Mayors' Partnership for Progress

www.mayorspartnership.org

Supported for over 25 years by:

MAYORS' PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS

Vision: bring together mayors and city managers to share information and resources and tackle common issues throughout the region

Established in 1996

- MOU signed with Ohio University to provide technical assistance
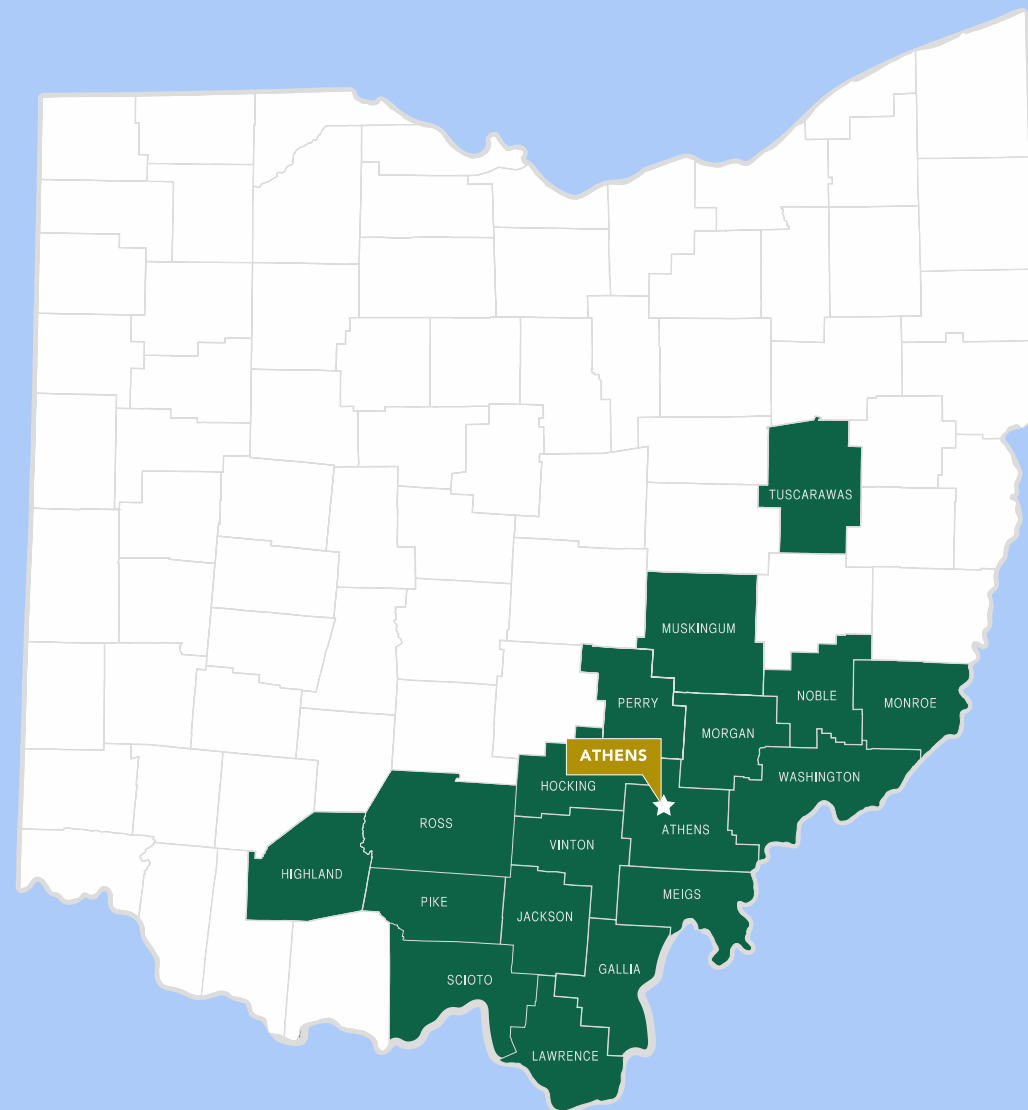
Nonprofit status granted in 2003

9 original counties has now grown to 18

18 SOUTHEAST OHIO COUNTIES

120 SMALL COMMUNITIES

NEARLY 800K PEOPLE

WHAT WE DO

❖ Monthly meetings in person and virtually

❖ Legislative Advocacy Day in Columbus

❖ Targeted communications across state and federal agencies advocating for community needs

❖ Identification and access to private and matching dollars

❖ Sharing of information and best practices

❖ Targeted technical assistance

Top: Members of the Mayors' Partnership for Progress join DSA Director Lydia Mihalik and State Representative Jay Edwards for a March 10, 2020 press conference at the statehouse discussing the importance of the Census to southeastern Ohio.

Bottom: Mayors' Partnership for Progress member Luke Feeney, Mayor of Chillicothe, guest lecturers in a 2019 high school class on the importance of bipartisan efforts at all levels.

CARES FUNDING BEST PRACTICES

- ❖ Technological advances for government meetings and communities
- ❖ Police station investments like self-sanitizing fingerprint equipment
- ❖ Grants for rent and mortgage assistance
- ❖ Grants to schools (technology)
- ❖ Small business grants
- ❖ Homeless shelters and community support through meal delivery and supplies
- ❖ After school / day care program support with items like chromebooks, washing machine, wifi hotspots, and food
- ❖ Contactless water meter system

Top: Ohio University's Certificate of Agreement with the Mayors' Partnership for Progress in 1996

Bottom: Mayors' Partnership for Progress former member Connie Pelletier, former Mayor of Wellston, working in her office in 2019

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT

NEU's (non entitlement units) received their money directly – in our 18-county footprint we only had one NEU, the City of Marietta

The rest received their disbursement from the state of Ohio, in two tranches.

Costs must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026.

ARPA Allowable Uses per Treasury

❖ Capital expenditures that support an eligible COVID-19 public health or economic response

❖ Build certain affordable housing, childcare facilities, early learning facilities, schools, and hospitals

❖ Certain community development and neighborhood revitalization activities eligible for disproportionately impacted communities

❖ Broadband infrastructure investments to address challenges with broadband access, affordability, and reliability

❖ Eligible water and sewer infrastructure investments, including a broad range of lead remediation and stormwater management projects

ARPA Allowable Uses per Treasury

❖ Behavioral health care, such as mental health treatment, substance use treatment, and other behavioral health services

❖ Preventing and responding to violence

❖ Provide assistance to impacted industries like travel, tourism, and hospitality that faced substantial pandemic impacts, or address impacts to the public sector, for example by re-hiring public sector workers cut during the crisis

ARPA Allowable Uses per Treasury

❖ Replace lost public sector revenue using two options: • A standard allowance of up to $10 million in aggregate, not to exceed your award amount, during the program; or calculating your specific revenue loss each year using Treasury's formula

❖ Recipients may use funds up to the amount of revenue loss for government services; generally, services traditionally provided by recipient governments are government services, unless Treasury has stated otherwise

    ❖ Common examples ✓ Construction of schools and hospitals ✓ Road building and maintenance, and other infrastructure ✓ Health services ✓ General government administration, staff, and administrative facilities ✓ Environmental remediation ✓ Provision of police, fire, and other public safety services (including purchase of fire trucks and police vehicles)

ARPA Uses NOT Allowed

- ❖ OFFSET A REDUCTION IN NET TAX REVENUE • States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly to offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation beginning on March 3, 2021, through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.

- ❖ DEPOSITS INTO PENSION FUNDS • No recipients except Tribal governments may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.

ARPA Innovative Uses

❖ Purchase blighted properties, rehab them and utilize for affordable housing

❖ Outdoor heaters for restaurants to assist with remaining opening during colder months

❖ Portable handwashing stations for parks and farmers markets

❖ Municipalities pulling their allocations together within counties to have projects with larger impacts through subgrant agreements

RESOURCES

❖ Local Development Districts

https://www.arc.gov/local-development-districts/?fwp_states_counties=ohio

❖ State of Ohio Auditor

https://ohioauditor.gov/resources/covid19_assistance.html

❖ Ohio Grants Partnership through OBM

https://grants.ohio.gov/fundingopportunities.aspx#funding-opportunities-arpa

❖ JobsOhio

https://www.jobsohio.com/american-rescue-plan-guidebook/

❖ US Treasury Final Rule

https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule.pdf

https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule-Overview.pdf