

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Dayton receives funding annually from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for implementation of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). To receive this funding, the City must develop a five-year Consolidated Plan that guides policy and program development during the next five years of available allocations.

The Consolidated Plan corresponds to the next five program years, beginning on January 1, 2021 and ending December 31, 2025, and articulates the long-term goals for federal funding within the City of Dayton. There are three general guiding goals that define the Consolidated Plan and its intent:

1. Providing **decent housing** by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing;
2. Providing a **suitable living environment** through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of LMI residents throughout the city, and increased housing opportunities and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods; and
3. Expanding **economic opportunities** through the creation/retention of livable-wage jobs, workforce training programs, homeownership opportunities, and development activities that promote long-term community viability and the empowerment of LMI persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

Through the Consolidated Plan, the City of Dayton identifies three primary federal funding sources:

1. **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** The primary objective of this program is to develop urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for LMI persons and households. Funds can be used for a variety of activities, including housing rehabilitation and construction, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint (LBP) detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers for persons with disabilities, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans and grants to businesses.

2. **HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME):** The HOME program provides funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and owner-occupied housing for LMI households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by LMI households, including rehabilitation and construction, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.
3. **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG):** The ESG program provides federal funds for basic shelter and essential supportive services for homeless persons. ESG funds can be used for shelter facility operating costs, grant administration, and short-term homeless prevention assistance to persons at imminent risk of losing their own housing due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoffs.

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

In addition to the overarching goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, the development of the Consolidated Plan is guided with the requirement of meeting one of the three National Objectives which are the foundation of the HUD programs:

- Benefitting low- and moderate-income persons;
- Addressing slum or blight; or
- Meeting a particular urgent community development need.

Dayton's Consolidated Plan describes the priority community development needs eligible for assistance under the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs, including an assessment of housing, homelessness, public facilities, infrastructure improvements, public services, accessibility, historic preservation, economic development, and planning needs. The Consolidated Plan includes both long-term and short-term community development objectives that have been developed to address the goals of the CDBG, ESG, and HOME Programs, while meeting the National Objectives, all to be realized through the execution of the Consolidated Plan.

2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Goals

1. Expanding, Maintaining, and Improving Affordable Housing
2. Demolition of Abandoned Structures
3. Neighborhood Safety Measures
4. Infrastructure Improvements
5. Improving and Expanding Economic Development Opportunities
6. Workforce Development
7. Public Services
8. Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
9. Planning and Program Administration

3. Evaluation of past performance

The past performance of the City of Dayton in the administration and implementation of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs has fulfilled the requirements of the federal legislation that created these programs. Through years of effective planning, partnership, and monitoring, the programs have facilitated affordability for decent housing, availability and accessibility of a suitable living environment, sustainability of a suitable living environment, and accessibility to economic opportunities in the greater-Dayton area. At the end of each program year, the City of Dayton prepares the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER identifies funds expended and activities undertaken throughout the program year to meet the goals established within the Consolidated Plan.

The City of Dayton continually strives to meet the goals established in the Consolidated Plan and ultimately improve the lives of its residents.

During the prior Consolidated Plan, it was noted that the receipt of annual allocations was significantly delayed by Federal budget negotiations. In 2020, the annual funding allocation was not received until approximately 11 months after the start of the program year on January 1. For our annual infrastructure projects like residential street resurfacing, demolition, and park capital improvements, this significantly delayed the start of projects, with most projects now operating almost a full year behind to accommodate funding delays.

While the City made great gains in addressing the goals and priority needs established in the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan, many of those goals and needs are still desired by the community. Additionally, the City received guidance from HUD after the 2019 CDBG monitoring and has opted to discontinue the funding of Housing Inspection/Code Enforcement activities under the new Consolidated Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

To encourage and ensure public participation in the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Dayton created the “Citizen Participation Plan for the Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Programs” in 2003. In 2016, the City of Dayton Public Participation Plan superseded this document to better meet the Citizen Participation and Consultation requirements as defined in 24 CFR Part 91.105, 24 CFR Part 91.401, and 24 CFR Part 91.100. Through the COVID-19 Mega-Waiver issued by HUD, the City’s Public Participation Plan was amended in May 2020. This amendment responded directly to the impacts of COVID-19, allowing for virtual public hearings, shorter periods of public notice, and shorter periods of public comment to accommodate the fast-changing landscape of a global pandemic.

The purpose of this Public Participation Plan is to provide for and encourage residents to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, any substantial amendment to the Consolidated or Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. The CNDAB is established by the City Manager as an advisory board and public participation mechanism for HUD programs. The CNDAB participates in developing and reviewing proposals and suggestions for

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projects and activities for each program year. It provides a public voice to the process and assists the City in assuring that program information is made available to all concerned residents.

The primary purpose of CNDAB is to:

- Review and recommend priorities for the City's use of federal funds from HUD, for both operating and capital programs/projects. These HUD funds include, but are not limited to, CDBG, HOME and ESG.
- Review and recommend, based on the City's adopted Consolidated Plan, allocations and/or amendments of the City's CDBG, HOME and ESG federal entitlement dollars to the City Manager.
- The CNDAB is the focal point for the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. The board serves as a public review process providing guidance, reviewing and recommending policies and/or processes, making recommendations and advocating for the use of community resources.

The membership is made up of eighteen (18) members. There are ten (10) at-large members, two (2) of which must be of low- and moderate-income or represent agencies that serve low- and moderate-income populations; one (1) representative of Greater Dayton Premier Management; one (1) public or assisted housing resident; one (1) bilingual member who represents a non-English speaking minority population. There are four (4) City representatives, one member from each of the following offices: Department of Management and Budget; City Manager's Office; Planning and Community Development; and Public Works. There is one (1) Chairperson who serves as a non-voting member, with the exception of voting in the event of a tie. There are four (4) alternate representatives, three (3) of which are at-large alternates and one (1) must be an LMI alternate.

Nominations for board representatives are made by the Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development. The City Manager appoints members to the board for two- or three-year staggered terms.

All information and processes related to the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, CAPER, allocation processes, and general policy and program issues concerning HUD's programs are brought before the CNDAB. Residents and stakeholders are welcome and encouraged to attend the CNDAB meetings, which are public meetings held on the 2nd Monday of every month.

5. Summary of public comments

During the development and approval of the 2021-2025 CP and 2021 AP, the City of Dayton provided 5 public hearings and 3 public comment periods. No comments were received during the public comment periods. The responses to the summarized comments can be found in the Attachment "2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Citizen Participation Comments".

Public Hearing #1 – 10/12/20

A board member requested more information from subrecipients, possibly in the form of presentations to the Board, to highlight annual accomplishments.

Public Hearing #2 – 4/12/21

A board member stated that public infrastructure improvements help improve the quality of life, and wanted to know if funding and goals can be adjusted if additional funding is available. Another board member asked how community engagement issues fit into the ConPlan needs and goals. A third board member asked if funding could be targeted geographically and if multiple years of funded could be awarded to a project at one time.

Public Hearing #3 – 5/10/21

A board member requested information on how subrecipients spent funds within the last year. Another board member stated that they would like to see more funding for project implementation from the Commission-approved neighborhood plans.

Public Hearing #4 – 6/14/21

A board member asked about the small amount of funding for the Small Business Resource Assistance Program. Another board member asked if the metric data for the Goal Outcome Indicators had been seen before, which City staff confirmed it had. Staff reminded the Board that priority and goal changes to the ConPlan could be made through an amendment. This member then requested a tracker for \$/unit on rehab programs, and City staff explained the difference between a CDBG repair program and the HOME repair programs that have per-unit limits. A third member requested explanations for changes to the GOIs from the goals in the prior ConPlan, which City staff provided. A community member asked for an explanation of the difference between owner-occupied rehab and owner-occupied new construction. The same community member asked if this funding was used to construct condominiums Downtown. A board member then asked which goals were associated with priorities set through the ConPlan. When discussing the CDBG Competitive Process, a community member wanted more information about how the application was marketed to residents. A community member stated that the Competitive Process was not marketed directly toward neighborhoods. City staff explained that the administrative burden and programmatic requirements of CDBG funding do not lend themselves to individual persons applying for funding.

Public Hearing #5 – 7/12/21

When reviewing the comparison between 2016-2020 and the 2021-2025 ConPlan, a board member asked if CARES and ARP funds would affect the accomplishment data. A board member asked if the data reported by homeless providers were individual persons served or if it reflected repeat counting.

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

All comments received during the development of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan were accepted and can be seen on the Public Comments Summary attachment.

7. Summary

The City of Dayton identifies the following Priority Needs:

- Revitalization of Neighborhoods
- Quality of Affordable Housing
- Expansion of Economic Opportunities
- Provision and Coordination of Public Services
- Homelessness

The goals established by the City of Dayton to meet the Priority Needs include:

1. Expanding, Maintaining, and Improving Affordable Housing
2. Demolition of Abandoned Structures
3. Neighborhood Safety Measures
4. Infrastructure Improvements
5. Improving and Expanding Economic Development Opportunities
6. Workforce Development
7. Public Services
8. Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
9. Planning and Program Administration

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	DAYTON	Dept. of Planning, Neighborhoods, & Development
HOME Administrator	DAYTON	Dept. of Planning, Neighborhoods, & Development
ESG Administrator	DAYTON	Dept. of Planning, Neighborhoods, & Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Dayton’s Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development is responsible for development and completion of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan as well as administration of the City’s annual CDBG, HOME, and ESG allocations.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Individuals seeking to comment or request additional information should contact Sarah Geist, Community Development Grant Administrator.

Address

101 W. Third Street – P.O. Box 22

Dayton, OH 45401-0022

Phone

(937)333-3814

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Sarah.Geist@daytonohio.gov

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Dayton consulted with a number of local agencies in an effort to demonstrate a commitment to identifying priority needs as part of the consolidated planning process. Engaging the participation of public agencies and non-profits in a collaborative manner is evident not only in the consolidated planning process, but in the administration and implementation of the programs awarded Entitlement funding. This is particularly evident through the establishment of various boards and groups used to facilitate this collaboration and strengthen the connection between public agencies, non-profits, and the community they serve.

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

The City of Dayton is a member of the Dayton – Montgomery County Continuum of Care, as well as the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. Through that work the City participates in the Collective Impact process where the goal is to have community partners working together to address identified community needs. This work breaks down silos and encourages collaboration between all agencies working with our most vulnerable populations.

Provision and coordination of public services is a Priority Need within this Consolidated Plan. The City of Dayton will administer activities to encourage coordination with existing service providers for increasing youth and senior activities; expanding educational and tutoring programs; addressing the need for addiction services and marketing existing services; and working with Montgomery County in a concerted effort to develop a coordinated service delivery system.

The long-term recovery efforts from the Memorial Day tornadoes and the organizational efforts surrounding the local response to COVID-19 have already started to increase the level of coordination among local jurisdictions, organizations, and supportive agencies. As repair, relief, and response efforts continue to develop, the City will continue its supportive role in ensuring organizations receiving City funds are providing necessary services that support impacted residents while also ensuring efforts coincide with the efforts and activities proposed and implemented across the region.

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

To best meet the needs of homeless persons, chronically homeless persons and families, and persons at risk of becoming homeless, the City participates in a regional approach to addressing homelessness. In order to ensure that a cohesive, coordinated, and comprehensive approach is utilized, the Cities of Dayton and Kettering, along with Montgomery County, work in tandem to identify homeless needs, set priorities and goals, and develop a strategy to address the established needs.

The City of Dayton is a participating jurisdiction in the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (Continuum) and the associated Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board (HSPB) is the primary agency that manages the funding and programs associated with the Emergency Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care. HSPB allocates the collective funding of its partner jurisdictions, establishes performance standards, and provides program evaluation for the local CoC and ESG programs. Both the HSPB and the Continuum are guided by the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Community Plan, the guiding document for programs to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness within Montgomery County.

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

The City of Dayton participates in the Dayton / Kettering / Montgomery County Continuum of Care and the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board is the primary agency managing the Emergency Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care, and it is through this Policy Board that the allocation of funding, performance standards, and program evaluation for the Dayton / Kettering / Montgomery County Continuum of Care programs, including the ESG Program, are implemented.

The Homeless Solutions Policy Board and the Continuum of Care are guided by the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Community Plan to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness within Montgomery County. Dayton also has a representative on the Program Performance & Evaluation Committee (formerly the Continuum of Care Committee), the committee responsible for ensuring that the Continuum of Care's programs are effective and comply with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act regulations.

Through this board and committee, the joint Continuum provides a competitive application through which eligible organizations may apply to receive funding from the Continuum of Care and ESG programs. This allows the Continuum to seek ingenuity in serving the homeless community while ensuring that programs meet the guidelines and requirements of their governing regulations.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Planning organization Community Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CNDAB and the City of Dayton Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development meet regularly to discuss the administration and implementation of the HUD programs and to meet the citizen participation requirements in an organized manner. The Board met on several occasions to discuss housing and community development needs, and to review the goals of the previous Consolidated Plan and achievements made to reach those goals. An open dialogue followed regarding the current housing and community development needs, as well as suggestions on how to address current needs through the HUD programs. The Community Needs Survey was distributed, reviewed, and requested to disseminate.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Dayton Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, & Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Community Development Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>PND staff provided input on their desires for the priorities and goals associated with the Consolidated Plan. Community Development staff discussed the ConPlan at a staff meeting as it relates to housing and community development needs, and to review the goals of the previous Consolidated Plan and achievements made to reach those goals. Discussion on program expenditures, the effectiveness of our Competitive Process for CDBG, and the desire to establish a HOME Competitive Process ensued. Staff commented on current needs and suggested solutions to address them. The Community Needs Survey was distributed, reviewed, and requested to disseminate.</p>
3	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Montgomery County Housing and Homeless Solutions</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services-homeless</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>The funding determinations and programmatic oversight by the Homeless Solutions Policy Board were consulted during the consolidated planning process. This collaboration is an integral part of addressing the housing needs of individuals and families who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless throughout the city.</p>
4	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Housing Providers Focus Group</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Housing providers met to discuss housing topics connected to the Consolidated Plan, such as implementation of housing programs throughout the City, housing problems throughout the City and in areas ravaged by the tornadoes in 2019, the needs and types of housing desired throughout the city, and the desire to build a coalition of housing providers to better leverage resources. This built upon prior work associated with recent disaster recovery groups, and the participants expressed a desire to move forward with strengthening the partnerships between organizations.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Dayton Premier Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	GDPM's current strategic plan and action plan were consulted to determine the outstanding needs and desire of Dayton residents living in public housing units. This provided information on the changing landscape of public housing units within the Dayton area, the continued need for affordable housing and public housing units, and the programs and services that GDPM provides to public housing residents. Through this information, the City was able to evaluate the correlation between GDPM's upcoming projects and the current priority needs and goals for the City's Consolidated Plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Economic Development Focus Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Economic development discussions focused on the continued need for workforce training/development and to improve and market available spaces to business. Input on the re-generation of growth Downtown and the continued need for investment in our neighborhood business districts provided rich insight into the current economic landscape of the City.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Not applicable. All agencies contributing to the Housing and Community Development needs of the City of Dayton were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County Continuum of Care	The Strategic Plan goals support the goals established in the Homeless Solutions Community 10-Year Plan for Ending Chronic Homelessness and Reducing Overall Homelessness. The Housing and Homeless Solutions Manager was a key contributor in establishing goals for the Strategic Plan.
CitiPlan Dayton - The 20/20 Vision	City of Dayton	The goals of the Strategic Plan support the Community Development and Neighborhood portion of The 20/20 Vision, recognizing the importance of a regional strategy to accommodate the housing and social service needs of the region.s LMI and special needs populations.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The Montgomery County Homeless Solutions Policy Board is the agency tasked with the oversight and management of the Emergency Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care. The funding determinations

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and programmatic oversight by the Homeless Solutions Policy Board were consulted during the consolidated planning process. This collaboration is an integral part of addressing the housing needs of individuals and families who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless throughout the city.

Greater Dayton Premier Management (GDPM) is a HUD-funded housing authority. GDPM serves as the primary provider of low-income affordable housing throughout Montgomery County and the City of Dayton. Programs administered by GDPM include the Public Housing Program and the Housing Choice Voucher Program. During the consolidated planning process GDPM's plans for upcoming projects, programs, and initiatives were consulted.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

The requirements of Dayton’s Citizen Participation Plan were met during the draft development phase, once the 2021 annual allocations were announced, and after the allocations and initial goal development information was analyzed.

The City of Dayton provided five public hearings and three public comment periods to encourage public participation and consultation. To comply with social distancing and group gathering restrictions during the COVID-19 global pandemic, the City of Dayton utilized the CARES Act ConPlan waivers to move the meeting to a virtual format and utilize the adjusted public notice process and shortened public comment period when necessary.

- The first opportunity occurred during the draft development phase, and a public notice was published in the Dayton Daily News announcing a 30-day comment period from September 25, 2020, through October 26, 2020. The public notice also included information about the public hearing and presentation on the draft documents that occurred on October 12, 2020, during the regularly scheduled Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting.
- The second opportunity occurred during the draft development phase, and a public notice was published on the City’s website about the public hearing and presentation on the draft documents that occurred on April 12, 2021, during the regularly scheduled Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting.
- The third opportunity occurred during the allocation finalization phase, and a public notice was published in the Dayton Daily News announcing a 30-day comment period from April 26, 2021, through June 1, 2021. The public notice also included information about the public hearing and presentation on the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan documents that occurred on May 10, 2021, during the regularly scheduled Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting.
- The fourth opportunity occurred during the allocation finalization phase, and a public notice was published in the Dayton Daily News announcing a 30-day comment period from May 27, 2021, through June 27, 2021. The public notice also included information about the public hearing and presentation on the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan documents that occurred on June 14, 2021, during the

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regularly scheduled Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting.

- The fifth opportunity occurred during the allocation finalization phase, and a public notice was published on the City's website about the public hearing and presentation on the draft documents that occurred on July 12, 2021, during the regularly scheduled Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting. To comply with social distancing and group gathering restrictions during the COVID-19 global pandemic, the City of Dayton utilized the CARES Act ConPlan waivers to provide the meeting in both an in-person and virtual format and utilize the adjusted public notice process and shortened public comment period when necessary.

Each public notice also provided information for the process of requesting draft copies of the Consolidated Plan, Public Participation Plan, and Action Plan, as well as submitting comments. Written comments could be submitted to Sarah Geist at sarah.geist@daytonohio.gov, and questions could be submitted by calling (937) 333-3814.

Additional public participation was garnered through the use of surveying tools. A survey was released through Survey Monkey, and was available on the City's website. After each of the public meetings described above, the link to the Zoom session ended with an auto-generated survey asking for input on the goals and priorities for the City's Entitlement funding.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
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1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Dayton held five public hearings throughout the Consolidated Plan process.	Comments included requesting additional data on current subrecipients; clarification on how goals may be impacted by the additional funding sources from CARES and ARP; clarification on how goals could be adjusted if additional funds become available; information on how Community Engagement fits into the ConPlan goals; and an expression of the desire to put more funding toward the implementation of projects within Commission-approved neighborhood plans. Additional	All comments were accepted.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
				goals and responses can be seen in the Citizen Participation Comments Attachment.		
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Dayton and the City of Kettering published public notices in the Dayton Daily News giving notice to Public Hearings and describing the Consolidated Plan process.	No comments were received from the Newspaper Ads.	Not applicable. No comments were received.	

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3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Dayton utilized the City's website and SurveyMonkey.com to provide outreach to the community. Through SurveyMonkey, the City made available the Community Needs Survey, which was posted on the City's webpage, disseminated through email, and distributed at CNDAB meetings.	Survey data shows that a majority of respondents believe Revitalization of Neighborhoods and the Quality of Affordable Housing are the two most important priorities for the City. The data also provided input for the goals established, indicating desires such as home repair programs and affordable rental housing; job training and job creation initiatives; street, sidewalk, and park improvements; after school programs and high-quality school options; services and quality housing options for seniors;	Not applicable. All comments were accepted.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
				childcare services and job training programs to assist workforce development; and prevention and shelter services for homeless populations.		

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4	Survey Distribution	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The City of Dayton used SurveyMonkey.com to provide outreach to the community. Through SurveyMonkey, the City made available the Community Needs Survey, which was posted on the City's webpage, disseminated through email, and distributed at CNDAB meetings.</p>	<p>Survey data shows that a majority of respondents believe Revitalization of Neighborhoods and the Quality of Affordable Housing are the two most important priorities for the City. The data also provided input for the goals established, indicating desires such as home repair programs and affordable rental housing; job training and job creation initiatives; street, sidewalk, and park improvements; after school programs and high-quality school options; services and quality housing options for seniors;</p>	Not applicable. All comments were accepted.	
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				childcare services and job training programs to assist workforce development; and prevention and shelter services for homeless populations.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The information included in the Needs Assessment is based primarily on 2000 Decennial Census Counts as well as both 2010-2014 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. Additionally, the assessment utilizes 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. This data provides a detailed analysis of demographic and housing topics for the City of Dayton.

Most of the data is provided through HUD's CHAS system. When applicable, the City has supplemented this data by utilizing 2010-2014 and 2015-2019 ACS, as it is more current than both CHAS and Census data.

Population and Housing

In 2000, Dayton's population was 166,179, representing a decline of 8.7% in population since the year 1990. In 2010, Dayton's population was 141,527, representing a further decline in population of 14.8%. ACS data for 2019 indicated that Dayton's population declined by approximately 0.6% to 140,569, a substantially smaller decline than in previous decades which may indicate stabilization of the City's population.

The total number of households in Dayton decreased by 21% from 72,670 in 1990 down to 57,505 in 2019. The count of family households is 29,092, representing 50.5% of total households. Of family households, 13,385 have their own children living at home, while 15,154 have any children under the age of 18 residing in the household. Married couples living together constitute 14,022 households. Non-family households total 28,413.

Income and Poverty

In recent years, the story of the Dayton area is one of severe economic hardship due to the closure of several major automotive plants and the loss of other major employers, such as Iams and National Cash Register (NCR). Due to these developments, as well as the general economic weakness of Ohio as a whole, incomes have decreased considerably since the late 1990s, leading to increases in individual and family poverty rates in Dayton.

Many of the lowest income households in Montgomery County reside within the City of Dayton. For example, based on 2015-2019 ACS estimates, there were approximately 17,946 households in Montgomery County earning incomes less than \$10,000 per year and approximately 8,626 (48%) of these households resided in the City of Dayton.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Through the analysis of housing needs, it is apparent that affordable housing is a major need within the City of Dayton. Household incomes have continued to drop in Dayton since 1999, resulting in increase cost burdensome housing for both rental and owner-occupied units.

The City of Dayton will continue to make affordable housing a priority during this Consolidated Plan. Activities that address the affordable housing need may include rehabilitation program, down payment assistance, repair programs, ADA rehabilitation or accessibility improvements, construction or rehabilitation of affordable and market-rate housing units, and programs to assist elderly residents “age in place.” Affordable housing activities will be provided to persons and households at or below 80% of the area median income.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Population	165,874	140,569	-15%
Households	67,326	57,505	-15%
Median Income	\$41,902.00	\$32,540.00	-22%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

2000 Decennial Census data (Base Year); 2015-2019 ACS Data (Most Recent Year)2000 median income

Data Source Comments: adjusted to 2019 \$.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	16,140	9,910	11,140	4,910	15,215
Small Family Households	5,060	2,920	3,580	1,755	6,620
Large Family Households	1,175	825	765	245	880
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,175	2,165	2,450	1,020	3,400
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,230	1,495	1,525	640	1,145
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	3,480	1,625	1,770	510	1,035

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	170	95	80	10	355	40	70	40	65	215
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	155	45	135	10	345	10	4	4	0	18
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	225	155	140	20	540	10	55	35	90	190
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	7,280	1,435	105	0	8,820	1,620	810	415	65	2,910

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,685	2,820	1,430	240	6,175	490	955	1,480	430	3,355
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,335	0	0	0	1,335	395	0	0	0	395

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	7,830	1,730	455	45	10,060	1,680	940	495	215	3,330
Having none of four housing problems	4,010	4,365	5,090	1,775	15,240	885	2,875	5,100	2,875	11,735
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,335	0	0	0	1,335	395	0	0	0	395

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Demo

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,315	1,640	585	5,540	545	370	510	1,425
Large Related	780	390	80	1,250	55	79	125	259
Elderly	1,320	855	265	2,440	860	950	760	2,570
Other	4,025	1,525	605	6,155	685	420	540	1,645
Total need by income	9,440	4,410	1,535	15,385	2,145	1,819	1,935	5,899

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,760	485	20	3,265	400	220	135	755
Large Related	575	75	0	650	55	4	0	59
Elderly	890	265	50	1,205	595	385	175	1,155
Other	3,380	630	35	4,045	605	215	105	925
Total need by income	7,605	1,455	105	9,165	1,655	824	415	2,894

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	300	125	65	30	520	14	24	20	75	133
Multiple, unrelated family households	45	55	115	0	215	4	35	19	15	73

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	35	25	95	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	380	205	275	30	890	18	59	39	90	206

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Within the City of Dayton, the US Census Bureau estimates that there are approximately 23,989 single person households, making up about 41.7% of occupied housing units. Of occupied housing units, single person households make up almost 36% of the owner-occupied units and nearly 47% of renter-occupied units.

Over 30% of single person households are 65 years and older. Of this population, 60% own their home and 40% reside in a rental unit. When compared to the larger population of single-person households, seniors comprise 45% of the owner-occupied units and just under 20% of the rental units. In terms of homeownership, this indicates that nearly half of our single-person (thereby single income) homeowners are elderly. This demographic highlights the need for further housing assistance to create more affordable senior housing options, establish rehabilitation and repair programs so that seniors may age in place safely, create connections between housing agencies and local organizations to assist elderly homeowners with repair and property upkeep, and address increase levels of blight as elderly individuals pass away or move to assisted living facilities and the number of vacant owner-occupied spaces rise.

Data for this estimate is pulled from the 2015-2019 ACS dataset, Table S2501.

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

According to the Disability Characteristics Table (S1810) provided by the U.S. Census, 18.5% of Dayton's noninstitutionalized population has a disability, numbering 25,386 people within the Dayton population. In addition, both cities have experienced an increase in the number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits: the 2010-2014 ACS data indicated 11.4% of households receiving SSI within the City of Dayton, and the 2015-2019 ACS statistics indicated 12.1% of households, representing a 6.1% increase in the percentage of households receiving SSI.

Data for this estimate is pulled from the 2015-2019 ACS datasets, Tables S1810, and B19056; 2010-2014 ACS dataset, Table B19056.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem is cost burden, especially for residents at or below 80% HAMFI. As documented in the charts above, 21,284 (57%) of households at or below 80% HAMFI experience a cost burden because their housing costs are at least 30% of their income. For households at or below 50% HAMFI, the likelihood of experiencing cost burden increases exponentially. Households in this category make up 83.7% of the low income families (at or below 80% HAMFI) experiencing cost burden and 95.7% of households with severe cost burden.

Cost burden can be attributed to several factors, including aging housing stock, low household income, and increasing numbers of vacant and abandoned structures.

According to the U.S. Census (DP04), of the 73,274 housing units which exist in Dayton, 64,001 units (87.4%) were built prior to 1980, and 38.2% were built prior to 1940. As is the case in most cities, the age of the housing stock is a detriment to the affordability of housing. In recent years, most notably during the COVID-19 global pandemic, affordability has been further hindered by the skyrocketing costs associated with materials and labor.

Based on 2015-2019 ACS data, 25.4% of Dayton mortgaged owner-occupied households and 16.3% of non-mortgaged owner-occupied households are considered cost burdened. Similarly, 53.1% of renter-occupied households are considered cost burdened. As documented above, households at or below 50% of HAMFI have an increased cost burden, with 83.7% of households at or below 50% HAMFI reporting a cost burden.

These increases in the share of cost burdensome housing units are likely due, in large part, to a major drop in incomes between 2000 and 2009-2013 due to the weak economy and loss of many well-paying jobs. For example, in 1999, the median household incomes of owner-occupied housing units and renter-occupied housing units were \$59,543 and \$27,204, when adjusted to 2019 inflation. By 2010-2014, these numbers had declined to \$47,067 and \$18,797, when adjusted to 2019 figures. While 2015-2019 ACS data shows an uptick to \$49,896 and \$21,678, these median incomes are still significantly lower than 20 years ago.

Housing costs play a role as well, but the inflation-adjusted costs for both owner-occupied and rental housing either remained flat (within the margin of error) or decreased in Dayton between 2000 and 2010-2014, when the largest increase in the share of cost burdensome housing occurred.

Another common housing problem which impacts Dayton neighborhoods is the enormous inventory of vacant and abandoned structures. According to the U.S. Census (DP04), there are 15,769 vacant housing units in the City of Dayton. Many of these structures have been abandoned by owners and absentee landlords. However, a major contributor to the issue of abandoned homes are banks, who have in some cases, foreclosed upon the homeowners, then intentionally left the home in legal obscurity so they are not responsible for the maintenance while the home and surrounding neighborhood falls further into decline. This is a national epidemic that is continually exacerbated by the aging population and the limited federal resources available for rehabilitation, repair, and demolition programs.

Data for this analysis is pulled from the CHAS data tables above; 2010-2014 ACS dataset, Table S2503; 2015-2019 ACS datasets, Tables DP04, S2503.

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

Household Income

Housing problems correlate closely with the household income of the tenants. Lower-income households tend to have a higher likelihood of experiencing one or more housing problems when compared to higher-income households due to the lack of housing choices available to lower-income individuals and families. This is especially true for cost burdensome housing: of rental households earning less than 30% HAMFI, 57.4% of units pay more than 50% of their incomes toward housing costs.

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

The homeless population of Montgomery County is also a reflection of the diversity, complex characteristics, demographics, and needs of homeless persons across the country. Despite other contributing factors, at its core, homelessness is a poverty issue. People in poverty who have serious mental illness or substance abuse disorders are at a higher risk for becoming homeless than those people who have those disabilities who are not poor. Individuals and families in poverty often face difficult decisions between paying for housing, food, childcare, transportation, and other living expenses. These households are often just a crisis away from becoming homeless. Rent and utility arrearages, high medical bills, bad credit, inadequate income, and family conflicts can result in

formal or informal eviction and homelessness. Without support and/or some form of subsidy, many of these households are at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Not applicable.

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

In the City of Dayton, housing cost burden is the most prominent characteristic that has been linked to instability and a higher risk of experiencing homelessness. Low median income contributes to housing instability. Large percentages of households, particularly renter households, pay in excess of 30% of their income toward housing costs. If any issues arise that increase necessary expenditures, such as medical emergencies, or any reduction in income occurs, such as job losses or reduced weekly hours, the odds of falling behind on housing payments increases considerably and can lead to foreclosure or eviction.

The age and condition of the existing housing stock presents challenges. Regular maintenance and upkeep of obsolete housing is costly. In recent years, there has been a significant increase to the cost burden associated with home repairs, maintenance, and rehabilitation due to skyrocketing costs of supplies, materials, and labor. The need for an unexpected major repair, such as roof or furnace replacement or repairing a broken water main, could be the tipping point to homelessness.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

Per Chapter 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 91.205(b)(2), a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate – 10% higher – than the income level as a whole. As an example, consider if 40% of all LMI households are considered to be cost burdened with regards to housing, while 50% of all LMI African American households are considered to be cost burdened with regards to housing. In this example case, LMI African American families have a disproportionately greater need.

Several factors can influence housing problems, but as the data presented in the previous section illustrates, the large indicator of a household experiencing housing problems is household income: the lower the household’s income, the more likely that household is to struggle with housing problems, with housing cost burdens being, by far, the most common housing problem in the City of Dayton. As such, examining household incomes of common ethnic and racial groups is an essential step in pinpointing any disproportionately greater needs.

Income

2015-2019 ACS data for the City of Dayton shows that 50.43% of African American households earn between \$0 and \$24,999, compared to 31.72% for white households, while 10.95% of African American households earn over \$75,000, compared to 24.87% for white households. Hispanic household numbers are so low that margins of error make the determination of statistically significant disproportionately greater needs difficult. According to 2015-2019 ACS data, 47.26% of Hispanic households earn between \$0 and \$24,999.

Despite the large margins of error for certain categories, African American households in the City of Dayton tend to be more likely to earn less than white households, putting these individuals and families at a greater risk of struggling with housing problems.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,685	2,720	1,730
White	4,460	770	630

Demo

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	6,435	1,820	880
Asian	60	0	34
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	0	55
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	435	0	130

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,450	3,465	0
White	3,310	1,720	0
Black / African American	2,910	1,565	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	124	64	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,865	7,280	0
White	1,865	3,725	0
Black / African American	1,710	3,200	0
Asian	4	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	140	230	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	935	3,980	0
White	600	2,595	0
Black / African American	300	1,330	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	4	20	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need. Per the regulations at 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provides information for the city as a whole that can be useful in describing overall need.

The section below provides a brief summary of the percentage of households struggling with severe housing problems by race and ethnicity. More detailed breakdowns of each particular housing problem (cost burdens, substandard housing, overcrowding) follow this section.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,510	4,895	1,730
White	3,620	1,615	630
Black / African American	5,200	3,050	880
Asian	60	0	34
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	10	55
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	380	55	130

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,670	7,240	0
White	1,350	3,685	0
Black / African American	1,240	3,235	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	130	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	950	10,190	0
White	385	5,205	0
Black / African American	460	4,455	0
Asian	0	84	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	70	300	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	260	4,650	0
White	135	3,055	0
Black / African American	115	1,520	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	0	25	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction:

In the City of Dayton, a majority of LMI households experiencing cost burden are at or below 30% AMI. This further documents the need for continued programming aimed at increasing and improving the affordable housing stock within the city.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	32,965	10,400	12,180	1,770
White	19,110	5,230	4,850	660
Black / African American	12,395	4,675	6,490	890
Asian	270	30	90	34
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	110	70	55
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	650	195	465	130

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

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

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

Housing problems are wide-spread in the Dayton-Kettering Consortium among LMI households, regardless of race. The few instances on the preceding pages where a disproportionate need is apparent only occur with racial groups with very low populations, suggesting that small sample sizes are being utilized which entail large margins of error; therefore, no accurate conclusions can be drawn from the data.

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

Not applicable.

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

There are several areas where racial and ethnic groups are concentrated within the City of Dayton, as documented on the map included in the Grantee Unique Appendices.

The City of Dayton contains areas of racial concentration with regards to the populations of both African Americans and Asians, with much of the western portion of the city being racially concentrated with regards to the African American population and one block group being racially concentrated with regards to the Asian population.

Two additional Census tracts are considered ethnically concentrated with regards to the Hispanic population. These tracts are CT 19 and CT 24.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Greater Dayton Premier Management (GDPM) is the single largest public provider of housing for LMI households in the greater Dayton region. As part of an ongoing effort to transition its existing public housing stock to adequately meet the needs of local eligible families, GDPM continues to clear the inventory of outdated and deficient stock, expand its portfolio of affordable housing, and modernize and renovate public housing units where appropriate.

Currently, GDPM has approximately 2,829 public housing units, with the majority of units located in the City of Dayton. GDPM also manages 4,211 Housing Choice Vouchers throughout the greater Miami Valley.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	186	36	2,523	3,575	34	3,463	46	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	4,288	5,679	7,536	9,777	14,113	9,692	6,604	0
Average length of stay	2	3	5	4	5	4	0	0
Average Household size	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	10	0	538	550	0	544	2	0
# of Disabled Families	36	2	658	1,111	6	1,087	9	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	186	36	2,523	3,575	34	3,463	46	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	94	2	545	711	1	687	17	0	0
Black/African American	92	34	1,957	2,838	33	2,750	29	0	0
Asian	0	0	6	8	0	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	12	9	0	9	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	9	0	9	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	1	1	81	85	0	81	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	185	35	2,442	3,490	34	3,382	42	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Authority entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) for Section 504 compliance with HUD in August of 2010. Following the VCA Agreement, the Authority conducted a Section 504 needs assessment and transition plan in 2011.

The number of accessible units required has fluctuated with the total number of units in GDPM's public housing inventory. The current VCA compliance requirements include 134 UFAS units and 54 sensory units. As reported in the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, GDPM has completed its Voluntary Compliance Agreement as part of its 504 Transition Plan. All 134 UFAS mobility units and 62 sign and sound impairment units have been rehabilitated.

Accommodations in private Section 8 units are provided on a voluntary basis by landlords participating in the program. It is unknown how many private rental units have been modified to meet the needs of tenants with disabilities. There are 183 families on the public housing wait list in need of accessible units which represents 15% of the total families waiting for housing.

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

As documented by the housing cost burden data presented in this Needs Assessment as well as the most recent waiting list for public housing, there is still substantial need for affordable housing units within the City of Dayton. As of July 2020, 1,216 families are on the waitlist for public housing. This is a 53.7% decrease over the 2,629 families that were reported in 2015, and a 40.8% decrease over the 2,055 families reported in 2010. While the number of families on the list has decreased, the waitlist highlights the need and ever-present gap in the availability of affordable housing units for families. GDPM reported that the average wait time was six to twelve months. The wait time will vary based upon the desired site selected. The need was strongest for smaller units, as 91.7% of applicants requested one- or two-bedroom facilities.

Characteristics of households on the GDPM public housing waiting list include 94.9% that are extremely low-income; 3.7% that are very low-income, and 1.4% that are low-income. In regards to race and ethnicity, records indicate show that 67.3% are African American, 26.5% are White, and 3.2% are Hispanic. Families with children make up 20.8% of the wait list, and families with disabilities make up 14%.

In addition to public housing facilities, GDPM manages 4,211 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. As of July 2020, there were 5,896 families on the waitlist for Section 8 vouchers. This is a decrease of 6.4% from the 6,304 families in 2015. However, this is still higher than the 3,616 families reported in 2010. The list was last opened for registration in January 2015; the estimated wait time for a voucher is

Demo

three years. Approximately 300-400 units turn over annually. GDPM reported during the development of the previous Consolidated Plan that the most important unmet need of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program is the insufficient supply of units that meet the Authority's housing quality standards.

Similar to the waiting list for public housing, the waiting list for vouchers disproportionately includes African American families, who represent only about one-fifth of all households in Montgomery County, but constitute the vast majority (80.1%) of families in need of Section 8 assistance.

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

The needs presented in this analysis correspond to the needs seen in the larger population of the City of Dayton. Households at or below 30% AMI are the most likely to experience housing cost burden and require additional assistance.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

In 2006, the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and Reduce Overall Homelessness was adopted by the Cities of Dayton, Kettering, and Montgomery County. The Plan’s development and implementation was led by Dayton’s City Manager and the Montgomery County Administrator. The plan provides the policy framework for the community’s Continuum of Care (CoC) to address homelessness in our community.

The homeless definition used is “literally homeless”. According to this definition, an individual or family is considered literally homeless who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence meaning:

- Has a primary residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
- Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs); or
- Is exiting an institution where s(he) has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation before entering that institution.

This plan is revisited and updated on an annual basis, and continues to drive the Continuum's efforts toward preventing and ending homelessness.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	46	288	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	125	0	0	0

Demo

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	16	359	3,030	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	18	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	182	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	1	125	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2020 and 2021 PIT data; 2021 - received waiver to only use PATH outreach data for PIT

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Descriptions of each of these categories are outlined in the subsequent sections.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,825	0
Black or African American	1,549	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

2020 PIT data and Homelessness Summary 2020

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

Each year the CoC conducts a point-in-time count of persons residing in shelter and transitional housing facilities and living unsheltered in Montgomery County. The point-in-time count is a statistically reliable tally of who is homeless on a given night, and where they are residing.

Normally, the street count to identify people sleeping unsheltered is a one-day count with multiple teams of staff and volunteers canvassing the community and surveying at area meal sites. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, this was not possible. In 2021, the CoC received a waiver from HUD to conduct a modified street count using only PATH Outreach workers. While PATH Outreach engaged with 57% more clients in 2020, the one-night count is lower than in past years.

During the most recent PIT count, a total of 422 individuals were identified; 16 individuals (4%) were unsheltered. All of the unsheltered homeless households were single adult households without children. There were 46 families staying at one of the community’s gateway shelters or transitional housing programs on the night of the count. There was one unaccompanied minor residing at the gateway shelter for youth.

Since 2021 was impacted by the COVID-19 global pandemic, the 2020 PIT count gives a clearer picture of homelessness in the Dayton area. On January 28, 2020, a total of 642 persons in 536 households were identified; 51 individuals (8%) were unsheltered. Of the 4,105 people in 3,444 households experiencing homelessness throughout 2020, more than half (1,942 individuals) were single men. Families represent 8% of households; couples without children 2% and unaccompanied minors 4%.

Ending homelessness for veterans is a local and national priority. Substantial federal resources have been made available through the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs to help veterans with different levels of need. Some veterans are not eligible for these resources and need assistance with CoC resources. Most veterans enter homelessness through the shelter system. Between 2015 and 2020, the number of homeless veterans decrease from 62 to 33 individuals.

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

In 2020, 53% of households experiencing homelessness identified as White and 45% identified as Black.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the persons who were identified as homeless during 2020, 2,228 (54%) were considered first time homeless persons. The average length of time in the shelter was 50 days, and 36% were able to exist to permanent housing. Between 2019 and 2020, there was an 8% drop in the number of individuals who return to homelessness within 6 months. At 11% of individuals who were reported as homeless, this is a decrease of 27% from 2015.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

The City of Dayton continues to serve the needs of its special needs populations through partnerships with public, private, and non-profit service providers and housing agencies. Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental and physical disabilities, persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, public housing residents, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of persons with such special needs also have very low incomes. It is challenging to determine a precise number of individuals with special needs within the City. The unmet needs data in this section was obtained from focus groups and discussions held with area organizations that serve special needs populations and also from completed surveys from service providers. Non-homeless special needs populations are targeted through activities that include home repair and rehabilitation programs focused on allowing elderly homeowners to "age in place," accessibility modification programs for homeowners, accessibility modifications at recreational facilities, and public services.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The non-homeless special needs populations that are most characteristic of the City of Dayton are the elderly and disabled populations.

Elderly

Elderly households are considered those households ages 62 and older. The majority of elderly residents are LMI, living on a fixed income, and unable to maintain their current housing or afford to pay rent. A major trend that is becoming increasingly critical is the aging of the population and the increase in the number of single-person households with elderly householders, particularly those householders ages 75 and older.

Disabled

Dayton's noninstitutionalized population has a 18.5% rate of physical disability, totaling 25,386 people. To further cite the growing disabled population, Dayton and Kettering have experienced an increase in the number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. The 2006-2010 ACS data indicated that 7.7% of households in the City of Dayton received SSI benefits. In the 2015-2019 ACS data, that number increased to 12.1%.

Disabilities go beyond the physical to include mental and developmental disabilities. While these numbers are harder to track, they are evident throughout the community. It is estimated that mental disorders affect one-quarter of all Americans. Mental disability shows no bias for age, gender, income, ethnicity, religion or geography; however, LMI individuals lack the financial means for much needed services and medical attention required and therefore, debilitating mental illness has a higher

prevalence in LMI populations. Untreated, these disabilities can manifest into alcohol and drug addictions.

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

Elderly

Elderly households are often unable to maintain existing homes or afford rent payments. Home rehabilitation programs aimed at allowing elderly persons to "age in place" will help meet this need. Additionally, the numbers of elderly requiring medical and other services to remain in their homes, rather than in medical facilities, continues to increase. These elderly will need long-term services and support to provide the home healthcare they require in spite of the challenges to afford such care and assistance.

There is a need for more affordable and accessible senior housing. Housing types include independent living that is accessible, independent living with in-home care, assisted living facilities, and nursing facilities. Elderly homeowners will require additional funds to finance accessibility improvements. Potential issues will arise with code enforcement as elderly homeowners become less able to maintain their properties, and the number of vacant and blighted housing units in the community will increase due to the passing away of current residents who may own their homes outright. Many seniors are also below the poverty level, adding more challenges to finding affordable care and housing. Needed services include healthcare and medication management, meals and nutritional counseling, caregiver support, abuse prevention and advocacy, money management, personal services, housekeeping and homemaker assistance, and transportation.

Disabled

As discussed within the elderly population, there is a need for accessible ADA-compliant housing for the physically disabled. Homeowners need additional funds to finance accessibility improvements and new affordable accessible units need to be developed in both the rental and homeowner markets. There is a desperate need for consistent and thorough case management of those with mental and developmental disabilities. In too many cases, individuals become chronically homeless because of ineffective case management where they are not seen on a consistent basis and are not provided the services they desperately need. Alcohol and drug addiction is often connected to mental illness. The heroin epidemic experienced throughout the country is prevalent in the Dayton area as well. It was noted in the Health, Human Services and Homelessness Focus Group that finding services for treatment of drug and alcohol addiction is difficult.

Supportive housing addresses the housing needs of those in homelessness combined with a disability. The Homeless Solutions Community 10 Year Plan recognizes the need for supportive housing so much that a goal to produce 750 units of additional supportive housing is becoming a reality.

Throughout the consolidated planning process, the Non-Homeless Special Needs population needs have been assessed through the use of focus group meetings, stakeholder meetings, staff meetings, and the collection of community surveys.

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

The most recently available data is from ODH for the persons living with diagnosed HIV in 2019 in Montgomery County.

There are 1,568 individuals living with HIV in Montgomery County. Of those persons, 79% are male and 21% are female. The majority (52%) of persons living with HIV in Montgomery County identify as Black/African American and 40% identify as White.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Throughout the listening and survey exercises conducted for this Consolidated Plan, respondents continued to express the desire for improvements to public facilities, especially for youth and senior populations. Given the rise of COVID-19 and the need for social distancing, improvement to outdoor public spaces would provide a safe space for group activities without endangering the health and safety of residents. Improving public space would not only provide a safe space to gather outdoors, but it would also deter crime and encourage further neighborhood/community interaction with underutilized public space.

In the past, the City of Dayton has provided CDBG funding for spray park improvements and ADA-compliant accessibility improvements at varying parks and recreational facilities throughout the City. While improving parks or constructing community space seems ideal for neighborhood development, continued maintenance and ensuring the safety of those within and surrounding the space are crucial aspects of public facility improvements. City of Dayton staff has expressed an inability to take on additional parks, and responses during surveys indicate that existing public spaces are underutilized and not maintained properly. A joint effort by the neighborhood organizations, City staff, and the police department is necessary for optimal success for the neighborhood and youth.

How were these needs determined?

Throughout the consolidated planning process, needs have been assessed through focus group meetings, stakeholder meetings, public hearings, and community surveys. General needs have been assessed through the use of Census, ACS, and CHAS data.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The first Consolidated Plan priority need for the City of Dayton is the Revitalization of Neighborhoods. The input collected during community meetings, surveys, focus groups, and stakeholder meetings highlighted a collective desire for a wide-ranging approach to revitalizing Dayton neighborhoods. Along with the additional need for affordable housing, individuals expressed a need for added recreational infrastructure within neighborhoods, a desire for improvements aimed at increasing the perception of safety, and continued improvements to residential streets and sidewalks.

To help meet the needs expressed by respondents, the City will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods as well as increase the perceived safety indicators and housing quality within neighborhoods. These improvements may include street and sidewalk improvements; park improvements and safety upgrades; alley, right-of-way, and abandoned lot cleanup; and lighting or other safety improvements.

How were these needs determined?

Throughout the consolidated planning process, needs have been assessed through focus group meetings, stakeholder meetings, public hearings, and community surveys. General needs have been assessed through the use of Census, ACS, and CHAS data.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

As shown through the information presented in this Consolidated Plan, the provision of public services can help address many of the needs and desires presented by Dayton residents and stakeholders. In response to the issue of affordability and cost burdened housing, public services could assist with financial wellness and housing counseling or down payment assistance services. For an elderly and disabled populations, public services could provide funding for a senior or community centers, health services, and skill training. For youth, public services can provide mentor programs, after school and summer programming, tutoring services, and youth-centered programming.

Senior Services

Services for the senior population will continue to be a need in the cities of Dayton and Kettering. There is an urgent need for organizations and services that connect local senior citizens with existing services such as transportation, health and wellness, rental assistance, and public housing. The senior population has grown rapidly over the last 20 years and will continue will continually rise as the Baby Boomer generation reaches retirement.

Youth Services

All forms of community and stakeholder input stressed the need for youth activities located within the City of Dayton, many in collaboration with public facilities and school systems. After-school and summer school programs are an asset for recreational and educational purposes. Vocational training opportunities will prepare youth for careers in skilled trades. Engaging youth through educational, recreational, and vocational training will prepare them for adulthood while keeping them engaged, thereby serving as a crime deterrent.

Employment Services

To better meet the needs of our changing workforce, stakeholders and survey respondents expressed a desire for increased job training, workforce development, and skill building programs for the local workforce. Such programs could provide “soft skill” development, certifications, and apprenticeships that allow a larger portion of the Dayton community to qualify for decent wage jobs in a variety of sectors.

How were these needs determined?

Throughout the consolidated planning process, needs have been assessed through focus group meetings, stakeholder meetings, public hearings, and community surveys. General needs have been assessed through the use of Census, ACS, and CHAS data.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis provides an overview of demographic, economic, and housing trends that influence the administration of Dayton's programs over the Consolidated Plan period. In conjunction with the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis provides the basis for the Strategic Plan proposed projects and programs.

The Housing Market Analysis provides data and narrative information regarding the characteristics of the local housing market, including supply, demand, condition, and cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities and other special needs; the condition and needs of public and assisted housing; a brief inventory of facilities, housing, and services that meet the needs of homeless persons; regulatory barriers to affordable housing; and the effects on the housing market of the overall economy.

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

Introduction

The housing supply in Dayton has changed considerably in the last two decades. An influx of funding through Moving Ohio Forward (MOF), Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), and Neighborhood Initiative Programs (NIP) grants allowed for substantial demolition activity throughout the city. The number of housing units in Dayton dropped from 77,321 in 2000 to 73,274 in the 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimate. The homeownership rate dropped from 52.8% in 2000 to 46.5% in 2019, while the number of vacant housing units increased from 9,912 to 15,769 during the same period. Dayton’s vacancy rate increased drastically from 12.8% in 2000 to 21.5% in 2019.

The most troubling change in the vacant housing units in Dayton is the number of vacant units in the “other” vacant category. Housing units in the “other” vacant category are likely to be abandoned, increasing the risk of community destabilization and deterioration of other housing units. The count of “other” vacant properties more than tripled from 3,246 in 2000 to 10,433 in 2019, an increase of 2,299 since 2010.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	46,690	64%
1-unit, attached structure	5,045	7%
2-4 units	7,125	10%
5-19 units	7,132	10%
20 or more units	6,440	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	842	1%
Total	73,274	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data
Data Source Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	37	0%	2,415	8%
1 bedroom	1,328	5%	17,224	57%
2 bedrooms	14,833	54%	21,070	69%
3 or more bedrooms	37,934	140%	19,984	66%
Total	54,132	199%	60,693	200%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

Data Source Comments:

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

Throughout Dayton and Montgomery County, there are thousands of housing units assisted with a variety of funding sources. One of the most commonly utilized funding mechanisms is the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. LIHTC projects are currently assisting over 4,700 units throughout the City, and upcoming LIHTC rental projects will leverage HOME funding to better serve households at or below 50% AMI.

The City of Dayton will continue to support local households at or below 80% AMI through the funding of homeowner repair, rehabilitation, down payment assistance, and housing counseling programs through the CDBG program.

Other affordable housing funding mechanisms found within the consortium include Section 202, Section 8 (new construction and substantial rehabilitation), loan management set-aside (LMSA), Section 811 (housing for persons with disabilities), and project rental assistance contracts (PRAC).

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

The City does not expect units to be lost or removed from inventory during this Consolidated Plan period.

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

Throughout the community, the need for affordable housing is evident. As documented in the Needs Assessment, housing cost burdens exist for a substantial portion of the City's LMI residents. Additionally, as of July 2020, there are 5,896 families waiting for Housing Choice Vouchers and 1,216 families waiting for public housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

LMI homeowners need assistance in bringing their homes up to health, safety, and code-compliant standards. LMI elderly and the physically disabled populations are burdened with the costs of accessibility modifications. There is a need for additional affordable and accessible homeowner and renter units.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2014	Most Recent Year: 2019	% Change
Median Home Value	68,200	66,800	(2%)
Median Contract Rent	476	535	12%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

Data Source Comments: 2010-2014 ACS (Base Year); 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year); Comparison as suggested by census.gov ACS 5-Year Data webpage; Table IDs: DP04 (home value), B25058 (rent)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	7,872	57.9%
\$500-999	18,227	39.4%
\$1,000-1,499	4,116	2.2%
\$1,500-1,999	379	0.3%
\$2,000 or more	144	0.2%
Total	30,738	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

Data Source Comments: Table ID: B25063; 2015-2019 ACS Data

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	12,145	No Data
50% HAMFI	6,240	3,700
80% HAMFI	6,030	5,525
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,250
Total	24,415	12,475

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 CHAS Data

Data Source Comments: Owner - 30% HAMFI: 3,235; Adjusted Owner Total should be: 15,710; >100% HAMFI: 11,985 Renter - 100% HAMFI: 1,855; Adjusted Renter Total should be: 26,270; >100% HAMFI: 3,820

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	563	647	836	1,122	1,214
High HOME Rent	563	647	836	1,122	1,214
Low HOME Rent	563	647	836	984	1,098

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: HUD FMR 2021 Data as pulled from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html> FMR uses Dayton, OH MSA HOME Rent Limit Data as pulled from [https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/home/home-rent-limits/HOME Rent Limits use Dayton, OH MSA](https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/home/home-rent-limits/HOME%20Rent%20Limits%20use%20Dayton,%20OH%20MSA)

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, there is not sufficient housing for households at all income levels. As evidenced by the existence of a waiting list for public housing, there is still an immense need for affordable rental units, especially for households at or below 30% AMI. While there is an abundance of vacant abandoned structures across the city, the cost to rehabilitate or make necessary repairs is burdensome to many of these households.

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

The median home value continues to decrease in the City of Dayton while the median rent increases. While it appears that it would become more affordable to purchase a home rather than rent, lower home values can be, at least partially, attributed to deteriorating housing stock, low household incomes, and the increasing number of vacant and abandoned structures throughout the city. As stated previously, the most common housing problem is cost burden, especially for residents at or below 80% HAMFI. For households at or below 50% HAMFI, the likelihood of experiencing cost burden increases exponentially.

According to the U.S. Census (DP04), of the 73,274 housing units which exist in Dayton, 64,001 units (87.4%) were built prior to 1980, and 38.2% were built prior to 1940. As is the case in most cities, the age of the housing stock is a detriment to the affordability of housing. In recent years, most noticeably during the COVID-19 global pandemic, affordability has been further hindered by the skyrocketing costs associated with materials and labor.

Based on 2015-2019 ACS data, 25.4% of Dayton mortgaged owner-occupied households and 16.3% of non-mortgaged owner-occupied households are considered cost burdened. Similarly, 53.1% of renter-occupied households are considered cost burdened. As documented above, households at or below 50% of HAMFI have an increased cost burden, with 83.7% of households at or below 50% HAMFI reporting a cost burden.

These increases in the share of cost burdensome housing units are likely due, in large part, to a major

drop in incomes between 2000 and 2009-2013 due to the weak economy and loss of many well-paying jobs. For example, in 1999, the median household incomes of owner-occupied housing units and renter-occupied housing units were \$59,543 and \$27,204, when adjusted to 2019 inflation. By 2010-2014, these numbers had declined to \$47,067 and \$18,797, when adjusted to 2019 figures. While 2015-2019 ACS data shows an uptick to \$49,896 and \$21,678, these median incomes are still significantly lower than 20 years ago.

Housing costs play a role as well, but the inflation-adjusted costs for both owner-occupied and rental housing either remained flat (within the margin of error) or decreased in Dayton between 2000 and 2010-2014, when the largest increase in the share of cost burdensome housing occurred.

Another common housing problem which impacts Dayton neighborhoods is the enormous inventory of vacant and abandoned structures. According to the U.S. Census (DP04), there are 15,769 vacant housing units in the City of Dayton. Many of these structures have been abandoned by owners and absentee landlords. However, a major contributor to the issue of abandoned homes are banks, who have in some cases, foreclosed upon the homeowners, then intentionally left the home in legal obscurity so they are not responsible for the maintenance while the home and surrounding neighborhood falls further into decline. This is a national epidemic that is continually exacerbated by the aging population and the limited federal resources available for rehabilitation, repair, and demolition programs.

Data for this analysis is pulled from the CHAS data tables above; 2010-2014 ACS dataset, Table S2503; 2015-2019 ACS datasets, Tables DP04, S2503.

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

The Fair Market Rents for the City of Dayton are:

- Efficiency: \$563
- 1-Bedroom: \$647
- 2-Bedroom: \$836
- 3-Bedroom: \$1,122
- 4-Bedroom: \$1,214

Between 2014 and 2019, the Area Median Rent increased by 12% to \$535. Because the Area Median Rent is lower than the Fair Market Rent for a 1-bedroom unit, it appears that the housing market is affordable for a majority of rental residents. This comparison between Area Median Rent and Fair Market Rent does not change the City's focus for expanding, maintaining, and improving the city's affordable housing inventory.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The condition of Dayton's housing stock is impacted by several factors, which includes, but is not limited to, the aging housing stock, low income of residents, loss of tax base due to population loss, landlords not performing all necessary property maintenance, owners not performing all necessary property maintenance, and the abandonment of properties and structures throughout the city.

Age of Housing

As stated in prior sections, over 87% of the City of Dayton housing was built before 1980 and 38% was built prior to 1940. Within the City, there are very few green fields where the building of large-scale housing developments would be easiest. Often, the only viable options are infill development and single-structure construction projects. The weakened housing market has resulted in many new housing developments requiring public financial support to get the project fully funded. The City's continued focus on large-scale demolition of blighted and abandoned housing units will open large swaths of land for new development.

Although not visible in the presented data, the Dayton housing market has seen extensive strengthening over the past year. According to the Dayton Area Board of Realtors, residential home sales across the Dayton region are up 6.59% from a year ago, a sales volume increase of over 24%. Along with this increase in sales, the median sales price has increased 14.85% to \$205,000, with the City specifically seeing a median sales price of \$98,037.

The age of housing does not necessarily guarantee neighborhood deterioration. Issues arise when the costs to maintain and rehabilitate the housing exceed the ability of the existing owners to finance the improvements. Landlords who fail to maintain their properties also contribute to neighborhood deterioration.

Definitions

“Substandard condition” is defined as a housing unit without operable indoor plumbing, without a usable indoor flush toilet or bathtub, without electricity, or without adequate or safe electrical service, without an adequate or safe heat source, and should, but does not have, a kitchen.

“Substandard but suitable for rehabilitation” is defined as a dwelling unit that is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. Such units may be lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities and/or may have exterior elements in need of repair. To be suitable for rehabilitation, the value of the housing unit will meet or exceed the cost of the repairs or upgrades that would be required to bring it to standard condition.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	6,830	26%	15,425	50%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	20,860	78%	14,660	48%
Total	27,690	104%	30,085	98%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2013-2017 CHAS Data

Data Source Comments: CHAS Data does not specify further than "at least 1 of 4 housing problems"; Data not readily available through ACS tables.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,624	6%	1,411	5%
1980-1999	1,537	6%	3,439	11%
1950-1979	9,429	35%	12,122	39%
Before 1950	14,177	53%	13,766	45%
Total	26,767	100%	30,738	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

Data Source Comments: Table DP04 2015-2019 ACS Data

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	23,606	88%	25,888	84%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,385	9%	5,020	16%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:

2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data

Data Source Comments: 2015-2019 ACS Data --> Total Units 2013-2017 CHAS Data --> Units w/Children Present CHAS Data - Table 13- Owner, Add est 21,24,27,30,33,37,40,43,46,49-Renter, Add est 70,73,76,79,82,86,89,92,95,98

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Due to the age and condition of the existing housing stock, as well as the continued need for additional affordable housing units, there is a necessity for both owner and rental rehabilitation programs in the City of Dayton. According to the U.S. Census (DP04), of the 73,274 housing units which exist in Dayton, 64,001 units (87.3%) were built prior to 1980. Over a third of homes (38.2%) were built prior to 1940.

Based upon these figures, Dayton faces an increasing need for owner- and rental-rehabilitation. Significant continued investment, particularly from more flexible funding sources like CDBG, is needed to assist residents with addressing code violations, providing emergency repairs to vital housing systems, increasing accessibility, and rehabilitating low-quality units to maintain and improve the affordable housing inventory.

Data source for this narrative is the 2015-2019 ACS dataset, Table DP04.

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

Based on the CHAS data used in the Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard table above, it is estimated that 1,220 owner-occupied units with children and 4,540 renter-occupied units with children are occupied by LMI families and may contain lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

GDPM manages an extensive stock of public housing. The waiting list for all types of housing is long, particularly for accessible units. Since 2005, GDPM has reduced its overall housing stock through demolition of outdated units. Through its 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, GDPM will continue to focus on the modernization and rehabilitation of its housing stock.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	182	33	2,809	3,794	91	3,703	342	1,101	754
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

In the City of Dayton, Greater Dayton Premier Management (GDPM) has approximately 2,722 public housing units across 11 developments throughout the city. The last available report stated that 10/11 developments had occupancy rates above 70%.

Under its most recent Action Plan, GDPM provided information about the redevelopment of Desoto Bass (354 units) and Hilltop Homes (201 units), two of its oldest developments, through the possible application for Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant funding. Additional modernization plans include a Mixed Finance Development to replace Wilkinson, a Mixed Finance Development to replace Desoto Bass, and potential LIHTC projects.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Wentworth	85
Scattered Sites, HO	53
Grand Avenue (Elderly)	91
Dayton View Senior Village and Commons	81
Desoto Bass	89
Westdale	73
Germantown Village	93
Wilkinson Plaza	74
Park Manor	80
Mount Crest	84

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

As described briefly above, GDPM has plans to convert some of its oldest projects into Mixed Finance Developments, helping to modernize a substantial portion of the housing stock within their portfolio. A portion of this modernization may come through the Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant, if awarded. The two major developments, comprised of 555 units, that would be replaced are Desoto Bass (constructed in 1940) and Hilltop Homes (constructed in 1965). With ages well above 55 and 80 years old, this proposed development highlights the aging infrastructure within the City's affordable housing units and the need for additional funding to rehabilitate or replace these obsolete units.

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

Through the information provided in its 2021 Action Plan, GDPM employs a number of programs to improve the living environment of LMI families within public housing. GDPM operates the HUD Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS), ROSS (Resident Opportunity and Self Sufficiency Coordinator) and Jobs Plus programs in an effort to empower residents toward self-sufficiency. Each program has specific goals and requirements but are all designed to provide access to supportive services and necessary resources to assist residents in increasing their economic position.

GDPM launched an IDA (Individual Development Account) Program. This is a partnership between GDPM, the Ohio Community Development Corporation, and Wright-Patt Credit Union that gives participants the opportunity to receive up to \$4,000 towards homeownership, postsecondary education expenses, or business capitalization. The program will run through December, 2021 and has approximately 10 participants.

The Department of Community Initiatives held 154 enrichment events for residents in 2019 at our various public housing sites. The department also held 2 large scale events the HUD Strong Families Initiatives event held at the newly rehabbed Hilltop Community Room and the Back to School Event held at DeSoto Bass. 2020 was challenged due to the Pandemic, however, the team still managed to coordinate 4 vaccine clinics, distribute over 700 Chromebooks as part of the Digital Equity Initiative, in addition to educate and recruit residents to participate in needed services such as the rental assistance program.

In terms of education, GDPM provides afterschool programming at Hilltop Homes. Additionally, there are plans to partner with Central State University Extension to open a CSU HUB and provide services such as Record Sealing and GED classes.

The Jobs Plus program opened its doors to DeSoto Bass Courts and Hilltop Homes residents in April 2017. To date, approximately 186 residents have become members and have opted in to receive services such as work readiness, jobs placement, educational advancement, financial literacy, and other services that addresses poverty. 123 of those residents are employed. GDPM received funds donated by Key Bank to implement a work experience program. The program was a partnership with the Dayton Urban League.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care provides support through emergency shelter, safe haven, and permanent supportive housing as described below.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	222	0	18	492	0
Households with Only Adults	460	60	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	460	0	0	0	0
Veterans	40	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	54	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

There are a number of agencies in the Dayton area that exist to serve the special needs populations, including, but not limited to, ADAMHS, Dayton VA Medical Center, Eastway Behavioral Health, Samaritan Behavior Health, Kettering Behavioral Health, Goodwill Easter Seals, Homefull, Places, and Eastway Corp. According to the Montgomery County Family Resource Guide, there are 15 agencies that provide addiction treatment services, 18 agencies that provide mental health services, 19 medical health centers and 9 local hospitals. The extensive list of providers and facilities suggests a substantial amount of services are available for the special needs populations within the Dayton area. Both Sinclair Community College and the University of Dayton Research Institute are involved in workforce training initiatives. In addition, Goodwill Easter Seals has a variety of workforce training programs.

These mainstream services are a vital part of helping homeless individuals obtain and retain housing. Through the case managers in the Front Door Assessment process, homeless individuals and families are connected to these mainstream benefits.

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

Through the Human Services Levy, several organizations receive funding to support homelessness services and facilities. Homefull provides emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing services. Daybreak provides overnight shelter and transitional housing services for youth. St. Vincent de Paul provides overnight shelter services, diversion and rapid re-housing programming, and case management services. The YWCA provides overnight shelter and case management services.

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

Introduction

Throughout the City of Dayton, an extensive network of service providers exist to assist special needs populations with medical, case management, addiction services, mental health, financial, and housing services.

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

Case management is a collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitating, care coordination, evaluation, and advocacy for options and services to meet an individual's or family's comprehensive needs. Housing-focused case management concentrates on the areas that directly impact a particular household's stability in housing. Montgomery County, along with the Cities of Dayton and Kettering, has a successful comprehensive CoC with an established collaborative system in place with regards to housing. There needs to be the same comprehensive continuum in regard to service providers and in conjunction with supportive housing to ensure the special needs populations are receiving the services they need to develop the life skills required for continuous housing. Case management is a colossal endeavor: because an individual or family's success depends upon it, there has to be greater coordination and accountability.

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

Supportive housing providers regularly collaborate with ADAMHS to ensure that those with mental and physical disabilities receive adequate housing and case management services upon return from institutionalization. Other agencies provide additional supportive services to this clientele: Samaritan Homeless Clinic provides respite services, and the VA Medical Center provides supportive housing services to veterans and non-veterans upon return from an institution.

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

The City of Dayton will continue to utilize and support the vast network of public, private, and non-profit housing and supportive services organizations to best serve the city's non-homeless special needs populations.

For individuals in need of accessible housing, the City will further its partnership with GDPM and local housing-focused non-profits and agencies to provide funding and ensure that homeowner repair and rehabilitation programs increase accessibility for residents while rental units are constructed or updated and equipped with accessibility modifications.

Dayton's programs supported by federal funding are targeted to assist low- and moderate-income individuals, many of whom fall into special needs categories. Special needs populations are targeted in planned activities, such as Dayton's continued financial assistance, particularly through the CDBG and HOME programs, for public service agencies, and housing rehabilitations that allow elderly or disabled homeowners to remain in their homes. With ESG prevention funding, the City will further its work with the Homeless Solutions Policy Board and CoC to ensure individuals with special needs do not become homeless.

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

As an entitlement grantee, the narrative directly above this one also corresponds to this prompt for the City of Dayton. However, the City of Dayton is no longer a member of a HOME consortium.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Dayton is committed to promoting inclusive public policies that will reduce the strain on affordable housing and residential investment. Dayton’s housing market is generally regarded as affordable, especially in the context of comparably sized communities nationally. According to 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Dayton’s median gross rent of \$730 per month is \$367 lower than the national median gross rent, which often helps Dayton rank within the most affordable housing markets nationwide. Due to steady population decline and a recent rise in foreclosures, Dayton also has a high vacancy rate in both private market rental units and several of its large, older public housing sites. Vacancies often exert downward pressure on prices, as the wider variety of housing opportunities results in a less competitive market that becomes more affordable to lower-income renters.

Despite the prevalence of affordably priced housing opportunities in Dayton, rental and owner property remain out of reach for some populations. Those least likely to be able to afford either private market rentals or even Section 8 housing are families and individuals with incomes below \$26,500 (30% of AMI). This income category experiences the highest risk of homelessness and the greatest chance for experiencing increased housing cost burden. These are the households for whom only the deep subsidies traditionally provided by public housing, provide affordable housing.

With a decreasing population, and in spite of an aggressive housing demolition program, Dayton has more supply than demand, which results in increased vacancy rates, abandoned and vacant property, and a “soft” market with lower rents and sale prices.

Several factors affect the maintenance, quality, and accessibility of affordable housing. The primary issue that impedes efforts to maintain Dayton’s affordable housing supply is the high cost of maintenance and renovation of older housing stock in inner-ring neighborhoods. More than 87% of the housing stock in Dayton is more than 50 years old, increasing the likelihood that an affordable housing unit needs costly and substantial repairs, rehabilitation, or abatement of lead hazards. Maintenance and renovation of these housing units to suit the needs of LMI households demands substantial funding.

In a city where more than half (53%) of its households are renters, attention must be given to the process for retaining good renters and continually attracting residents. For a market that is renter-heavy, the opportunities for homeownership, especially for low-income residents, are diminished due to fewer available units.

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

Introduction

According to the data below, the City of Dayton has 41,456 workers. The education and health care services field has the highest share of the workforce at 11,243 workers, which is similar in size to the next two most populous categories; Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations and Retail Trade. The unemployment rate is 14.7% and for individuals ages 16-24, that percentage jumps to 30.27%. By sector, a majority of workers (13,090) are within the sales and office sector.

As the urban center for the Dayton MSA, the City has a relatively easy commute for most workers with 80% reporting a commute time of 30 minutes or less and only 5% reporting a commute of over 60 minutes.

In terms of educational attainment, only 22% of the City’s workforce has a bachelor’s degree or higher. This could indicate a needed focus on education, youth services, and workforce development programs.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	73	11	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,546	5,461	16	9	-7
Construction	1,267	2,072	3	3	0
Education and Health Care Services	11,243	27,040	27	43	16
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,449	3,551	6	6	0
Information	851	1,378	2	2	0
Manufacturing	5,241	8,235	13	13	0
Other Services	1,491	2,467	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,220	4,732	8	7	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	5,668	3,443	14	5	-9
Transportation and Warehousing	1,629	2,155	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,778	2,934	4	5	1
Total	41,456	63,479	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	63,375
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	54,050
Unemployment Rate	14.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	30.27
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.67

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,780
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,270
Service	8,375
Sales and office	13,090
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,460
Production, transportation and material moving	3,810

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	41,355	80%
30-59 Minutes	7,655	15%
60 or More Minutes	2,705	5%
Total	51,715	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,920	1,320	6,165

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,550	1,895	7,855
Some college or Associate's degree	16,430	2,385	7,370
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,925	515	1,975

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	395	725	850	1,125	1,585
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,135	2,605	1,790	4,305	2,790
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,365	4,620	4,110	11,570	6,265
Some college, no degree	11,935	5,975	4,440	8,925	3,270
Associate's degree	515	1,975	1,720	3,220	880
Bachelor's degree	1,040	2,905	1,900	3,305	1,345
Graduate or professional degree	100	1,370	990	2,095	1,255

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	15,222
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,820
Some college or Associate's degree	23,380
Bachelor's degree	36,357
Graduate or professional degree	55,520

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The single largest employment sector in the Dayton area is the area of "Meds, Feds, and Eds," or the education and health care services and government sectors. The area has seven hospitals and numerous

medical facilities. The education sector is bolstered by the University of Dayton, Sinclair Community College, Wright State University, and Kettering College, as well as satellite offices for multiple other campuses. Along with City government functions contributing to the government sector, the City of Dayton is the seat of the majority of Montgomery County's administrative buildings and is home to quasi-government organizations like CityWide Development Corporation and CountyCorp.

The next largest employment sectors are the arts, entertainment, accommodations sector and the retail trade sector. As the metropolitan center of the Dayton region, the City of Dayton is home to copious art and entertainment venues such as the Schuster Center for Performing Arts, the Victoria Theater, the Dayton Dragons baseball team, and the variety of hotels and retail venues that accompany such attractions.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Job training programs continue to be a needed service to prepare Dayton's workforce for jobs in the region's existing tooling and machining industry. Marketing the value of trade schools to high school students is an increasing need, as more students are choosing not to attend college. Local employers face difficulties finding experienced and skilled applicants, and many applicants have trouble passing a drug test. In the Economic Development Focus Group, it was widely agreed upon that businesses cannot find employees who want to come to work. While on-the-job training and experience are important, potential employees lack life skills necessary to maintain employment, such as finding transportation to work when a vehicle breaks down or having reliable childcare.

Consistent throughout Dayton is the challenge of having an aging inventory of buildings, which impacts businesses as well. Many owners are unable to invest in their buildings to make them move-in ready. Making an obsolete building ADA-complaint is a barrier and causes businesses to look outside Dayton towards newer commercial developments. Though the downtown area has shown great progress in business growth and development, other areas of the city require significant infrastructure improvements and investments, creating cost burdens for current businesses while not appealing to potential businesses and customers.

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

The area surrounding the Dayton International Airport has recently attracted several large distribution centers. It is anticipated that distribution will continue to grow, bringing more jobs and a larger need for skill training and workforce development.

Additionally, the area surrounding Austin Landing continues to develop. As these newer commercial developments come online, the older commercial spaces within the City continued to see vacancies. Unless the City is able to assist business and property owners with the costs associated with modernizing space, businesses will continue to look elsewhere for move-in ready locations. This continuing cycle creates a need for infrastructure and business support to make commercial space within the City of Dayton more viable.

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

As identified in the Priority Needs and Goals of the Consolidated Plan, the current workforce is not in sync with the City of Dayton's most prevalent employment sectors. Only 22% of the City's workforce has a bachelor's degree or higher. With the sectors of "Meds, Feds, and Eds" being the largest sector in the City, many jobs will require advanced degrees or specialized certifications. Additionally, the developments mentioned above have the potential to bring higher-wage distribution jobs to the area. These jobs may also require further workforce training and specialized skills. To address these needs, the City has established the Workforce Training and Development goal as a part of the Consolidated Plan.

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

OhioMeansJobs / Montgomery County is a public / private partnership established to bring employers, educators, and social service agencies together to address local workforce development issues. Sinclair Community College and the University of Dayton Research Institute are also involved in workforce training initiatives, as well as Goodwill Easter Seals and CareSource, which provide a variety of workforce training programs. Workforce training and development is imperative to bringing low-income persons out of poverty. The Consolidated Plan recognizes these existing vital workforce initiatives have the need for each to become more visibly available and accessible to the population so the greatest impact can be achieved for positive change to occur.

Additional workforce training initiatives through local colleges include training and classes surrounding Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) at Sinclair Community College and grants from the Department of Defense for technical and scientific research at the University of Dayton Research Institute (UDRI).

In recent years, there has been substantial growth in the distribution sector near the City's airport. While some of the development has occurred outside of the City's corporate limits, the need for a workforce skilled in distribution impacts the economic landscape of the City. Further development of the training and workforce development programs for distribution centers will continue this growth.

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

No

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

The City of Dayton published its most recent comprehensive plan – CitiPlan 20/20 – in 1999, and the most recent update to the plan was completed in 2010. This plan serves as Dayton’s strategic economic development plan. The Dayton Development Coalition leads a regional comprehensive economic development strategy, which incorporates assets and opportunities in Dayton and Kettering.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

For the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, "concentration" is defined as census tracts where the percentage of households with multiple housing problems is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage for the city as a whole. Although households with multiple housing problems are not geographically concentrated, these households are concentrated to one income category.

Housing is classified as having multiple housing problems when one or more of the following characteristics apply: lacking complete plumbing facilities; lacking complete kitchen facilities; or housing costs greater than 30% of income and overcrowding is present, meaning more than one person per room.

Units lacking complete plumbing facilities and kitchen facilities throughout the City of Dayton is less than 1%. Overcrowding between 1.01 and 1.5 persons is only 1% throughout the city. The only substantial housing problem in Dayton is cost burdensome housing, where 71.78% of households at or below 30% AMI have housing costs which exceed 30% of their income. Respectively, 57.23% of LMI households, those at or below 80% of area median income, are cost burdened by housing.

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

For the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, "concentration" is defined as census tracts where the percentage of a specific racial or ethnic group or low-income families is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage for the city as a whole.

The City of Dayton contains areas of racial concentration with regards to the population of African Americans, with much of the western portion of the city being racially concentrated with regards to the African American population. Two additional Census tracts are considered ethnically concentrated with regards to the Hispanic population. These tracts are: CT 19 (portion of the Burkhardt Neighborhood), and CT 22 (portion of the Twin Towers Neighborhood).

In regards to low-income families, HUD defines an LMI census block group in the City of Dayton as one in which 51% or more of the population have incomes at or below 80% of the median family income. Approximately 60% of Dayton's block groups qualify at LMI with no strategic concentration in one particular area.

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

The characteristics of the markets in these areas in Dayton are consistent with the majority of the markets throughout Dayton. All have an aging housing stock, a massive inventory of abandoned buildings, lack of economic opportunities and neighborhoods in distress.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The downtown area has seen an influx of private and leveraged investment. Additionally, the neighborhoods surrounding local hospitals have seen dramatic change and investment within the past five years, anchoring the neighborhoods and bringing new development.

The demolition program has been successful at removing over a thousand blighted structures, eliminating safety hazards and abandoned properties while creating space for new development or neighborhood infill projects.

There are strong neighborhood associations throughout Dayton. Many of these organizations have been the catalyst for improvement projects and updates to neighborhood planning initiatives.

An additional vital community asset is the transportation system provided by Greater Dayton RTA.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Along with the room for continued improvement to the City's housing stock, there are several recent projects that may serve to inspire opportunities for continued growth. In West Dayton, a community cooperative grocery store opened on Salem Avenue. Just down the road, Omega CDC is in the process of opening the Hope Center, a multi-purpose center with the mission of assisting low income families in Northwest Dayton.

Dayton's extensive network of greenspace and bike trails also provide opportunity. Expanding the city's bike programs into areas outside of downtown and creating neighborhood business districts will benefit these areas and the entire city.

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

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

Within the City of Dayton, there are 43,883 households with internet subscriptions and 1,507 households with internet subscriptions. As noted in the attached maps, the south eastern quadrant of the City has a higher concentration of households with internet subscriptions, while a majority of the neighborhoods with the lowest rate of connectivity are within the southwest quadrant.

Areas with lower connectivity coincide with the Census block groups that are designated as LMI, showing a correlation between low and moderate incomes and internet connectivity. By providing broadband access, the City could take an inclusive approach to addressing the “digital divide”. As documented by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, internet access is the gateway to many agencies, including human services and health services. In 2019, it was reported that more than one in six people in poverty did not have access to internet. While access to internet continues to improve, this is still a prevalent issue for households living in poverty.

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

As with any other market, competition drives down prices and creates accountability between entities. In an area with only one service provider or a provider that holds a majority of the market, there is little incentive for that provider to offer competitive rates or reasonable prices. Having additional providers would create a market where multiple levels of service at varying price points could exist, better fitting the needs of a variety of households while making broadband services more affordable for everyone.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

In recent years, the City of Dayton has seen an increase in the number of severe weather events. On May 27, 2019, a band of severe storms cut through the Greater Miami Valley, spawning 15 tornadoes and leaving a path of destruction through 19 jurisdictions in 3 counties. In recent decades, the spawning of a major, destructive tornado was uncommon – a “once in a decade” event. However, tornadic events have increased in frequency, occurring in 2017, 2019, and 2021.

Studies are showing a eastward shift in the location of “Tornado Alley,” the general area where tornadic activity occurs. According to data from the Journal of Climate and Atmospheric Science, southwest Ohio is experiencing an upward trend in tornado frequency. While this upward trend is not as severe as other regions in the U.S., scientists believe this shift in severe weather can be associated with climate change.

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

During the Memorial Day Tornado Outbreak, multiple tornadoes impacted areas of the City of Dayton and its surrounding jurisdictions. In Dayton, streets in the Old North Dayton neighborhood, a predominately low-income area, experienced substantial property loss and severe damage. Just outside of the City limits, large low-income rental developments were completely destroyed in Harrison Township. Along with the other areas of destruction throughout the Miami Valley, these losses put a considerable strain on the local rental market. While displaced households waited for repairs or sought new housing, the City saw immense shrinkage in the availability and affordability of rental units. This further exacerbated an already-existing shortage of affordable housing, making it harder for the lowest-income populations to find suitable living accommodations. Another natural disaster could further impact housing affordability and availability, creating a greater strain on the City's most vulnerable residents.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan outlines the City of Dayton's 2021-2025 community development, housing, and economic development priorities, anticipated financial resources, partners, programs, and activities the City plans to utilize to address the needs as determined by the 2021-2025 Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and input received through the community engagement sessions.

The following Priority Needs were identified by the City of Dayton:

1. Revitalization of Neighborhoods
2. Expansion of Economic Opportunities
3. Quality of Affordable Housing
4. Provision and Coordination of Public Services
5. Addressing Homelessness

To meet the identified Priority Needs, the City of Dayton established the following goals:

1. Expanding, Maintaining, and Improving Affordable Housing
2. Demolition of Abandoned Structures
3. Neighborhood Safety Measures
4. Infrastructure Improvements
5. Improving and Expanding Economic Development Opportunities
6. Workforce Development
7. Public Services
8. Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
9. Planning and Program Administration

Throughout the City of Dayton, most Entitlement grant-funded activities and programs are provided city-wide so that the greatest number of LMI residents are served.

For the FY2021 Annual Action Plan, the City was awarded \$5,945,722 in CDBG funding, \$1,404,741 in HOME funding, and \$503,296 in ESG funding. Using the 2021 allocations as a funding estimate, the City anticipated receiving the following funding during the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan: \$29,728,610 in CDBG; \$7,023,705 in HOME; and \$2,516,480 in ESG.

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

Geographic Area

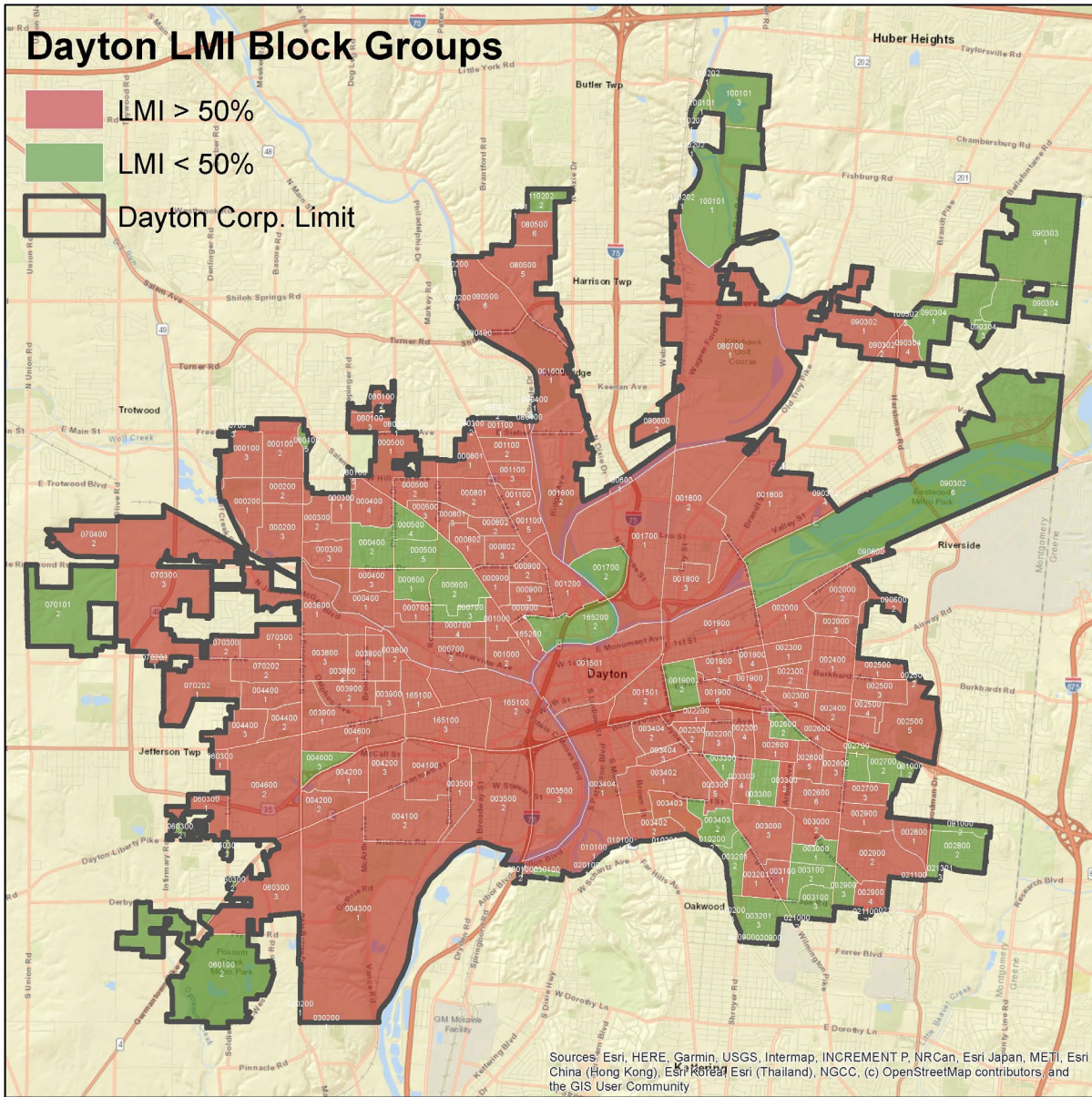
Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Community-wide
	Area Type:	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	Other Target Area Description:	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The regulations for the Consolidated Plan require Entitlement communities to describe the geographic areas where they will direct assistance during the targeted 5-year period of the ConPlan. During the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan, the City of Dayton plans to maintain geographic targeting at the city-wide level to ensure the greatest number of LMI residents have access to and receive the benefits resulting from the activities and services funded through HUD grants. By focusing on a city-wide approach, investments ultimately benefit low- and moderate-income individuals and households rather than specific targets, areas, and/or neighborhoods.



City of Dayton - LMI Block Groups

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Revitalization of Neighborhoods
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	Associated Goals	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing Demolition of Abandoned Structures Neighborhood Safety Measures Infrastructure Improvements Expanding Economic Development Opportunities Planning and Program Administration
	Description	The City of Dayton will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods as well as increase the perceived safety indicators and housing quality within neighborhoods. Through the Revitalization of Neighborhoods, City-funded activities may include demolition of abandoned structures; street and sidewalk improvements; park improvements and safety upgrades; alley, right-of-way, and abandoned lot cleanup; preservation of historic structures; and programs with neighborhood associations to address the indicators impacting the perception of safety.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The input collected during community meetings, surveys, focus groups, and stakeholder meetings highlighted a collective desire for a wide-ranging approach to revitalizing Dayton neighborhoods. Along with the additional need for affordable housing, individuals expressed a need for added recreational infrastructure within neighborhoods, a desire for improvements aimed at increasing the perception of safety, and continued improvements to residential streets and sidewalks.
2	Priority Need Name	Quality of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	Associated Goals	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing Planning and Program Administration
	Description	The City of Dayton is dedicated to improving, maintaining, and expanding the City's affordable housing stock. Impacted units may be public or private owner- and renter-occupied units, and residents will receive assistance through rehabilitation and repair programs; programs aimed at helping individuals age in place; accessibility modifications and ADA improvements; construction of new owner- and renter-occupied units; and down payment assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Cost burden continues to be a driving factor behind housing issues in the City of Dayton. With increased demand for both owner- and renter-occupied units, the destruction of large-scale rental properties during the 2019 Memorial Day Tornado Outbreak, aging housing stock, and the increasing prices associated with construction and rehabilitation, the City sees a continued need for support within the affordable housing community. Additional needs include increased availability of affordable rental units, additional assistance with making units accessible or providing ADA improvements, and emergency repair programs.

3	Priority Need Name	Expansion of Economic Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	Associated Goals	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities Workforce Development Public Services Planning and Program Administration
	Description	The City of Dayton will continue to support activities aimed at increasing economic opportunities for local businesses and residents. Activities may include, but are not limited to, workforce training and development initiatives; job training; apprenticeships and skill certifications; small business loan programs; facade improvements; and physical improvements to the built environment within neighborhood business districts.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As with the City's affordable housing stock, the City of Dayton's commercial, industrial, retail, and warehouse inventory is aging and requires investment that many owners are unable to make. Because of this cost burden, many businesses choose to locate in newer spaces outside of the city. Additionally, the City recognizes the need to invest in the local workforce, especially LMI individuals, to increase the supply of trained, eligible employees. To increase workforce training and development, the City plans to continue investing in development and training programs, increasing the number of participants, and providing access to training opportunities for a larger number of LMI residents.
4	Priority Need Name	Provision and Coordination of Public Services
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Workforce Development Public Services Planning and Program Administration</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The City of Dayton plans to provide funding to increase accessibility and availability of public services throughout the community. Activities may include, but are not limited to financial wellness services and homeownership preparation; youth and senior services; job training and development; after school and summer programs; education and tutoring services; addiction services; and health and outreach services for individuals with disabilities.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	Community input indicated a desire for continued funding of public services, particularly for youth, seniors, job training initiatives, and educational initiatives.
5	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	All HUD eligible areas within the City of Dayton.
	Associated Goals	Public Services Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness Planning and Program Administration

Description	The City of Dayton will continue to work within the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care to partner with local organizations and jurisdictions in addressing homelessness. The CoC coordinates funding for shelter operations, housing initiatives, and services for homeless populations and populations at risk of becoming homeless. Activities funded may include, but are not limited to, homelessness outreach services; assistance to homeless individuals and families with emergency shelter beds; assistance to persons and households at risk of becoming homeless; supportive services to homeless and at-risk populations transitioning from homelessness to self-sufficiency; and housing retention through prevention and diversion programming.
Basis for Relative Priority	Through community input, it was determined that Homelessness is still a present need within the City of Dayton. However, community survey responses gave priority to other needs over homelessness. Since the need for assistance to homeless and at-risk homeless individuals and families still exists, Homelessness was added as a priority to the ConPlan with a low priority level.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The most pressing issue impacting TBRA is housing cost burden and the availability of affordable units for individuals at or below 80% AMI.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As with TBRA mentioned above, housing cost burden and the availability of affordable units are the most pressing influences on the use of TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs households.
New Unit Production	Within the City of Dayton, there is a lack of affordable housing units. Recently, this has been further exacerbated by the destruction of multiple large affordable housing complexes during the 2019 Memorial Day Tornado Outbreak, as well as a very competitive real estate market in the past twelve months creating a "perfect storm" of households that typically own their homes residing within rental housing. As the City continues to see an interest in development, new affordable unit production will likely be the result of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Projects, which would leverage local funds to bring additional new units into the affordable housing inventory.
Rehabilitation	With 87.4% of housing units built prior to 1980, funding for rehabilitation continues to be a growing need within the City of Dayton. Over 27,976 or 38.2% of homes were built prior to 1940, creating additional need for repair and addressing aging structural concerns. During the COVID-19 global pandemic, building materials and supplies have increased exponentially in price, further increase the housing cost burden associated with expensive structural and large-scale repair/rehabilitation efforts. Rehabilitation will continue to be a focus of funding through the CDBG and HOME programs within the City of Dayton.
Acquisition, including preservation	With the end of Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and Moving Ohio Forward (MOF), the additional funding for acquisition and demolition has decreased. However, the need for such funding sources remains. While CDBG funding and the NIP program with the Montgomery County Land Bank continue to fund demolition efforts, the number of demolitions in the City of Dayton cannot meet the need without additional resources. Because of the tight real estate market, an increase in the funding of preservation efforts make may historic preservation a more affordable option for homes that are economically viable to preserve. This would help alleviate a small amount of the need for demolition funds and may increase access to stable affordable housing units.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Dayton’s primary resources for implementing the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan will come from the receipt of three Entitlement grants: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG).

To determine eligibility and allocations for federal entitlement funds, the population and poverty rates of a jurisdiction are the primary criteria evaluated. In recent decades, the City of Dayton has experienced significant population loss and a slight reduction to its poverty rate, resulting in substantial reductions in federal funding. The loss of federal funding led to re-alignment of City resources at the expense of programs aimed at maintaining a suitable living environment; affected programs include demolition of blight, road resurfacing and street improvements, improvements to recreation sites, and programs for residents. During the last Consolidated Plan, the City of Dayton saw a slight increase to its funding levels across all three entitlement allocations, a welcomed trend that allows City departments and local non-profit organizations to leverage greater funding sources toward the revitalization and stabilization of City neighborhoods.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,945,722	59,000	0	6,004,722	24,182,888	Anticipating steady allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,404,741	25,000	0	1,429,741	5,718,964	Anticipating steady allocation.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	503,296	0	0	503,296	2,013,184	Anticipating steady allocation.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

On an annual basis, the City of Dayton ensures that the matching requirement for the ESG Program is met. ESG subrecipients are required to submit total budgets that include all funding sources within the project, and the sources are confirmed during the annual subrecipient monitoring. Funding sources for the ESG match include: Montgomery County Human Services Levy; Montgomery County marriage license fees; United Way grants; Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding; funding and support from the Montgomery County Children Services Division; funding and support from the Ohio Department of Development and Education; funding and support from the Veterans Administration; and private funding sources.

In recent years, the City of Dayton's HOME match requirement has been reduced by 100% due to the City's satisfaction of both distress criteria. For years when a HOME match is required, the typical sources include forbearance of taxes and discounted land/property sales.

Other leverage sources include Shelter Plus Care grants, LIHTC-funded projects, the Supportive Housing Program, and the Single Room Occupancy Program. Additionally, the City leverages CDBG and HOME funds as matches when applying for and securing grant sources and private funding.

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

The City of Dayton will continue to pursue opportunities to utilize publicly owned land to capitalize on projects throughout the city. This methodology previously assisted the development of affordable housing and the rebuilding of multiple Dayton Public Schools buildings. The continued demolition of abandoned and blighted structures in partnership with Montgomery County Land Bank provides the opportunity for the City to address needs and goals established in the Consolidated Plan through the aggregation of vacant land for development.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Montgomery County Housing and Homeless Solutions	Government	Homelessness	Region
Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission	Government	Planning	Region
Neighborly Software	Private Industry	Planning	Nation
City of Dayton Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, & Development	Subrecipient	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Greater Dayton Premier Management	PHA	Public Housing neighborhood improvements public services	Region
St. Vincent De Paul Social Services, Inc.	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Miami Valley Housing Opportunities	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Rental public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	State
Homefull	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Daybreak	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
HomeOwnership Center of Greater Dayton	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Miami Valley Fair Housing Center	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region
CityWide Neighborhood Development Corporation	Redevelopment authority	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
COUNTY CORP	Redevelopment authority	Economic Development Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Rebuilding Together Dayton, OH	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Dayton Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development is responsible for management of the vast network of public agencies, private service providers, and local non-profit organization that carry out the programs and goals for the Consolidated Plan. As the lead entity, the Department is responsible for coordinating Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan development, and implementation and administration of plans and programs. To administer its programs, coordinate efforts, and leverage the most possible resources, the City also works in partnership with local, state, and regional agencies.

Along with the Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development, several other City departments and agencies assist with the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. These entities include the Economic Division of PND, the Department of Procurement Management and Budget, the Finance Department, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Recreation and Youth Services, Dayton Municipal Court, and the Dayton Human Relations Council. The local Public Housing Authority, Greater Dayton Premier Management, will continue to be the primary provider of public housing units and will continue to administer Section 8 programming. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board and the Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC will continue its role as the lead entity for the provision of programs for addressing homelessness.

The City of Dayton continues to feel the effects of population loss through a decreased tax base, blight, and the abandonment of structures.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Increased coordination among homeless providers and with mainstream community resources is one of the four key principles of the Homeless Solutions Plan. Through the implementation of this Plan, homeless providers have moved from isolated and independent resources, to a collective network aimed at coordinating the region's response to homelessness.

Through the Front Door Assessment process and outreach services, persons are assessed for services before, during, and after entering the system of homeless services providers. Before entering the shelter, households are provided diversion funding, if eligible, to prevent shelter utilization. For households that enter the shelter, services are offered and provided after the Front Door Assessment is completed.

Building on this network of resources will further strengthen the services and system in place to address homeless in the region.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

There are several organizations that serve special needs populations. These organizations include ADAMHS, Dayton VA Medical Center, Eastway Behavioral Health, Samaritan Behavioral Health, Kettering Behavioral Health, Goodwill Easter Seals of the Miami Valley, Homefull, and Places. As noted in the Montgomery County Family Resource Guide, there are 15 organizations that provide addiction treatment services, 12 organizations that provide mental health services, 13 agencies that provide community services, 6 agencies that provide special needs services, 7 area hospitals and 8 health centers, and 3 organizations focused on employment services. This pamphlet that is frequently updated highlights the extensive network of services available to special needs populations and individuals experiencing homelessness.

While this system has substantial strength, it is often limited by the finite resources allocated toward serving special needs and homeless populations.

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

With the emergencies created by both the 2019 Memorial Day Tornado Outbreak and the COVID-19 global pandemic, the need for continued partnership and coalition has become evident, particularly surrounding the realm of affordable housing. If we create a comprehensive approach to affordable housing, the City and partner organizations would be able to better leverage, join, and implement resources so that funding put to the highest and best use while serving a larger number of residents.

The City of Dayton will continue to partner with local agencies, non-profit organizations, and service providers to ensure the community continues to work toward addressing gaps in institutional structure as they surface. As the lead entity over the Dayton Consolidated Plan, the City will continue to pursue additional grants and funding sources.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,350,000 HOME: \$6,444,970	Rental units constructed: 100 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 250 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 50 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1050 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 100 Households Assisted
2	Demolition of Abandoned Structures	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$6,727,400	Buildings Demolished: 750 Buildings Other: 1000 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Neighborhood Safety Measures	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$1,125,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
4	Infrastructure Improvements	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$11,425,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150000 Persons Assisted Other: 25 Other
5	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Expansion of Economic Opportunities	CDBG: \$345,000	Jobs created/retained: 60 Jobs Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Workforce Development	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services	CDBG: \$825,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 50 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
7	Public Services	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness	CDBG: \$1,285,045	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
8	Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2021	2025	Homeless	Community-wide	Homelessness	ESG: \$2,516,480	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 15000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted Other: 500 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Planning and Program Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness	CDBG: \$5,941,165 HOME: \$703,735	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>This goal is focused on maintaining, expanding, and improving the affordable housing stock in the City of Dayton. Units may be public or private owner- or renter-occupied structures.</p> <p>Activities that may address the affordable housing goal include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation programs • down payment assistance • repair programs • ADA rehabilitation or accessibility improvements • construction or rehabilitation of affordable and market-rate housing units • programs aimed at helping seniors age in place
2	Goal Name	Demolition of Abandoned Structures
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to address blight in City neighborhoods through demolition of abandoned structures.</p> <p>Other GOI: The number of housing units included within the demolished structures/buildings.</p>
3	Goal Name	Neighborhood Safety Measures
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods as well as increase the perceived safety indicators and housing quality within neighborhoods.</p> <p>Activities that address the Neighborhood Safety Measures Goal include, but are not limited to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting improvements in residential neighborhoods • Lots, right-of-ways, and alley cleanups • Safety improvements as identified through City-approved planning processes

4	Goal Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will provide infrastructure improvements throughout LMI-eligible areas within the City of Dayton.</p> <p>Activities that will meet the Infrastructure Improvements goal may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential street, curb, and sidewalk improvements • ADA improvements to public spaces, streets, curbs • Recreational and park improvements <p>Other GOI: Neighborhoods where improvements occur</p>
5	Goal Name	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to support activities aimed at increasing economic opportunities for local businesses and residents.</p> <p>Activities that will address Expanding Economic Development Opportunities may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business loan programs • Facade improvements and ADA modifications • Creation and rehabilitation to establish move-in ready spaces • Physical improvements to the built environment within neighborhood business districts

6	Goal Name	Workforce Development
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to support activities aimed at increasing economic opportunities for local businesses and residents through support for existing and creation of new workforce training and development programming.</p> <p>Activities that address the Workforce Development goal include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce training and development initiatives • Job training • Apprenticeship programs • Skill Certifications • "soft skill" development programs
7	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton plans to provide funding to increase accessibility and availability of public services throughout the community, particularly for non-workforce development activities. Public services that address workforce development are included in the Workforce Development goal.</p> <p>Activities that address Public Services may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth services • Education and tutoring services • After school and summer school services and programs • Senior services • Health and outreach services for elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities • Financial wellness services • Homeownership preparation and programming • Addiction services

8	Goal Name	Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will work in partnership with the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) to address homelessness and at-risk homelessness through its Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding.</p> <p>Activities that fulfill the goal of Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to homeless individuals and families with emergency shelter beds • Assistance to persons and households at risk of becoming homeless • Homelessness outreach services • Supportive services to homeless and at-risk populations transitioning from homelessness to self-sufficiency • Housing retention through prevention and diversion programming <p>GOI Other: Persons provided assistance through outreach services</p>
9	Goal Name	Planning and Program Administration
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will fund planning, administration, and compliance costs associated with the implementation of the Consolidated Plan programs.</p> <p>GOI Other: Organizations funded through Planning and Program Administration (City of Dayton staff and administrative costs)</p>

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

Through the Consolidated Plan, it is estimated that approximately 1,550 families will be provided affordable housing and benefit from the programs administered by the City of Dayton.

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

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

During the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, GDOM stated that its most recent Voluntary Compliance Agreement was completed as part of its 504 Transition Plan. As it works to continue the modernization of its units, GDPM will work with HUD to ensure compliance and the inclusion of accessibility modifications.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Homeownership Programs

GDPM administers an HCV homeownership program through its Family Self Sufficiency Department (FSS) to provide homeownership opportunities for HCV participants. The HCV homeownership program continuously seeks partnership opportunities to increase participation and leverage resources. GDPM implemented an Individual Development Account program with grant funds from the Ohio CDC Association the program will be available until December, 2021. Additionally, in connection with a local Community Development Finance Institution, GDPM may seek to expand this program if Capital Magnet Fund resources are awarded to the CDFI.

Additionally, GDPM offers an IDA (Individual Development Account) Program. This is a partnership between GDPM, the Ohio Community Development Corporation, and Wright-Patt Credit Union that gives participants the opportunity to receive up to \$4,000 towards homeownership, postsecondary education expenses, or business capitalization. The program will run through December, 2021 and has approximately 10 participants. The program encourages financial literacy and preparation for homeownership assistance. The City Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development submitted an internal application for ARPA funds to expand this program and provide savings, financial literacy, down payment assistance, and financial wellness programming to additional PHA residents.

Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs

GDPM operates the HUD Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS), ROSS (Resident Opportunity and Self Sufficiency Coordinator) and Jobs Plus programs in an effort to empower residents toward self-sufficiency. Each program has specific goals and requirements but are all designed to provide access to supportive services and necessary resources to assist residents in increasing their economic position. All the programs are grant funded. GDPM will continue to apply for FSS and ROSS funding. The Jobs Plus program is a placed based program located at AMP 7. The program is scheduled to end December, 2021. GDPM intends to seek private funding to maintain some of Jobs Plus program elements. If unsuccessful GDPM will transition service coordination to the FSS and ROSS programs.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

This is not applicable because Greater Dayton Premier Management is not designated as a troubled public housing agency.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Dayton is committed to promoting inclusive public policies that will reduce the strain on affordable housing and residential investment. Dayton’s housing market is generally regarded as affordable, especially in the context of comparably sized communities nationally. According to 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Dayton’s median gross rent of \$730 per month is \$367 lower than the national median gross rent, which often helps Dayton rank within the most affordable housing markets nationwide. Due to steady population decline and a recent rise in foreclosures, Dayton also has a high vacancy rate in both private market rental units and several of its large, older public housing sites. Vacancies often exert downward pressure on prices, as the wider variety of housing opportunities results in a less competitive market that becomes more affordable to lower-income renters.

Despite the prevalence of affordably priced housing opportunities in Dayton, rental and owner property remain out of reach for some populations. Those least likely to be able to afford either private market rentals or even Section 8 housing are families and individuals with incomes below \$26,500 (30% of AMI). This income category experiences the highest risk of homelessness and the greatest chance for experiencing increased housing cost burden. These are the households for whom only the deep subsidies traditionally provided by public housing, provide affordable housing.

With a decreasing population, and in spite of an aggressive housing demolition program, Dayton has more supply than demand, which results in increased vacancy rates, abandoned and vacant property, and a “soft” market with lower rents and sale prices.

Several factors affect the maintenance, quality, and accessibility of affordable housing. The primary issue that impedes efforts to maintain Dayton’s affordable housing supply is the high cost of maintenance and renovation of older housing stock in inner-ring neighborhoods. More than 87% of the housing stock in Dayton is more than 50 years old, increasing the likelihood that an affordable housing unit needs costly and substantial repairs, rehabilitation, or abatement of lead hazards. Maintenance and renovation of these housing units to suit the needs of LMI households demands substantial funding.

In a city where more than half (53%) of its households are renters, attention must be given to the process for retaining good renters and continually attracting residents. For a market that is renter-heavy, the opportunities for homeownership, especially for low-income residents, are diminished due to fewer available units.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are several factors that affect the quality, accessibility, and maintenance of affordable housing throughout the City of Dayton. The primary issue that impedes efforts to preserve and improve Dayton’s

inventory of affordable housing is the high cost of maintenance and renovation of older housing units. More than 87% of the City's housing stock is over 50 years old, increasing the likelihood that an affordable housing unit needs costly and substantial repairs, rehabilitation, or abatement of lead hazards.

To help LMI households, the City will continue to fund a variety of home repair programs through its established housing partners such as County Corp, Rebuilding Together Dayton, and CityWide Development Corporation. Furthering this relationship, the City is providing greater support through its Housing Inspection Division so that individuals who may be unable to afford or unable to physically complete the repairs needed to remedy a citation or violation will be connected directly to organizations and services that may assist.

The City of Dayton will continue to work with area housing providers to stabilize the housing stock. For every federally funded tax credit project built within the City of Dayton, the developer is required to demolish two vacant or obsolete homes in order to build one new affordable-single family house. The City continues its efforts to equip residents to be good homeowners through its mortgage credit counseling classes held throughout the year.

In a city where more than half (53%) of its households are renters, attention must be given to the process for retaining good renters and continually attracting residents who do not desire homeownership. The City of Dayton continues to re-evaluate and develop strategies that encourage committed investors, diversify the rental-housing product, and modernize existing units. To assist renter households, the City of Dayton continues to aggressively pursue the demolition of substandard and obsolete housing, while promoting the construction of new, modern affordable rental units in desirable locations. For households interested in pursuing homeownership, the City continues to support homebuyer assistance and housing counseling programs aimed at preparing households for the journey toward homeownership.

The City will continue to encourage good-quality affordable housing, ensure that current homeowner investments are protected, and provide support to ensure that future homeowners realize appreciation on their investments. The City will serve the population of renters – who comprise half of its households – by continuing to support committed investors, diversifying the rental housing product, and modernizing existing units. As the population of Dayton becomes increasingly diverse, emphasis will be placed on encouraging racial and economic integration, as well as the dispersal of special needs populations throughout the community.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

To assess the individual needs of homeless persons, especially those who are unsheltered, the City of Dayton partners with the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Homeless Solutions Policy Board to provide outreach services through its CDBG and ESG programs. Through these outreach services, organizations such as St. Vincent DePaul and MVHO are able to connect with homeless individuals, assess their needs, and guide them toward services when possible.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI), and Daybreak Street Programs provide outreach services to sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.

PATH outreach helps adults and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness – such as couch-hopping, staying in emergency shelter, or living on the street. PATH goes where homeless individuals stay, visiting and talking with them at places like shelters and free meal sites, under bridges, or at bus stations. PATH encourages participants to seek services and provides referrals to local healthcare agencies, human services, and social services organizations. For those who also have mental health care needs, PATH provides food, clothing, and hygiene products; referrals for counseling and medical care; help to obtain government identification and to apply for benefits; and access to shelter and housing. The ultimate goal is to guide PATH participants from homelessness to permanent housing and independence.

The CABHI program provides direct client supportive services to assure that unsheltered, chronically homeless individuals, homeless veterans, and chronically homeless veterans that struggle with behavioral health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders gain access to permanent supportive housing, case management, benefits, and appropriate behavioral health and substance abuse supports. Once in housing, CABHI services continue up to 12 months to ensure stable housing can be maintained.

Daybreak's Street Outreach Program makes contact with more than 1,500 youth each year who are couch-hopping or living on the street and looking for help. Daybreak provides these youth with basic necessities while helping them find a safe place to live.

Implementation of the Front Door Assessment, the local coordinated assessment process, is overseen by the Front Door Committee, a committee of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Front Door Assessment was adopted to identify the issues that have led to a person or family's homelessness, determine the most appropriate program in the homeless system to help the household exit homelessness and into stabilized housing, and make a referral to that program. The Front Door Assessment is a standardized assessment focused on housing history and barriers to returning to housing. The Front Door is guided by four principles:

1. Rapidly exit people from homelessness to stable housing.
2. Serve clients as efficiently and effectively as possible.
3. Ensure that the hardest to serve are served.
4. Be transparent and accountable through the homeless system.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

When a household is unable to be diverted from entering the homeless system, the goal is that the Front Door Intake is done within 3 days of entering the shelter. The Intake focuses on the situation that preceded their homelessness, whether they can return to that situation, and if they have the resources to be rapidly rehoused. If the household is still in shelter 7-14 days after entry, then the Comprehensive Assessment is completed. This section of the Front Door Assessment gathers long term history for housing, employment, legal, physical/behavioral health, family/dependent children, and independent living skills. The information is filtered through a Referral Decision Worksheet to determine the level of services a person will need to successfully exit homelessness.

Once the appropriate program has been determined, the household is either referred directly to the program if they have been determined to be appropriate for Rapid Rehousing, Programmatic Shelter or Supportive Services, or placed on a central waiting list for Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing or Safe Haven. Several priority criteria are used to determine placement on the permanent supportive housing and Safe Haven waiting lists including homeless for more than 200 days, youth, unsheltered, elderly, and at-risk of death while homeless.

Through the CoC and Homeless Solutions Policy Board partnership described above, the City of Dayton is able to provide its ESG funding for the emergency shelter and transition housing needs of homeless persons. Approximately \$301,978 in ESG funding is provided for operational support for the Gateway Shelters. The remaining \$201,318 in ESG funding will be utilized for prevention and rapid rehousing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The Dayton-Montgomery County homeless system is operated with a “Housing First” philosophy and a commitment to exit households to housing as rapidly as possible. The Front Door Assessment supports this approach while also ensuring that households receive appropriate services to end their homelessness. Rapid rehousing programs are primarily targeted to households with income or recent history of income, but can also be used as a bridge housing program for households who are assessed as needing permanent supportive housing, but for whom there are no units currently available.

Households who enter the rapid rehousing program receive financial assistance and services with some or all of these activities:

- locating housing,
- paying the security deposit and first month's rent,
- turning on utilities,
- moving in and obtaining furniture,
- identifying community resources for support and material assistance,
- enrolling children in school,
- addressing issues that have led to housing instability, or
- obtaining cash and other benefits such as Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Financial assistance for rapid rehousing is initially available to all households in shelter. If they still need assistance after three months, an income certification is conducted to ensure that the household's income is below 30% of AMI. Some individuals will only need one-time assistance based on their recent or current income status. Other individuals will need short term assistance (1-3 months) or medium-term assistance (4-18 months). Assistance is based on their current inability to meet their housing costs due to job/income loss or some other mitigating factor. It is generally expected that households will receive no more than 6 months of assistance, although this can be waived if appropriate for the household's situation.

All participants are expected to contribute towards their household costs as soon as possible after the housing crisis has been resolved. In most cases, clients are not expected to contribute towards the first month's housing payment; then, a declining level of assistance is provided to help the clients gradually adjust to assuming full responsibility for their housing costs.

Currently there is no maximum length of stay at shelter. Since the priority is on the household's safety, those in shelter are not required to exit without permanent housing identified. Clients are required to accept the first appropriate housing referral made for them. Once a client has exited shelter to housing or a program that will lead to housing, they are not allowed to re-enter shelter for a year. The Homeless Solutions Plan has an overall system goal of reducing length of time homeless to 14 days, and HEARTH has a goal of families being homeless for less than 30 days. With new HMIS reports tracking length of stay, the homeless system will be monitoring the length of stay in shelter and working to develop effective programs to reduce the length of stay as necessary. In addition, the CoC has adopted the OH-505 System Targets, which are performance standards that meet or exceed HUD's performance measures in serving the homeless population.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving

assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Diversion programming consists of financial assistance and negotiation practices aimed at helping households remain in their current source of housing or transfer to an alternative housing plan without the household having to stay in the shelter. The financial assistance in Diversion Programming can pay arrears to prevent the loss of housing or be used to secure new housing as appropriate to the household's situation. Households also receive case management services to stabilize them in their new or existing housing and connect them to community resources. Households who previously have been homeless are the main priority for prevention and diversion services at the main gateway shelters. Families who request entry to shelter who are assessed as having no other resources are also priority households for prevention assistance because of the detrimental effect of homelessness on children. Financial assistance is only provided to households who meet income and other eligibility criteria. Other households seeking assistance are referred to other community resources, which are very limited.

Dayton and Montgomery County have made a significant commitment to reduce the number of people entering shelter, reduce the length of time people remain in shelter, and reduce the rate of recidivism amongst the homeless population. Starting in the fall of 2011, all families requesting shelter at St. Vincent were required to meet with case managers before they entered shelter. Using the Front Door Intake section of the Front Door Assessment, the case manager works with the family to see if they have any alternative to entering shelter.

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

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

The City of Dayton recognizes that cooperation among public and private organizations is essential for successful lead-based hazard reduction efforts. In that spirit, the City continues to work toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through partnerships with Public Health Dayton and Montgomery County, Citywide Development Corporation, CountyCorp, Montgomery County, and lead contractors. Managing lead-based paint and other environmental regulations can significantly increase the cost burden of renovating older housing stock typically found in inner-city neighborhoods. The principal objective is to provide cost-effective methods for controlling lead while maintaining affordable housing for low-and moderate-income families. During the next five years, the City of Dayton's efforts will include the following:

- Lead paint assessments will be performed by Public Health on City of Dayton properties,
- Housing Inspection will continue to educate Dayton residents about lead paint hazards as part of its code enforcement efforts,
- Properties will be made lead-safe through rehabilitation programs,
- Blood tests will be conducted throughout Montgomery County, and
- Dayton will continue to aggressively demolish pre-1978 nuisance housing, which often contains lead-based paint.

The City of Dayton is preparing to apply for lead grants in the coming months from HUD and additional funding sources and intends to utilize the current Consolidated Plan period to develop, organize, and implement new lead hazard reduction programming.

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

Lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust in older buildings are the most common sources of lead poisoning in children, according to the Mayo Clinic. The current threshold by which lead can cause harm in children is 10 ug/dL (micrograms lead per deciliter of whole blood), per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A microgram is about the size of a grain of sugar. Current research is showing that lead at lower amounts than this can cause loss of IQ points and other neurological damage. Lead poisoning can affect all body systems in a child who has lead poisoning, including interfering with the child's brain development which can cause learning problems, behavior problems, and delays in development. Lead can damage the kidneys and other major organs of the body. Abating existing lead-based paint in homes will limit children's exposure to this potential hazard. In addition, continued assessment, blood testing and education is necessary to determine the extent to which the population is affected.

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

The City of Dayton has implemented HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, incorporating these rules into all repair and rehabilitation programs. Contractors are trained in lead-safe renovation practices and staff continues to be trained for certification in various lead-based paint intervention skills. As the City pursues additional Lead Grant funding, further policies and procedures will be developed to guide the applicable programs.

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

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

The City of Dayton continues to be committed to the elimination of poverty through affordable housing, preservation and increased availability of existing housing stock, and assisting residents with generation of a multitude of assets including human, social, financial, physical, and natural assets. To this end, the City and community partners have incorporated an integrated system of services and programs to meet the various needs of individuals as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

The City continues to support organizations that provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive social services to mitigate poverty and the problems associated with it. In addition to supporting these programs, the City can directly impact some of poverty's primary causal factors – poor-quality housing, expensive housing, lack of education, unemployment, low income, and ill health – by utilizing its resources, including housing stock, social services provided by subrecipients, employment opportunities, public health guidance, and the educational system. The multiple aspects of the programs run by the City or its subrecipients, when working together, have the ability to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty level.

The City of Dayton participates in an interagency coalition to promote the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credits (CTC) to City residents. The EITC/CTC Program is currently the largest anti-poverty effort in the country. The EITC/CTC Coalition can boast a broad spectrum of committed partners including community volunteers, the United Way of the Greater Dayton Area, Montgomery County, private banks and credit unions, non-profit community organizations, the IRS, and other public organizations such as Sinclair Community College. The EITC/CTC outreach campaign and free tax assistance is another means of assisting LMI residents, while also helping the local economy by increasing disposable income. The coalition continues to work together to expand the program each year. To build upon this EITC coalition, the City is exploring the generation of a Dayton Racial Equity Fund to assist low-income residents with the generation of assets mentioned above through a variety of programs and services aimed at building wealth, providing resources, and encouraging financial growth.

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

Households experience housing cost burdens when the availability of quality affordable housing is diminished, forcing families to spend larger portions of their income on housing expenses. This limits the household's ability to afford other goods and services such as medical procedures or prescriptions, quality education and childcare, and/or financial wellness practices and wealth generation.

The City's housing efforts strive to maintain and increase the quality of housing while also creating and maintaining affordable options. An activity that directly impacts cost burden is home repair and rehabilitation. Home-owner repair and rental rehabilitation programs assist residents with necessary

housing repairs while allowing both owners and landlord to maintain the quality of the city's housing stock.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Dayton's primary resources for implementing the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan will come from the receipt of three Entitlement grants: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG).

To determine eligibility and allocations for federal entitlement funds, the population and poverty rates of a jurisdiction are the primary criteria evaluated. In recent decades, the City of Dayton has experienced significant population loss and a slight reduction to its poverty rate, resulting in substantial reductions in federal funding. The loss of federal funding led to re-alignment of City resources at the expense of programs aimed at maintaining a suitable living environment; affected programs include demolition of blight, road resurfacing and street improvements, improvements to recreation sites, and programs for residents. During the last Consolidated Plan, the City of Dayton saw a slight increase to its funding levels across all three entitlement allocations, a welcomed trend that allows City departments and local non-profit organizations to

leverage greater funding sources toward the revitalization and stabilization of City neighborhoods.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	5,945,722	59,000	0	6,004,722	24,182,888	Anticipating steady allocation.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,404,741	25,000	0	1,429,741	5,718,964	Anticipating steady allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	503,296	0	0	503,296	2,013,184	Anticipating steady allocation.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

On an annual basis, the City of Dayton ensures that the matching requirement for the ESG Program is met. ESG subrecipients are required to submit total budgets that include all funding sources within the project, and the sources are confirmed during the annual subrecipient monitoring. Funding sources for the ESG match include: Montgomery County Human Services Levy; Montgomery County marriage license fees; United Way grants; Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding; funding and support from the Montgomery County Children Services Division; funding and support from the Ohio Department of Development and Education; funding and support from the Veterans Administration; and private funding sources.

In recent years, the City of Dayton’s HOME match requirement has been reduced by 100% due to the City’s satisfaction of both distress criteria. For years when a HOME match is required, the typical sources include forbearance of taxes and discounted land/property sales.

Other leverage sources include Shelter Plus Care grants, LIHTC-funded projects, the Supportive Housing Program, and the Single Room

Occupancy Program. Additionally, the City leverages CDBG and HOME funds as matches when applying for and securing grant sources and private funding.

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

The City of Dayton will continue to pursue opportunities to utilize publicly owned land to capitalize on projects throughout the city. This methodology previously assisted the development of affordable housing and the rebuilding of multiple Dayton Public Schools buildings. The continued demolition of abandoned and blighted structures in partnership with Montgomery County Land Bank provides the opportunity for the City to address needs and goals established in the Consolidated Plan through the aggregation of vacant land for development.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$470,000 HOME: \$1,288,994	Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 210 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 20 Households Assisted
2	Demolition of Abandoned Structures	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$1,345,480	Buildings Demolished: 150 Buildings Other: 200 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Neighborhood Safety Measures	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$225,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Persons Assisted
4	Infrastructure Improvements	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods	CDBG: \$2,285,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30000 Persons Assisted Other: 5 Other
5	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Expansion of Economic Opportunities	CDBG: \$69,000	Jobs created/retained: 12 Jobs Businesses assisted: 2 Businesses Assisted
6	Workforce Development	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services	CDBG: \$165,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Services	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness	CDBG: \$257,009	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
8	Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2021	2025	Homeless	Community-wide	Homelessness	ESG: \$503,296	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted Other: 100 Other
9	Planning and Program Administration	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness	CDBG: \$1,188,233 HOME: \$140,748	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>This goal is focused on maintaining, expanding, and improving the affordable housing stock in the City of Dayton. Units may be public or private owner- or renter-occupied structures.</p> <p>Activities that may address the affordable housing goal include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation programs • down payment assistance • repair programs • ADA rehabilitation or accessibility improvements • construction or rehabilitation of affordable and market-rate housing units • programs aimed at helping seniors age in place
2	Goal Name	Demolition of Abandoned Structures
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to address blight in City neighborhoods through demolition of abandoned structures.</p> <p>Other GOI: The number of housing units included within the demolished structures/buildings.</p>
3	Goal Name	Neighborhood Safety Measures
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods as well as increase the perceived safety indicators and housing quality within neighborhoods.</p> <p>Activities that address the Neighborhood Safety Measures Goal include, but are not limited to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting improvements in residential neighborhoods • Lots, right-of-ways, and alley cleanups <p>Safety improvements as identified through City-approved planning processes</p>

4	Goal Name	Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will provide infrastructure improvements throughout LMI-eligible areas within the City of Dayton.</p> <p>Activities that will meet the Infrastructure Improvements goal may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential street, curb, and sidewalk improvements • ADA improvements to public spaces, streets, curbs • Recreational and park improvements <p>Other GOI: Neighborhoods where improvements occur</p>
5	Goal Name	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to support activities aimed at increasing economic opportunities for local businesses and residents.</p> <p>Activities that will address Expanding Economic Development Opportunities may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business loan programs • Facade improvements and ADA modifications • Creation and rehabilitation to establish move-in ready spaces <p>Physical improvements to the built environment within neighborhood business districts</p>

6	Goal Name	Workforce Development
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will continue to support activities aimed at increasing economic opportunities for local businesses and residents through support for existing and creation of new workforce training and development programming.</p> <p>Activities that address the Workforce Development goal include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce training and development initiatives • Job training • Apprenticeship programs • Skill Certifications • "soft skill" development programs
7	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton plans to provide funding to increase accessibility and availability of public services throughout the community, particularly for non-workforce development activities. Public services that address workforce development are included in the Workforce Development goal.</p> <p>Activities that address Public Services may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth services • Education and tutoring services • After school and summer school services and programs • Senior services • Health and outreach services for elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities • Financial wellness services • Homeownership preparation and programming • Addiction services

8	Goal Name	Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will work in partnership with the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) to address homelessness and at-risk homelessness through its Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding.</p> <p>Activities that fulfill the goal of Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to homeless individuals and families with emergency shelter beds • Assistance to persons and households at risk of becoming homeless • Homelessness outreach services • Supportive services to homeless and at-risk populations transitioning from homelessness to self-sufficiency • Housing retention through prevention and diversion programming <p>GOI Other: Persons provided assistance through outreach services</p>
9	Goal Name	Planning and Program Administration
	Goal Description	<p>The City of Dayton will fund planning, administration, and compliance costs associated with the implementation of the Consolidated Plan programs.</p> <p>GOI Other: Organizations funded through Planning and Program Administration (City of Dayton staff and administrative costs)</p>

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects will be implemented during the 2021 Program Year. The projects reflect the priority needs which were determined through the Consolidated Plan process.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Neighborhood Stabilization and Improvement Program
2	Economic Development Program
3	Public and Social Service Support Program
4	Infrastructure and Neighborhood Conservation Program
5	Community Planning
6	Grant Program Administration and Compliance
7	ESG Program
8	CHDO Set-Aside
9	HOME Competitive Process

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The City of Dayton is committed to allocating funds to programs that serve the needs of the lowest-income and most disadvantaged residents. Households with incomes less than 80% of the area median income (AMI), particularly those with extremely low incomes of less than 30% AMI, receive a high priority in funding allocation determinations. Special needs populations, including at-risk youth, low-income families, homeless persons and persons threatened with homelessness, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, also receive high priority in the expenditure of federal entitlement funds. The needs of low- and moderate-income (LMI) households and special needs populations will be addressed through three funding categories:

- The provision and maintenance of affordable housing;
- Investment in community development activities in lower-income and deteriorating neighborhoods, and in facilities that serve lower-income populations; and
- Supportive services to maintain independence.

By focusing on these three categories, Dayton will build upon existing assets and partnerships to address

a variety of community needs, such as:

- Suitable affordable housing to address the growing gap between housing costs and household income, thereby reducing housing cost burden and overcrowding;
- Community services and facilities improvements, particularly in LMI areas;
- Strong network of shelter, housing, and support services to prevent homelessness, move the homeless to permanent housing and independence, and eliminate chronic homelessness.
- Economic development initiatives to promote investment, job creation, and job training;
- Supportive services that increase the ability of special needs populations to live independently.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Neighborhood Stabilization and Improvement Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing Demolition of Abandoned Structures Neighborhood Safety Measures
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,815,480
	Description	Under the Neighborhood Stabilization and Improvement Program, a variety of activities are carried out by the City of Dayton and its subrecipient partners: homeowner rehabilitation, emergency housing repair, demolition and nuisance abatement, and housing rehabilitation project delivery, among others.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities funded under the Neighborhood Stabilization and Improvement Program project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities under the Neighborhood Stabilization and Improvement Program include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Safety Measures • Homeowner Rehabilitation and Urgent Repair Activities • Nuisance Abatement & Demolition GOI Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 - Units demolished
2	Project Name	Economic Development Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Expanding Economic Development Opportunities Workforce Development Public Services

	Needs Addressed	Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$234,000
	Description	The Economic Development Program helps address the Consolidated Plan goals through the Small Business Resource Assistance Program, otherwise known as Neighborhood Business Assistance Microloan Program. Additional activities will address workforce development goals.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the Economic Development Program project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	The Economic Development Program includes the Small Business Resource Assistance Program, otherwise known as the Neighborhood Business Assistance Microloan Program. Additional activities include workforce development programs aimed at increasing urban gardening skills and providing job and soft skill training to homeless youth.
3	Project Name	Public and Social Service Support Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$257,009
	Description	The Public and Social Service Support Program benefits the community through partnerships with education, homelessness, and housing providers that benefit social needs populations in the community.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	

	Location Description	Activities under the Public and Social Service Support Program project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	Public and Social Service Support Program activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afterschool programming • Educational services • Homeless outreach services • Senior services
4	Project Name	Infrastructure and Neighborhood Conservation Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods
	Funding	CDBG: \$2,510,000
	Description	The Infrastructure and Neighborhood Conservation Program improves CDBG-eligible residential neighborhoods through infrastructure improvements, including residential street and alley resurfacing and recreational space capital improvement projects.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the Infrastructure and Neighborhood Conservation Program project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	Planned Infrastructure and Neighborhood Conservation Program activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Asphalt Resurfacing • Alley Resurfacing • Neighborhood Improvement Projects • Recreational improvement projects GOI Other: Neighborhoods where improvements occur
5	Project Name	Community Planning
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Planning and Program Administration

	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$241,500
	Description	The Community Planning project supports general planning, zoning appeals, landmarks, and historic preservation functions.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the Community Planning project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	Community Planning activities include the provision of planning services throughout the City of Dayton.
6	Project Name	Grant Program Administration and Compliance
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Planning and Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing Expansion of Economic Opportunities Provision and Coordination of Public Services Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$946,733 HOME: \$140,747
	Description	The Grant Program Administration and Compliance project supports administration of federal entitlement grants.
	Target Date	12/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the Grant Program Administration and Compliance project will be carried out community-wide.

	Planned Activities	Grant Program Administration and Compliance activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Community Development - Grants Administration • Indirect Costs • HOME City Administrative Support
7	Project Name	ESG Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$503,296
	Description	The Emergency Solutions Grants project provides operational and programmatic support to Dayton's homelessness support agencies. Funding supports operation of area shelters, rapid re-housing programming, and prevention and diversion programming.
	Target Date	12/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Area shelter operations will occur at the St. Vincent de Paul Gateway Shelter for Women and Families (120 W. Apple Street, Dayton, OH 45402), and the St. Vincent de Paul Gateway Shelter for Men (1921 S. Gettysburg Avenue, Dayton, OH 45417). All other activities under the Emergency Solutions Grants project will be carried out community-wide.
Planned Activities	The ESG Program planning activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating support for area shelters • Prevention and Diversion programming • Rapid Re-Housing programming 	
8	Project Name	CHDO Set-Aside
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$210,712

	Description	HOME funding will be set aside for certified CHDOs for costs associated with HOME-eligible housing projects.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the CHDO Set-Aside project will be carried out community-wide.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHDO Development Projects
9	Project Name	HOME Competitive Process
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Expand, Maintain, and Improve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Revitalization of Neighborhoods Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$1,078,282
	Description	The HOME Competitive Process project will enhance the City's affordable housing stock through rehabilitation, construction, and financial assistance to homebuyers.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Activities under the HOME Competitive Process project will be carried out community-wide.
Planned Activities	Proposed activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homebuyer Development Projects • Down Payment Assistance • Rental Projects 	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City of Dayton will primarily direct assistance toward LMI Census block groups where 51% or more of the households earn 80% or less of the Area Median Income.

As documented in the map included in the Grantee Unique Appendices, Dayton's LMI Block Groups exist across the city and cover a majority of the corporation.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Community-wide	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The housing, special needs, and community development priorities, established as part of the Consolidated Plan, were developed through a comprehensive public outreach process, which included a community needs survey, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, and a public review process with a high priority on meaningful citizen engagement. The priorities reflect policy directives that have emerged from recent local planning publications, including CitiPlan 20/20, Focus 2010, Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, Homeless Solutions Community 10 Year Plan, citywide comprehensive plans, and neighborhood strategic plans.

In light of the priorities established to guide the five-year funding period, the system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs;
- Focusing on LMI areas or neighborhoods in the area;
- Coordination and leveraging of resources;
- Response to expressed needs;
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact; and
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

Investments and activities focus on providing housing, services, and assistance to low- and moderate-income individuals and families throughout the entire city, with emphasis placed on census block groups categorized as LMI. In order to meet the statutory requirements of the CDBG program, HUD defines an

LMI census block group in the City of Dayton as one in which 51% or more of the population have

Discussion

The City of Dayton's activities funded with 2021 Entitlement allocations will assist individuals and households city-wide.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Dayton's 2021 Action Plan programs will increase the number of affordable housing units and preserve existing affordable housing for the City's most vulnerable populations. Affordable housing projects include, but are not limited to, providing assistance to LMI households through home improvement and repair activities, homeowner rehabilitation projects, financial wellness and housing counseling services, Fair Housing testing, and down payment assistance programs.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	300
Non-Homeless	210
Special-Needs	100
Total	610

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	30
Rehab of Existing Units	260
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	290

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

Discussion

In 2021, the City of Dayton's affordable housing projects will support approximately 610 homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households. Projects supporting the creation, maintenance, and improvement of affordable housing include homeowner rehabilitation, creation of new units, Fair Housing testing, and down payment assistance. Approximately 290 of the households assisted will be supported through affordable housing activities that include the production of new units and rehabilitation of existing units.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City's Public Housing Authority, Greater Dayton Premier Management (GDPM), works with area jurisdictions including Montgomery County and the City of Dayton, to ensure GDPM's housing programs and activities align with the current housing needs of the surrounding community.

Jurisdictions provide Consolidated Plan information to GDPM for the Public Housing Authority planning process and completion of the housing needs statement for the PHA Annual Plan, and GDPM also provides input for the local Consolidated Planning processes.

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

In order to address some of the identified housing needs, GDPM's primary goal is to expand the supply of affordable housing throughout Montgomery County. The specific objectives of this goal include:

1. Apply for additional Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV), where appropriate
2. Acquire and/or build developments to expand GDPM's portfolio offerings
3. Encourage assisted units in private developments throughout Montgomery County
4. Seek partnerships in order to create leverage opportunities for additional housing options

GDPM strives to provide safe and suitable housing for the large number of extremely low-income families in the City of Dayton. Over the next several years, GDPM will utilize HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD) to rehabilitate and continue to stabilize its portfolio.

Under its most recent Action Plan, GDPM provided information about the redevelopment of Desoto Bass (354 units) and Hilltop Homes (201 units), two of its oldest developments, through the possible application for Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant funding. Additional modernization plans include a Mixed Finance Development to replace Wilkinson, a Mixed Finance Development to replace Desoto Bass, and potential LIHTC projects.

In June 2016, GDPM, in conjunction with the City of Dayton, was awarded \$1,500,000 from HUD through the Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant program. Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants support the development of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans which focused on directing resources to address three core goals: housing, people, and neighborhoods. To achieve these core goals, communities must develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, or Transformation Plan. The Transformation Plan will become the guiding document for the revitalization of the public and/or assisted housing units while simultaneously directing the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood and positive outcomes for families. Dayton's Transformation Plan will focus

on the neighborhoods of Madden Hills, Lakeview, Pineview, Miami Chapel, and Edgemont.

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

Homeownership Programs

GDPM administers an HCV homeownership program through its Family Self Sufficiency Department (FSS) to provide homeownership opportunities for HCV participants. The HCV homeownership program continuously seeks partnership opportunities to increase participation and leverage resources. GDPM implemented an Individual Development Account program with grant funds from the Ohio CDC Association the program will be available until December, 2021. Additionally, in connection with a local Community Development Finance Institution, GDPM may seek to expand this program if Capital Magnet Fund resources are awarded to the CDFI.

Additionally, GDPM offers an IDA (Individual Development Account) Program. This is a partnership between GDPM, the Ohio Community Development Corporation, and Wright-Patt Credit Union that gives participants the opportunity to receive up to \$4,000 towards homeownership, postsecondary education expenses, or business capitalization. The program will run through December, 2021 and has approximately 10 participants. The program encourages financial literacy and preparation for homeownership assistance. The City Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development submitted an internal application for ARPA funds to expand this program and provide savings, financial literacy, down payment assistance, and financial wellness programming to additional PHA residents.

Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Programs

GDPM operates the HUD Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS), ROSS (Resident Opportunity and Self Sufficiency Coordinator) and Jobs Plus programs in an effort to empower residents toward self-sufficiency. Each program has specific goals and requirements but are all designed to provide access to supportive services and necessary resources to assist residents in increasing their economic position. All the programs are grant funded. GDPM will continue to apply for FSS and ROSS funding. The Jobs Plus program is a placed based program located at AMP 7. The program is scheduled to end December, 2021. GDPM intends to seek private funding to maintain some of Jobs Plus program elements. If unsuccessful GDPM will transition service coordination to the FSS and ROSS programs.

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

provided or other assistance

This is not applicable because the Public Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

Additional information about upcoming activities and specific details on GDPM's planning activities can be found at:

<http://www.dmha.org/about-dmha/agency-plans.html>

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

Introduction

The City of Dayton participates in the Dayton-Montgomery County Homeless System. Most of the City's projects and programs under the Addressing Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness goal are implemented through the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care, the Homeless Solutions Policy Board, and local providers. This system of programs, known as the Front Door Assessment Process, is a coordinated effort to ensure individuals and households receive services that address their specific circumstances surrounding homelessness.

The Homeless Solutions Policy Board and the Continuum of Care are guided by the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Community Plan to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness within Montgomery County.

The CoC (Continuum of Care) has identified the following performance measures that are a priority to ending homelessness:

1. Length of time persons remain homeless
2. Extent to which persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing return to homelessness
3. Number of homeless persons
4. Jobs and income growth for homeless persons in CoC)- funded projects
5. Number of persons who become homeless

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI), and Daybreak Street Programs provide outreach services to sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.

PATH outreach helps adults and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness – such as couch-hopping, staying in emergency shelter, or living on the street. PATH goes where homeless individuals stay, visiting and talking with them at places like shelters and free meal sites, under bridges, or at bus stations. PATH encourages participants to seek services and provides referrals to local healthcare agencies, human services, and social services organizations. For those who also have mental health care needs, PATH provides food, clothing, and hygiene products; referrals for counseling and medical care; help to obtain government identification and to apply for benefits; and access to shelter and housing. The ultimate goal is to guide PATH participants from homelessness to permanent housing and

independence.

The CABHI program provides direct client supportive services to assure that unsheltered, chronically homeless individuals, homeless veterans, and chronically homeless veterans that struggle with behavioral health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders gain access to permanent supportive housing, case management, benefits, and appropriate behavioral health and substance abuse supports. Once in housing, CABHI services continue up to 12 months to ensure stable housing can be maintained.

Daybreak's Street Outreach Program makes contact with more than 1,500 youth each year who are couch-hopping or living on the street and looking for help. Daybreak provides these youth with basic necessities while helping them find a safe place to live.

Implementation of the Front Door Assessment, the local coordinated assessment process, is overseen by the Front Door Committee, a committee of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Front Door Assessment was adopted to identify the issues that have led to a person or family's homelessness, determine the most appropriate program in the homeless system to help the household exit homelessness and into stabilized housing, and make a referral to that program. The Front Door Assessment is a standardized assessment focused on housing history and barriers to returning to housing. The Front Door is guided by four principles:

1. Rapidly exit people from homelessness to stable housing.
2. Serve clients as efficiently and effectively as possible.
3. Ensure that the hardest to serve are served.
4. Be transparent and accountable through the homeless system.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

When a household is unable to be diverted from entering the homeless system, the goal is that the Front Door Intake is done within 3 days of entering the shelter. Front Door Intake focuses on the situation that preceded their homelessness, whether they can return to that situation, and if they have the resources to be rapidly rehoused. If the household is still in shelter 7-14 days after entry, then the Comprehensive Assessment is completed. This section of the Front Door Assessment gathers long term history for housing, employment, legal, physical/behavioral health, family/dependent children, and independent living skills. The information is filtered through a Referral Decision Worksheet to determine the level of services a person will need to successfully exit homelessness. In recent years, both Gateway shelters have seen extensive renovations that increased the availability of beds while providing additional space for case management services associated with the Front Door Assessment.

Once the appropriate program has been determined, the household is either referred directly to the

program if they have been determined to be appropriate for Rapid Rehousing, Programmatic Shelter or Supportive Services, or placed on a central waiting list for Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing or Safe Haven. Several priority criteria are used to determine placement on the permanent supportive housing and Safe Haven waiting lists including homeless for more than 200 days, youth, unsheltered, elderly, and at-risk of death while homeless.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The Dayton-Montgomery County homeless system is operated with a “Housing First” philosophy and a commitment to exit households to housing as rapidly as possible. The Front Door Assessment supports this approach while also ensuring that households receive appropriate services to end their homelessness. Rapid rehousing programs are primarily targeted to households with income or recent history of income, but can also be used as a bridge housing program for households who are assessed as needing permanent supportive housing, but for whom there are no units currently available. Households who enter the rapid rehousing program receive financial assistance and services with some or all of these activities:

- locating housing,
- paying the security deposit and first month’s rent,
- turning on utilities,
- moving in and obtaining furniture,
- identifying community resources for support and material assistance,
- enrolling children in school,
- addressing issues that have led to housing instability, or
- obtaining cash and other benefits such as Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Financial assistance for rapid rehousing is initially available to all households in shelter. If they still need assistance after three months, an income certification is conducted to ensure that the household’s income is below 30% of AMI. Some individuals will only need one-time assistance based on their recent or current income status. Other individuals will need short-term assistance (1-3 months) or medium-term assistance (4-18 months). Assistance is based on their current inability to meet their housing costs due to job/income loss or some other mitigating factor. It is generally expected that households will receive no more than 6 months of assistance, although this can be waived if appropriate for the

household's situation.

All participants are expected to contribute towards their household costs as soon as possible after the housing crisis has been resolved. In most cases, clients are not expected to contribute towards the first month's housing payment; then, a declining level of assistance is provided to help the clients gradually adjust to assuming full responsibility for their housing costs.

Currently there is no maximum length of stay at shelter. Since the priority is on the household's safety, those in shelter are not required to exit without permanent housing identified. Clients are required to accept the first appropriate housing referral made for them. Once a client has exited shelter to housing or a program that will lead to housing, they are not allowed to re-enter shelter for a year. The Homeless Solutions Plan has an overall system goal of reducing length of time homeless to 14 days, and HEARTH has a goal of families being homeless for less than 30 days. With new HMIS reports tracking length of stay, the homeless system will be monitoring the length of stay in shelter and working to develop effective programs to reduce the length of stay as necessary. In addition, the CoC has adopted the OH-505 System Targets, which are performance standards that meet or exceed HUD's performance measures in serving the homeless population.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Diversion programming consists of financial assistance and negotiation practices aimed at helping households remain in their current source of housing or transfer to an alternative housing plan without the household having to stay in the shelter. The financial assistance in Diversion Programming can pay arrears to prevent the loss of housing or be used to secure new housing as appropriate to the household's situation. Households also receive case management services to stabilize them in their new or existing housing and connect them to community resources. Households who previously have been homeless are the main priority for prevention and diversion services at the main gateway shelters. Families who request entry to shelter who are assessed as having no other resources are also priority households for prevention assistance because of the detrimental effect of homelessness on children. Financial assistance is only provided to households who meet income and other eligibility criteria. Other households seeking assistance are referred to other community resources, which are very limited.

Dayton and Montgomery County have made a significant commitment to reduce the number of people entering shelter, reduce the length of time people remain in shelter, and reduce the rate of recidivism amongst the homeless population. Starting in the fall of 2011, all families requesting shelter at St. Vincent were required to meet with case managers before they entered shelter. Using the Front Door Intake section of the Front Door Assessment, the case manager works with the family to see if they have

any alternative to entering shelter.

Discussion

The 2021 Program Year will see the full implementation of the ESG-CV-funded projects in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Through this program, allocated through an amendment to the 2019 Action Plan, additional funding will be made available for emergency shelter improvements to create a safer and more socially distanced space for homeless individuals, legal and eviction prevention services for individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, additional outreach services, and prevention programs.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Dayton’s housing market is generally regarded as affordable, especially in the context of comparably sized communities nationally. According to 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Dayton's median gross rent of \$730 per month is \$367 lower than the national median gross rent, which often helps Dayton rank within the most affordable housing markets nationwide.

Due to steady population decline and heightened foreclosures, Dayton also has a high vacancy rate in both private-market rental units and several of its large, older public housing sites. Vacancies often trend prices downward, resulting in a less competitive market with a wide variety of housing opportunities that is more affordable to lower-income renters.

Despite the prevalence of affordably priced housing opportunities in Dayton, rental and owner property remain out of reach for some populations. Those least likely to be able to afford either private market rentals or even Section 8 housing are families and individuals with incomes below \$26,500 (less than 30% of AMI for a family of 4). This income category experiences the highest risk of homelessness. These are the households for whom only the deep subsidies traditionally provided by public housing, provide affordable housing.

With a decreasing population, and in spite of an aggressive housing demolition program, Dayton has more supply than demand, which results in increased vacancy rates, abandoned and vacant property, and a “soft” market with lower rents and sale prices.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

There are several factors that affect the quality, accessibility, and maintenance of affordable housing throughout the City of Dayton. The primary issue that impedes efforts to preserve and improve Dayton’s inventory of affordable housing is the high cost of maintenance and renovation of older housing units. More than 87% of the City’s housing stock is over 50 years old, increasing the likelihood that an affordable housing unit needs costly and substantial repairs, rehabilitation, or abatement of lead hazards.

To help LMI households, the City will continue to fund a variety of home repair programs through its established housing partners such as County Corp, Rebuilding Together Dayton, and CityWide Development Corporation. Furthering this relationship, the City is providing greater support through its Housing Inspection Division so that individuals who may be unable to afford or unable to physically complete the repairs needed to remedy a citation or violation will be connected directly to organizations

and services that may assist.

The City of Dayton will continue to work with area housing providers to stabilize the housing stock. For every federally funded tax credit project built within the City of Dayton, the developer is required to demolish two vacant or obsolete homes in order to build one new affordable-single family house. The City continues its efforts to equip residents to be good homeowners through its mortgage credit counseling classes held throughout the year.

In a city where more than half (53%) of its households are renters, attention must be given to the process for retaining good renters and continually attracting residents who do not desire homeownership. The City of Dayton continues to re-evaluate and develop strategies that encourage committed investors, diversify the rental-housing product, and modernize existing units. To assist renter households, the City of Dayton continues to aggressively pursue the demolition of substandard and obsolete housing, while promoting the construction of new, modern affordable rental units in desirable locations. For households interested in pursuing homeownership, the City continues to support homebuyer assistance and housing counseling programs aimed at preparing households for the journey toward homeownership.

The City will continue to encourage good-quality affordable housing, ensure that current homeowner investments are protected, and provide support to ensure that future homeowners realize appreciation on their investments. The City will serve the population of renters – who comprise half of its households – by continuing to support committed investors, diversifying the rental housing product, and modernizing existing units. As the population of Dayton becomes increasingly diverse, emphasis will be placed on encouraging racial and economic integration, as well as the dispersal of special needs populations throughout the community.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

During the implementation of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and the 2021 Action Plan, the City of Dayton will address several additional items as described below.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The largest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the limited amount of funding available for addressing needs throughout the community. As unemployment rates fluctuate, homelessness and at-risk homelessness persists, and the demand for supportive services intensifies, the strain of limited funding becomes apparent. As a result of the general economic disinvestment and diminished tax base experienced over the past two decades, the City of Dayton has fewer resources available to address the increasing community needs.

Limited funding resources compound the additional obstacle of affordability – the gap in what households can afford to pay for housing and the price of housing. The City of Dayton has lost a considerable portion of its population during the last decade, resulting from diminished employment opportunities and a relatively stagnant local economy. The population loss has supported Dayton’s significant affordable housing stock, yet household income level is still frequently insufficient to afford even the lowest of the market-rate units.

To address these obstacles, the City continues to advance its strategies for stemming population loss and maximizing the limited resources that are available through local partnerships. Annually, the City will continue to host a competitive process for its CDBG and HOME funding. Through this process, organizations will be awarded higher scores for applications that leverage outside resources as a portion of the project.

The City continues to strive to stem population loss by attempting to retain college graduates through homebuyer incentive and financial assistance programs, and to attract private investment through economic development activities such as façade improvement programs. By increasing economic opportunity, households may be better able address the affordability gap in housing.

Though funding for community development needs continues to trend downward nationwide, the City of Dayton attempts to address this obstacle through local partnerships. Partnering with other public agencies and non-profit organizations allows local partnerships to maximize leveraged resources and amplify housing and community development outcomes.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Dayton will continue to work with area housing providers, non-profits, and developers to

stabilize the housing stock. The developer for every federally funded tax credit project built within the City of Dayton is required to demolish two vacant or obsolete homes for every new affordable single-family structure built. The City continues its efforts to equip residents with tools to become good homeowners through its mortgage credit counseling classes held throughout the year, as well as financial wellness programming.

Half of Dayton's households are renters. In order to keep good renters and attract those who do not desire to be homeowners, the City continues to re-evaluate and develop strategies that support committed investors, diversify the rental-housing product, and modernize existing units. To assist renter households, the City of Dayton continues to aggressively pursue the demolition of substandard and obsolete housing, while promoting the construction of new, modern affordable rental units in desirable locations.

Additional tools for fostering and maintaining affordable housing include homeowner rehabilitation programs aimed at helping homeowners, especially seniors, stay within their homes. Repairs and rehabilitation efforts focus on external repairs and accessibility modifications to roofs, windows, walkways, and porches, while internal repairs focus on major home systems, improvements for safety and livability, and accessibility modifications and supports. The City also supports fair housing testing to ensure that all individuals have equal access within the City's housing market.

With limited resources, the City of Dayton continues to face the challenge of meeting the needs of its lowest-income residents. In Dayton, a long-term population decline has left a weakened tax base and many deteriorating abandoned structures, which decreases property values and invites nuisance activity. This has resulted in an increase of affordable but substandard housing stock. Dayton has previously set aside large CDBG allocations for code enforcement, but in light of the limited effectiveness of identifying rather than rehabilitating deficient properties, the City intends to shift its focus to activities that more directly increase the quality of the housing stock.

In 2021, the City of Dayton will continue to support home repair and rehabilitation programs to help increase the quality and availability of affordable housing stock. Financial wellness and housing counseling, as well as down payment assistance programming will be supported with CDBG funding. The City is also hopeful that it will be able to bring its HOME program, paused since 2017, back online.

Programs funded with entitlement grants include County Corp's Home Repair and Accessibility Program, Rebuilding Together Dayton's NeighborCare Program, CityWide's Phoenix Home Repair Program, and direct assistance to homebuyers through the HomeOwnership Center of Greater Dayton.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Dayton recognizes that cooperation among public and private organizations is essential for

successful lead-based hazard reduction efforts. In that spirit, the City continues to work toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through partnerships with Public Health Dayton and Montgomery County, Citywide Development Corporation, CountyCorp, Montgomery County, and lead contractors. Managing lead-based paint and other environmental regulations can significantly increase the cost burden of renovating older housing stock typically found in inner-city neighborhoods. The principal objective is to provide cost-effective methods for controlling lead while maintaining affordable housing for low-and moderate-income families. During the next five years, the City of Dayton's efforts will include the following:

- Lead paint assessments will be performed by Public Health on City of Dayton properties,
- Housing Inspection will continue to educate Dayton residents about lead paint hazards as part of its code enforcement efforts,
- Properties will be made lead-safe through rehabilitation programs,
- Blood tests will be conducted throughout Montgomery County, and
- Dayton will continue to aggressively demolish pre-1978 nuisance housing, which often contains lead-based paint.

The City of Dayton is preparing to apply for lead grants in the coming months from HUD and additional funding sources, and intends to utilize the current Consolidated Plan period to develop, organize, and implement new lead reduction programming.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Dayton is dedicated to making housing more affordable, preserving and increasing availability of existing housing stock, and helping residents build assets of all kinds: human, social, financial, physical, and natural. To this end, the Cities and their community partners have incorporated an integrated system of services and programs to meet the various needs of individuals as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

The City continues to support organizations that provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive social services to mitigate poverty and the problems associated with it. In addition to supporting these programs, the City of Dayton continues to directly impact some of poverty's primary causal factors – poor-quality housing, expensive housing, lack of education, unemployment, low income, and ill health – by utilizing its resources, including housing stock, social services provided by subrecipients, employment opportunities, public health guidance, and the educational system. The multiple aspects of the programs run by the Cities or their subrecipients, when working in together, have the ability to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty level.

The City of Dayton participates in an interagency coalition to promote the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credits (CTC) to City residents. The EITC/CTC Program is currently the largest anti-poverty effort in the country. The EITC/CTC Coalition can boast a broad spectrum of committed partners including community volunteers, the United Way of the Greater Dayton Area, Montgomery County,

private banks and credit unions, non-profit community organizations, the IRS, and other public organizations such as Sinclair Community College. The EITC/CTC outreach campaign and free tax assistance is another means of assisting LMI residents, while also helping the local economy by increasing disposable income. The coalition continues to work together to expand the program each year. To build upon the success of the City's current EITC program, the Department of Planning, Neighborhoods, and Development has proposed utilizing American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to establish the Dayton Racial Equity Fund. Much like the Individual Development Account (IDA) Program established by GDPM, Dayton wishes to partner with local financial institutions and community development organizations to build a network of pathways that give participants the opportunity to build wealth, achieve homeownership, mitigate debt, attend school, pursue entrepreneurship, or establish savings. Through partnerships and the leveraging of both existing programs and funds, DREF has the opportunity to become a transformative model toward addressing the impacts of systemic racism and provide financial stability for Dayton residents.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Department of Planning and Community Development of the City of Dayton is responsible for managing the vast network of public agencies, private service providers, and local non-profit organizations through which it will carry out the Consolidated Plan. This department has the lead responsibility for coordinating the development of the Consolidated Plan and the development and timely implementation of each annual action plan. In administering its programs, the City works cooperatively within a landscape of local, state, and regional agencies.

Several City of Dayton departments and agencies are involved in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan, including the Office of Economic Development, Department of Public Works, Department of Recreation and Youth Services, Department of Management and Budget, Dayton Municipal Court, and the Dayton Human Relations Council. To further develop the existing institutional structure and coordinate development efforts, we will continue to work with other city departments on projects and activities across the city. This will ensure that key communication and leveraging efforts are fully supported. GDPM will continue its role as primary provider of low-income public housing and administrator of Section 8 programs. The Shelter Policy Board will be the lead agency with which the City will partner to provide policy guidance and oversight for addressing the needs of the homeless.

In 2019, the Dayton region saw substantial damage and destruction from an outbreak of tornadoes on Memorial Day. In the aftermath, the City joined a wide network of national, state, and local organizations, agencies, governments, and institutions as the Long Term Recovery Group was formed. This intra-agency group provides support and relief within the impacted communities while also increasing the communication and coordinated leveraging efforts of involved organizations. The region has also seen an increase in institutional structure due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Organizations are working closely to determine the most pressing issues pertaining to COVID-19 and ensuring that funding is made available to help individuals and families with financial assistance, food distribution, and the economic impacts of the virus. Cooperative networks that were introduced as a

temporary measure to navigate an emergency have developed into quasi-permanent structures for organizations to work collaboratively. Within the past two years, these networks have been adapted to better serves organizations serving affordable housing, homelessness, and home repair programming.

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

Within the City of Dayton, there are a multitude of organizations and agencies that serve special needs populations. These organizations include, but are not limited to, ADAMHS, Dayton VA Medical Center, Eastway Behavioral Health, Samaritan Behavioral Health, Kettering Behavioral Health, Goodwill Easter Seals of the Miami Valley, Homefull, and Places. As noted in the Montgomery County Family Resource Guide, there are 15 organizations that provide addiction treatment services, 12 organizations that provide mental health services, 13 agencies that provide community services, 6 agencies that provide special needs services, 7 area hospitals and 8 health centers, and 3 organizations focused on employment services.

The Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) includes an established collaborative system of partnerships aimed at addressing the housing needs of the region's populations that are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. in place with regards to housing. There needs to be the same comprehensive continuum in regard to service providers and in conjunction with supportive housing to ensure that the special needs populations are receiving the services they need to develop the life skills required for continuous housing.

Provision and coordination of public services is a Priority Need within the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan. The Cities of Dayton and Kettering will administer activities to encourage coordination with existing service providers for increasing youth and senior activities; expanding educational and tutoring programs; addressing the need for addiction services and marketing existing services; and working with Montgomery County in a concerted effort to develop a coordinated service delivery system.

As stated previously, the long-term recovery efforts from the Memorial Day tornadoes and the organizational efforts surrounding the local response to COVID-19 have already started to increase the level of coordination among local jurisdictions, organizations, and supportive agencies. As repair, relief, and response efforts continue to develop, the City will continue its supportive role in ensuring organizations receiving City funds are providing necessary services that support impacted residents while also ensuring efforts coincide with the efforts and activities proposed and implemented across the region.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Dayton will utilize its CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to support a variety of programs and activities throughout the City’s neighborhoods and business corridors. A majority of the City’s CDBG funding will be utilized to support low- and moderate-income persons and households, while the remaining balance of CDBG funding will support the removal of slum/blighted properties and administrative support. Activities funded with CDBG funding include home repair and rehabilitation programs, economic development activities, public services, infrastructure improvements, and demolition of slums and blight. When made available, HOME funds will predominately be used to support Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects throughout the City. ESG funding will be utilized to fund operation of area shelters, prevention, and rapid-rehousing programs.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	69,000
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	69,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

This section is not applicable because the City of Dayton will not be utilizing other forms of investment beyond those identified in Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The Dayton-Kettering HOME Consortium is in the process of updating all policies and procedures for the HOME Program. The Recapture language from the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan is included below. The Consortium will continue to utilize the Recapture method but will update the language to fully align with the provisions of 24 CFR 92.254 (a) (5).

From the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan:

“Per 24 CFR 92.150, the Dayton-Kettering HOME Consortium established recapture guidelines for the operation of HOME-funded homeownership programs. These guidelines are to be adhered to for all homeownership programs administered by the Consortium or any designee, including developers and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) designated by the Consortium. “The guidelines are based on 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(4)(ii), which stipulates the conditions for recapture of the HOME investment used to assist low-income families acquiring a home. Two important factors in developing the guidelines are (1) the fair return to the buyer at time of sale and (2) ensuring that the homeowner was not in a negative equity position. It is also important to realize that there are two forms of subsidy: (1) a subsidy on the development cost of a project, which brings the total project cost down to the market value of the house to be sold, and (2) a subsidy to the homebuyer that lowers the cost of the house from market value to a price affordable by the buyer. These factors, along with other policies, determine the amount of HOME funds to be recaptured. “Given these considerations, the amount of HOME funds recaptured would be equal to the difference between the appraised value of the house and the price paid by the buyer, not exceeding the total amount of HOME funds in the project. This amount would become the HOME second mortgage. The balance of HOME funds in the project, if any, is deemed to have been a development subsidy and will not be recaptured.”

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The Dayton-Kettering HOME Consortium is in the process of updating all policies and procedures for the HOME Program. The Recapture language from the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan is included

below. The Consortium will continue to utilize the Recapture method but will update the language to fully align with the provisions of 24 CFR 92.254 (a) (5).

From the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan:

“Pursuant to HOMEfires - Vol. 5 No. 2, June, 2003, the Dayton-Kettering Consortium will base the recapture amount on the net proceeds available from the sale rather than the entire amount of the HOME investment.

“The minimum length of time in which the recapture provisions will be in force depends on the amount of HOME funds subject to recapture as described below: Amount of HOME Funds Period of Time Less than \$15,000 5 Years \$15,000 to \$40,000 10 Years More than \$40,000 15 Years

“If the low-income homebuyer does not reside in this property (as the principle residence) for the applicable period, the Consortium will enforce one of the following two recapture methods as allowed under the HOME guidelines:

1. Shared net proceeds, or
2. Reduction during the affordability period.”

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

There are no plans in place to refinance existing debt with HOME funds.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(I)(4)**

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

The City of Dayton is a participating jurisdiction in the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (Continuum) and the associated Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board (HSPB) is the primary agency that manages the funding and programs associated with the Emergency Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care. HSPB allocates the collective funding of its partner jurisdictions, establishes performance standards, and provides program evaluation for the local CoC and ESG programs. Both the HSPB and the Continuum are guided by the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Community Plan, the guiding document for programs to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness within Montgomery County.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Implementation of the Front Door Assessment, the local coordinated assessment process, is

overseen by the Front Door Committee, a committee of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Front Door Assessment was adopted to identify the issues that have led to a person or family's homelessness, determine the most appropriate program in the homeless system to help the household exit homelessness and into stabilized housing, and make a referral to that program. The Front Door Assessment is a standardized assessment focused on housing history and barriers to returning to housing.

The Front Door is guided by four principles:

1. Rapidly exit people from homelessness to stable housing.
2. Serve clients as efficiently and effectively as possible.
3. Ensure that the hardest to serve are served.
4. Be transparent and accountable through the homeless system.

In addition, Miami Valley Housing Opportunities' PATH program, which serves people on the streets that are not willing to enter a shelter, also conducts the Front Door Assessment.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

As stated above, the City of Dayton participates in the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care and the Homeless Solutions Policy Board. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board is the primary agency managing the Emergency Housing Coalition and Continuum of Care. It is through this Policy Board that the allocation of funding, performance standards and program evaluation for the Dayton / Kettering / Montgomery County Continuum of Care programs, including the ESG Program, are implemented. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board and the Continuum of Care are guided by the Homeless Solutions 10-Year Community Plan to end chronic homelessness and reduce overall homelessness within Montgomery County.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

This is not applicable because the City of Dayton is able to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405 (a).

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The Homeless Solutions Plan has an overall system goal of reducing length of time homeless to 14 days, and HEARTH has a goal of families being homeless for less than 30 days. With HMIS reports tracking length of stay, the homeless system is able to monitor the length of stay in shelter and continues to work toward development of effective programs to reduce the length of stay as

necessary.

Through the Homeless Solutions Policy Board, Dayton has representatives on the Program Performance & Evaluation Committee (formerly the Continuum of Care Committee), taking an active role in ensuring that the Continuum of Care's programs are effective and that the Continuum of Care is compliant with HEARTH regulations.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

City of Dayton and Dayton-Kettering Consortium
2021-2025 Consolidated Plan & 2021 Action Plan
Citizen Participation Comments

Contents

- Summary of Public Comments
 - Draft Development Phase – Public Comment Period
 - Draft Development Phase – Public Hearing #1

 - Draft Development Phase – Public Hearing #2

 - Allocation Finalization – Public Comment Period
 - Allocation Finalization – Public Hearing #3

 - Allocation Finalization – Public Comment Period
 - Allocation Finalization – Public Hearing #4

 - Allocation Finalization – Public Hearing #5

- Proof of Publication

Summary of Public Comments

**Draft Development Phase
Public Comment Period #1
September 25, 2020 – October 26, 2020**

No comments were received during the public comment period.

**Draft Development Phase
Public Hearing #1
October 12, 2020 – 4:30 PM**

The public hearing was held at a Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and existing social distancing requirements, the meeting was held in a virtual format through Zoom, and public participants were able to register via the Zoom portal to attend the meeting.

One comment was received during the public hearing on October 12, 2020.

A board member requested additional information be provided by subrecipients, possibly in the form of virtual presentations to the Board, to highlight the full work and accomplishments in their own words. City staff acknowledged the request and agreed that this could be an excellent alternate to months when CNDAB does not have any business on the agenda.

**Draft Development Phase
Public Hearing #2
April 12, 2021 – 4:30 PM**

The public hearing was held at a Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and existing social distancing requirements, the meeting was held in a virtual format through Zoom, and public participants were able to register via the Zoom portal to attend the meeting.

Three comments were received during the public hearing on April 12, 2021.

A board member stated that improvements to public infrastructure help improve the quality of life, and he wanted to know if funding and goals could be adjusted if additional funding becomes available. City staff acknowledged his statement and told the Board that all funding levels and goals could be updated through an amendment to the Consolidated Plan.

Another board member requested information about how community engagement issues fit into the Consolidated Plan needs and goals and provided information about a street racing issue. City staff provided information about upcoming street changes to

City of Dayton and Dayton-Kettering Consortium
2021-2025 Consolidated Plan & 2021 Action Plan
Citizen Participation Comments

address the problem and stated that this type of issue would fall under the goals and priority needs associated with the Revitalization of Neighborhoods and Neighborhood Safety Measures.

A third board member asked if funding could be targeted geographically and if multiple years of funded could be awarded to a project at one time. City staff explained that funding can be targeted geographically and can be combined with multiple years of funding through amendments to the Action or Consolidated Plans or through the information applicants provide through a competitive process.

**Allocation Finalization
Public Comment Period #2
April 26, 2021 – June 1, 2021**

No comments were received during the public comment period.

**Allocation Finalization
Public Hearing #3
May 10, 2021 – 4:30 PM**

The public hearing was held at a Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and existing social distancing requirements, the meeting was held in a virtual format through Zoom, and public participants were able to register via the Zoom portal to attend the meeting.

Two comments were received during the public hearing on May 10, 2021.

A board member requested information on how subrecipients spent Entitlement funds within the last year. Staff reminded the Board that this information is provided on the handouts from the 2020 CAPER review and summary and offered to send out these documents as a refresher for everyone.

Another board member stated that they would like to see more funding toward the implementation of projects from the Commission-approved neighborhood plans.

**Allocation Finalization
Public Comment Period #3
May 27, 2021 – June 27, 2021**

No comments were received during the public comment period.

**Allocation Finalization
Public Hearing #4
June 14, 2021 – 4:30 PM**

The public hearing was held at a Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and existing social

City of Dayton and Dayton-Kettering Consortium
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Citizen Participation Comments

distancing requirements, the meeting was held in a virtual format through Zoom, and public participants were able to register via the Zoom portal to attend the meeting.

Eight comments were received during the public hearing on June 14, 2021.

A board member requested an explanation for why the funding allocated toward the Small Business Resource Assistance Program was such a small amount. City staff explained the process for administering a Revolving Loan, and let the Board know that the funding available through the Resource Allocation Summary was just documentation of the PI received from the RLF within the past year.

Another board member asked if the metric data for the Goal Outcome Indicators had been seen before. City staff explained that this meeting was the third time the goals had been brought forth to the public, but that Goal Outcome Indicators had been adjusted to better suit the types of activities that were anticipated. City staff also reminded the Board that any changes or alterations to the priorities and goals of the Consolidated Plan could be made through an amendment if necessary. This board member then asked for an additional goal of \$/unit for all rehab programs, to which City staff explained the difference between a CDBG repair program and the HOME repair programs that often have per-unit limits.

A third board member requested explanations for any changes to the GOIs from the numbers established in the prior Consolidated Plan. City staff drafted a cross-cutting analysis and provided it to the Board after the meeting.

A community member asked for an explanation of the difference between owner-occupied rehab and owner-occupied new construction, which City staff provided. The same community member asked if this funding was utilized in the construction of condominiums Downtown. City staff explained that CDBG & HOME-funded developments are predominately within residential neighborhoods. New construction is often affordable infill housing while construction Downtown is often market-rate.

A board member then asked which goals were associated with priorities set through the Consolidated Plan. City staff explained that all Consolidated Plan goals are associated with the established priorities, but that staff would provide a visual representation of the connection at the next meeting.

When discussing the CDBG Competitive Process, a community member wanted more information about how the application was marketed to residents. It was explained that marketing is targeted to organizations that are providing either services or projects and programming for the community – 45 organizations had directly reached out to express interest, a mailing list was created for these organizations as well as our current subrecipients, outreach to neighborhood leadership was made through Community Engagement staff, and to ensure equitable access, all organizations were made aware

City of Dayton and Dayton-Kettering Consortium
2021-2025 Consolidated Plan & 2021 Action Plan
Citizen Participation Comments

of technical assistance opportunities and offered several options for receiving said assistance.

A community member stated that the Competitive Process was not marketed directly toward neighborhoods. City staff explained that the administrative burden and programmatic requirements of Entitlement funding do not lend themselves to individual applicants for funding. While individuals were not encouraged to apply, organizations throughout the entire community were invited to apply, and individuals seeking funding for small neighborhood events or initiatives were encouraged to apply for a Neighborhood Mini Grant due to its less restrictive structure.

**Allocation Finalization
Public Hearing #5
July 12, 2021 – 4:30 PM**

The public hearing was held at a Community and Neighborhood Development Advisory Board (CNDAB) meeting in the Mezzanine Floor in the Planning Resource Center, 101 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402. The meeting and public hearing was also held in a virtual format through Zoom, and public participants were able to register via the Zoom portal to attend the meeting.

Two comments were received during the public hearing on July 12, 2021.

When reviewing the metric data and crosswalk for comparing the 2016-2020 goals to those established for the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan, a board member asked if CARES and ARP funding would affect the outcomes and accomplishments reported. City staff acknowledged the quickly changing landscape of funds available in the City, and explained that while the goals may be impacted, the accomplishments would be reported separately from these other funding sources.

Another board member asked if the data reported by homeless providers were individual persons served or if the numbers reflected repeat counting. City staff and a board member experienced in the shelter system explained that the data is tracked both ways, but that the number reported was for unique counts of persons served through the shelter systems.

**Proof of Publication in Dayton Daily News - ePaper
Public Hearing & Public Comment Period #1**

LEGAL COURIAL

service by pub

curator, administration and representations of Unknown Spouse of Maribel Gordon aka Maribel Gordon and the unknown guardians of minor and/or incompetent heirs of Unknown Spouse of Maribel Gordon aka Maribel Gordon.

Defendant, Kimona E. Battie, whose present or last known address is 427 West Southern Avenue, Springfield, OH 45506, and 2749 Windlow Drive, Dayton, OH 45406, and the unknown spouse, heirs, devisees, legatees, assignees, executors, administrators and representatives of Kimona E. Battie, and the unknown guardians of minor and/or incompetent heirs of Kimona E. Battie.

Defendant, Unknown Spouse of Kimona E. Battie, whose present or last known address is unknown, and the unknown spouse, heirs, devisees, legatees, assignees, executors, administrators and representatives of Unknown Spouse of Kimona E. Battie, and the unknown guardians of minor and/or incompetent heirs of Unknown Spouse of Kimona E. Battie.

Above-litigated Defendants shall take notice that on September 25, 2020, at 9:00 a.m. in the County Administration Building, 451 West Third Street, Third Floor, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

service by pub

5323.05 - 5323.25. The hearing will be held on Friday, November 06, 2020, at 9:00 a.m. in the County Administration Building, 451 West Third Street, Third Floor, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

Montgomery County records list you as an owner or an interested party in said real estate parcel(s). You may avoid foreclosure if you or an interested party pays the amount of all taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, costs, and other applicable and permissible charges incurred to date (called "impoundments"), per Ohio Revised Code §323.60(B) and §323.72 (A)-(B). Or you may also avoid foreclosure if you enter into a payment plan, per Ohio Revised Code §323.31. To find out if you are eligible to enter into a payment plan, you must go to the Montgomery County Treasurer's Office, 451 West Third Street, Second Floor, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

Upon foreclosure, if the Impoundments exceed the Montgomery County Auditor's valuation of the real estate parcel(s), the property is eligible to be transferred directly to a municipal, county, school district, and rehabilitation corporation, township, county, or eligible non-profit organization. The maximum school district, land rehabilitation corporation, township, county, or eligible non-profit organization may be selected upon the date of any judicialized decree of foreclosure, the property may likewise be transferred to any such entity without further notice and without Sheriff's sale.

Please be advised your interests may be in jeopardy if you do not appear at this hearing. This means that the foreclosed real estate parcel(s) may be foreclosed upon, sold at Sheriff's sale for the highest bidder, or transferred to a municipal, county, school district, land rehabilitation corporation, township, county, or eligible non-profit organization. If you do not appear at this hearing, you will lose any right, title, or interest in said real estate parcel(s).

Board of Revision Notice Date: 9-25, 10-2, 10-9-2020

legal notice to bid

LEGAL NOTICE

Dayton Public School District (DPSD) intends to enter into an agreement with a qualified vendor to provide Building Automation Systems Upgrade services. This initiative is known as the BAS Upgrade (Rose Place & Union Twp) 2020. On September 25, 2020, DPSD will post a formal solicitation for RFP 20-900 BAS Upgrade (Rose Place & Union Twp) 2020 for the Dayton Public School District website: <http://info.dpsd.k12.ohio.us/procurement/>.

All interested parties, potential Offerors, and those seeking to do business are hereby notified that this website will be updated periodically to include additional documentation. It is the responsibility of interested parties to continuously visit the above website to receive any additional information posted regarding this solicitation. S. Contract Specialist, Bobby J. Smith, is the point of contact and may be reached via email at bj.smith@dpsd.k12.ohio.us.

A Pre-Proposal Conference will be held, Wednesday, September 30, 2020 @10:00 a.m. at Rose Park Early Learning Center, 6900 S. Newburg Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45406. Attendance is strongly encouraged. The site tour of both buildings to follow.

Bid submissions must be uploaded to Bidline services prior to 12:00 p.m., last time on Friday, October 2, 2020. Submission instructions can be obtained at: <http://info.dpsd.k12.ohio.us/procurement/>.

The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals resulting from above solicitation.

DAYTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mohamed Al Hamrani, President

Hwaet Abrams, Treasurer

9-25, 9-28-2020

legal notice to bid

held at VIRTUALLY via Microsoft Teams at 10:00 A.M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 2020. Please send an email to Tiffany G. Singer at tsinger@mcob.com requesting an invitation to the meeting no less than 7 days prior to the event.

ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE - \$ 60,000.00

All Bids shall include the Bid Submittal Documents as defined in the Instructions to Bidders in Specification Section 01010.

Bids shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope identified as "Project No. 130023-18, Brookville Lake Sanitary Sewer Improvements - Phase 2" and must have full name and address of the Bidder on the envelope.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to define in the Instructions to Bidders, including, but not limited to the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any irregularities of bids, should same be to the advantage of the County.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO:

Kyle Kolopanis, Purchasing Director

9-25/2020

legal notice to bid

COMMISSIONERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO:

Kyle Kolopanis, Purchasing Director

9-25/2020

LEGAL NOTICE

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

FREEDOM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

In the State of Ohio, County of Montgomery.

TROY W. GREEN et al (Defendants)

Case No. 2020 CV 00127

In pursuance of an Order of Sale directed to me in the above entitled action, I will offer for sale at public online auction the following described real estate:

Property Address: 300 Arlington Rd., Brookville, Ohio, 45309

Parcel Number: CO 00601 0011

Sold Premises Appraised: \$105,000

Minimum Bid: \$30,000

Location of Sale: Online Bidding at www.auction.com

Bidding Open Date: Tuesday, October 6th

Auction Date: Bidding Closes Tuesday, October 13th 2:00PM

Terms of Sale: A deposit in the amount of \$5,000.00 is due by wire transfer within 48 hours upon conclusion of the auction. Funding must take place within 30 days of confirmation of sale. A 10% Buyer's Premium shall apply. The auction is subject to postponement and cancellation.

Persons Desiring Private Selling Offer, please contact: patrick@freedommortgage.com

9-18-25, 10-2/2020

legal divorce

DIVORCE NOTICE

Nicole Rutter-Hirth (Plaintiff) 2541 Shelton Springs Road Dayton, OH 45424

Anthony R. Jones (Defendant) whose last known place of residence was ADDRESS UNKNOWN will hereby take notice that on June 24, 2020, Malinda Jones (Plaintiff) filed her Complaint against Anthony R. Jones in the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations Division, 301 W. Third Street, 2nd Floor, Dayton Ohio 45422 being Case Number 2020 DR 00466 on the docket of said Court, praying for a Decree of Divorce from habere on the grounds of INCOMPATIBILITY and that said case is entitled Malinda Jones (Plaintiff) vs Anthony R. Jones (Defendant). Said Anthony R. Jones will further take notice that his/her is required to answer said Complaint on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication notice.

Malinda Jones (Plaintiff) Nicole Rutter-Hirth (Attorney) 6000467041

legal adoption

NOTICE OF ADOPTION

William Donnell Clemens, whose last known address was 4017 Curandru Avenue, Trotwood Ohio 45416, and whose current place of residence and whereabouts are unknown and cannot be ascertained, hereby gives notice that he will take notice that on June 15, 2020 Eric Anthony Brazil, septuagenarian, filed his petition for Adoption of Mykel William Clemens, Case No. 2020DR00068, in the Probate Court, Montgomery County, Ohio, praying that he be permitted by the Probate Court to adopt as his own child, the child Mykel William Clemens, a minor, born in Dayton, Ohio, and that the name of the child be changed to Mykel William Brazil, alleging among other things in said petition that William Donnell Clemens, the natural father, has failed to provide the justifiable cause, to provide more than de minimis contact with the minor or to provide for the maintenance and support of the minor as required by law or judicial decree for a period of ninety days preceding the filing of the Adoption Petition.

A final decree of adoption, if granted will release you of all parental rights and responsibilities, including the right to contact the minor, and except with respect to a spouse of the adoption petitioner and relatives of that spouse, terminates all legal relationships between the minor and you and the minor's former relatives, so that the minor thereafter is a stranger to you and the minor's former relatives for all purposes. If you wish to contest the adoption, you must file an objection to the petition within fourteen days after proof of service of notice of the filing of the petition and of the time and place of hearing is given to you. If you wish to contest the adoption, you must also appear at the hearing. A final decree of adoption may be entered if you fail to file an objection to the adoption petition or appear at the hearing. The Petition will be heard for determination of the Honorable Judge Alan O. McCullum of the Probate Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, 41 North Perry Street, Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th day of October, 2020, at 9:00am.

9-18, 9-25, 10-2/2020

legal adoption

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9-18, 9-25, 10-2/2020

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids will be received in the Montgomery County Purchasing Department, 9th Floor, County Administration Building, 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio 45422, until 1:30 p.m., October 14, 2020, for Stationary Central Service Agreement (S0000020), for Montgomery County Environmental Services, Solid Waste Services Group. Sealed bids will be opened as soon thereafter as the opening can begin in Room 902, 9th Floor of the County Administration Building.

Specifications are available by accessing the Montgomery County Website at www.mcob.com/onlinebids.

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MANDATORY PRE-BID MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 2020 @ 1:30 P.M. AT 2500 SANDHEDGE ROAD, MARIETTA, OH 45751. VIRTUAL ATTENDANCE WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE. INTERESTED TEAMS SHOULD EMAIL REQUEST TO ATTEND MEETING TO patrick@freedommortgage.com BY NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 1, 2020.

Bids shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope identified as "OCC & Mixed Paper Recycling Service Agreement (S0000016)" and must have full name and address of the bidder on the envelope.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any irregularities of bids, should same be to the advantage of the County.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO:

Kyle Kolopanis, Purchasing Director

9-25/2020

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The Office of the Montgomery County, Ohio Clerk of Courts will maintain the official case file and case docket for this real estate tax foreclosure. All pleadings, petitions, documents, and papers associated with this foreclosure and filed by an interested party shall be filed with the Clerk of Courts, and will become part of the Board of Revision case file for this case.

Any owner of record may, at any time on or before the fourteenth day after expiration of process is perfected, file a pleading with the Clerk of Courts requesting that the Board of Revision transfer this case to a court of competent jurisdiction, so that the case can be conducted in accordance with applicable laws. In that event, the foreclosure may commence judicially pursuant to Ohio Revised Code §§323.25, 323.28 or under Chapters 5721, 5722, and 5723.

RUSSELL M. JOSEPH, TREASURER OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

MATHIAS H. HECK, JR., PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

MARGARET M. CAMPER, ASSISTANT PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR THE PLAINTIFF

NOTICE OF HEARING

CASE NO. 2020 BR 05

To: ALL DEFENDANTS NAMED IN THE COMPLAINT

From: Montgomery County Board of Revision

Address: 451 West Third Street, Third Floor

City/Zip: Dayton, Ohio 45402

Phone: (937) 498-3389

This is a real estate tax foreclosure lawsuit for unpaid real estate taxes regarding Permanent Parcel(s) numbered R12 07008 0017. You are hereby notified that a final foreclosure hearing is now scheduled regarding this tax foreclosure lawsuit against said real estate parcel(s), per Ohio Revised Code

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

Case Number: 2020 CV 02971

U.S. Bank Trust National Association as Trustee of American Homeowner Preservation Trust Series AHP Servicing Plaintiff vs. Michael W. Deaugh et al. Defendants.

The Defendant, Unknown Heirs, Legatees, Devisees, Executors, Administrators and Assigns and their Spouses, if any, of Carol A. Deaugh, whose current address is unknown, will take notice that on July 30, 2020, the Plaintiff, U.S. Bank Trust National Association as Trustee of American Homeowner Preservation Trust Series AHP Servicing, filed its Complaint in Case No. 2020 CV 02971, in the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Ohio, seeking a foreclosure of its mortgage interest in the real property located at 4348 Curandru Avenue, Dayton, OH 45416, Permanent Parcel No. 1H3301010 0030, ("Real Estate"), and alleged that the Defendant has or may have an interest in the Real Estate.

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The Defendant,

**Proof of Publication – Public Hearing #2
CNDAB Listening Session - Open to Public
City Notice of CNDAB Meeting – April 12, 2021**

Geist, Sarah

From: Thornburgh, Pete
Sent: Friday, April 9, 2021 3:35 PM
To: ablakeatcountycorpdotcom; Andrew Hickey - CNDAB (andy.hickey@taazaa.com); AStearns; Browning, Hilary; Bryant, Shonda; DGreer; Free, Abigail; FSteed; Ismail Gula (igoomba@aol.com); Kinskey, Todd; kpatrickatdmhadotorg; LFTingle; MSquire; Nathan Brinkman (nate@commuterads.com); Nikol Miller - CNDAB (nmiller@ulgso.org); Parlette, Joseph; Shannon, Diane; Stovall, Frederick; Vincent, Susan; Williams, Robin
Cc: Alexander, Jennifer; Brooks, Miranda; Coleman, Angela; Geist, Sarah; Gondol, Steven; Green, Jeff; Moon, Vanessa; Thornburgh, Pete
Subject: CNDAB Meeting Notice
Attachments: DraftMinutes 20210308 CNDAB.docx



April 9, 2021

TO: CNDAB Members and City Staff
FROM: Pete Thornburgh, Interim CNDAB Secretary
Department of Planning and Community Development
SUBJECT: CNDAB Meeting Notice

The CNDAB meeting scheduled for Monday, April 12, 2021, will take place as scheduled online. Attached are the draft minutes of the March 8, 2021 meeting.

The public may register in advance by following this link:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_5Cvj87gdTp2Zx68ljch0g. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar. This allows the public to attend in listen/view only mode. When a public attendee uses the "raise your hand" button, the moderator allows them to ask questions and make comments.

CNDAB Board members and staff will participate in the meeting as Panelists and will be able to ask questions and make comments without the moderator's permission. Board members and staff will receive a reminder email one hour before the meeting. If you have problems entering the meeting, please call Peter Thornburgh at 937-671-3225.

The meeting agenda is as follows:

1. Chairperson Welcome

2. Call to Order
 3. Roll Call
 4. Approval of the March 8, 2021 Meeting Minutes
 5. 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Listening Session
 6. 2021 Entitlement Update
 7. 2021 Competitive Process Update
 8. Announcements
 9. Adjournment
-

If you have any questions, please contact me at your convenience at pete.thornburgh@daytonohio.gov or by telephone at 937.333.3797. Thank you.

**Proof of Publication in Dayton Daily News - ePaper
Public Hearing #3 and Public Comment Period #2**

**Proof of Publication in Dayton Daily News – ePaper
Public Hearing #4 and Public Comment Period #3**

DAILY LAW JOURNAL

Legal online	Legal today	Legal today	Legal today
public policy	Legal today	Legal today	Legal today

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GENERAL LAW OF CRIMINALS

No new details in shootings in West Jefferson

By [Name] Staff Writer

Two more people were injured in the May 10 shooting in West Jefferson, Ohio, but no new details were provided by police on Monday.

The shooting occurred at approximately 10:30 a.m. on the corner of [Address] and [Address].

Police officers responded to the scene and found two victims who were taken to the hospital. One victim is in critical condition, while the other is in stable condition.

Police are currently reviewing surveillance footage and interviewing witnesses to determine the cause of the shooting.



The silver car involved in the shooting in West Jefferson, Ohio, on Monday.

Police officers responded to the scene and found two victims who were taken to the hospital. One victim is in critical condition, while the other is in stable condition.

Police are currently reviewing surveillance footage and interviewing witnesses to determine the cause of the shooting.

The shooting occurred at approximately 10:30 a.m. on the corner of [Address] and [Address].

Police officers responded to the scene and found two victims who were taken to the hospital. One victim is in critical condition, while the other is in stable condition.

Police are currently reviewing surveillance footage and interviewing witnesses to determine the cause of the shooting.

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**Proof of Publication – Public Hearing #5
Final Consolidated Plan Update to CNDAB -
Open to Public
City Notice of CNDAB Meeting – July 12, 2021**

Geist, Sarah

From: Thornburgh, Pete
Sent: Thursday, July 8, 2021 3:48 PM
To: ablakeatcountycorpdotcom; Andrew Hickey - CNDAB (andy.hickey@taazaa.com); AStearns; Browning, Hilary; Bryant, Shonda; Christopher James (cmjames31@gmail.com); cphillipsatcentralstatedotedu; demarcusrcalhounatgmaildotcom; DGreer; Free, Abigail; FSteed; Ismail Gula (igoomba@aol.com); Kinsky, Todd; kpatrickatdmhadotorg; LFTingle; misscrickett1969atgmaildotcom; MSquire; Nathan Brinkman (nate@commuterads.com); Nikol Miller - CNDAB (nmiller@ulgso.org); Parlette, Joseph; Ritchie, Tom(Jr); Shannon, Diane; Stovall, Frederick; Vincent, Susan; Williams, Robin; wilsonerin545atgmaildotcom
Cc: Alexander, Jennifer; Wilson, Beth; Brooks, Miranda; Coleman, Angela; Gantt, Kyren; Geist, Sarah; Gondol, Steven; Green, Jeff; Moon, Vanessa; Thornburgh, Pete
Subject: CNDAB Meeting Notice - Complete Agenda
Attachments: 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Goals and Indicators.pdf; _DraftMinutes 20210614 CNDAB.docx
Importance: High

July 8, 2021

TO: CNDAB Members and City Staff

FROM: Pete Thornburgh, Interim CNDAB Secretary
Department of Planning and Community Development

SUBJECT: CNDAB Meeting Notice

The CNDAB meeting scheduled for Monday, July 12, 2021, will take place as scheduled, beginning promptly at 4:30 pm. Attached is the draft minutes of the June 14, 2021 meeting. Also attached is a two-year comparison of the Consolidated Plan Goals and Indicators requested at the June meeting.

The meeting will be conducted both in-person and online. The in-person meeting will be held on the Mezzanine of City Hall, 101 West Third Street Dayton, Ohio. Online participation is described below.

Members of the public wishing to participate online may register in advance by following this link: https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_5Cyj87gdTp2Zx68ljch0g. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar. This allows the public to attend in listen/view only mode. When a public attendee uses the "raise your hand" button, the moderator allows them to ask questions and make comments.

CNDAB Board members and staff wishing to participate online will be provided with a link in advance of the meeting, allowing them to participate as Panelists and to ask questions and make comments without the moderator's permission. Board members and staff will receive a reminder email and meeting link one hour before the meeting.

The meeting agenda is as follows:

1. Chairperson Welcome
2. Call to Order

3. Roll Call
4. Approval of the June 14, 2021 Meeting Minutes
5. New Member Orientation
6. 2021 CDBG Competitive Process Update
7. 2021-25 Consolidated Plan Update
8. Announcements
9. Adjournment

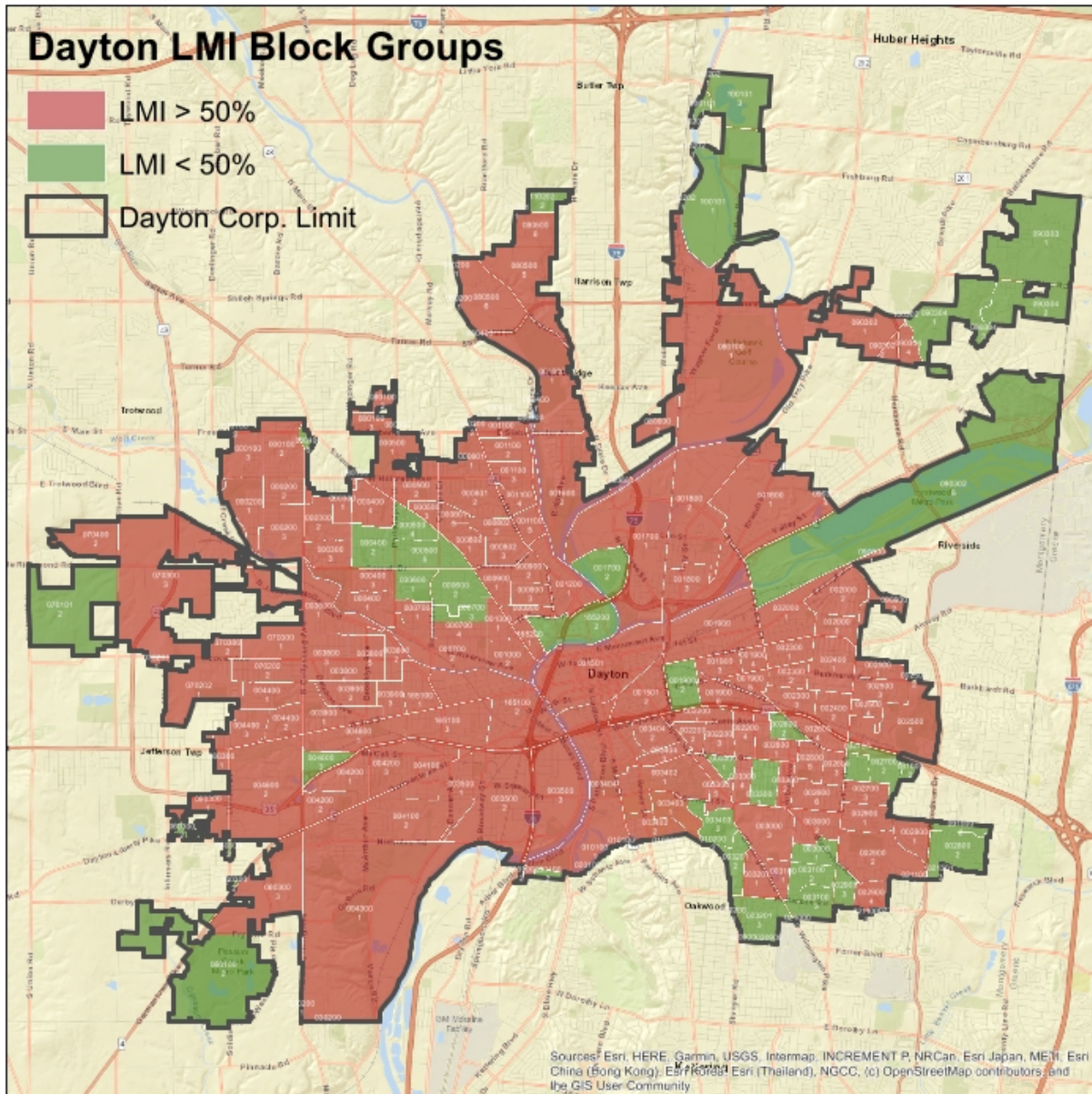
If you have questions or difficulty entering the meeting, please contact Peter Thornburgh at your convenience by telephone at 937.671.3225 or by email to pete.thornburgh@daytonohio.gov . Thank you.



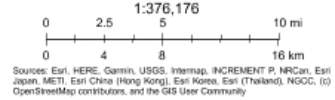
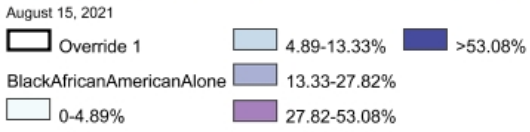
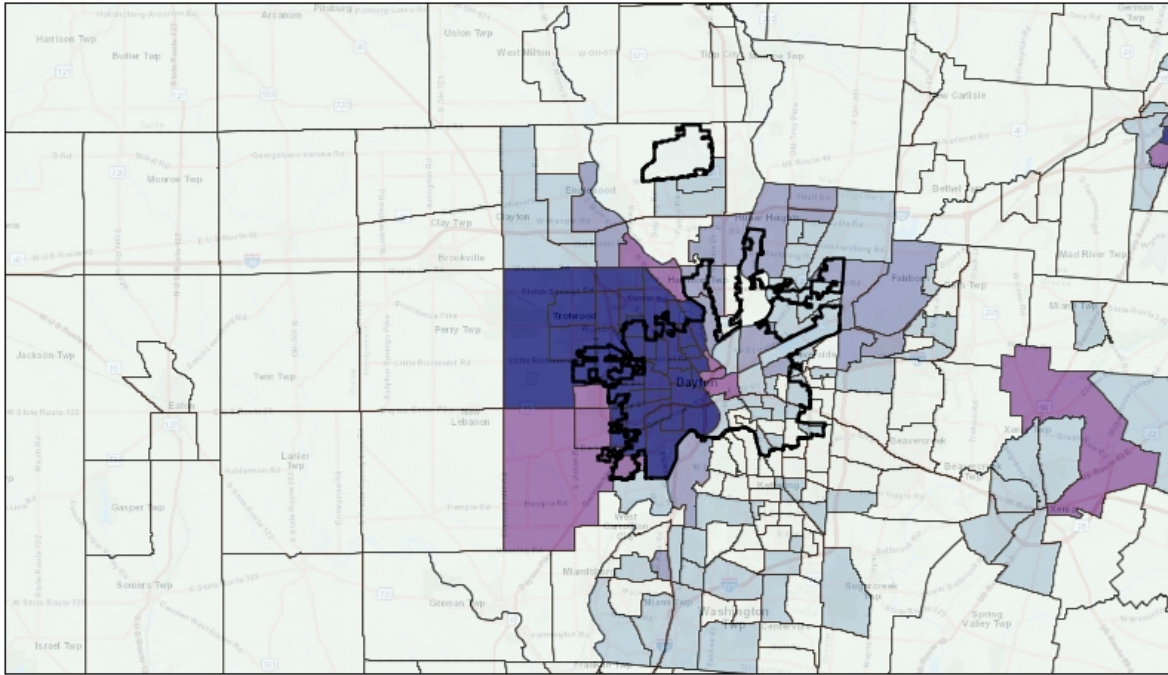
Pete Thornburgh

Community Development Grant Administrator
Department of Planning Neighborhoods, & Development
Division of Development | City of Dayton
101 W. Third St., Rm 613 | Dayton, Ohio 45405
Office 937.333.3797 | Fax 937.333.4281 | www.daytonohio.gov

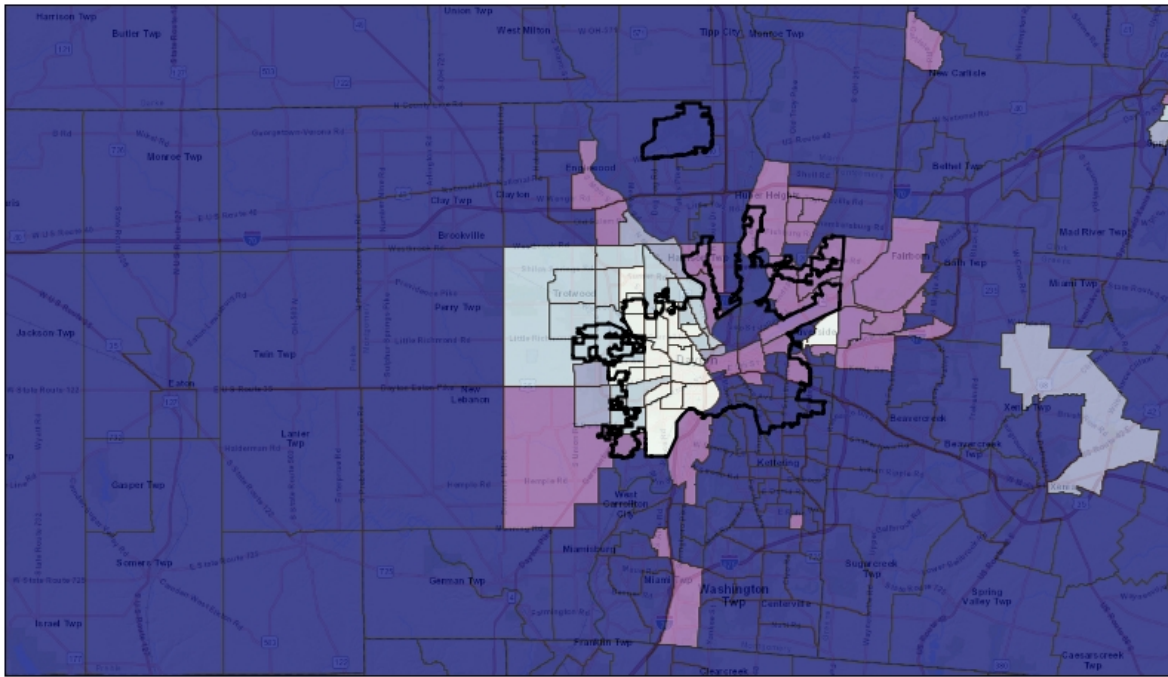
Grantee Unique Appendices



City of Dayton - Race/Ethnicity - Black or African American Alone (Not Hispanic)



City of Dayton - Race/Ethnicity - White Alone (Not Hispanic)

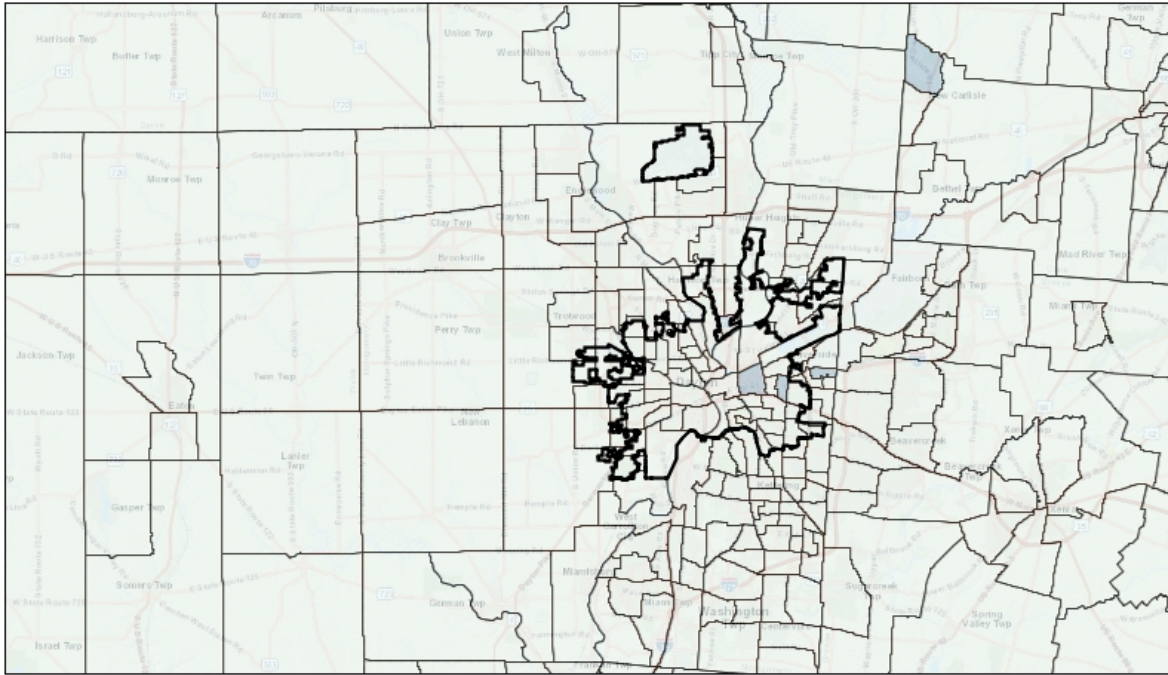


August 15, 2021



1:376,176
 0 2.5 5 10 mi
 0 4 8 16 km
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NCCO, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

City of Dayton - Race/Ethnicity - Persons of Hispanic Origin



August 15, 2021

Override 1
 HispanicOrigin 13.22-28.18%
 0-13.22%

1:376,176

0 2.5 5 10 mi

0 4 8 16 km

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

City of Dayton Internet Connectivity

43,883

Households

Household With Internet Subscription
Dayton, OH

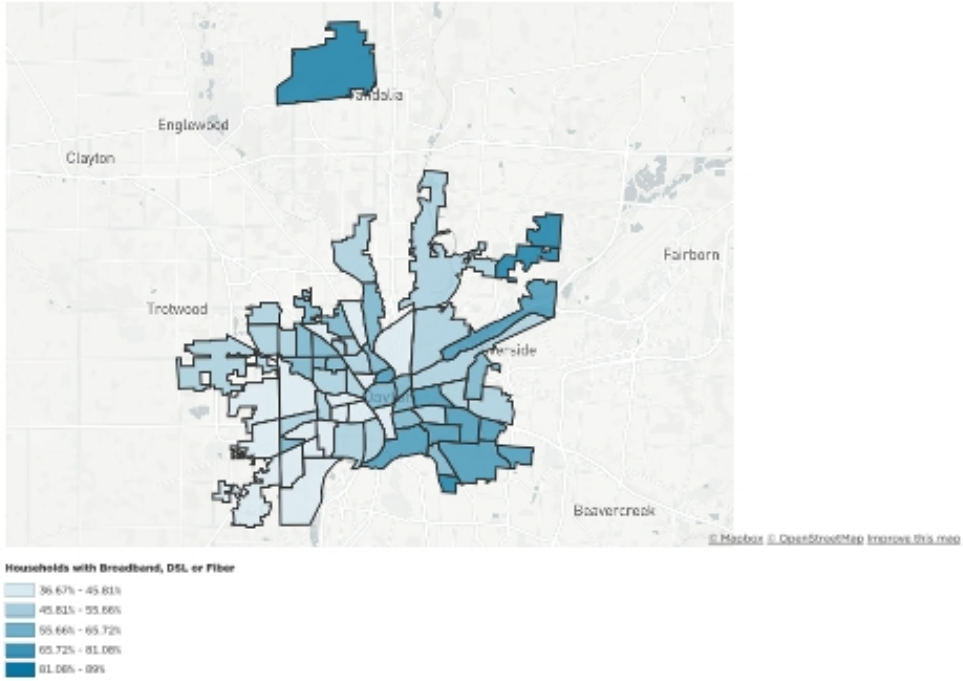
1,507

Households

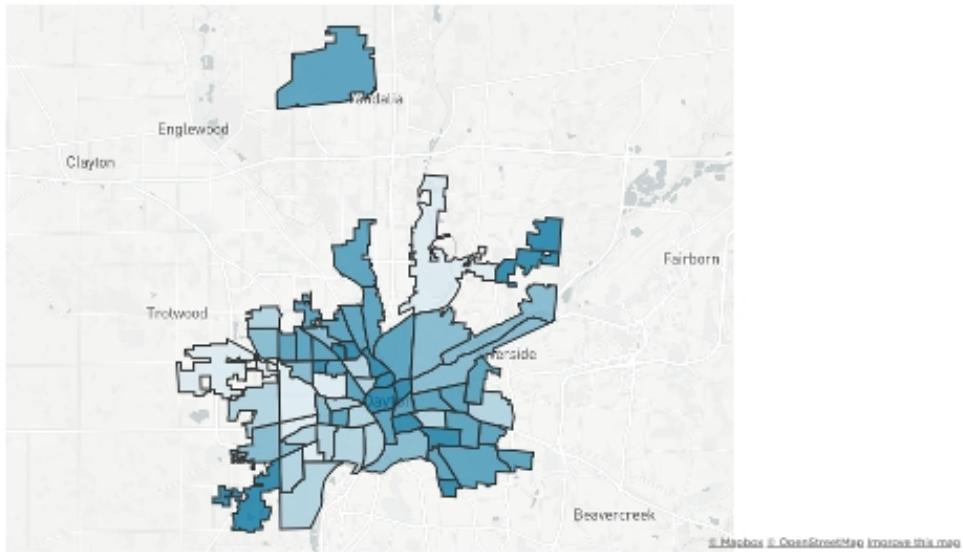
Household Without Internet Subscription
Dayton, OH

Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

Households with Broadband Cable, DSL or Fiber Internet



Households with Cellular Internet



Household Internet Cellular per household

- 42.5% - 51.6%
- 51.6% - 58.2%
- 58.2% - 64.4%
- 64.4% - 71.9%
- 71.9% - 81.6%

Sources: US Census ACS 5-year



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Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)



Office of the City Manager City Hall
101 W. Third Street
P.O. Box 22
Dayton, OH 45401
(937) 333-3000 | Fax (937) 333-4293
www.daytonoh.gov

August 5, 2021

Matthew LaMantia
Director, Community Planning and Development
Columbus Field Office
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development 200 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 45315-2499

Re: 2021 Action Plan Certifications and Forms

Dear Mr. LaMantia:

The City of Dayton and Dayton-Kettering HOME Consortium's 2021 Action Plan and 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan have been submitted through IDIS On-Line. Enclosed please find the executed certifications and SF-424 forms for the 2021 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the 2021 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, and the 2021 HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program. The City of Dayton's program year for the use of 2021 HUD entitlement grant funds is January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Sarah Galst, Community Development Grant Administrator, at (937) 333-3814.

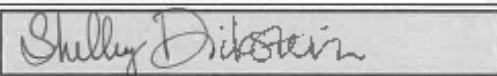
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelley Dickstein".

Shelley Dickstein
City Manager

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____ * Other (Specify): _____
* 3. Date Received: 01/01/2021	4. Applicant Identifier: City of Dayton	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: E1-600015	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: City of Dayton		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 31670105	* c. Organizational DUNS: 004456154000	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 15 W. Third St.	Street2: PO Box 22	
* City: Dayton	County/Parish: _____	
* State: OH: Ohio	* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip / Postal Code: 45401-0222		
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Planning, Neighborhoods & Dev.	Division Name: Community Development	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: _____	* First Name: Sarah	Middle Name: _____
* Last Name: Bates	Suffix: _____	Title: Planning Development Grant Administrator
Organizational Address: _____		
* Telephone Number: 937-233-2810	* Fax Number: 937-233-4281	
* Email: Sarah.Bates@dayton.ohio.gov		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 8. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="15.219"/>	
CFDA Title <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	
13. Consolation Identification Number: <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> Add Attachment Delete Attachment View Attachment </div>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Dayton 2021 NAEP Program"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> Add Attachments Delete Attachments View Attachments </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="1C"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="1D"/>
Attach to additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="01/01/2021"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="07/31/2021"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="5,500,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="8,700,000.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="1,387,000.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="190,000.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="170,000.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="215,148.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="10,552,148.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
<small>** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internal site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/> Middle Name: <input type="text"/> Last Name: <input type="text" value="DICKSTEIN"/> Suffix: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text" value="City Manager"/> Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="937-333-0500"/> Fax Number: <input type="text"/> Email: <input type="text" value="shelley.dickstein@daytonohio.gov"/>	First Name: <input type="text"/> Last Name: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text"/> Telephone Number: <input type="text"/> Fax Number: <input type="text"/> Email: <input type="text"/>
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="8-5-21"/>
	

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0001
 Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0346-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directions.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interests in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§1728-1763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 300, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-362) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1942 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§2601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

Previous Edition Usable

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Standard Form 4240 (Rev. 7-97)
 Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

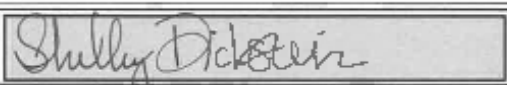
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 16 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11980; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (Identification and protection of historic properties) and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§430a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	City Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Dayton	8-5-21

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
*1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		
*2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		
*III Review (select appropriate letter(s)): <input type="text"/>		
* Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>		
*3. Date Received: <input type="text" value="01/01/2021"/>		4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text" value="City of Dayton"/>
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text" value="31-000000"/>		5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>		7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
*a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="City of Dayton"/>		
*b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="31000075"/>		*c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="004479194000"/>
d. Address:		
* Street:	<input type="text" value="101 W. Toledo St."/>	
Street2:	<input type="text" value="PO Box 27"/>	
* City:	<input type="text" value="Dayton"/>	
County/Parish:	<input type="text"/>	
* State:	<input type="text" value="OH: Ohio"/>	
Province:	<input type="text"/>	
* Country:	<input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>	
* Zip/Postal Code:	<input type="text" value="45401 0022"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text" value="Clearing, Rejuvenation, & Dev"/>		Division Name: <input type="text" value="Community Development"/>
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix:	<input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Scott"/>
Middle Name:	<input type="text" value="A"/>	
* Last Name:	<input type="text" value="Gault"/>	
Suffix:	<input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Grant Administrator"/>		
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number:	<input type="text" value="937-233-5814"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text" value="937-233-9201"/>
* Email:	<input type="text" value="Scott.Gault@daytonohio.gov"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/> Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> * Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.031"/> CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Economic Solutions Grant Program"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: N/A * Title: <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Dayton 2011 DRG Program"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="05"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="10"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="01/01/2021"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="12/31/2021"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="500,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="2,500,000.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="100,000.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="3,100,000.00"/>
* 18. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12872 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available in the State under the Executive Order 12872 Process for review on <input type="text"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12872 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12872.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE <small>"The list of certifications and assurances, or an internal site where you may obtain this list is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions."</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Shelley"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Dickstein"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="City Manager"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="937-233-5600"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="sdickstei@daytonohio.gov"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="8-5-21"/>

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

CMB Number: 4040-0009
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§1728-1783) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4601 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1651-1683, and 1685-1686) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.) as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424-D (Rev. 7-87)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

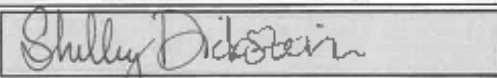
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.</p> <p>12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.</p> <p>13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §§276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.</p> <p>14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.</p> <p>15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) installation of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11980; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11888; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of</p> | <p>Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).</p> <p>16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.</p> <p>17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§455a-1 et seq.).</p> <p>18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1998 and OMB Circular No. A-133 "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."</p> <p>19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.</p> <p>20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Preparing a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.</p> |
|---|---|

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE City Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION City of Dayton	DATE SUBMITTED 8-5-21

SF-4243 (Rev. 7-87) Back

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Fawcior (when appropriate indicate): _____ * Other (Specify): _____
* 3. Date Received: 01/21/2021	4. Applicant Identifier: City of Dayton	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: 31-000175	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____	
B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: City of Dayton		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 31500175	* c. Organizational DUNS: J00475194000	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 101 N. Main St.	Street2: _____	
* City: Dayton	County/Parish: _____	
* State: OH: Ohio	Province: _____	
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	Zip / Postal Code: 45401-0001	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Planning, Neighborhoods, & UIC	Division Name: Community Development	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: _____	* First Name: Sarah	
Middle Name: _____	Last Name: _____	
Suffix: _____	Title: Community Development Program Administrator	
Organizational Affiliation: _____		
* Telephone Number: 937-333-3900	Fax Number: 937-333-4281	
* Email: sarah.leland@daytonohio.gov		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/> Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> * Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.205"/> CFDA Title <input type="text" value="HHS Treatment Partnership Program"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="2020"/> Title: <input type="text" value="2020"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Dayton 2021 HOUS Program"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="12"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="10"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="01/01/2021"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="12/31/2021"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,404,741.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="2,000,000.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="1,300,000.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="7,000,000.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="25,000.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="11,729,741.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE	
<small>** The list of certifications and assurances, or an Internet site where you may obtain the list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Shelley"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Dickstein"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="City Manager"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="531-335-3500"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="shelley.dickstein@daytonohio.gov"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="8-5-21"/>

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4146-0110
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0342-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

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As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:


1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project cost(s)) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property (or other interest in the site and facilities) without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4601 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1081, 1653, and 1625-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (28 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which applicant for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-87)
Prescribed by GSA Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Cope and Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (e) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11968; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1966, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1988, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470; EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and CMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7101) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect, (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	City Manager
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Dayton	8-5-21

8F-4740 (Rev. 7-87) Back

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan – It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

- 1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
- 2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-1, I.e., "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
- 3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction –The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 – It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.

Shelley DeStefano
Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

City Manager
Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) _____ [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Shelley Dickstein
Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

City Manager
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OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Shelley Dickstein
Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

City Manager
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;


Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

City Manager
Title

Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

Shelly Dickstein
Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

City Manager
Title

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the consolidated plan:

1. For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For a period of not less than 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.


Signature of Authorized Official

8-5-21
Date

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APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2015 thru 2019 ACS Data provided by the U.S. Census bureau.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To have the most current data for demographic information.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. This data was collected during the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Through U.S. Census Bureau.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Data included is from the State of Ohio as a whole, Montgomery County, and the City of Dayton.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Citizens and residents within the City of Dayton.
	2
Data Source Name 2000 Census	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Census Bureau	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Decennial Census data provided by the US Census Bureau	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? Constitutional requirement	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Data was collected during the year 2000	
Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Household surveys	

	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Data included is from the State of Ohio as a whole, Montgomery County, Dayton and Kettering</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Citizens and residents within the Cities of Dayton and Kettering.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2010 Census</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>United States Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Decennial Census data provided by the US Census Bureau</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Constitutional requirement</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Data was collected during the year 2010</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Household surveys</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Data included is from the State of Ohio as a whole, Montgomery County, Dayton and Kettering</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Citizens and residents within the Cities of Dayton and Kettering.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>GDPM</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Greater Dayton Premier Management</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Data for most recent public housing information.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Public Housing current data.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data collected is over a geographical area, public housing population.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2015</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Zillow</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Zillow</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Zillow Real Estate Research is a website with housing statistics.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Housing prices and rent prices.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data based upon a geographic area.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2015 data, up to date within a couple weeks verification.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Continual</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2013-2017 CHAS Data</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD's Office of Police Development and Research (PD&R)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Custom tabulations of ACS data demonstrating the extent of housing problems and housing needs in a community.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To document housing problems and housing needs, especially for low income households</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Released on August 25, 2020 per https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>ACS data custom tabulations for HUD</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>ACS total populations</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>ACS data custom tabulations for HUD</p>