

City of Pittsburgh



Pennsylvania

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CONTROLLER
ANTHONY J. POKORA
DEPUTY CONTROLLER

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July 10, 2007

To the Honorables: Mayor Luke Ravenstahl
and Members of Pittsburgh City Council:

The Office of City Controller is pleased to present this performance audit of the *City Anti-Sweatshop Ordinance*, conducted pursuant to the Controller's powers under Section 404(c) of the Pittsburgh Home Rule Charter.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A sweatshop is a manufacturing workplace that treats its workers inhumanely, paying low wages, imposing harsh and unsafe working conditions and demanding high levels of productivity (long hours and big quotas) that are harmful to the workers. Although sweatshops still exist in the United States, the term "sweatshop" is increasingly associated with factories in developing countries such as India, China, Bangladesh and Honduras.

The Controller was directed by City Council to "conduct a Performance Audit to assure compliance with Ordinance 32 of 1997 to prevent the purchase, lease, rental or taking on consignment, any goods, or products made under sweatshop conditions". The main objectives of this audit are to determine if City purchasing is in compliance with the City's anti-sweatshop ordinance and if the City's current vendor certification requirement adequately prevents the purchase of materials made under sweatshop conditions.

Findings and Recommendations

Section 161.16 of the Pittsburgh Code requires vendors who have a contract with the City for goods or products to sign a statement certifying "that nothing has come to his/her attention that would lead him/her to believe that any of the goods/products provided herein were made or provided under sweatshop conditions".

§ 161.02 COMPETITIVE BIDDING; EXCEPTIONS.

- (a) All contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder pursuant to competitive bidding except:
- (1) Contracts let in cases of emergency as set forth in Section 161.28 below;
 - (2) Those made for improvements, repairs and maintenance of any kind made or provided by the City through its own employees; provided, that this exception shall not apply to construction materials used in a street and bridge improvement;
 - (3) Those where the unique types, models or pieces of new equipment, articles, apparatus, appliances, vehicles or parts thereof, are patented and manufactured products or copyrighted products, insofar as their essential function is concerned;
 - (4) Those made for public utility service under tariffs on file with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission;
 - (5) Those made with another political subdivision or a county, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the United States Government, any agency of the Commonwealth or the United States Government, or any authority, including the sale, leasing or loan of supplies or materials by the Commonwealth or the United States Government or their agencies, but the price thereof shall not be in excess of that fixed by the Commonwealth, the United States Government, or their agencies.
 - (6) Those for personal or professional services;
 - (7) Those involving client services provided by not-for-profit agencies;
 - (8) Those involving the purchase of milk;
 - (9) Purchases through intergovernmental or cooperative purchasing plans.
- (b) The term "lowest responsible bidder" means the bidder submitting the lowest bid who has:
- (1) The ability to perform the contract in accordance with the City's specifications in a timely and workmanlike manner;
 - (2) Demonstrated a commitment to the ideal of equal opportunity for all citizens in its own employment practices as well as its use of vendors and subcontractors; and
 - (3) No history of fraudulent or irresponsible behavior in previous dealings with the city.
 - (4) Not obtained any goods or products offered for sale, lease, rental or consignment to the City which were made under sweatshop conditions, as defined in § 161.02(e) of this Chapter.
- (c) The term "highest responsible bidder" means the bidder submitting the highest bid who has:
- (1) The ability to perform the contract in accordance with the City's specifications in a timely and workmanlike manner;
 - (2) Demonstrated a commitment to the ideal of equal opportunity for all citizens in its own employment practices as well as its use of vendors and subcontractors; and
 - (3) No history of fraudulent or irresponsible behavior in previous dealings with the city.
- (d) The City in all contracts requiring competitive bidding shall have the right to reject any and all bids whether expressly so stated in the bid specifications or not.
- ★ (e) Goods and products are not made in sweatshop conditions if all of the following conditions apply in the manufacturing facility in which the goods are made:

(1) *Wages and benefits.* The manufacturer or employer must pay wages which enable its workers to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing and medical care. The manufacturer or employer also must provide all benefits required by law in their country and must compensate workers for overtime.

(2) *Hours of work.* Workers must not be required to work more than forty-eight (48) hours per week, or less if the law of the country in which the manufacturer or employer is located sets a shorter work week.

(3) *Worker's rights.* Workers must have the right to speak up about and/or protest conditions in the factories they work in without fear of retaliation and must have the right to form and join unions of their own choosing without fear of retaliation.

(4) *Health and safety.* The manufacturer or employer provides a safe and healthy working environment.

(5) *Treatment of workers.* No worker may be subjected to physical, sexual or verbal harassment. No worker may be discriminated against in employment in any way on the basis of sex, race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, political opinion or social or ethnic origin.

(6) *Child labor.* The manufacturer or employer must not employ anybody younger than the legal age for children to work in the country in which the factory is located, and, regardless of the legal age, must not employ anybody younger than the age of fifteen (15).

(7) *Forced labor.* The manufacturer or employer does not use forced labor of any kind, i.e., prison labor, indentured labor, or bonded labor.

(Ord. 35-1990, eff. 12-28-90; Am. Ord. 32-1997, eff. 10-16-97; Am. Ord. 18-1998, eff. 7-27-98; Ord. 21-2004, § 5, eff. 12-2-04)

§ 161.16 REQUIRED PROVISIONS IN CONTRACTS.

(a) *Charter and liability limit.* Every contract shall contain a clause that it is subject to the provisions of the Charter, and that the liability of the City thereunder is limited to the amounts which have been or may be, from time to time, appropriated therefor.

(b) *Workers' compensation and occupational disease acts.* Every contract which pertains to the performance of work involving the employment of labor shall contain a clause that the contractor has accepted the provisions of the Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Acts, as amended and supplemented, insofar as the work covered by the contract is concerned, and that the contractor has insured its liability thereunder in accordance with the terms of such Acts or has duly filed a proper certificate of exemption from insurance with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

(c) *Human relations ordinance.* Every contract shall contain a clause requiring the contractor to comply with the Human Relations Ordinance provisions specified in Chapters 651 to 659 of the Conduct Title and to require the contractor to include a similar clause in all subcontracts.

(d) *Compliance with laws.* Every contract shall contain a clause that the contractor shall fully obey and comply with all laws, ordinances, resolutions and administrative regulations duly made in accordance therewith, which are applicable to the work done under such contract.


(e) Every contract shall contain a provision stating the contractor shall pay at least the applicable prevailing wages as shall have been determined by the Secretary of Labor and Industry to the workers employed in the performance of any contract for public work subject to the Pennsylvania Prevailing Wage Act approved August 15, 1961, P.L. 987, No. 442, as amended August 9, 1963, P.L. 653, No. 342, 43 P.S. § 165-1 *et seq.* (West 1992 & Supp. 2004), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Every contract shall contain a provision stating there may be withheld from any sums due to the contractor or subcontractor so much as may be necessary to pay the workers employed in the performance of any contract for public work subject to the Pennsylvania Prevailing Wage Act approved August 15, 1961, P.L. 987, No. 442, as amended August 9, 1963, P.L. 653, No. 342, 43 P.S. § 165-1 *et seq.* (West 1992 & Supp. 2004), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto the difference between the wages required by the contract to be paid and the wages actually paid to such employees, and the City Controller may make such payments directly to the appropriate workers.

The prevailing minimum wages for each craft classification of workers needed to perform the public work contract subject to the Pennsylvania Prevailing Wage Act approved August 15, 1961 P.L. 987, No. 442, as amended August 9, 1963, P.L. 653, No. 342, 43 P.S. § 165-1 *et seq.* (West 1992 & Supp. 2004), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall be incorporated into and made a part of the contract.

Every contract shall contain a provision stating the contractor shall require all subcontractors to comply with and be bound by all provisions of this section as if they, themselves, were contractors.

Every contract shall contain a clause that requires a contractor to comply with § 197.08(c).

(f) Where contracts are entered into pursuant to oral bids or comparison of prices, as provided in § 161.04, they shall be deemed to contain the foregoing provisions.

 (g) Every contract for the purchase, lease, rental or taking on consignment of goods or products shall contain a provision stating that the contractor certifies that none of their goods or products were made under sweatshop conditions as defined in § 161.02(e) of this Chapter.

(Ord. 7-1990, eff. 5-23-90; Am. Ord. 25-1992, eff. 6-23-92; Am. Ord. 32-1997, eff. 10-16-97; Ord. 21-2004, § 5, eff. 12-2-04)

No. 08-07-OR

AN ORDINANCE

An Ordinance of the County of Allegheny, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, amending Part 9, Article 903 of the Administrative Code, §5-903.02, to restrict County purchases of goods or products made in sweatshop conditions in the course of the formal procurement process.

WHEREAS, Allegheny County Council has historically encouraged principles of fair employment; and

WHEREAS, County Council recognizes that the concept of fair employment should be encouraged and applied throughout the County's own policies and procedures, where appropriate; and

WHEREAS, sweatshops are still present even in American society, with 36% of all respondents to a survey conducted in 1999 among Chicago's immigrant and low-income communities indicating that they work under conditions that meet the United States Department of Labor's definition of a sweatshop; and

WHEREAS, that same survey found that 35% of the respondents worked with hazardous chemicals, open flames, dangerous equipment, or in conditions of extreme heat or cold, with 30% not being permitted to take a paid or unpaid sick day without risk of being fired, and with 8% working in facilities in which the exits were kept locked during the work day; and

WHEREAS, during the course of the recent negotiation of an intergovernmental cooperation agreement between the County and City of Pittsburgh regarding purchasing functions, it was noted that the City has a prohibition on purchasing goods made under sweatshop conditions but the County does not; and

WHEREAS, it is the considered opinion of County Council that it is desirable for the County to establish a policy formally restricting the purchase of goods made in sweatshops and that, in order to ease the burden of administering combined City and County purchasing functions, it is desirable for the City and County sweatshop rules to be uniform;

The Council of the County of Allegheny hereby enacts as follows:

SECTION 1.

Subsection A of Article 903, §5-903.02 of the Administrative Code is amended as follows:

§ 5-903.02. Purchases over \$30,000.

A. Except as provided below, all contracts or purchases in excess of \$30,000 shall be in writing after being published at least one time, not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for opening of bids. The successful bidder shall be the responsible responsive bidder meeting specifications, with full cost, quality and performance. In the event that the County receives two completely identical responsive responsible bids, the award shall be made in accordance with the Purchasing Manual.

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shall be made in

1. The term "lowest responsible responsive bidder" shall not include any bidder who has obtained any goods or products offered for sale, lease, rental or consignment to the County which were made under sweatshop conditions, as defined under this Section.

a. Goods and products are not made in sweatshop conditions if all of the following conditions apply in the manufacturing facility in which the goods were made:

1. **Wages and Benefits.** The manufacturer or employer must pay wages which enable its workers to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing and medical care. The manufacturer or employer also must provide all benefits required by law in their country and must compensate workers for overtime. Vendors and their subcontractors shall ensure that workers work overtime hours only voluntarily.
2. **Hours of Work.** Workers must not be required to work more than forty-eight (48) hours per week, or less if the law of the country in which the manufacturer or employer is located sets a shorter work week.
3. **Worker's Rights.** Workers must have the right to speak about and/or protest conditions in the factories in which they work without fear of retaliation and must have the right to form and join unions of their own choosing without fear of retaliation.
4. **Health and Safety.** The manufacturer or employer must provide a safe and healthy working environment.
5. **Treatment of Workers.** No worker may be subjected to physical, sexual or verbal harassment. No worker may be discriminated against in employment in any way on the basis of sex, race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, political opinion or social or ethnic origin.

6. Child Labor. The manufacturer or employer must not employ any individual younger than the legal age for children to work in the country in which the facility is located, and, regardless of legal age, must not employ any individual younger than the age of fifteen (15).
 7. Forced Labor. The manufacturer or employer must not use forced labor (including, but not limited to, prison labor, indentured labor, or bonded labor) of any kind.
 8. Legal Compliance. Vendors and subcontractors shall comply with all applicable local laws and workplace regulations in force in the jurisdiction in which their facilities are located, including those regarding wages and benefits, workplace health and safety, environmental safety and freedom of association.
- b. For the purposes of this section, a manufacturing facility shall be deemed to be a factory, shop, or any other location, whether indoors or not, in which goods or products are either manufactured from raw materials or assembled from component parts manufactured at another location.
 - c. The requirements of this section shall be satisfied by the execution of a signed statement by the vendor, in a form prescribed by the Chief Purchasing Officer and submitted with any bid packet tendered to the County, that the vendor is unaware of any circumstance or fact that lead it to believe that any of the conditions proscribed in §5-903.02.A.1.a. exist in any of the facilities involved in its manufacturing process. The signed statements required by this subsection shall be retained by the Division of Purchasing and supplies for a period of at least five years.

* * *

SECTION 2.

No earlier than one year after the date of final approval of this Ordinance, the Allegheny County Controller shall conduct an audit of the performance of the Allegheny County Division of Purchasing and Supplies in complying with the provisions of §5-903.02.A.1. Such audit shall, at a minimum, include a review of the Division of Purchasing and Supplies' protocols for requiring and processing signed statements, qualification of lowest responsible responsive bidders, and record retention. The Controller shall issue a final report of the results of this audit and any corrective action recommendations to the Chief Purchasing Officer, the Allegheny County Council, the Allegheny County Chief Executive, and the Allegheny County Manager no later than two years after the date of final approval of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3.

The remaining provisions of §5-903.02 shall continue in full force and effect, and nothing contained herein shall be read to alter those provisions in any fashion.

SECTION 4. *If any provision of this Ordinance shall be determined to be unlawful, invalid, void or unenforceable, then that provision shall be considered severable from the remaining provisions of this Ordinance which shall be in full force and effect.*

SECTION 5. *Any Resolution or Ordinance or part thereof conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.*

**SPONSORED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS ROBINSON, BURN, CLEARY,
FITZGERALD, DEFAZIO, FINNERTY, MARTONI, LESTITIAN, MACEY, AND
FRAZIER-**

Enacted in Council, this 6th of March, 2007,

Council Agenda No. 2379-06.

Rich Fitzgerald
President of Council

Attest: _____
John Mascio
Chief Clerk of Council

Chief Executive Office March 15, 2007.

Approved: _____
Dan Onorato
Chief Executive

Attest: _____
Donna Beltz
Executive's Secretary

Effectiveness of City Anti-sweatshop legislation

Finding: A review of contracts entered into by the City indicates that the anti-sweatshop certification is signed and attached to all City service and commodity contracts.

Finding: This written anti-sweatshop certification, however, does not ensure that the products purchased by the City are sweatfree. A statement by the vendor that he/she has no knowledge that his/her goods are made under sweatshop conditions is not assurance that they are not made in sweatshops. **Therefore, the Department of Finance, Bureau of Procurement, Facilities and Fixed Assets, is not meeting the intent of Ordinance 32 which is to prevent sweatshop purchases.**

Finding: The most effective way to ensure that purchases are sweat free is to have independent monitoring of the conditions of production. To do so requires factory location disclosure which the current City certification form does not provide.

RECOMMENDATION NO.1:

If the City intends to effectively enforce its anti-sweatshop code, a City-County sweatfree policy must be developed that includes as many goods as possible. The City should take the lead in determining a dollar amount threshold for sweatfree purchases, rather than wholesale exclusion of explanatory purchases.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2:

The City should replace its vendor certification with a factory disclosure form that ensures compliance with the code of conduct specified in Section 161.02(e) of the Pittsburgh Code.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3:

At a minimum, the disclosure form should contain factory location and wage information. This would allow a third party independent monitoring organization to verify wage and working conditions at that factory.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4:

The disclosure information should be certified by the product manufacturer and not by the local vendor. Factory locations and wage disclosure requirements also would

allow companies to monitor production origins and comply with anti-sweatshop conditions.

Finding: This disclosure form would not place an undue burden on the manufacturer. Most corporations already track their goods to the subcontractor or factory level in order to monitor the quality of their products.

Finding: Adoption of disclosure forms could be accomplished under the City's existing ordinance. However, the factory disclosure requirement would have to be added to section 161.16, *Required Provisions in Contracts*, of the Pittsburgh Code.

Finding: The City's anti-shop certification requirement does not apply to explanatory purchases.

Explanatory purchases are purchases for \$1000 or less from any source and are supposed to be used only for emergency or occasional purchases. However, explanatory purchases could be improperly used to circumvent buying from a vendor under contract.

City-County Purchasing Merger

Finding: The City and County are considering raising the explanatory purchase limit as part of the City-County purchasing merger. A City-County anti-sweatshop policy that includes higher dollar value explanatory purchases could inadvertently cause the City to purchase more goods made under sweatshop conditions.

City Purchases from County Contracts

Finding: The City's vendor certification requirement is being circumvented by allowing uniform purchases from County contracts which have no sweatfree affidavit requirements.

Auditor Field Work Results

The auditors visited numerous departmental sites to obtain the brand or manufacturer and country of origin of uniforms worn by the employees. The auditors submitted a list of these apparel manufacturers to Pittsburgh Sweatshop Alliance, an anti-sweatshop activist group, to determine if any of the manufacturers were known to produce goods under sweatshop conditions.

Finding: Without factory location disclosure, it is impossible for a third party sweatshop monitoring organization to determine if City uniforms are made in sweatshops.

Finding: The current affidavits used by the City are not useful for enforcing the City ordinance. The City does not require vendors to disclose or obtain information from their supply chain. Therefore, it is impossible to track specifically in which factory the clothing items were manufactured.

Finding: Other cities and states have anti-sweatshop enforcement laws, and their approach to enforcement is more aggressive than current City enforcement policy. These enforcement approaches include public disclosure of factory locations and wages and independent monitoring of factory conditions.

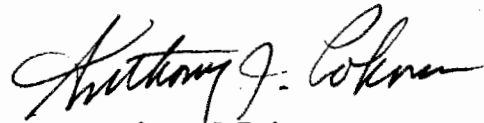
Factory Disclosure and City-County Purchasing Agreement

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5:

This factory disclosure requirement should be a part of any joint City-County purchasing agreement. Such disclosure would meaningfully comply with Allegheny County Council's proposed sweatfree purchasing ordinance.

We are pleased that the Department of Finance, Bureau of Procurement, Fleet and Asset Services agrees with the general findings of our audit and will review some of our recommendations with the City Law Department for possible implementation.

Sincerely,



Anthony J. Pokora
Deputy Controller

Kenneth Miller <kennethalanmiller@yahoo.com> wrote:

Date: Wed, 11 Jul 2007 19:06:16 -0700 (PDT)

From: Kenneth Miller <kennethalanmiller@yahoo.com>

Subject: All Star Sweatshop 2007 Message from the IWW International Solidarity Committee

To: nosweatshopsbucco@yahoo.com

A letter from PASCA to the Pgh City Controller July 3 is attached below.

International Solidarity Commission (ISC) of the IWW - All Star 2007, Community Collective Bargaining with the Home Team

IWW.ORG Submitted by intexile on Tue, 07/10/2007 - 7:02pm.

July 11, 2007 marks one year since the Pirates Baseball Club hosted the All Star Game and promised the people of Pittsburgh that they would investigate working conditions in the factories sewing Pirates' apparel. As the Pittsburgh General Membership Branch of the IWW reminds the Pirates at their July 8 game at PNC Park against the Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh has high standards for workers' rights. The City's Sports and Exhibition Authority has recommended the investigatory protocols of the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC), disclosure of wages and factory locations, truly independent investigations, and a commitment to the factories where investigations take place.

The International Solidarity Commission of the Industrial Workers of the World stands alongside the Pittsburgh Anti Sweatshop Community Alliance and SweatFree Communities in requesting that all unions and solidarity organizations support workers sewing their Major League Baseball (MLB) teams' apparel by holding their Home Teams – rather than MLB -- accountable for workers' rights. MLB is amongst the largest licensors of copyrighted logos in the world. If MLB had any sincere concern workers rights, it would already be following WRC protocols, and previous investigations would have been more substantial than the public-relations-white-washes workers have experienced thus far. The Home Teams represent the people in their respective cities, and it is the Home Teams that will be held accountable for the working conditions in factories sewing team apparel.

It is up to each community to hold its Home Team accountable for sweatshop conditions in factories sewing team apparel. The ISC extends greetings of solidarity to all workers sewing baseball merchandise. The ISC will receive testimony from workers sewing apparel with any of the team logos and distribute that testimony to unions and solidarity organizations for presentation to their respective baseball teams. To that end, the ISC wants to familiarize workers with the MLB logo that appears on all licensed merchandise.



The National Garment Workers Federation of
Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Center for

Worker Solidarity have already provided specific testimony about the factories in which their members work sewing Pirates/Major League Baseball apparel. One year after the Pittsburgh Pirates promised to investigate working conditions, the team has dropped the ball, which makes the occasion of the 2007 All Star Game a sad day for the people of Pittsburgh.

At the pinnacle of the baseball season, when all eyes are focused on San Francisco, the ISC urges baseball fans, unions and solidarity organizations to leverage each team's efforts to represent them and hit a home run for workers rights. By community collective bargaining with the Home Teams, we can set a new standard for accountability in the global apparel industry.

The ISC invites unions and solidarity organizations to join us in Chicago on Labor Day weekend for a SweatFree Baseball strategy session. We invite union activists to draw on the ISC as a resource when preparing apparel industry solidarity trips to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Contact: solidarity@iww.org
IWW SweatFree Baseball link (for information on New Era and Majestic)
www.SweatFree.org/Baseball

Pittsburgh Anti Sweatshop Community
Alliance – PASCA
AHI @ TMC - Kenneth Miller
5125 Penn Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15224

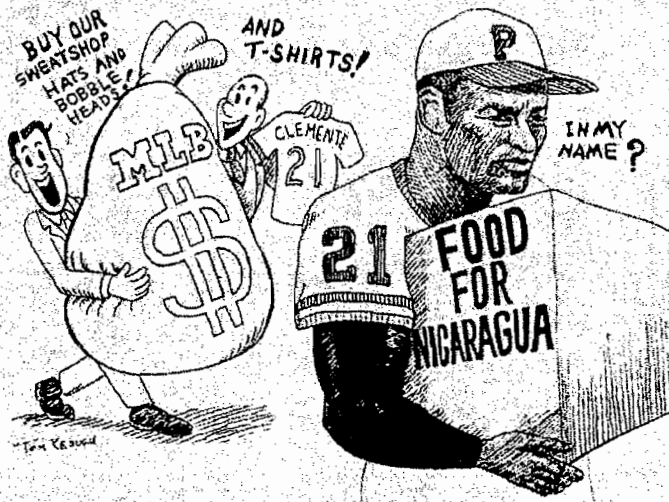
412-241-1339
nosweatshopsbucco@yahoo.com

July 3, 2007

Controller's Office
414 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Deputy Controller Anthony J. Pokora,

I understand that the audit of the City's Anti Sweatshop Ordinance is nearly complete. Could you please let us know when it will be released? We are hopeful that it can be made available several days before the July 11, 2007 All Star Game in San Francisco. The audit will certainly touch on our high standards for workers rights and the key issue of disclosing factory locations. These are key things that we are following up with the Pirates in the context of City Council's July 11, 2006 Anti Sweatshop Proclamation. It will be empowering for our Pittsburgh Pirates to share our audit with all of the Major League Baseball Owners and Licensers hob-knobbing in the San Francisco Giant's skyboxes exactly one year after the Pirates promised us an honest investigation of Pirate's logo garments at the PNC Park All Star Game.



Several members of the Pittsburgh Anti Sweatshop Community Alliance were in attendance at a candidates' debate in February this year sponsored by the Black Political Empowerment Project, the League of Women Voters and the League of Young Voters. All of the candidates for the Controller's Office, including you, responded enthusiastically to a request for an audit of the PNC Park, Heinz Field and David L Laurence Convention Center projects. Without characterizing the feelings of everyone at the debate, there was certainly a collective groan by those in attendance that expressed a feeling that promises have been broken and that these projects might not have delivered what the community was assured they would.

Responding to this groan in the crowded church social hall, all four candidates at that time unanimously agreed that a "Report Card" style audit was in order. There are a number of reasons why such an audit is needed now. A "Community Benefits Agreement" is now being negotiated, after the money for a new arena has already been allocated, with the Pittsburgh Penguins. Groups like PASCA are trying to determine how the team can be held accountable, or even held to a basic standard of honesty, in their dealings with community groups. Most importantly, citizens do not understand how the terms of these agreements were reached or what the long-term impact on jobs and the city budget is going to be.

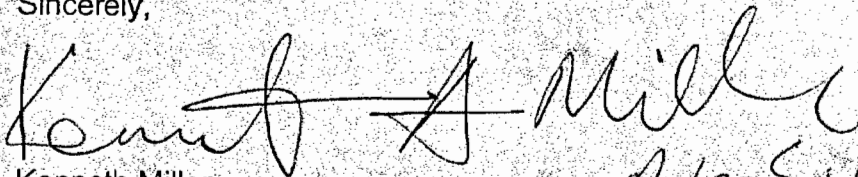
It's time to investigate and educate the people in the City about the impact on the City's budget and explain how these expenses are being shared with the County and State. It is time review

what jobs were created at these facilities, who negotiated the terms of employment, what those terms are and who is working. Please be advised that it is temporary workers from Saint Moritz and Labor Ready that clean up PNC Park and constitute a majority of servers at large Convention Center banquets. Of course, we want to know who built these facilities and understand how Project Labor Agreements and Labor Stabilization Agreements affected who worked on these job sites.

Politicians assured the people that these projects would generate additional jobs and development... how much of this development has already been funded by additional subsidies and tax abatements from the City? How much more tax money to these developers anticipate?

The time is right for a PNC Park/Heinz Field and DLL Convention Center Report Card. Without this information the citizens cannot be expected to make good decisions on their own behalf or hold politicians accountable. These teams and this convention center are symbols of our city; important ways we represent ourselves to the region and to the world. The independence of the Controllers Office is a valuable tool and I urge you to initiate a Report Card style audit and set a date for it to be completed and released quickly.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Miller

*No Sweetshops
bucco!*

Cc: B-PEP
City Council President
League of Women Voters
League of Young Voters
One Hill
Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club