY 2020 were released, the City passed a budget and published a notice in the local newspaper.

The City of Johnstown proposes to undertake the following activities with the FY 2020 CDBG and HOME funds:

Projects

#	Project Name
1.	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
2.	First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance
3.	First Time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance
4.	Economic Development Technical Assistance
5.	Public Services
6.	Sewer Lateral Line Replacement
7.	Rehabilitation/Delivery Cost
8.	Fair Housing
9.	Demolition/Clearance
10.	Economic Development
11.	CDBG Administration
12.	Planning
13.	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
14.	HOME Administration
15.	CHDO Set-Aside
16.	Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance
17.	Fire Equipment - Turnout Gear
18.	Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System
19.	Fire Equipment - Fire Truck
20.	Cypress Avenue Park
21.	Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Rationale for funding activities were based on the eligibility of the activity, the activity must meet a national objective, and evidence of the need in the City or by the agency/organization. Additional consideration was given based on the agency/organization's past history of expenditure of the CDBG and HOME funds, and the ability to leverage other funds for this activity. The City of Johnstown will provide CDBG and HOME funds to activities principally benefitting low/mod income persons in the City. Such assistance is not directed to any specific geographic area, but based on income benefit.

The City of Johnstown allocated its FY 2020 CDBG and HOME funds to provide assistance with activities that met the underserved needs of the residents. The activities that meet HUD criteria for benefit to low- and moderate-income households are located in those Census Tracts or Block Groups that are defined as low/mod area in the City.

The City of Johnstown has established the following criteria for residents when establishing priorities for housing related CDBG projects:

- Those who are considered to have very low-, low-, or moderate-incomes
- Those who are cost-burdened and pay more than 30% of their median household income for housing
- Those who live in substandard housing
- Those who live in overcrowded housing
- Residents who live under any combination of the above
- First-time homebuyers, including potential homeowners who are minorities
- Homeless individuals and families in need of emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and permanent housing

For non-housing and community development needs, the following were the identified objectives:

- Improve the Public Infrastructure: Street, Sidewalk, and Other Infrastructure Improvements
- Enhance Youth Recreation Programs/Crime Prevention
- Encourage the Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Commercial/Industrial Facilities
- Assist with Commercial/Industrial Improvements
- Encourage Economic Development with Loans and Grants to Promote Low- and Moderate-Income Job Creation
- Plan for Future Growth and Improvements

The City of Johnstown does not anticipate any obstacles in the performance of the FY 2020 CDBG activities. Affordable housing and/or financial housing assistance for qualified residents was identified as the largest underserved need in the City of Johnstown in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The primary obstacle to meeting the underserved needs is the limited financial resources available to address the identified needs

in the City. The City of Johnstown will continue to partner with other agencies when feasible to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development programs.

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AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1.	Project Name	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	Funds used for rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing on a citywide basis. Deferred loans up to a maximum of \$18,000 per household.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 low-income households.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14A Rehab; Single Unit Residential.
2.	Project Name	First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$53,711.06
	Description	Funding for First Time Homebuyers to make repairs to their homes at the time of purchase. Deferred loans up to a maximum of \$20,000 per household.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3 low-income households.	
Location Description	Citywide.	

	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14A Rehab; Single Unit Residential.
3.	Project Name	First Time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-2 Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,000
	Description	Funding for closing cost assistance to help First Time Homebuyers at the time of purchase. Grants up to a maximum of \$3,000 per household.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 low-income household.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 13B Homeownership Assistance excluding Housing Counseling under 24 CFR 5.100.
4.	Project Name	Economic Development Technical Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,000
	Description	Funding for delivery costs for economic development activities.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assistance to 3 businesses.
Location Description	Citywide.	

	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod-Income Jobs (LMJ). The Matrix Code is 18B Economic Development Technical Assistance.
5.	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HMS-1 Operation/Support CDS-4 Public Service CDS-5 Nutritional Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Priority Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$45,000
	Description	Public Services for FY 2020 include: Catholic Charities - Martha and Mary House - services for the homeless (\$15,000); The Learning Lamp - Afterschool Outreach Program (\$15,000); and The Learning Lamp - Backpack Project (\$15,000).
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Catholic Charities: 100 Individuals Learning Lamp - Afterschool Outreach: 175 Individuals Learning Lamp - Backpack Project: 500 Individuals
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Limited Clientele (LMC). The Matrix Codes are 03T Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs (subject to 15% public service cap) and; 05D Youth Services.
6.	Project Name	Sewer Lateral Line Replacement
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Citywide
	Needs Addressed	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	Housing Priority
	Description	CDBG: \$50,000
	Target Date	Funds will be used for residential sewer lateral line replacement for low income households. The City will match half of the costs up to \$1,000.

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	12/31/2020
	Location Description	50 Households.
	Planned Activities	Citywide.
7.	Project Name	Rehabilitation/Delivery Cost
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Funding for rehabilitation delivery costs, including staff, supplies, etc., for housing assistance programs.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	24 low-income households.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14H Rehabilitation Administration.
8.	Project Name	Fair Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-3 Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000

	Description	Expanded fair housing outreach and education efforts, including production of a fair housing brochure; inclusion on the City's Department of Community and Economic Development website; a workshop of fair housing issues with neighborhood groups; the development of a supplemental handout for clients of local organizations; a fair housing testing program; and at least one annual training. This will be in cooperation with Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod-Income Area Benefit (LMA). The Matrix Code is 21D Fair Housing (subject to Admin cap).
9.	Project Name	Demolition/Clearance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-6 Clearance/Demolition
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	Funding for the removal of vacant substandard structures and delivery costs.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18 structures.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Slum and Blight Removal on a Spot Basis (SBS). The Matrix Code is 04 Clearance and Demolition.

10.	Project Name	Economic Development
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	EDS-1 Employment EDS-2 Financial Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$284,830
	Description	Funds for competitive economic development awards targeted to for-profits and non-profits in the City of Johnstown that will remain in business for a minimum of five years. Potential awards include: Financial assistance in the form of grants to private commercial property owners located within the City of Johnstown for the purpose of correcting existing building code violations and facade improvements. Funds to acquire property within the City of Johnstown for the purpose of promoting new commercial development. Funds to acquire and/or rehabilitate commercial buildings within the City of Johnstown. The City of Johnstown will also provide financial assistance to non-profits in the form of grants to rehabilitate commercial buildings. Financial assistance in the form of grants to for-profit businesses for the purpose of acquiring property, clearing structures, expanding or rehabilitating a building, and purchasing equipment.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3 Jobs. 2 Commercial Properties
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod-Income Jobs (LMJ). The Matrix Codes are 14E Rehab: Publicly or Privately Owned Commercial/Industrial; 17A Commercial/Industrial: Acquisition/Disposition; 17C: Commercial/Industrial: Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation; and 18A Economic Development: Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits.
11.	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-1 Overall Coordination

	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$228,123
	Description	Funding for administration of the various HUD programs including oversight, coordination, accounting, audit, environmental review, CAPER, and Annual Action Plan preparation.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other.
	Location Description	Department of Community and Economic Development, City of Johnstown, 401 Main Street, Johnstown, PA 15901.
	Planned Activities	The Matrix Code is 21A General Program Administration.
12.	Project Name	Planning
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Funds will be used for planning services for special studies, environmental clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	24,370 people.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The Matrix Code is 20 Planning.
13.	Project Name	Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority

	Funding	HOME: \$182,717
	Description	Funds used for rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing on a citywide basis. Deferred loans up to a maximum of \$18,000 per household.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 low-income households.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14A Rehab; Single Unit Residential.
14.	Project Name	HOME Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AMS-1 Overall Coordination
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Management Priority
	Funding	HOME: \$24,363
	Description	To provide planning activities and administration for the City's HOME programs.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other.
	Location Description	Citywide.
Planned Activities	The Matrix Code is 21A General Program Administration.	
15.	Project Name	CHDO Set-Aside
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	HOME: \$36,551
	Description	Funding for the rehabilitation of rental housing for low-income households.

	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 low-income household.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14A Rehab: Single Unit Residential.
16.	Project Name	Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000.00
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to assist non-profit entities serving low- to moderate income clientele with physical capital improvements necessary to support the delivery of services and programming.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4 Non-Profit Agencies
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod-Income Clientele (LMC). The Matrix Code is 03E Neighborhood Facilities.
17.	Project Name	Fire Equipment - Turnout Gear
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-7 Public Safety
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000.00

	Description	CDBG funds will be used to pay for turnout gear for the City of Johnstown Fire Department. Turnout gear is a Fire Fighters’ protective clothing (pant and jacket) intended to protect the fire fighter from radiant and thermal exposure, unexpected flashover conditions, and puncture and abrasion hazards while still maintaining an adequate level of dexterity and comfort.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 030, Fire Station/Equipment.
18.	Project Name	Fire Equipment - Cascade Filling System
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-7 Public Safety
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$29,115.81
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to pay for a cascade filling system for the City of Johnstown Fire Department. A cascade filling system is a high-pressure gas cylinder storage system that is used for the refilling of smaller compressed gas cylinders. In some applications, each of the large cylinders is filled by a compressor, otherwise they may be filled remotely and replaced when the pressure is too low for effective transfer. The cascade system allows small cylinders to be filled without a compressor. In addition, a cascade system is useful as a reservoir to allow a low-capacity compressor to meet the demand of filling several small cylinders in close succession, with longer intermediate periods during which the storage cylinders can be recharged.
	Target Date	12/31/2024
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 030, Fire Station/Equipment.

19.	Project Name	Fire Equipment - Fire Truck
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-7 Public Safety
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,458.94
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to purchase one (1) Firetruck complete with a specialized ladder per specifications to serve low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to be housed in Fire Station #1. This is a multi-year activity.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 030, Fire Station/Equipment.
20.	Project Name	Cypress Avenue Park
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	CDS-1 Community Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Community Development Priority
	Funding	CDBG: \$884.19
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to develop a new recreation area on the former Cypress Ave. School site in the Moxham neighborhood. Funds will be used to pay for the following items: professional fees, resurfacing the area with asphalt, installing interior and exterior fencing, stormwater management, retaining walls, walking paths, sporting areas with equipment (for tennis, pickleball, basketball, bocce, etc.), playground equipment, pavilions, benches, trash cans, lighting, etc.
	Target Date	12/31/2026
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Other	

	Location Description	325 Cypress Avenue, Johnstown, PA 15902
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA). The project matrix code is 03F, Parks, Recreational Facilities.
21.	Project Name	Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HSS-1 Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Priority
	Funding	HOME: \$219,268.00
	Description	Funding for the acquisition and rehabilitation of single family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for low- and moderate-income residents.
	Target Date	12/31/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 low-income household.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	The national objective is Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH). The Matrix Code is 14A Rehab: Single Unit Residential.

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AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The following information provides a profile of the population, age, and racial/ethnic composition of the City of Johnstown. This information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau American Factfinder website, www.data.census.gov. The 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates were used to analyze the social, economic, housing, and general demographic characteristics of the City of Johnstown. The 5-year estimates are the most recent data available for the City.

Population:

The City of Johnstown's overall population:

- Between 1990 and 2017, the population decreased by approximately 29.03%, declining from by 8,167 people to 19,967.
- Since 2010, the population only decreased by 4.8%, which is expected to continue.

Age:

The City of Johnstown's age of population:

- Median age in the City is 42.9 years old.
- Youth under age 18 account for 22.2% of the population.
- Adults between the ages of 35 and 60 account for 29.3% of the population.
- Seniors over the age of 65 account for 18.7% of the population.

Race/Ethnicity:

Racial/ethnic composition of the City of Johnstown from the 2013-2017 ACS:

- 76.6% are White
- 3.7% are Hispanic
- 14.1% are Black or African American
- 8.5% are Two or More Races

Income Profile:

The median income for a family of four (4) in the Johnstown, PA MSA is \$63,800 for 2019. The following is a summary of income statistics for the City of Johnstown:

At the time of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, median household income in the City of

Johnstown was \$23,636, which was less than half the median household income of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (\$56,951).

- 44.7% of households have earnings received from Social Security income.
- 9.3% of households have earnings received from public assistance.
- 20.7% of households have earnings received from retirement income.
- 67.3% of female-headed households with children under the age of 18 were living in poverty.
- 62.8% of all youth under 18 years of age were living in poverty.

In the City of Johnstown, the overall percentage of low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons was 70.3%. Out of a total of 26 census tracts and 28 block groups in the City, 18 block groups have a low- and moderate-income population of over 51%.

Economic Profile:

The following illustrates the economic profile for the City of Johnstown as of the 2013-2017 American Community Survey:

- 22.7% of the employed civilian population had occupations classified as management, professional, or related.
- 24.1% of the employed civilian population had occupations classified as sales and office.
- 29.3% were in the service sector. The education, health, and social service industry represented 27.6% of those employed.
- 87.0% of workers were considered in private wage and salary workers class.
- 4.4% of workers were considered in the self-employed workers in their own not incorporated business.

According to the U.S. Labor Department, the preliminary unemployment rate for the City of Johnstown in December of 2019 was 5.9% compared to a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.6% for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate of 3.5%.

The City of Johnstown will provide CDBG and HOME funds to activities principally benefitting low/mod income persons in the City. Such assistance is not directed to any specific geographic area, but based on income benefit.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Most of the City's FY 2020 activities are operated on a citywide basis. The City cannot predict which homeowners or businesses will apply for assistance, what parts of the City will require code enforcement, which structures will require demolition, etc. Therefore, the City cannot allocate funds geographically within the City on a pre-determined basis. Instead, the City can only report the geographic distribution of funds in its CAPER, which are limited to low- and moderate-income areas.

Rationale for funding activities were based on the eligibility of the activity. The activity must meet a national objective, and evidence of the need in the community or by the agency/organization must be presented. Additional consideration was given based on the community's or the agency/organization's past history of expenditure of CDBG funds; the ability to leverage other funds for this activity; the ability to complete the project in a timely manner; and whether the FY 2020 request was related to projects that if not funded, would result in a special assessment against low-income homeowners. The City of Johnstown will provide CDBG funds to activities principally benefitting low/mod income. Such assistance is not directed to any specific geographic area, but based on income benefit.

Affordable housing and/or financial housing assistance for qualified residents was identified as the largest underserved need in the City of Johnstown in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The primary obstacle to meeting the underserved needs is the limited financial resources available. The City of Johnstown will continue to partner with other agencies when feasible to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development needs.

In its 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City of Johnstown defined areas of racial or ethnic minority concentration as geographical areas where the percentage of a specific minority or ethnic group is 20 percentage points higher than in the City overall. The most recent data available on the concentration of racial or ethnic minorities is the 2013-2017 ACS data by Census Tract and Block Group.

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, Black or African American residents made up 3.3% of the Johnstown Metropolitan Areas population. The following Census Tracts and Block Groups have a higher Black or African American population that is 20 percent higher than the Johnstown Metropolitan Area, which meets the HUD definition of a "Minority Area."

- C.T. 000100 B.G. 5
- C.T. 000200 B.G. 2
- C.T. 000300 B.G. 1
- C.T. 013400 B.G. 1
- C.T. 013600 B.G. 2
- C.T. 013600 B.G. 1

Additionally, two (2) block groups are considered areas of concentration of people that are two or more races. These two block groups are:

- C.T. 000600 B.G. 1
- C.T. 000700 B.G. 3

Attached to this Plan are maps which illustrate the City of Johnstown's demographics. Attached to this section is a Low/Moderate Income with Minority Percentage by Block Group Map, showing that Census Tracts 2 and 136 have percentages of both Low/Moderate Income and Minority Households.

The CDBG Program includes a statutory requirement in which at least 70% of funds must benefit low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. As a result, HUD provides the percentage of LMI persons in each block group for entitlements such as Johnstown. HUD data reveals that in 26 of the City's 28 block groups, the percentage of LMI persons exceeds 51%. All of the block groups in the census tracts identified as areas of "minority concentration" are also areas of concentration of LMI persons. The City of Johnstown overall low- and moderate-income percentage is 59.93%

Discussion

The geographic locations and the public benefit for the FY 2020 CDBG and HOME Activities/Projects are as follows:

- **Owner Occupied Rehabilitation** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)
- **First Time Homebuyer** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)
- **First Time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance** - Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)
- **Economic Development Technical Assistance** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Jobs (LMJ)
- **Public Service Activities** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Clientele (LMC)
- **Rehabilitation/Delivery Costs** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)
- **Fair Housing** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Clientele (LMC)
- **Demolition/Clearance** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Area Benefit (LMA) and/or Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)
- **Economic Development** - Citywide; Low/Mod Income Jobs (LMJ)
- **Non-Profit Capital Improvement Assistance Program** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income jobs (LMJ)

- **CDBG Administration** – Citywide
- **Planning** – Citywide
- **HOME Administration** – Citywide
- ~~**CHDO Set Aside** – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)~~
- **Fire Equipment** - Turnout Gear – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Area (LMA)
- **Fire Equipment** - Cascade Filling System – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Area (LMA)
- **Fire Equipment** - Fire Truck – Citywide; Low/Mod Income Area (LMA)
- **Cypress Avenue Park** - Citywide; Low/Mod Income Area (LMA)
- **Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale** - Citywide; Low/Mod Income Housing (LMH)

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Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Johnstown will utilize its CDBG and HOME funds to rehabilitate owner occupied housing. The one year goals for affordable housing in the City of Johnstown for FY 2020 are the following:

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	63
Special-Needs	0
Total:	63

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	61
Acquisition of Existing Units	1
Total:	63

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City of Johnstown will fund the following projects with 2020 CDBG and HOME funds:

- **Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program** - The City will continue to fund this program that provides CDBG and HOME funds to rehabilitate owner-occupied housing for low-income families. In 2020, the City anticipates assisting five (5) low income homeowners through this program. (5 households)
- **First-Time Homebuyers Rehabilitation Assistance** – The City will continue to fund this program to rehabilitate five (5) single family residential units that are occupied by and affordable to low-income families. This program will use CDBG funds to leverage local bank participation. Local lending institutions are participating in this program by offering first mortgages at below market interest rates. (5 households)
- **First-Time Homebuyers Closing Cost Assistance** - The City will fund a program to assist one (1) single family First Time Homebuyer with closing cost assistance at the time of purchase. (1 household)
- **Sewer Lateral Line Replacement** - Funds will be used for residential sewer lateral line replacement

for low income households. The City will match half of the costs up to \$1,000. (50 households)

- ~~CHDO Set Aside~~ The City will continue to fund CHDO Organizations to rehabilitate rental housing in the City. In 2020, the City anticipates rehabilitating one (1) low income unit. (1 household)
- **Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale** - The City will fund this program for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of single-family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for low- and moderate-income residents. The City anticipates acquiring, rehabilitating, and reselling two (2) low-income unit. (2 households)

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AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) is the only municipal housing authority in Cambria County that is designated to oversee public housing. The Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) administers public housing and Section 8 housing programs in the City of Johnstown and Cambria County. JHA has eleven (11) public housing developments in Cambria County, of which nine (9) are located in the City of Johnstown. The JHA reports a total of 1,504 public housing units, with 983 units for general occupancy, 251 units for mixed populations (elderly or disabled), and 270 units for elderly occupancy.

The Johnstown Housing Authority's mission is to provide "decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to qualified persons. The vision of the Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) is to improve the quality of life for all residents by creating and implementing programs which encourage self-sufficiency, homeownership, greater involvement, responsibility and pride."

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

The Johnstown Housing Authority is not rated as a "troubled" agency by HUD and is recognized as a "high performer." The Housing Authority's biggest challenges are a lack of funding and the lack of suitable housing that meets the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program standards.

According to their 5-Year and 2020 Annual Plan, the Johnstown Housing Authority is focusing on undertaking capital projects that will enable them to serve the needs of low-income, very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years. Capital improvement projects will take place at all JHA properties over the next five years.

Each year Johnstown Housing Authority (JHA) receives an allocation of funds from HUD under the Capital Fund Program to undertake physical improvements. In addition, the JHA receives operating subsidies to offset the operating deficits associated with public housing units and to carry out maintenance. The Johnstown Housing Authority received \$3,609,633 under a HUD Capital Fund grant for FY 2020.

The Housing Authority's FY 2020 Budget (\$3,609,633) is as follows:

- **Operations** = \$365,000
- **Administration** = \$360,963
- **Fees and Costs** = \$140,000
- **Site Improvement** = \$95,000
- **Dwelling Structures** = 2,272,819
- **Non-dwelling Structures** = \$375,851

There were 762 families/individuals on the waiting list for public housing in April 2020, and the waiting list is still open. Of the families/individuals on the waiting list, 641 were on the waiting list for a family unit, and 121 were on the waiting list for an elderly or disabled unit. 71.1% of these households on the waiting list had at least one disabled family member.

In addition, the Housing Authority is allotted 935 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, and administers 953 in Cambria County as of December 31, 2019. Of these, 778 (81.6%) are used in the City of Johnstown. There were 752 families/individuals on its Housing Choice Voucher waiting list as of April 2020. The waiting list is currently open. 5.7% of families on the waiting list had an elderly member, and 28.7% of families on the waiting list had a disabled member.

The City of Johnstown will allocate \$45,000 in CDBG funds in FY 2020 for Public Services. Of this amount, \$7,500 will be granted to the Learning Lamp for staffing and supplies to carry out their afterschool program for the Johnstown Housing Authority. The Learning Lamp will expand the program to the Coopersdale community, and is projecting to serve 175 kids in FY 2020 through the Coopersdale community's afterschool program.

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

The JHA has an active Resident Advisory Board which consists of five (5) Public Housing Residents. The Resident Advisory Board provides input on such things as the Operating Budget, Agency Plan (Five-Year Plan), Annual Plan, and Policies.

JHA has active Resident Councils at five (5) of its communities. The Authority meets with the community residents on a monthly basis to update them on activities, programs and various stages of modernization on their respective communities. They are also consulted in the preparation of various projects and plans for submission to HUD. Council presidents report on the various initiatives at their developments.

Johnstown Housing Authority coordinates with various agencies to provide public housing residents with opportunities for services. JHA partners with the City of Johnstown to provide funding for the Learning Lamp – Backpack Program project, which provides backpacks filled with food items for children to carry home over the weekends within the City of Johnstown. This funding helps to expand the Learning Lamp's afterschool program for the Johnstown Housing Authority to the Coopersdale public housing community. The City also funds the Learning Lamp – Afterschool Outreach Program, which provides small group tutoring and positive behavior interventions to at-risk children in the Coopersdale, and Oakhurst Homes Extension housing communities.

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

Johnstown Housing Authority is not designated as "troubled" by HUD and is maintaining their "high performer" status according to HUD guidelines and standards.

Discussion

Not applicable.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

The City of Johnstown is part of the Eastern PA CoC, South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB), which oversees the Continuum of Care Network for Central Pennsylvania for thirty-three (33) counties. Cambria County agencies in the CoC, which serve the City of Johnstown, include the Cambria County Behavioral Health, Greater Johnstown Landlord Association, Blair County Community Action Program, Center for Community Action, Catholic Charities, Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, and the Women's Help Center.

The homeless planning process in the Eastern PA CoC Region focuses on goals and strategies to meet the needs of both the chronically homeless and the periodically homeless populations. The goals of the CoC include reducing the overall number of people experiencing homelessness; ending chronic and veterans homelessness; reducing homelessness among families with children and youth experiencing homelessness; decreasing the duration of the average time an individual spends homeless; and setting a path to end all forms of homelessness.

Community Action Partnership of Cambria County (CAPCC) is the lead agency applying for the ESG grant for Cambria County. Currently Community Action in Cambria County is the recipient for the ESG Rapid Rehousing component with Community Action in Blair County has the Cambria portion of the ESG Prevention dollars in addition to the Street Outreach. ESG funds may be used for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities (up to 7.5% of a recipient's allocation can be used for administrative activities). CAPCC is currently funding four out of five of these components, as homeless shelters are not receiving ESG funds.

In addition to ESG funds, CAPCC provides many mainstream services, such as the a homeless assistance program in partnership with the Cambria County Department of Human Services, eviction prevention services, utility funding, the Medical Assistance Transportation Program (MATP), the Veteran Back Pack program, weatherization programs, Women Infant and Children (WIC) programs, and drug and alcohol addiction and prevention programs.

No agencies in the City of Johnstown received Balance of State Continuum of Care funds from the FY 2019 SuperNOFA, however, projects were funded in Cambria County. The following federal resources were obtained in Cambria County from the FY 2019 SuperNOFA:

- **County of Cambria – Cambria County Comprehensive Housing Program – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$163,316)**
- **Northern Cambria Community Development Corporation – Schoolhouse Gardens Renewal project – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$164,954)**
- **Northern Cambria Community Development Corporation – Independence Gardens Renewal project – Permanent Supportive Housing (\$68,379)**

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

The Eastern PA CoC and the South Central RHAB relies on its member organizations to conduct homeless outreach and assessments. Outreach workers visit known encampments to offer assistance and to provide information on supportive and health care services. Shelters offer meals, services, bathing and shower facilities to homeless individuals and families. Care management services are provided on an individual basis to assist in referrals for housing, shelter, health care, and other human services.

Homeless outreach is conducted partially through Coordinated Entry and through additional street outreach workers associated with CoC member organizations. Coordinated Entry is accessible in Coordinated Entry Access Sites, which are in 18 physical locations throughout the CoC, and through the phone number 2-1-1. Member organizations conduct outreach in English and in Spanish, and organizations conduct additional outreach for Emergency Shelter projects. General outreach capacity has increased, partially due to the adoption of a counting app for the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. Furthermore, outreach is conducted in teams at soup kitchens, 24 hour stores, laundromats, and other businesses and services likely to serve the chronically homeless. A major gap in the Coordinated Entry system is its ability to perform outreach to domestic violence survivors while fully implementing privacy and confidentiality procedures. Point-In-Time surveys no longer include age, which has been reported to make outreach to unsheltered populations more difficult, due to the high likelihood of count duplications.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

All of the shelters provide case management services to assist homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, to make the transition to permanent housing. During their shelter stays, counseling is provided to the heads of the households to improve their incomes, either through employment or referrals to state and federal agencies to supplement their income and/or to address their disabilities. They are referred to programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, veterans' health benefits, disability, social security, etc. Case management staff refer the disabled, homeless individuals and families to permanent supportive housing programs. Veterans are referred to the VA Centers in the City. Shelter care case management staff assists clients in locating suitable housing that they can continue to reside in upon discharge.

CoC-wide, emergency shelter participation has increased since 2017. A larger number of individuals and families are directed to emergency shelters through the work of Coordinated Entry, which allows more efficient allocations of bed inventories. Transitional housing is no longer funded by the CoC, and current emergency shelter residents are directed toward either permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing,

given their evaluation by the Coordinated Entry team. Many needs mirror the overall homeless services needs in the City, including the need for mental health services to assist with other issues parallel to homelessness.

The Women's Help Center's shelter is a safe haven for women and children fleeing violence in their homes. Emergency shelter services are temporary and free of charge. Counselors will work with families to identify problem areas and work toward overcoming them. Services include:

- Assist children from violent environments
- Domestic violence education
- Developing coping and anger management skills
- Safety planning
- Seek counseling for families and children
- File charges
- Secure adequate and affordable housing or relocating out of the area.

The Martha and Mary House, located at 899 Bedford Street in Johnstown, is a shelter operated by Catholic Charities and subsidized by the City of Johnstown. The shelter provides temporary housing, individualized service plans for success, and case management services to homeless men, women and families in Cambria County for up to 30 days (those with a history of violent or sexual crimes will not be admitted; priority will be given to Cambria County residents).

According to Catholic Charities, families and individuals utilizing the shelter's services can expect:

- Space in one of the shelter's rooms for men, women, or the family bedroom
- Daily case management aimed at developing a plan for employment, income and permanent housing
- Trouble shooting to overcome obstacles
- Safety and hope for a better tomorrow

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

Across the CoC, the average length of time that an individual or family spends homeless has decreased. In 2016 and 2017, the CoC reallocated all Transitional Housing resources to reduce the amount of time that these populations would spend homeless. Other shifts included a prioritization of 100% of permanent supportive housing to the chronically homeless, and a prioritization of projects that use the Housing First

model, which resulted in a 100% Housing First Model adoption among CoC funding recipients. Training is provided to serve these populations through motivational interviewing, harm reduction, and trauma-informed care.

The Eastern PA CoC has prioritized funding for projects that utilize the Housing First model. This allows the CoC to plan to implement multiple strategies that will affect homeless individuals and families. Coordinated Entry is utilized to direct homeless individuals and families to stable housing, and the CoC prioritizes the funding of projects that provide permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing. The CoC and its member organizations continue to conduct landlord engagement, encouraging area landlords to provide affordable housing to the homeless, and landlords will frequently contact caseworkers prior to eviction. The CoC also focuses on creating supplemental programs that can provide job training for positions with livable wages to assist these populations in exiting homelessness.

The South Central Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB) specifically operates two rapid re-housing programs: Blair County Community Action Program and the Center for Community Action. Both programs serve Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, and Somerset Counties. Two domestic violence rapid re-housing programs serve the entirety of the Eastern PA CoC. These programs are both operated by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Violence.

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

There has been a greater need for homeless prevention services over rapid re-housing services in Cambria County, and CoC-wide. The CoC has focused on creating a diversion system. Major risk factors for families that are at-risk of homelessness include those being discharged from institutions, households experiencing a loss of employment, or being a family with young children. CoC-funded organizations will identify these types of families and is piloting diversion approaches across different portions of the CoC. Referrals are provided for homeless services when appropriate, and County Human Service organizations are major partners in collecting data on populations at-risk.

Most low-income families and persons at-risk of becoming homeless, including persons who are victims of domestic violence, are facing eviction due to a housing cost overburden problem, and would benefit from emergency housing assistance for rent and/or mortgage payments and utilities to help them avoid homelessness. Specific needs of those people in a doubled-up situation, who may be “couch-surfing”, are conflict resolution, mediation, and employment assistance to prevent imminent homelessness without income. Although many of the cost overburden problems for families and individuals are due to an emergency situation, such as the loss of a job, car repair needs, medical expenses, or other unforeseen

emergency expenses or situations, some are due to the mismanagement of money or trouble keeping a job, usually due to a lack of transportation and/or trouble finding child care. Sometimes, these troubles can go hand in hand with mental health and/or addiction problems that are untreated or undertreated.

Strategies to reduce the number of people at risk of returning to homelessness include the increasing of rapid re-housing capacity, and utilizing Coordinated Entry to connect households in emergency shelter to rapid re-housing options. The CoC's adoption of a Housing First Approach is leading to the increased engagement of landlords in providing rapid re-housing for at-risk populations, particularly in the identification of affordable units. Additionally, the CoC has trained case management services to work with populations requiring rapid re-housing.

Discussion

Not Applicable.

DRAFT

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The largest housing problem in the City of Johnstown is affordability. According to the 2013-2017 ACS data, 46.3% of all renter households are cost overburdened by 30% or more, 38.8% of all owner households are cost overburdened by 30% or more.

The City of Johnstown also experiences a lack of accessible affordable housing for the elderly and disabled due to the high number of seniors and disabled individuals in the City. The housing stock is older and most single family residential structures are two stories in height, and therefore, are not accessible.

The City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania is an entitlement community under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG). In accordance with the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, each entitlement community must "affirmatively further fair housing." In order to "affirmatively further fair housing," each entitlement community must conduct a Fair Housing Analysis which identifies any impediments to fair housing choice. The City has prepared the 2020-2024 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in conjunction with the FY 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan. The impediments identified by the City include the following:

Impediment 1: Fair Housing Education and Outreach

There is a continuing need to educate persons about their rights under the Fair Housing Act and to raise community awareness to affirmatively further fair housing choice, especially for low-income residents, minorities and the disabled population.

Goal: Improve tenants and landlord's knowledge and awareness of the Fair Housing Act, related Laws, regulations, and requirements to affirmatively further fair housing in the community.

Impediment 2: Continuing Need for Affordable Housing

The median value and cost to purchase a single family home in Johnston that is decent, safe, and sound is \$41,500. About 6.72% of homeowners and 17.04% of renters in the City are cost burdened by more than 50% of their household income.

Goal: Promote the development of additional housing units for lower income households through new construction, in-fill housing, and rehabilitation of vacant houses, outside areas of low-income concentration.

Impediment 3: Continuing Need for Accessible Housing Units

As an older built-up urban environment, there is a lack of accessible housing units and developable

sites in the City of Johnstown, since 87.3% of the City’s housing units were built over 50 years ago and do not have accessibility features, and 28.1% of the City’s population is classified as disabled.

Goal: Increase the number of accessible housing units through new construction and rehabilitation of existing housing units for the physically disabled and developmentally delayed.

Impediment 4: Economic issues affect Housing Choice

There is a lack of economic opportunities in the City which prevents low-income households from improving their income and their ability to live outside areas with concentrations of low-income households, which makes this a fair housing concern.

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

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

Johnstown’s Zoning Ordinance does not distinguish housing type by occupants or income and does not place any restrictions on housing developed with a public subsidy. Group homes are permitted by special exception in R2, R3, TND, and H districts.

Group homes should not be considered as a “special exception” in the Multi-Family R3 District and the Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) District. The group homes should be listed as a permitted use.

The 2011 Zoning Ordinance defines family as follows:

- A single person or two or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, guardianship, or any other duly-authorized custodial relationship; living together as a single cohesive and nonprofit housekeeping unit which shares common facilities; or
- Two unrelated people and any children related to either of them; or
- Any group of three unrelated people; or
- A group of not more than five unrelated people whom can be classified as “disabled” living together as a single cohesive housekeeping unit which shares common facilities as considered reasonably appropriate for a similar number of persons related by blood, marriage, adoption, or

guardianship.

Under section 105 Purpose of Community Development Objectives, the city should consider adding another purpose to the text as evidence that the City does affirmatively further fair housing. The following language is suggested:

Section 105

4. This ordinance is also intended to affirmatively further fair housing in the City of Johnstown by: abiding by the provisions of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended; promoting fair housing choice for all residents in the City; assuming the rights of all individuals that are identified as members of a protected class by the Federal Government; and prevention of discrimination in housing based on a person's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or handicap.

Under Section 202 Definitions, the City should consider adding the following definitions and revising other definitions:

Section 202

Group Home: Revise the definition to state "A residential living arrangement for a group of more than five (5) 'disabled' persons not considered a 'family' by the City of Johnstown Zoning Ordinance." This will bring the definition into compliance with the definition of family.

Fair Housing Act: Add a new definition.

Americans with Disabilities Act: Add a new definition.

Accessibility: add a new definition.

Visitability: Add a new definition.

The City has been reviewing and revising its Zoning Ordinance on a regular basis and the last revision was in November 2013. These recommendations should be considered in the next revision and presented to the City Planning Commission for review.

The City has adopted the Pennsylvania State Building Code which contains the 2009 International Building Code Amendments.

Discussion:

The City of Johnstown has allocated FY 2020 CDBG and HOME funds for the following activities to affirmatively further fair housing:

- **First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance** - Funds for First Time Homebuyers to make repairs to their homes at the time of purchase. (CDBG \$54,361.67)
- **First Time Homebuyer Closing Cost Assistance** - Funds for closing cost assistance to help First Time Homebuyers at the time of purchase. (CDBG \$3,000)
- **Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation** - Funds used for rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing on citywide basis. (CDBG \$100,000 and HOME \$243,672.00)
- **Sewer Lateral Line Replacement** - Funds will be used for residential sewer lateral line replacement for low income households. The City will match half of the costs up to \$1,000. (CDBG \$50,000)
- **Fair Housing** - Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services, Inc. (SPLAS) will conduct paired rental tests, single rental tests, and paired lending tests. In addition, SPLAS and the City will conduct fair housing education seminars and a fair housing month activity during this program year. (CDBG \$10,000)
- ~~**CHDO Set Aside** - Funds will be used for the rehabilitation of rental housing for low income households. (HOME \$36,550.80)~~
- **Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale** - Funds will be used for the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of single family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for to low- and moderate-income residents (HOME \$219,268)

The three (3) major undertakings that the City of Johnstown plans to undertake in partnership with Southwestern Pennsylvania Legal Services to affirmatively further fair housing include the following:

- Continue to conduct community education events to audiences throughout the City, including public, community service providers, housing providers and local attorneys; initiate and develop a comprehensive outreach effort to the mental health providers within the service area; maintain a referral of complaints of discrimination; refer complaints to HUD and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission; and possibly a special event recognizing and publicizing Fair Housing Month.
- Continue to recruit and train new testers to join with existing testers in conducting single tests throughout the City for residential, accessibility, sales and lending or insurance discrimination; maintain referral of complaints of discrimination, review complaints made and litigate appropriate complaints in state, federal, and administrative courts; and conduct educational outreach meetings throughout the City.
- Expand the presence and availability of educational materials, handouts, and/or flyers related to fair housing and discrimination.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Johnstown 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

As part of the preparation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, the City reviewed all of its homeless and special needs. This was accomplished with in-depth interviews with the local emergency shelter providers (Catholic Charities and the Women's Help Center) and other transitional/permanent supportive housing and service providers (Community Action Cambria County, the Johnstown Housing Authority, Project Shoes, the Learning Lamp, United Methodist Human Services; etc.) In addition, the City mailed detailed surveys to local and region providers of special needs housing including those who provide housing and supportive services to the homeless. The results of these interviews and surveys reveal the following:

- There is a need for additional homeless prevention assistance in Johnstown. There is a need for prevention measures in the form of temporary rent, mortgage, and utility assistance.
- There is a need to assist the homeless population that is disabled, and there is a lack of ADA accessible shelters in the area.
- There is a need for more life skills training for the lowest income residents of the City.
- Discharge planning and transitional housing needs to be matched with supportive services that are tailored to the needs of the person. People transitioning from incarceration, substance abuse treatment, mental health facilities, foster care, hospital stays, and victims of domestic violence all need to be matched with the appropriate services.
- A great need remains for mental healthcare and addiction services to assist the homeless populations in the City that also are experiencing these issues.
- The elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities need housing opportunities and activities outside City limits that are accessible. Many seniors cannot access the Johnstown Senior Center downtown.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners need rehabilitation assistance for their homes and accessibility improvements such as ramps and grab bars so that they can age in place.
- Elderly and disabled homeowners and renters alike need assistance in basic home maintenance and housekeeping, such as yard work.
- The elderly, disabled, and other special needs populations need affordable housing for single-person households.
- Landlords and property managers need financial assistance to make accessibility improvements

to their housing units, and training so that they can offer assistance accessing supportive services for their special needs tenants.

The City of Johnstown will allocate \$45,000 for Public Services in FY 2020, of which \$15,000 will go to Catholic Charities for services to the homeless, \$15,000 will go to the Learning Lamp for staffing and supplies for its after-school program in the Coopersdale neighborhood, and \$15,000 will go to Learning Lamp for their Backpack Program to feed low- and moderate-income children. The City also funds numerous housing rehabilitation programs to help low-income families make repairs to their homes, including accessibility improvements.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

During the FY 2020 CDBG program year, the City of Johnstown does not plan to fund any projects that will construct new units, the acquisition of existing units, or provide any rental assistance. All the projects are open to the residents of the City.

The City of Johnstown will fund the following projects with 2020 CDBG and HOME funds:

- **First-Time Homebuyers Rehabilitation Assistance** – The City proposes to continue a program to rehabilitate five (5) single family residential units that are occupied by and affordable to low-income families. This program will use CDBG funds to leverage local bank participation. Local lending institutions are participating in this program by offering first mortgages at below market interest rates
- **First-Time Homebuyers Closing Cost Assistance** - The City proposes a program to assist one (1) single family First Time Homebuyers with closing cost assistance at the time of purchase.
- ~~**Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program** – The City will continue to administer a program that provides CDBG and HOME funds to rehabilitate owner-occupied housing for low income families. In 2020, the City anticipates assisting fifteen (15) low income homeowners through this program.~~
- **Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resale** - The City will fund this program for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of single-family housing units located within the City of Johnstown for low- and moderate-income residents. The City anticipates acquiring, rehabilitating, and reselling two (2) low-income unit.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-based paint poses a particular hazard to children under the age of six and is the focus of efforts by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to raise awareness of the problem and mitigate or eliminate the hazard. Lead-based paint was banned in 1978, but housing constructed prior to that time typically contains lead-based paint to some degree. Lead hazards are addressed during housing rehabilitation efforts. All homes that receive rehabilitation assistance are tested for the presence of lead-

based paint. When evidence of the paint is found, the paint surfaces are removed or the material is encapsulated to prevent exposure.

The City of Johnstown currently has eleven (11) contractors who are certified by the PA Department of Labor and Industry to perform Lead-Based Paint hazard reduction work. In FY 2015-2019, the City will continue to operate three (3) housing rehabilitation programs:

1. First Time Homebuyer Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
2. Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program, and
3. Renter Rehabilitation Program.

The City will perform risk assessments on all units under these programs regardless if there are children aged 6 and under or no children at all. If the unit has lead hazards, then the City uses the lead interim control method to make the unit lead safe. The City requires that contractors follow Lead Safe Work Practices on all projects that tested positive for LBP hazards.

In addition, the City of Johnstown has entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Department of Health's Lead Hazard Control Program to provide lead hazard reduction work from 2020-2024. These units must have children under the age of 6 who either reside in the unit or spend a significant amount of time in the unit. As part of the Lead-Based Paint grant agreement, for every dollar of funds spent the City of Johnstown shall spend a 25% matching amount from local funds. The 25% match can come from CDBG funds being used specifically dedicated to and integrated into units on which lead-based paint hazard control work is being performed under the agreement. The City of Johnstown's housing rehabilitation programs (CDBG and HOME) follow these procedures. The City of Johnstown will document all matching fund expenditures in writing and submit to the Department on the required forms.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Approximately 35.1% of the City of Johnstown's residents live in poverty, which is higher than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where 13.5% of residents live in poverty. Female-headed households with children are particularly affected by poverty at 69.4%, and 52.4% of all youth under the age of 18 were living in poverty. This information is taken from the U.S. Census "2013-2017 ACS Five-Year Estimates." The City's goal is to reduce the extent of poverty by actions the City can control and through work with other agencies/organizations.

The resources and opportunities that the City has for reducing the number of families with incomes below the poverty line are limited. Since poverty is a function of income, its effect on housing opportunity and choice is apparent. Conversely, without adequate, stable housing, alleviating poverty is more difficult. Still, the means of addressing both issues are fragmented. Several structural barriers to poverty are addressed through different local policies. For example, the City has a policy that requires the employment

of Section 3 households in construction contracts when possible.

More direct efforts to alleviate poverty by combining case management, social services job training, and housing assistance are becoming more common. City and county social service agencies have become more committed to the continuum of care models being introduced across the country. As these agencies become more proficient at providing services to the needy, the poverty rates will decline.

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

Planned economic development programs include:

- **EDS-1 Employment** - Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, workforce development for low- and moderate-income residents.
- **EDS-2 Financial Assistance** - Support the expansion, growth and new development of business and commercial enterprise through technical assistance programs, low interest financing and façade improvement programs.
- **EDS-3 Redevelopment Program** - Plan and promote the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites and facilities.

In FY 2020, the City of Johnstown will allocate \$45,000 for Economic Development Assistance, which will go to delivery costs for economic development activities, and \$400,000 for Economic Development, which will be a new project that provides funds for correcting code violations, improving facades, acquiring and rehabilitating commercial and industrial properties, and providing direct funding for acquisition, clearance, expansion, rehabilitation, or purchasing of equipment.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

- **City of Johnstown, Department of Community and Economic Development** - oversees the CDBG and HOME programs.
- **Johnstown Housing Authority** - oversees the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, improvements to public housing communities, and the development of scattered site affordable housing.
- **Social Services Agencies** - the City provides funds to address the needs of low- and moderate-income persons.
- **Housing Providers** - the City provides funds to rehabilitate and develop affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families and individuals.

- **Eastern Pennsylvania CoC** - oversees the Continuum of Care Network for 33 counties including Cambria County. For planning purposes, the CoC is divided into 5 regions and managed by a Regional Homeless Advisory Board (RHAB). Cambria County is part of the South Central RHAB.

Each year, as part of the CDBG application planning process, local agencies, and organization are invited to submit proposals for CDBG funds for eligible activities. These groups participate in the planning process by attending the public hearings, informational meetings, and completing survey forms.

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

Public Institutions: The City will act as a clearinghouse and facilitator for many of the activities described in the consolidated plan. As the local unit of government, the City is empowered to apply for and administer certain types of grants. Support from the City, expressed as a certification of consistency or some other instrument, may be all that is required for some activities. Other activities will involve the more direct participation of the City for funding, acquisition of land or buildings, or in convening meetings of various agencies to iron out differences or strategies on how to seize opportunities. The City will continue to administer the CDBG and HOME programs.

The Johnstown Housing Authority administers public housing and Section 8 Rental Assistance Programs in the City. This Authority is responsible for the management and maintenance of public housing units. The Housing Authority will continue in its efforts to modernize these public housing units in order to provide decent, affordable housing in the City.

Non-Profit Organizations: Non-profit housing agencies play a role in the implementation of this plan. Through the construction of new housing, and the rehabilitation of existing units, these agencies access financing sources such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, PENNHOMES funds from PHFA, and charitable contributions that increase the supply of affordable housing. While some groups focus on the rehabilitation of single units for resale to first time homebuyers, others have attempted to create assisted rental developments. In the future, the union of such groups with social service agencies that serve specific special needs populations will address the five year plan strategy for creation of supportive housing and affordable housing opportunities.

Social service agencies are a link between the provision of housing and the population it is intended to serve. The agencies work directly with providers of services to persons with special needs including: mental health, mental retardation, elderly, drug and alcohol addiction and families that are at-risk of becoming homeless. Although these agencies cannot provide housing, they can direct housing efforts where needed and are integral in the planning of housing and services for target populations. Emergency shelters, including the Women's Help Center, will continue to provide shelter for the

homeless.

Private Industry: Several lending institutions cooperate with the City to provide first mortgage financing for first-time homebuyers that participate in the City's program to rehabilitate units that are substandard. Those lending institutions play an important role by providing financing that would not otherwise be available.

Discussion:

Monitoring

The Monitoring Plan represents the City of Johnstown's strategy for overseeing the activities of entities that carry out CDBG and HOME assisted activities. The Monitoring Plan identified the following:

- The organizations to be monitored.
- The issues to be explored and the methodology to be utilized in conducting the monitoring.
- Identification of the specific DCED staff members that will assume responsibility for monitoring.
- The follow-up measures to be followed in communicating the results of the monitoring to affected organizations and the methods that will be utilized to obtain feedback from affected organizations.

The CDBG and HOME monitoring is carried out at two (2) separate levels. First, the City conducts an internal monitoring to review the homeowner rehab program and to insure that the CDBG and HOME Programs were being administered in accordance with CDBG, HOME, and other federal regulatory and statutory requirements. Second, the City conducts an external monitoring to review the activities of its sub-recipients.

The purpose of the City's monitoring efforts are:

- to identify and correct issues that prevent the City from achieving full compliance with the regulatory requirements of the CDBG and HOME Programs and other Federal requirements before deficiencies lead to HUD monitoring findings, and
- to learn more about the strengths and weaknesses of the various organizations that plays a role in the City's CDBG and HOME programs and to use this knowledge as the basis for structuring future CDBG and HOME activities.

The City's staff regularly monitors the construction contracts and the work in progress for the various public facility improvements funded with CDBG funds. In some cases, bi-weekly progress meetings are held with the contractors. The certified payrolls are reviewed for Davis-Bacon Wage Rate compliance and on-site employee interviews were conducted for labor compliance. Based on monitoring and site inspections, progress payments are made. CHDOs are monitored regularly based on subrecipient

agreements.

The monitoring chart for the FY 2020 Program Year is included as an attachment.

DRAFT

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Johnstown receives an annual allocation of CDBG and HOME funds. Since the City receives these federal allocations the questions below have been completed, as they are applicable.

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	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
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	75.00%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

- 1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:**

The City of Johnstown does not anticipate the receipt of any additional program income funds prior to January 1, 2020 that it has not yet programmed. The City does not anticipate that it will receive any HOME Program Income during the FY 2020 Program Year.

- 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:**

See attached Resale/Recapture Policy in the appendix section of the Consolidated Plan.

- 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:**

No HOME funds are used for acquisition during this program year. Not Applicable.

- 4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:**

The City of Johnstown does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds. Not Applicable.

Discussion:

The City of Johnstown does not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the low-income population. The City assists on a first come, first serve basis.

The City of Johnstown has distressed status as a municipality by HUD, and the City has a 100% reduction in the HOME match requirement.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1.	Data Source Name 2013 ACS Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2007-2011 ACS Data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? For the Five Year Estimates
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2007 through 2011
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. The U.S. Census did a five year estimate based off the 2010 Census numbers.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Citywide
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Complete
	2.
Data Source Name 2020 ACS Data	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. N/A	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? N/A	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. N/A	
Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. N/A	
Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Citywide	
Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. N/A	
3.	
Data Source Name 2012-2016 CHAS Data	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau and HUD	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Data	

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? Determine Housing Affordability</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2012-2016</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Derived data from American Community Survey</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Sample of US Population</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. American Community Survey - Broad scope</p>
4.	<p>Data Source Name City of Johnstown Code Enforcement</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Johnstown Code Enforcement</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. Records from Johnstown's Code Enforcement Department</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? Record housing condition</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Comprehensive - City of Johnstown</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? March 2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete</p>