

SPRING QUARTERLY MEETING

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations

AGENDA

- Welcome
- Early Childhood Resource Center
- Break
- CV Spending Roundtable
- Break
- Equity Survey
- Lunch

AGENDA

- OCCD Business Meeting
- Legislative Update
- Break
- Ohio EPA Lead Service Line Replacement Program
- Break
- -COHHIO
- Close of Meeting



Community Development Block Grant to Open Licensed Child Care Programs



- Location: City of Canton
- **Grant Award:** \$40,000 grant to local nonprofit (Early Childhood Resource Center) in 2018 and 2020;
- Goal: Open new licensed family child care homes;
- Target: Low-income woman in the City of Canton:
- Components: recruitment, small start-up grant, training/credentialing and support through.
 Family Services licensing process;
- **Today:** 11/12 child care programs are still open and serving children.

Early Childhood Resource Center



Regional Presence

Early Childhood Resource Center United Way Building 37 N. High Street, Suite D Akron, Ohio 44308

Early Childhood Resource Center 1718 Cleveland Ave NW Canton, OH

Early Childhood Resource Center 6414 Market Street Boardman, Ohio 44512



SDA 4-Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) Agency



- Increase awareness of early childhood options for providers, families, and community stakeholders;
- Increase quality of child care services by providing professional development and technical assistance to programs; and
- Provide information to communities on the importance of quality and the impacts of early childhood education.



SDA 4 includes Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, & Trumbull counties.

Targeted Services



- Training and quality improvement of child care providers
- Consumer and Parent Education & Support Services (referrals, education, coaching)
- SPARK: Supporting Partnerships to Assure Ready Kids (home visitation for families)
- Recruitment of foster parents and Kinship resources (Ohio KAN)



Workforce Supports & Professional Development



Increase the supply of highquality early education and care

- Step Up To Quality
- Tailored technical assistance to meet the needs of child care programs
- Workforce supports including the Child Development Associate (CDA) credential
- Training and recruitment
- Advocacy
- Child care business Supports



Child Care Referrals/ Consumer Education



Finding high-quality child care in your community can be confusing.

- Where do you start?
- Who do you call?

The Early Childhood Resource Center is the Child Care Referral hotline!

Parents or agencies can call 877-691-8521 to be connected to one of our referral specialists OR parents can search on our website.

We encourage parents to **Follow the Stars** when looking for child care!



What To Look For When Choosing Child Care

- . Step Up To Quality star rating
- · Clean, safe environment
- · Open door policy
- · Knowledgeable, trained staff
- Age-appropriate activities and environments
- · Appropriate supervision
- Written policies and procedures
- · Warm, responsive teachers
- Licensing inspection results posted

Let us help you Follow the Stars to find high-quality child care that meets your needs.

Call us at (877) 691-8521 or search online anytime at ohiochildcarefinder.org



EARLY CHILDHOOD RESOURCE CENTER

A Child Care Resource and Referral Agency proudly serving Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Supply, and Trumbull counties.

Types of Home-Based Providers



Type A family child-care home

- 6 to 12 children (or 4 to 12 children if 4 are under age 2)
- Licensed by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)
- Eligible for the Publicly Funded Child Care (PFCC) program

Type B family child-care home

- 1 to 6 children (not more than 3 under age 2)
- Licensed by ODJFS
- Eligible for the (PFCC) program license-exempt

License Exempt

- 1 to 6 children (not more than 3 under age 2)
- Not eligible for the PFCC program

Trend Data on Licensed Care in Ohio 2018-2022



Year	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes
June 2020	4165	2763
June 2021	4224	2631
June 2022	4175	2229

- The # of family child care homes are closing at a high rate
- The # of child care centers has rebounded since 2020



Why funding for this type of project supports economic development



- Canton had pockets within the city that were child care deserts
- The pandemic created shortages of child care slots, hindering families' ability to work
- Neighborhood-based care decreases transportation needs
- Empowers women to open small business
- Small businesses create tax revenue for the city
- Providing a high-quality start for our future leaders
- Disrupted child care arrangements reduce worker productivity, lead to staffing challenges, and harm businesses' bottom line.
- According to Ready Nation, based on Ohio's share of the nation's overall domestic product, the state's economy could be losing about 1.7 Billion each year in earnings, productivity and revenue



"It empowered women to have their own businesses, at the same time educating our babies and early toddlers to be high achievers" -Rollin Seward Former Director of Development, City of Canton

Family Child Care Project Components



- Recruitment
- Needs assessment to identify barriers



- Building/home evaluation
- Enrollment in Child Development Associate (CDA) credential training classes
- Step Up to Quality support to earn star rating
- Small start-up grants
- Coordination with inspectors and licensing
- Coaching and technical assistance

Family Child Care Project Components-Coaching Visits



- Created a business plan
- Create an action plan and timeline
- Review licensing rules
- Obtain staff qualification for initial licensure
- Developing handbook, disaster plans, enrollment forms, and operating procedures
- Create marketing plan
- Create a supply list and budget
- Designing and setting up the learning environment
- Contacting inspectors and ODJFS licensing staff to complete initial inspections

Project Barriers

- Structural changes needed to meet licensing
- Background check issues
- Access to health care to get a physical
- Not having the equipment needed
- Transportation
- Lack of income and time during start-up
- Planning, writing and business acumen
- Not meeting basic required licensing components

Lessons Learned



- Larger start-up grants
- Flexibility in the project budget to move money to meet individual needs
- Pair with other grants/supports for add-on services and case management
- Utilize shared services
- Use existing templates and forms as a framework



• Individualization of the process is key!

Meet Ky'Nesia



Ky'Nesia has three daughters. Before receiving this grant, she was a home health aide working a midnight shift. Ky'Nesia loves kids and saw this project as an opportunity to spend more time at home with her girls while following her passion. Ky'Nesia was one of 12 women to open a family child care business through this project.

"It's a very good program. It helps people become employed with a business of their own that they can make a livable income, and it helps family in their immediate area that are looking for childcare options."



Project Receives National Recognition



In 2021, the Early Childhood Resource Center, along with the City of Canton, received the National Community Development (NCDA) Audrey Nelson Community Development Certificate of Distinction award for our project.





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: February 4, 2021

Contact: The Early Childhood Resource Center - Sandy Turner (330) 491-3272

MEDIA ADVISORY: Audrey Nelson Community Development Certificate of Distinction Award awarded to the Early Childhood Resource Center of Canton

The Early Childhood Resource Center received a 2021 National Community Development Association (NCDA) Audrey Nelson Community Development Certificate of Distinction Award.

The award is named in honor Audrey Nelson, who was the first Deputy Executive Secretary of NCDA. She grew up in an inner-city Chicago neighborhood which was a target area for local Model Cities Program, a precursor to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

The City of Canton awarded the Early Childhood Resource Center \$40,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds for a year-long program that helped Canton residents start their own family child care businesses.

The program, which began in August 2018, paved a career path for the participants while increasing the amount of high-quality child care that is available in the Southeast and Northeast areas of Canton.

An Early Childhood Specialist worked with each participant to create an individual plan. Weekly monitoring and coaching was provided that included physical set up of each location, starting a personal business and training that included Health & Safety and Family Child Care Business Practices.

All of the participants have worked to complete their Child Development Associate (CDA) Credential, a national credential for early childhood. To achieve this, the participant must attend classes, acquire 480 working hours, produce a required portfolio, be observed and take the credential test. The Early Childhood Specialist led the class and coached the participants. The credential is required for the state qualification of Step Up to Quality rating that all child care providers must receive to enter into a contract to provide child care with the state.

The grant also provided environmental materials and developmentally appropriate toys for each participant to use in their new family child care businesses.

With these new family child care businesses open seven days a week, they could impact 90 children!





Questions?

Contact Information



Angela Moses, Director of Early Care and Education Services amoses@ecresourcecenter.org

Amy Wise, Regional Coordinator awise@ecresourcecenter.org





15-Minute Break Next Session begins at 10:15 a.m.

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations



CV Spending Roundtable



Introductions



Moderator

Donna D. EversonProgram Management Consultant
Corporate F.A.C.T.S., Inc

Panelists

Marcie Bragg

Executive Director
Stark Housing Network, Inc.

Prentis Jackson

Senior Development Specialist Cuyahoga County, OH

Richard Hendershot

Consultant
Corporate F.A.C.T.S., Inc.



COVID TIMELINE

January 21, 2020

First confirmed case of COVID in US

March 2020

The CARES Act was enacted, appropriating \$5 billion teaching.

April 2020

Guidance on
Expediting use of
funds
•CPD-21-05 - Waiver
Notice

Summer 2020

Grant Agreements Initiated August 2020

Notice published in the Federal Register (FR-6218-N-01)

FUNDING & EXPENDITURE DEADLINES

CDBG-CV

- CDBG-CV1 April 2, 2020 \$2 billion
- CDBG-CV2 May 11, 2020 \$1 billion
- CDBG-CV3 Part A Sept 11, 2020 \$1.98 billion
- CDBG-CV3 Part B May 22, 2020 \$2.42 million (DC)

ESG-CV

- ESG-CV 1 April 2, 2020 \$1 billion
- ESG-CV 2 June 9, 2020 \$2.96 billion
- Reallocations Sept 2022 \$1.1m for Ohio

HOPWA

• April 4, 2020 - \$53.7 million

CDBG-CV

Date of Grant Agreement

- 3 years to expend 80% of funds
- 6 years to spend 100% (including 2nd allocation)

ESG-CV

Original per CPD-21-08
Sept 30, 2022 – 100% of total ESG-CV award
Feb 4, 2022 – Letter indicating no recapture of funds.

ESG-CV1&2

Notice CPD-22-06 Supersedes

- Sept 30, 2023 All funds less HMIS & Admin
- Dec 31, 2023 HMIS & Admin

ESG REALLOCATION

• June 30, 2024

Stark Housing Network, Inc.

Homeless Continuum of Care of Stark County (HCCSC) Collaborative Applicant City of Canton –ESG Administration Activities

Emergency Solutions Grant Cares Act (ESG CV)
Thursday, October 27, 2022

Stark Housing Network, Inc.

Collaborative Applicant for OH-508 Canton, Massillon, Alliance/Stark County Continuum of Care (FY 2022 Annual Renewal Demand \$3,121,749)

City of Canton ESG Annual/CV Funding – Subrecipient for Administrative Activities

- Develop systems for assuring compliance with subrecipient program requirements
- Monitor program activities for progress and compliance with program requirements
- Coordinate resolutions of audit and monitoring findings
- Evaluate program results against stated objectives
- Training on ESG requirements

City of Canton ESG Allocation



- 2021 ESG Annual Allocation \$227,094
- 2020 ESG CV \$1,603,885
 - Round I \$783,834
 - Round II \$820,051
- ESG CV Activity Allocation
 - Emergency Shelter \$199,675 (Round I)
 - Homelessness Prevention \$505,784 (Round I)
 - Rapid Rehousing \$638,046 (Round II)
 - Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) -\$100,000 (Round II)

ESG CV Strategies



Created simplified Letter of Inquiry (LOI) process to encourage agencies to apply for funding



Held Q&A sessions to respond to agency questions



Facilitated on going sessions to support subrecipients



Scheduled meetings to discuss grant spending and potential for reallocation of subrecipient funding

Development of policies and recordkeeping requirements

Peer group for mentoring and sharing best practices Strategy sessions to address operational issues and concerns Identify a solution to address the issue specific to RRH created by "onetime funding"

 Plan to secure additional funding to KEEP the households HOUSED

ESG CV HP & RRH Subrecipient Engagement Strategies

ESG CV Rapid Rehousing Outcomes

\$638,046 allocated to RRH \$541,522 spent as of August 31, 2022 \$96,524 remaining

households were served

110

72 households moved into housing

Contact Information

Marcie Bragg
Executive Director
Stark Housing Network, Inc.
(330) 451-6550
mbragg@starkhousingnetwork.org



CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Department of Development

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT CARES ACT (CDBG- CV) EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT CARES ACT (ESG-CV)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2022



CUYAHOGA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

Cuyahoga County Department of Development Community Development Block Grant – CDBG-CV (FY 2020 CARES Act Allocations - Round land 3) - \$5,167,623.00

- Worked with the Economic Development Department to provide Small Business Microenterprise Grants to assist small business in financial recovery due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Consulted with the community to identify needs such food, housing, and shelter assistance.
- Provided Emergency Rental Assistance for current, future, and rental arrears with Utility Assistance
- Mortgage Assistance for Homeowners impacted by COVID-19
- Hunger Assistance for county residents impacted by COVID-19



CUYAHOGA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT



- 2020 CDBG CV \$5,167,623
 - Round I \$2,432,345
 - Round III \$2,735,278
- CDBG CV Activity Allocation
 - Small Business \$206,500 (Rd I)
 - Emergency Rental Assistance \$2,200,000 (Rd I)
 - Administration \$25,845
 - Hunger Network \$500,000 (Rd II)
 - Mortgage Assistance \$1,500,000 (Rd II)
 - Affordable Rental \$735,278 (Rd II)

CDBG CV STRATEGIES



Provided Public Notice to county residents, municipalities, and agencies that funds are available to assist and prevent further ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic



Held Q&A sessions to respond to agency questions regarding eligible activities and deadlines



Facilitated ongoing sessions to support awarded subrecipients (small businesses and service agencies)



Scheduled meetings to discuss grant expenditures, reporting guidelines, reallocations, and updates to the CARES Act



CDBG CV ACTIVITY OUTCOMES

\$5,167,623 Allocated for CV \$4,406,500 Obligated as of October 20,2022 \$2,546,190.61 Expended as of October 20, 2022 \$2,621,432.39 Balance encumbered awaiting contract invoices

79 Small Businesses Assisted
Over 1800 assisted with Emergency Rental Assistance
Over 370 for Hunger Assistance

More demographics will be available once we begin receiving contract invoices and supporting documentation from the agencies/programs with remaining balances



CUYAHOGA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

Cuyahoga County Department of Development Emergency Solutions Grant – ESG-CV (FY 2020 CARES Act Allocations - All Rounds) - \$3,826,960.24

- Worked with the Office of Homeless Services of Cuyahoga County to provide Emergency Shelter and Shelter Outreach Services to county residents that were homeless or at-risk of being homeless due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Consulted with CoC's and other agencies on best practices and programs for implementation.
- Worked with existing partners and agencies to provide timely services due to increased risk for homelessness per the COVID -19 pandemic.



CUYAHOGA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT



- 2020 ESG CV \$2,930,956
 - Round I \$1,204,362
 - Round II \$1,726,594
- ESG CV Activity Allocation
 - Emergency Shelter \$1,204,362 (Rd I)
 - Emergency Shelter \$1,726,594 (Rd II)

ESG CV STRATEGIES



Provided Public Notice to county residents, municipalities, and agencies that funds are available to assist and prevent further ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic



Office of Homeless Services of Cuyahoga County held Q&A sessions to respond to agency questions regarding eligible activities and deadlines



Office of Homeless Services facilitated ongoing sessions to support awarded subrecipients (CoC agencies and Homeless Service providers)



Department of Development and the Office of Homeless Services scheduled meetings to discuss grant expenditures, reporting guidelines, reallocations, and updates to the CARES Act



Development of policies and recordkeeping requirements

Peer group for mentoring and sharing best practices Strategy sessions to address operational issues and concerns Worked with agencies
to discuss
sustainability of
services once funding
ceases

 Participated in CDBG-CV Cohort for Best Practices for administering the CDBG Coronavirus funding • "One-Time" funding for emergency programs

CDBG AND ESG CV SUBRECIPIENT ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES



ESG CV ACTIVITY OUTCOMES

\$2,930,856 Allocated for CV \$2,930,956 Obligated as of October 20,2022 \$2,924,282.93 Expended as of October 20, 2022 \$6,673.07 Balance

65,888 Individuals Assisted with Emergency Shelter 50,017 Households Assisted

Received an ESG-CV Reallocation for \$896,004.24 at the end of Q3-22 and will be utilizing the funds per guidelines with our existing agencies once the Public Notice period has expired and entered into IDIS



Prentis Jackson Jr.

Senior Development Specialist

Cuyahoga County Department of Development

(216) 443-8856

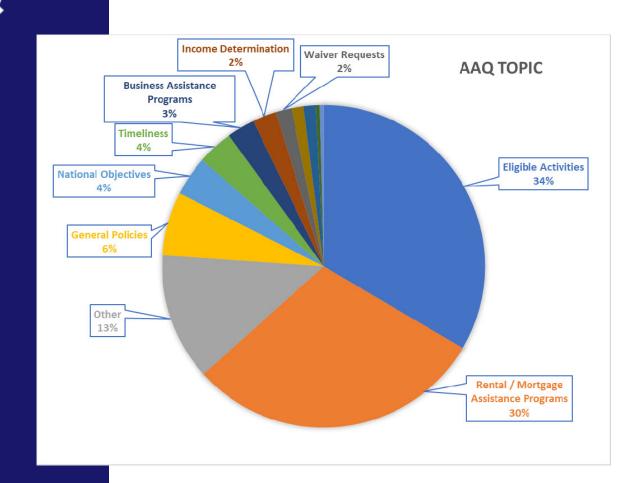
pjackson01@cuyahogacounty.us

CDBG - CV AAQ

- July 2020
- 251 questions C-FACTS Region 4

Topics

- Eligible Activities 84
- Rental / Mortgage Assistance Programs 75
- Other 32
- General Policies 16
- National Objectives 10
- Timeliness 9
- Business Assistance Programs 7
- Income Determination 6
- Waiver Requests 4
- Crosscutting Requirements 3
- Subrecipients 3
- DOB only 1
- Electronic / Scanned Signatures 1





Problem Solving Clinics CDBG-CV



Clinic Dates

- September 27th, 29th
- · October 20th
- Nov 16th
- Possibility of January

<u>Commonalities Impacting Expenditures</u>

- · Reimbursement of Eligible Expenses not recognized
- Waivers
 - Public Services Cap
 - Amendment Requirements
- National Objective Compliance Documentation
 - Self Certification (LMC & LMJ activities)
 - Activity Delivery Costs vs Administrative Costs





Prevents



Elements of PPR Tiebacks

- Public Facilities & Improvements
- Public Services
- Housing Rehabilitation

Prepares



Responds



RESOURCES

Using CDBG for Public Services in Coronavirus Response

https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/ CDBG-CV-Public-Facilities-Quick-Guide.pdf



USING CDBG FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES IN CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to economic, health, and social hardships for millions of people and a new awareness of the changes needed to reduce pandemic impacts in the future. The CDBG Coronavirus (CDBG-CV) response grants, provided as supplemental funding to CDBG grantees under the CARES act, can fund a wide range of community development activities to help communities prevent, prepare for, and respond to the direct and indirect effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic and to mitigate future risks. The CARES Act also waived certain regulatory requirements for CDBG and other Federal programs. Both CDBG and CDBG-CV funds can be used by grantees to create, expand, or enhance public facilities that may provide medical care, social services, and emergency housing in response to the current pandemic

while increasing their long-term resiliency and ability to mitigate future coronavirus outbreaks. It is important to note that, with few exceptions, the expansion or enhancement of buildings for the general conduct of government is ineligible.

Existing public facility structures can be modified to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus and allow for adequate social distancing or remote access. Public infrastructure improvements can also help alleviate the immediate or long-term social, economic, and public health impacts of the current COVID-19 pandemic and prevent the coronavirus's future spread.

When deciding the best approach to respond to the coronavirus' extraordinary local impact, grantees will find an array of resources to draw upon and a diversity of approaches. Building, acquiring, or improving public facilities is one such approach.

Other Federal, state, and local resources available to acquire or improve public facilities include the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund; the Coronavirus Recovery Funds in the American Rescue Plan; the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

PUBLIC FACILITY projects can include, for example:

- Medical facilities,
- · Non-congregate shelters,
- · Childcare facilities, and
- Day-use centers.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE projects can include, for example:

- Installation of broadband to enable remote access, and
- Redesign of public sidewalks in front of local businesses to encourage social distancing.

Disaster Relief Fund; Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG); and public housing, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Housing Service programs. These other funding sources may not meet every need and may not be available to every community. This guide discusses how CDBG-CV funds can fill in the gaps left by other funding programs. It provides examples of how grantees may use CDBG-CV funds to improve public facilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus now and in the future. It is intended to help grantees select and implement CDBG-CV-funded public facility projects.

USING CDBG-CV FUNDS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

The term "public facilities" is broadly interpreted under CDBG to include publicly accessible facilities that are owned by public entities or nonprofit organizations such as libraries, community centers, and places

[1]

RESOURCES

Grantee Best Practices Report

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CDBG-CV-Best-Practices-Report-Summer-2022.pdf

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

CARES ACT (CDBG-CV)
GRANTEE BEST PRACTICES REPORT















THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SUMMER 2022

RESOURCES

Using CDBG and CDBG-CV to Support Pandemic Recovery

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/Quick-Guide-CDBG-CV-PPR-Tieback-Flexibilities-043020212.pdf

Using CDBG and CDBG-CV to Support Pandemic Recovery April 30, 2021

Since the first Community Development Block Grant coronavirus (CDBG-CV) allocations were announced in March 2020, a wide range of larger pandemic response and recovery funding sources focused on assistance to individuals and families have become available. As a result, CDBG-CV grantees have begun identifying gaps and creating activities to drive longer-term recovery and revitalization for low- and moderate-income (LMI) areas. Grantees may use CDBG-CV funds for pandemic recovery if each assisted activity prepares, prevents, and responds to coronavirus (also known as "PPR tieback"). This quick guide will help grantees understand this approach and how to apply it.

Grantees may use CDBG and CDBG-CV funds for a range of eligible activities with PPR tieback. A key for tieback is to focus on documented coronavirus effects or risks to overall economic, service, housing and infrastructure serving LMI neighborhoods and communities, and to consider both backward-looking and potential forward-looking risks or vulnerabilities to coronavirus.

CDBG-CV Approaches with PPR Tieback

For more information, refer to program resources on the HUD Exchange and hud.gov. Assistance to Businesses, including Special Economic Development Assistance	
project.	Avoid or reverse job loss (loss of positions or hours worked) caused by business closures related to community mitigation measures (e.g. social distancing, closures,
See section 105(a)(17) (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(17)); 24 CFR 570.203(b).	stay-at-home orders) or other job loss and economic disruption resulting from coronavirus by providing working capital assistance to small businesses or entrepreneurs to enable creation and retention of jobs held by low- and moderate-income persons.
Provision of assistance to microenterprises.	Provide technical assistance, grants, loans, and other financial assistance to establish, stabilize, and expand microenterprises to revitalize communities and local economies affected by coronavirus or to prepare for and prevent future outbreaks.
See section 105(a)(22) (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(22)); 24 CFR 570.201(o).	
Public Services (including em	ergency subsistence payments)
Provision of new or quantifiably increased public services.	Carry out job training in communities or neighborhoods affected by coronavirus- related job loss since January 2020 to revitalize affected labor force and business sectors or to help workers re-train for expanding sectors.
See section 105(a)(8) (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(8)); 24 CFR 570.201(e).	Increase the capacity and availability of daycare or after-school services serving low/mod areas in which parents have dropped out of the workforce since January 2020 to enable workers to rejoin the workforce.
(Public services cap is suspended for CDBG-CV	Provide equipment, supplies, and materials necessary to carry-out a public service related to the effects of the pandemic, or to enable resilience to the effects of

1



CV Spending Roundtable







Got questions?

Email: deverson@corporatefacts.net



15-Minute Break Next Session begins at 11:30 a.m.

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations



Advancing Racial Equity in the City of Kettering

Angela Rahman, Manager Andria Perkins, Coordinator Community Development Division

LIVE WORK PLAY



Where is Kettering, OH?





Great Things in Kettering



Adventure Reef Water Park





Kettering Fairmont High School





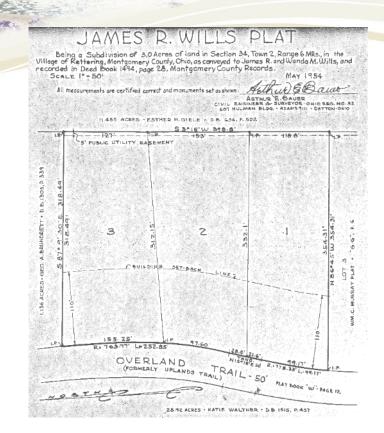
Neighborhood Pride Winners



Hills & Dales MetroPark

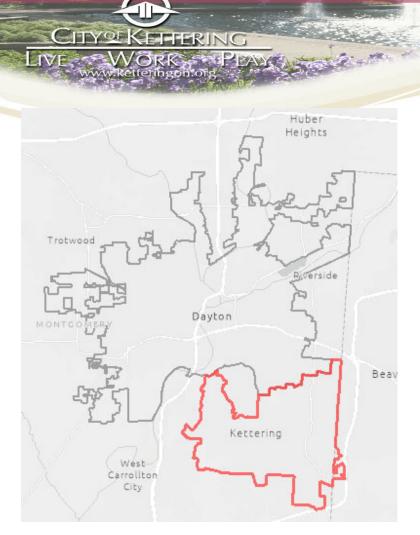


Historic Pattern of Development



PROTECTIVE RESTRICTIONS

No.6-That no building shall be erected on said premises to be used for other than residence purposes only, and not more than one (1) single residence shall be constructed or maintained on each lot in said subdivision. Also that this property shall not be occupied by any people other than the Caucasian Race.



Kettering's Place in the Region

LIVE

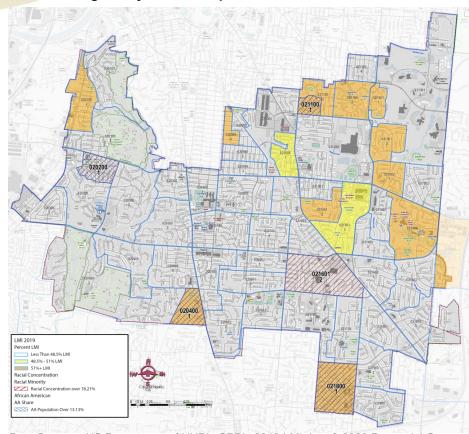
WORK

PLA'



Areas of Concentration

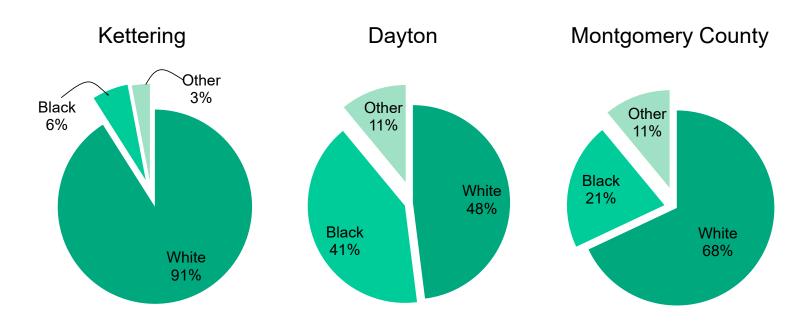
Kettering LMI by Block Group and Areas of Racial Concentration



Data Sources: US Department of HUD's CPD's 2019 LMI data & 2020 Decennial Census (racial data)



Racial Diversity

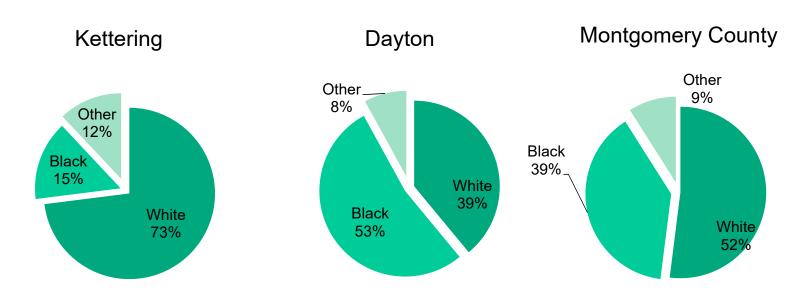


U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Decennial Census Total Population of Kettering by Race. Retrieved from https://data



Regional Poverty

Poverty by Race



U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Poverty Status of Dayton Residents by Race, Within the Past 12 Months. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=dayton&t=Income%20and%20Poverty&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S170

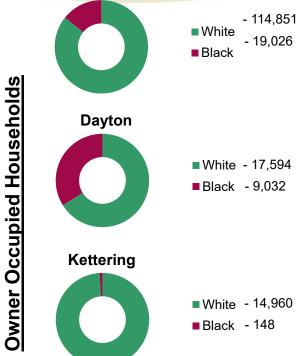
U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Poverty Status of Montgomery County Residents by Race, Within the Past 12 Months. Retrieved from

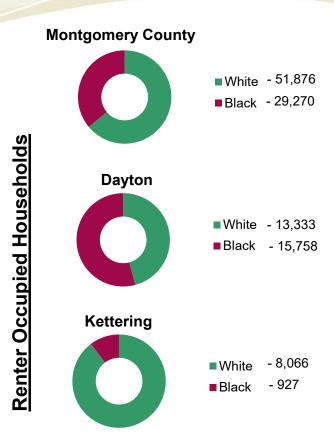
ttps://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income%20and%20Poverty&g=0500000US39113&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S170

U.S. Census Bureau. (2019). Poverty Status of Kettering Residents by Race, Within the Past 12 Months. Retrieved from <a href="https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/kettering-oh-population-phths://data.census.gov/cedsci/table/2id=ACSST5Y2019.S17018n=16000001JS3940040

CITY KEITERING LIVE WORK PLAY

Montgomery County





U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). B25003A Tenure + Race in Montgomery County. Retrieved from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Owner%2FRenter%20%28Tenure%29%3ARace%20and%20Ethnicity&g=0500000US391">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Owner%2FRenter%20%28Tenure%29%3ARace%20and%20Ethnicity&g=0500000US391"
U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). B25003A Tenure + Race in Dayton. Retrieved from



Racial Equity in a White Space

Dayton Daily News

Complete. In-Depth. Dependable.

Coronavirus Business Investigations Opinion Life Food Sports Obituaries Classi

Kettering conducting racial equity survey of residents



In early 2021 the City of Kettering published the Racial Equity Survey with the goal of understanding race relations in Kettering.



Link to survey and report



How it Happened





The bright idea came from the City's Board of Community Relations during the racial reckoning that occurred as the result of George Floyd's murder in 2020. With City Council's buy in and funding, the survey was developed.

In the end nearly 550 unique residents responded to the survey giving us confidence at the 95% level, with 400 unique comments.



While Waiting on the Analysis....

- Reached out to minority business owners to hear from them
- Started thinking about what the results really meant and what we could do about them
- Researched best practices from other communities





PLAY



Qualitative Findings

- There are conflicting views on race relations in Kettering, though on average residents believe they are more positive than they are negative.
- Many agreed that there is a lack of diversity.
- Some attempted to redefine of racism, arguing that those who talked about race were the real racists. Others brought up systemic issues that have influenced all U.S. cities.





Race Relations



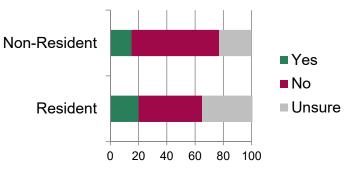
66%

of the population in Kettering worries at least a little about race relations.

What we asked:

- For respondents to indicate the degree to which race relations between white residents and residents who are people of color are positive or negative in 2020.
- Whether respondents believed that racist actions have been increasing in Kettering
- How satisfied respondents are with how residents of color are treated in Kettering

Do you feel racist actions are on the rise?





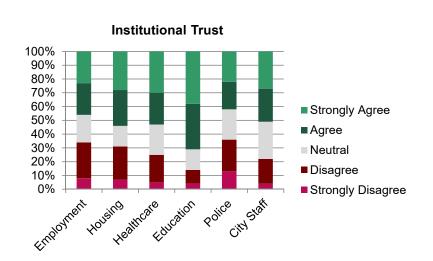




Diversity

What we asked:

 Degree of equitable treatment by institutions experienced by white applicants and applicants who are People of Color in the City of Kettering



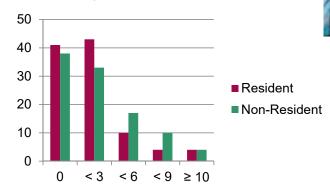
"I see few community leaders of color, few police of color, and I think it's a problem for everyone."





How Diverse Are Your Networks?

Think of the 10 people you spend the most time with. How many of these are People of Color?



40% of residents reported that of the 10 people they spend the most time with, none are People of Color. In total 80% said that they had 3 or fewer close contacts of color.

"There are a few people of color in the neighborhood but other than saying 'hello' in passing, I don't have much contact with them"



Residents have described a lack of diversity and representation in the city

LIVE WORK PLAY



Potential Overtones



Respondents pointed out directly that there is a lack of understanding a trust between races. This was further showcased by the way other respondents reacted to questions about race.

I believe POC are treated different in shopping and renting in Kettering, and not for the better.

As a mother of two black children, I spend considerable time concerned about race. My adopted son is black... I very much worry about the future. I worry he will be in danger.

My son who is black is uncomfortable coming into Kettering due to treatment he receives... My wife and kids are 'people of color' and have had no issues.

Stop the hunt for so called 'white supremacists' everyone has the same opportunity...

As a Hispanic who has experienced racism, I feel very safe in Kettering.

> I am tired of being told I'm a racist white person and a terrorist



Next Steps

- Community Events:Un-design the Redline & Local Redlining Movie, Juneteenth, MLK Jr. Day Breakfast
- Training for the Community & Staff on Equity Concepts
- Outreach Listening Sessions & Racism Dialogues
- Anti-Racism Statement & Proclamation
- Equity Statement, Racial Equity Glossary Tool & Organizational Equity Plan
- Programming















Programming

Dayton Daily News Complete. In-Depth. Dependable.

Elections Business Investigations Opinion Life Food Sports Obituaries Classifieds Legal

Man evicted after applying for rental aid: **STAY ON PANDEMIC UTILITY ASSISTANCE** Administered by the City of Kettering



Daniel Sizemore says he has applied for rental assistance three times in the past year and received no aid. Most recently, he called the hotline for assistance, "211," and was told someone would be in touch

Five days later he sat on a chair lined up on the curb with his other furniture in front of his Kettering home. Most of his belongings were packed in a U-Haul or strewn in the yard as the Kettering Municipal Court bailiff pulled up to make sure he had vacated the premises as his eviction order demands.

"I haven't gotten an email, not a phone call, not anything and this is the third time it's happened," Sizemore told the Daytor

'Just feel like my community let me down'



Rest easier in your

home tonight!

Help is Available! If you have suffered COVID-related financial impact:

EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Administered by the City of Kettering

Having Trouble Paying Rent?

- · loss of job · reduction in hours
- · increased childcare, etc.

You may be eligible for rental assistance!

Montgomery County is providing \$1,000,000 in rental assistance to eligible residents of cettering, Moraine, Centerville and Washington Township

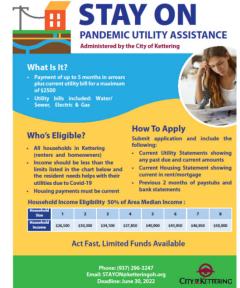
Application and information available at: www.STAYPUTsouthDayton.org

Or apply by text: Send the message STAYPUT to 73224

hone: 937-296-2441 ext. 4025 nail: stayput@ketteringoh.org







WORK





Microenterprise Programming







3 Prong Approach:



Education



Connection



Funding











QUESTIONS?

Angela Rahman

Community Development Manager 937-296-2524

Angela.Rahman@ketteringoh.org

LIVE WORK PLAY



60-Minute Lunch Break

Next Session begins at 1:30 p.m.

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations



Business Meeting

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations

OCCD BUSINESS MEETING

- Call to Order
- Committee Reports
 - Membership Rita Parise
 - Sessions & Training Dawn Fish
 - State Programs Nikki Reese
 - Legislative Steve Torsell
 - Finance Adam Blake

OCCD BUSINESS MEETING

- Opportunity for Engagement
 - Strategic Plan Committee/Subcommittees
 - OCCD Standing Committees
 - Membership
 - Sessions & Training Programs
 - State Programs
 - Legislative
 - Finance

If you are interested in participating in one of the committees, please contact Patricia Richards at office@occd.org

OCCD BUSINESS MEETING

- OCCD Foundation
 - Re-elect Hannah Diewald and Lisa Patt-McDaniel to the OCCD Foundation Board. (Voice Vote)
- Adjournment

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Tony Core, Senior Attorney, Squire Patton Boggs





15-Minute Break Next Session begins at 2:30 p.m.

October 27, 2022

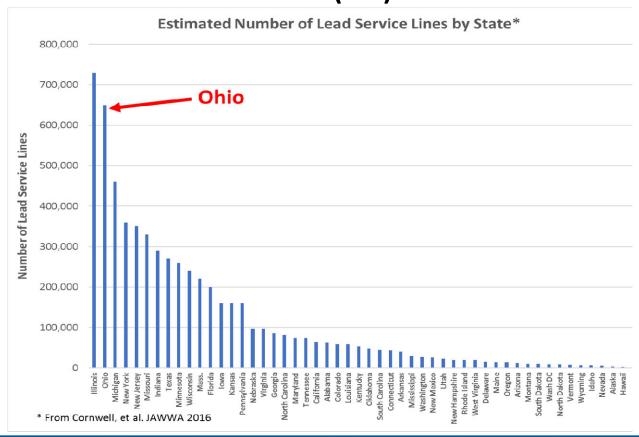
Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations



The Lead Problem



US Lead Service Line (LSL) Estimate: 6.1M*



Effects of Lead Poisoning



 Prenatal and early childhood exposure to lead can disrupt the natural developmental process, making children under six, including during pregnancy, the most vulnerable to lead poisoning.



GCWW Background

- Early 1900s Cincinnati's New Works
 - Lead preferred material for water service lines
- 1927 Lead pipe usage discontinued in public ROW
- 1990's Lead and Copper Rule
 - GCWW enacted lead program and successful corrosion control treatment
- Today GCWW provides water to:
 - >800 square miles,
 - >20 other municipal jurisdictions and numerous townships
 - >1.1 million people
 - ~240,000 accounts





What does GCWW do to control lead in drinking water?



- Lead & Copper Rule (LCR)
 - Provide optimal corrosion control treatment
 - Test "worst case" homes to ensure it is working
- GCWW has had corrosion control treatment for years
 - Goal to immobilize lead via coating deposition on pipe walls
 - Corrosion control treatment is working
- However, only so much can be controlled by water utility
 - Disturbance of a water service (such as water main replacement project) can cause spikes in lead
 - Stagnant water or low usage can result in elevated lead levels



GCWW Initial Lead Program



- Consistently met Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requirements
- Replaced public side of lead service lines (LSLs) in watermain projects
- Encouraged customers to replace their side but few did
- Provided info on lead in drinking water and filter pitcher kits
- Free lead sampling





2014-2015 Flint Lead Crisis

NSIDE FLINT'S LEAD POISONING DISASTER





- Starting in 2016, GCWW took a close look at the presence of over 44,000 lead service lines in the GCWW Service Area.
 - ~90% in the City of Cincinnati
 - 78% of LSLs in neighborhoods with high poverty rates
 - Nearly 40% of LSLs in predominantly black neighborhoods

GCWW's Enhanced Lead Program Approach



- After Flint Internal multi-discipline Lead Team formed
- A few key observations surfaced:
 - Most customers are not aware of the risks of lead
 - Current regulations do not remove the risk of lead
 - Partial LSL replacements do not remove risk
 - The only way to remove the risk is to remove the lead
- Two-tiered approach developed
 - Tier 1: Public Outreach and Education strategies
 - Tier 2: Lead Service Line Replacement strategies
- Ultimate Goal: Become a lead-safe water city

Tier 1 Lead Program Communication and Education



- Speakers Bureau
- lead.mygcww.org
- LSL Lookup Map
- 513-651-LEAD Hotline
- Social Media
- Letters sent to customers who had LSLs
- Free Customer Lead Testing
- Free School Lead Testing Program
- Water Filter Pitchers

Tier 1 Lead Program Lead.myGCWW.org

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

HELP PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD

(0)

DO I HAVE A LEAD

SERVICE LINE?

OTHER SOURCES

OF LEAD

HEALTH EFFECTS

OF LEAD

WATER UTILITY

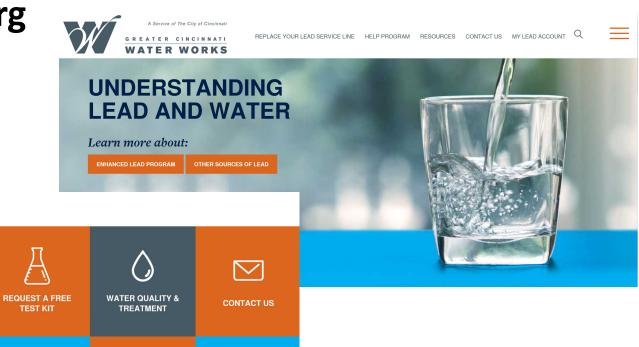
COLLABORATIVE

NEWSLETTER

SIGNUP & LEAD

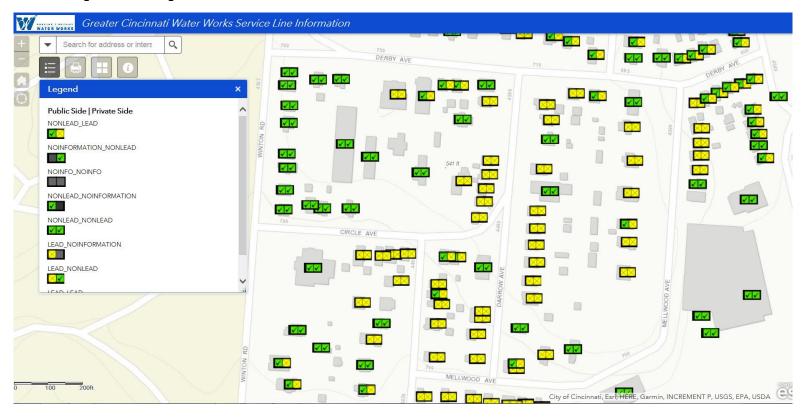
NEWS





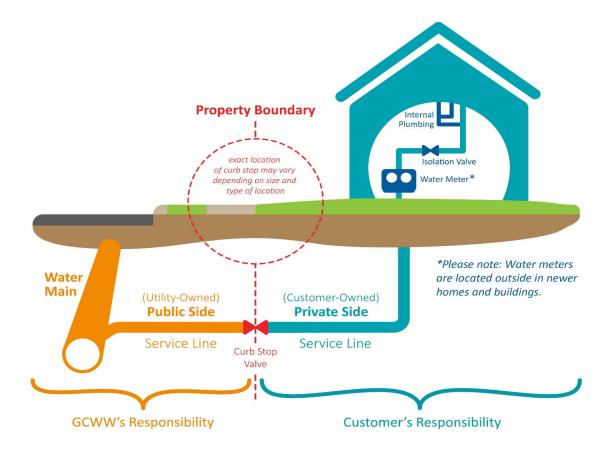
Tier 1 Lead Program LSL Lookup Map





Dual Ownership Service Line









- Declared lead lines as public health/safety risk
- Declared private LSL replacement costs as a public purpose
- Prohibits LSLs (enforcement grace period)
- Requires replacement on repair and disturbance
- Allows 40% cost share (up to \$1,500) for replacement
- Authorizes assessment procedures
- Enables donation program to assist low-income owners
- 15-year program to remove public and private side LSLs

Tier 2 Lead Program Customer Assistance Program HELP (Help Eliminate Lead Pipes)

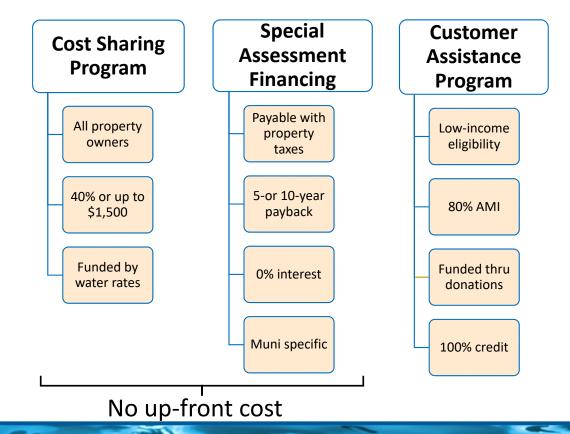
- Any property owner may apply
- Eligibility based on income (80% AMI)
- Funding sources:
 - Employee payroll deduction
 - \$1/\$3/\$5 on-bill donation
 - Website donation interface
 - Cell Tower license revenue on water tanks
- Approval = 100% credit applied to final bill



Tier 2 Lead Program

Efforts towards affordability





GCWW Enhanced Lead Program Changes



- Even with the Cost Sharing Program and HELP, cost was still a barrier
- Cincinnati City Council approved water rate increase in June 2021
 - Assume 3% replacement rate (limited to ~1,200/year)
 - Provide 100% funding for everyone
 - Funding provided by water rates and continue to search for grants
- Cincinnati City Council approved 100% GCWW funded LSLR on December 15, 2021



Tier 2 Enhanced Lead Program Replacement Process



- Water Main Replacement Process
 - General Contractor who is replacing the water main will replace the private-side LSLS
 - Awarded to lowest and best bid
- One-off Process
 - Customer contacts GCWW Lead Team directly if LSL has:
 - Leak/disturbance, high lead water sample, stagnant water
 - Lead Team requests quotes and contracts directly from Certified Plumber's List
- Property owner only needs to sign the contract and allow contractor to do the work

The Lead Problem It's Expensive



- GCWW stopped using LSLs in 1927
 - GCWW records indicate ~39,500 lead branches
 - ~35,200 lead branches within Cincinnati limits
 - ~4,300 lead branches within remaining service area
- Replacement costs:
 - Private side cost averaging \$3,500 per branch
 - That's at least a \$138,000,000 bill
- Ownership issues
- Health impacts



Additional investment now will:



- Removes affordability barrier
- Advances health and financial equity among all customers
- Increases customer participation in program
- Increases replacement rate to meet new compliance levels
- Helps address system-wide regulatory compliance





Questions?

Lead.mygcww.org

Comments or questions, please contact:

LESLIE MOENING, PE GCWW Lead Program Manager

Leslie.Moening@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov

Lead Service Line Replacement Projects Funding and Implementation

Ohio Conference of Community Development
October 27th, 2022



Water and Wastewater Funding Opportunities The Infrastructure Funding Framework

State Funding Opportunities

- Ohio EPA Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA)
- Ohio EPA Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF)
- Ohio Public Works Commission
- H2Ohio Initiative
- Ohio Water Development Authority
- Community Development Block Grants

Federal Funding Opportunities

- American Rescue Plan Act
- Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act
- USDA Rural Development
- Appalachian Regional Commission
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement Quick check on nomenclature

- Ohio's Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA), also known as the Drinking Water Assistance Fund (DWAF) = Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)
- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) = the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), also known as the federal infrastructure bill



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement The Big Picture...

Program	Amount	Loan or Grant
Ohio EPA – WSRLA (2016-2019)	\$1-5 million/year*	Loans @ 0%
Ohio EPA – WSRLA (2019)	\$1 million	Grants (Principal Forgiveness)
Ohio EPA – WSRLA - WIFTA "Transfer Act" \$\$ (2020-2021)	\$20 million	Grants (Principal Forgiveness)
Ohio EPA - H2Ohio Initiative (2020 – 2022) • LSL Replacements – Daycares and Residential • Mini-grants for Inventory & Mapping • Technical Assistance for Inventory & Mapping	\$8 million	Grants
Ohio EPA – WSRLA – IIJA Funds (2022 – 2027?)	\$350 million	Loans and Grants (Principal Forgiveness): Approx. \$175 million loans @ 0% Approx. \$175 million Principal Forgiveness

^{*} These funds were not fully utilized



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement State Revolving Fund (SRF) Programs

	Water Pollution Cont Loan Fund	trol Water Supply Revolving Loan Account
Started	1989	1998
Low-interest Loans	✓	✓
Special Discounts	✓	✓
Principal Forgiveness	✓	✓
Annual Capacity	\$700 million/year	\$170 million/year

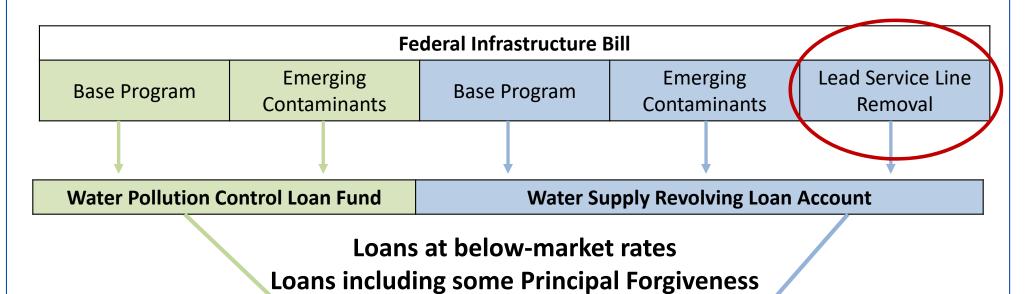


WPCLF & WSRLA Funding in 2022

(January – August 2022)

	WPCLF	WSRLA
# Loans	161	57
\$ Amount	\$683 million	\$152 million
Savings to Communities	\$95 million	\$22 million





Local Government Water and Wastewater Projects

Principal Forgiveness-only awards

Rough Estimates of Ohio's Portion of IIJA Funds for the SRF Programs

Year	Ohio's CWSRF Portion for Base Program	New! Ohio's CWSRF Portion for Emerging Contaminants	Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Base Program	New! Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Emerging Contaminants	New! Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Lead	Estimated Total
2022	\$102 M	\$5 M	\$45 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$241 M
2023	\$118 M	\$11 M	\$52 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$270 M
2024	\$128 M	\$11 M	\$57 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$285 M
2025	\$138 M	\$11 M	\$62 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$300 M
2026	\$138 M	\$11 M	\$62 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$300 M
Total*	\$624 M	\$49 M	\$278 M	\$90 M	\$355 M	\$1.396 B
Proportion of Total that can be awarded as PF	\$303 M	\$49 M	\$134 M	\$90 M	\$175 M	\$751 M

How much *grant* money will be available?

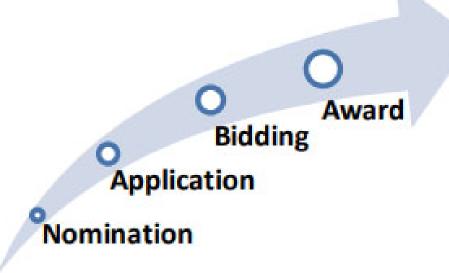
Type of Project	Annual Grant Funding (2022 – 2026)
General Wastewater Projects	\$50 - \$60 million
General Drinking water Projects	\$25 - \$30 million
Drinking Water Emerging Contaminants	\$18 million
Lead Service Line Replacements	\$35 million



"Disadvantaged" = Potential Access to Principal Forgiveness

WSRLA Disadvantaged Criteria							
Documented human health-related factors	Present						
Water and sewer rates compared to MHI	≥ 2.5%						
Median Household Income (MHI)	≤ \$58,116						
Poverty Rate < 200% of Poverty Level	≥30.4%						
Unemployment Rate	≥ 5.3%						
	3/4 Criteria						

WSRLA Funding Process





SRF General Timelines

	WPCLF	WSRLA
Cycle	Calendar Year	State Fiscal Year
Nomination Period*	August	February
Funding Year	January – December	July - June

^{*} Open nomination period for planning and design projects, and certain special categories (lead service lines, emerging contaminants, etc.)



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement Bringing it all together...

- LSL replacement needs are great, but funding is available
- Federal regulatory pressure is increasing for LSL removals
- Ohio EPA has been investing in LSL replacements since 2016
- The federal infrastructure bill (IIJA) will increase funding opportunities over the next 5+ years
- Funding comes through the WSRLA (Ohio's Drinking Water SRF)
- Funding will be offered to disadvantaged communities as loans and grant-like funds (principal forgiveness)



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement How to take action...

- Determine if your public water system has LSLs, and where they are
- Develop a plan for removal (consider implementation steps, legal issues, phasing, timing, rate increases, public participation, etc...)
- Nominate planning, design, construction projects to the WSRLA
- Develop a funding package (WSRLA funds + other grant funds?)
- Working with Ohio EPA staff, get projects ready to be bid
- WSRLA funds awarded based on as-bid costs
- Implement LSL replacement projects



Ohio EPA Funding for Lead Service Line Replacement When you want to talk funding, let us know...

Kevin Spurbeck, DEFA Manager, Loans and Grants Section 614-644-3645 Kevin.Spurbeck@epa.ohio.gov

> Katie Courtright, DEFA Assistant Chief 614-705-1147 Kathleen.Courtright@epa.ohio.gov

Jon Bernstein, DEFA Chief 614-644-3715 Jonathan.Bernstein@epa.ohio.gov



Questions and Comments

Jerry Rouch, Deputy Director 614-644-3660

Jerome.Rouch@epa.ohio.gov





15-Minute Break Next Session begins at 3:45 p.m.

October 27, 2022

Statewide Association of Community and Economic Development Organizations





Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio | 175 S. Third St. Suite 580 Columbus, OH 43215

OHIO

In Ohio, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$887. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$2,956 monthly or \$35,468 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of:

\$17.05
PER HOUR
STATE HOUSING
WAGE

FACTS ABOUT OHIO:

STATE FACTS						
Minimum Wage	\$9.30					
Average Renter Wage	\$17.33					
2-Bedroom Housing Wage	\$17.05					
Number of Renter Households	1,589,054					
Percent Renters	34%					

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	HOUSING WAGE
Union County	\$20.56
Columbus HMFA	\$19.85
Cincinnati HMFA	\$18.62
Cleveland-Elyria MSA	\$17.17
Akron MSA	\$17.12

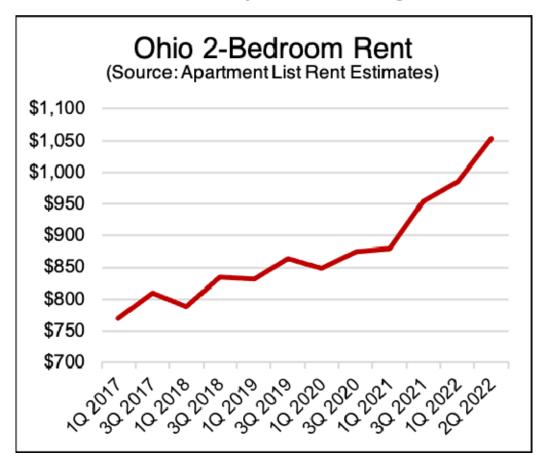
MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area: HMFA = HUD Metro FMR Area.

OUT OF REACH 2022 | © NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION





Rent is Rapidly Rising



Can Workers Pay Rent?

Occupation	Total Ohio Employment	Median Hourly Wage
Registered Nurse	129,270	\$35.62
Retail Salesperson	120,670	\$12.99
Fast Food Worker	119,790	\$10.70
Cashier	117,320	\$10.96
Customer Service Rep	115,180	\$17.89
Stocker/Order Filler	107,630	\$14.39
Laborer/Freight Mover	105,130	\$16.37
Home Health Aide	95,120	\$11.54
General Operations Manager	89,630	\$45.60
Office Clerk	86,800	\$17.85
Ohio's 2 BR Housing Wage	\$17.05	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <u>May 2021 Ohio Occupational</u> <u>Employment and Wage Estimates</u>

2022 OHIO HOUSING PROFILE



Across Ohio, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty quideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

Renter Households that are extremely low income

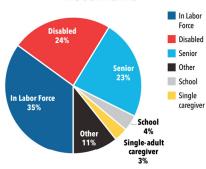
Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income renters

\$26,200 Maximum income of 4-person extremely low income households (state level)

needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent.

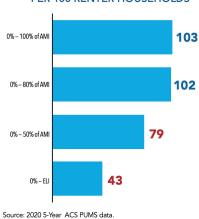
Percent of extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden

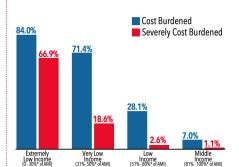
EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, single adult caregiver of a child under 7 or of a household member with a disability, and other. Nationally, 15% of extremely low-income renter households are single adult caregivers, 55% of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data.

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS





HOUSING COST BURDEN

BY INCOME GROUP

Note: Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened. Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS data

Updated: 07/26/2022

1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 WWW.NLIHC.ORG

Extremely Low Income = 0-30%* of AMI Low Income = 51-80% of AMI Note: *Or poverty guideline, if higher.

Very Low Income = 31%*-50% of AMI Middle Income = 81%-100% of AMI

Ohio 12th District Representative: Troy Balderson

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT HOUSING PROFILE



DISTRICT-LEVEL RENTER STATISTICS

	Total Renter Households	Severely Burdened Households*	% with Severe Burden		Affordable and Available Rental Units Per 100	Surplus/ (Deficit) of Affordable and Available Rental Units
Income at or below 30% of AMI	16,705	11,903	71%	Income at or below 30% of AMI	29	-11,912
Income between 31% and 50% of AMI	14,655	3,884	27%	Income at or below 50% of AMI	66	-10,586
Income between 51% and 80% of AMI	17,897	817	5%	Income at or below 80% of AMI	96	-1,947
All Renter Households	84,989	16,775	20%			

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2013-2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data

Renters make up 29% of all households in the District

STATE-LEVEL RENTER STATISTICS

						<i>.</i>
	Total Renter Households	Severely Burdened Households*	% with Severe Burden		Affordable and Available Rental Units Per 100	Surplus/ (Deficit) of Affordable and Available Rental Units
Income at or below 30%** of AMI	436,611	287,031	66%	Income at or below 30%** of AMI	42	-252,027
Income between 31%** and 50% of AM	276,575	44,329	16%	Income at or below 50% of AMI	80	-141,539
Income between 51% and 80% of AMI	346,828	9,242	3%	Income at or below 80% of AMI	102	22,786
All Renter Households	1,608,507	342,834	21%			

Renters make up 34% of all households in the state

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

REGIONAL RENTAL AFFORDABILITY STATISTICS

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Counties in Districts	Total Renter Households	АМІ	30% of AMI	Rent Affordable at 30% of AMI	One Bdrm Fair Market Rent	One Bdrm Housing Wage	Two Bdrm Fair Market Rent	Two Bdrm Housing Wage	Hours at Minimum Wage for Two Bdrm	Avg Renter Wage
Columbus HMFA	295,150	\$83,800	\$25,140	\$629	\$827	\$15.90	\$1,031	\$19.83	90	\$16.99
Mansfield MSA	15,816	\$61,500	\$18,450	\$461	\$557	\$10.71	\$734	\$14.12	64	\$12.10
Muskingum County	10,506	\$61,200	\$18,360	\$459	\$579	\$11.13	\$754	\$14.50	66	\$10.77
Marion County	8,318	\$58,600	\$17,580	\$440	\$619	\$11.90	\$816	\$15.69	71	\$12.56

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT HOUSING PROFILE



DISTRICT-LEVEL RENTER STATISTICS

	Total Renter Households	Severely Burdened Households*	% with Severe Burden		Affordable and Available Rental Units Per 100	Surplus/ (Deficit) of Affordable and Available Rental Units
Income at or below 30% of AMI	29,677	21,862	74%	Income at or below 30% of AMI	30	-20,740
Income between 31% and 50% of AMI	19,774	4,561	23%	Income at or below 50% of AMI	66	-16,608
Income between 51% and 80% of AMI	23,413	734	3%	Income at or below 80% of AMI	99	-1,053
All Renter Households	112,229	27,341	24%			

Renters make up 38% of all households in the District

Renters make up 34% of all households in the state

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2013-2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data

STATE-LEVEL RENTER STATISTICS

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Income between 51% and 80% of AMI	346,828	9,242	3%	Income at or below 80% of AMI	102	22,786
All Renter Households	1.608.507	342.834	21%			

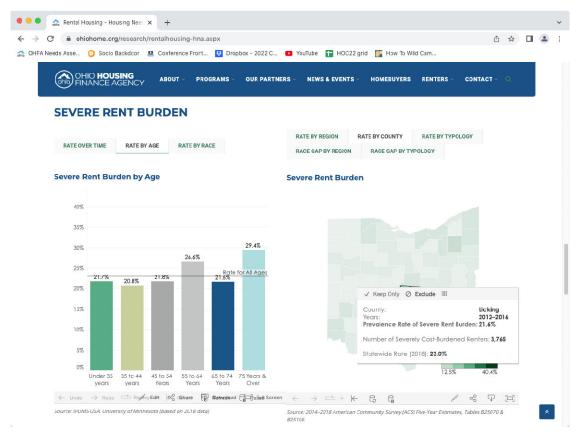
Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

REGIONAL RENTAL AFFORDABILITY STATISTICS

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Counties in Districts	Total Renter Households	AMI	30% of AMI	Rent Affordable at 30% of AMI	One Bdrm Fair Market Rent	One Bdrm Housing Wage	Two Bdrm Fair Market Rent	Two Bdrm Housing Wage	Hours at Minimum Wage for Two Bdrm	Avg Renter Wage
Dayton MSA	121,654	\$75,700	\$22,710	\$568	\$647	\$12.44	\$836	\$16.08	73	\$14.27
Fayette County	4,131	\$57,600	\$17,280	\$432	\$610	\$11.73	\$769	\$14.79	67	\$12.01

OHFA Housing Needs Assessment

https://ohiohome.org/research/housingneeds.aspx



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Questions?

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Thank you for attending the OCCD Fall Quarterly Meeting.

You will receive an email invitation for HUD Entitlement and ODOD State Grantee Breakouts to be held via Zoom.