



City of Cincinnati

801 Plum Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

CALENDAR

Cincinnati City Council

Wednesday, September 23, 2020

2:00 PM

Council Chambers, Room 300

ROLL CALL

PRAYER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

FILING OF THE JOURNAL

MAYOR CRANLEY

Cincinnati Retirement System - 4 members: 1 F/ 3 M; 4 W

1. [202001516](#) **APPOINTMENT**, submitted by Mayor John Cranley, I hereby appoint Erica Winstead to the Cincinnati Retirement System Board of Trustees for a term of four years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules. (Female/AA)

Recommendation CONFIRM

Sponsors: Cranley

HSAC - 12 members: 8 F/ 4 M; 7 AA/ 5 W

2. [202001562](#) **APPOINTMENT**, submitted by Mayor John Cranley, I hereby appoint Venita C. Dell to the Human Services Advisory Committee for a term of three years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules. (Female/AA)

Recommendation CONFIRM

Sponsors: Cranley

Bicentennial Commons at Sawyer Point (BCSP) Board of Visitors: 2 Appts: 2 W; 1 M/1 F

3. [202001651](#) **REAPPOINTMENT**, submitted by Mayor John Cranley, I hereby reappoint Keke Sansalone to Bicentennial Commons at Sawyer Point (BCSP) Board of Visitors for a term of one year. This reappointment is submitted to City Council for its advise and consent pursuant to its Rules. (Female/White)

Recommendation HOLD ONE WEEK PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF COUNCIL

Sponsors: Cranley

Cincinnati Recreation Commission (CRC): 3 Appts: 2 W/ 1 AA; 2 M/ 1 F

4. [202001660](#) **REAPPOINTMENT**, submitted by Mayor John Cranley, I hereby reappoint Pat O'Callaghan, Jr. to the Board of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission for a term of five years. This reappointment is submitted to City Council for its

advice and consent pursuant to its Rules. (Male/White)

Recommendation HOLD ONE WEEK PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF COUNCIL

Sponsors: Cranley

Hamilton County Transportation Improvement District (TID): 1 Appt; White/Female

5. [202001665](#) **APPOINTMENT**, submitted by Mayor John Cranley, I hereby appoint John Brazina as the City's representative to the Hamilton County Transportation Improvement District (TID) for a term of two years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules. (Male/White)

Recommendation HOLD ONE WEEK PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF COUNCIL

Sponsors: Cranley

MS. KEARNEY

MR. YOUNG

6. [202001615](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Councilmember Kearney and Young, **WE MOVE** for the entire stretch of Reading Road that is located within Cincinnati city limits, specifically from downtown Cincinnati to the edge of Reading, Ohio at Galbraith Road, to be named "President Barack Obama Avenue" in honor of the 44th president of the United States who became the first African-American elected to serve in the highest office in our country when he was inaugurated on January 20, 2009. **WHEREAS**, President Barack Obama became the first African American elected to the office of United States President in the more than 200-year history of the United States of America, making his election an historic accomplishment for our country. (BALANCE ON FILE IN CLERK'S OFFICE) (STATEMENT ATTACHED).

Recommendation NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE

Sponsors: Kearney and Young

MR. SEELBACH

7. [202001641](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Councilmember Seelbach, **WE MOVE** that the City Administration take all necessary steps to amend the CPD Procedure 12.700, which addresses Cincinnati's policies for seeking judicial approval for the execution of a warrant without the statutory precondition for nonconsensual entry, to prohibit the use of what are commonly known as No-knock warrants. (BALANCE ON FILE IN CLERK'S OFFICE) (STATEMENT ATTACHED)

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Sponsors: Seelbach

MR. SITTENFELD

8. [202001629](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Councilmember Sittenfeld, **WE MOVE** that the City Administration work with the Northside Community Council, and the Northside Business Association, to install parking meters along Hamilton Avenue and Hoffner Street. (STATEMENT ATTACHED).

Recommendation NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Sittenfeld

9. [202001634](#) **COMMUNICATION**, submitted by Councilmember Sittenfeld from Becky Smolenski Finnigan, President, Northside Community Council, regarding support of reinstalling parking meters along Hoffner Street.

Recommendation NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Sittenfeld**MR. SMITHERMAN**

10. [202001588](#) **COMMUNICATION**, submitted by Vice Mayor Smitherman, regarding Case No. C-1-99-317 in the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, Collaborative Settlement Agreement.

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Smitherman

11. [202001593](#) **COMMUNICATION**, submitted by Vice Mayor Smitherman, regarding Civil Action No. C-1:99-cv-3170 in the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, Collaborative Agreement Plan.

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Smitherman

12. [202001598](#) **COMMUNICATION**, submitted by Vice Mayor Smitherman, regarding the FYI Memo from June 2, 2017 concerning the Collaborative Agreement Refresh.

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Smitherman**MS. SUNDERMANN**

13. [202001605](#) **MOTION**, submitted by Councilmember Sunderman, dated 9/15/2020, **WE MOVE** the City Manager accept loans of flags from Councilmember Betsey Sundermann, valued at approximately \$100 each, to fly on the flagpole at City Hall in recognition of the Blue Mass, scheduled for September 27, 2020, at the Cathedral Basilica of St. Peter in Chains, as a symbol of support for the City's police officers, fire fighters, first responders, and those employed in public safety, and their families in Cincinnati and the region. (STATEMENT ATTACHED).

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**Sponsors:** Sundermann**MR. YOUNG**

14. [202001622](#) **COMMUNICATION**, submitted by Councilmember Young from Earl Brown,

regarding Baker Concrete Construction, FCC West Garage construction and safety of residents on Bauer Ave.

Recommendation LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Sponsors: Young

CITY MANAGER

15. [202001530](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020 submitted by Paula Boggs, Muething, Interim City Manager, on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for Court Street Condos LLC, DBA none listed, 52 E Court Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (#17770000015, D5J, New) [Objections: Department of Buildings & Inspections]
- Recommendation** FILE
- Sponsors:** City Manager
16. [202001532](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020 submitted by Paula Boggs, Muething, Interim City Manager, on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for Liberty Modern LLC, DBA None listed, 1432 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (#5185990, D5J, New) [Objections: None]
- Recommendation** FILE
- Sponsors:** City Manager
17. [202001534](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020 submitted by Paula Boggs, Muething, Interim City Manager, on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for AL Post 484 MT Washington, DBA none, 1837 Sutton Avenue PO Box 30058 Cincinnati, Ohio 45230. (#009039504845, D2, New) [Objections: None]
- Recommendation** FILE
- Sponsors:** City Manager
18. [202001535](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020 submitted by Paula Boggs, Muething, Interim City Manager, on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for Doordash Essentials LLC, DBA none, 352 Gest Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (#2262505, C1 C2, New) [Objections: Department of Buildings & Inspections]
- Recommendation** FILE
- Sponsors:** City Manager
19. [202001540](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020 submitted by Paula Boggs, Muething, Interim City Manager, on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for Sycamore Pancakes LLC, DBA Sugar N Spice, 1203 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202. (#82134890005, D1 D3, New) [OBJECTIONS: None]
- Recommendation** FILE
- Sponsors:** City Manager
20. [202001583](#) **ORDINANCE (EMERGENCY)** submitted by Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager, on 9/23/2020, **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$2,729,245 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the

unappropriated surplus of Working Capital Reserve Fund 754 for the purpose of increasing the City's working capital reserve; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$2,811,948 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2585, "Economic Downturn Reserve," for the purpose of increasing the City's emergency reserve to 5.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$5,676,785 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2580, "Reserve for Weather Events, Other Emergency and One-Time Needs," for the purpose of providing resources for unanticipated emergencies including those caused by unusual weather events, in order to increase the City's reserve for this purpose to 2.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$700,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7100 for the purpose of funding police visibility overtime as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Law Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7100 for the purpose of funding an additional prosecuting attorney as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$200,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of funding a Safety Coordinators/Organizers Program as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$330,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for sworn officers; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Tuition Reimbursement General Fund NonDepartmental non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x928x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for General Fund employees; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Law Department's non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7200, for the purpose of providing funding for costs associated with the creation of the Housing Court; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$40,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Department of Finance's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x131x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for contractual services related to increasing compliance with the City's Short-Term Rental Excise Tax; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 416x263x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for COVID-19 related expenses including the 2 cost of contact tracers and testing; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$95,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the

Department of Recreation's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x199x7200 for the purpose of providing funding to upgrade WIFI access at Recreation Centers to allow students to attend school virtually; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$50,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of replacing CitiCable's Video Playback System; REVISING the Classification and Salary Range Schedule for all employment classifications in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code to reflect the new Classification and Salary Range Schedule for said classifications and to provide for a cost-of-living ("COLA") adjustment of 2.0% effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$596,570 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to various General Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$78,430 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; AUTHORIZING the transfer and appropriation of the sum of \$78,430 from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; and further AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$278,050 from the unappropriated surplus of the various Restricted Funds to personnel operating budget accounts of the various Restricted Funds according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for nonrepresented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

Recommendation BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sponsors: City Manager

21. [202001600](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020, submitted by Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager, regarding Avondale Grocery Store. (Reference Document #202001164)

Recommendation

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sponsors: City Manager

22. [202001601](#) **ORDINANCE** submitted by Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager, on 9/23/2020, **AMENDING** the official zoning map of the City of Cincinnati to rezone certain real property commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in the Oakley neighborhood from the ML, "Manufacturing Limited," zoning district to the RMX, "Residential Mixed," zoning district to facilitate the development of twelve single-family homes.

Recommendation ECONOMIC, GROWTH AND ZONING COMMITTEE

Sponsors: City Manager

23. [202001563](#) **REPORT**, dated 9/23/2020, submitted by Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager, regarding Property Tax Project Working Group. (SEE DOC #201801401)

Recommendation ECONOMIC, GROWTH AND ZONING COMMITTEE

Sponsors: City Manager

CLERK OF COUNCIL

24. [202001606](#) **REGISTRATION**, submitted by the Clerk of Council from Legislative Agent Douglas J. Moorman, Vice President, Development Strategies Group, 700 Walnut Street, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (LOCAL OAKLEY, LLC).

Recommendation FILE

Sponsors: Clerk of Council

25. [202001607](#) **REGISTRATION**, submitted by the Clerk of Council from Legislative Agent Charles H. Gerhardt, III, President & CEO, Government Strategies Group, 700 Walnut Street, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY).

Recommendation FILE

Sponsors: Clerk of Council

26. [202001608](#) **REGISTRATION**, submitted by the Clerk of Council from Legislative Agent Douglas J. Moorman, Vice President, Government Strategies Group, 700 Walnut Street, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY).

Recommendation FILE

Sponsors: Clerk of Council

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

27. [202001582](#) **ORDINANCE (EMERGENCY)**, submitted by Councilmember Sittenfeld, on 9/17/2020, **CONTINUING** the cap on the fee that third parties can charge to restaurants located in the City of Cincinnati for delivering food originally established by Ordinance 155-2020, which cap shall be no more than 15% of the total food cost charged by the restaurant to the customer, in order to protect the viability of restaurants which are essential to the health and well-being of City residents and the City's economy and further prohibiting a reduction in compensation for food delivery drivers as a result of this cap.

Recommendation PASS EMERGENCY

Sponsors: Sittenfeld

LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

28. [202001313](#) **MOTION (AMENDED)**, submitted by Councilmember Sundermann, **WE MOVE** that the Cincinnati City Council does not support the movement to defund the Cincinnati Police Department.

Recommendation ADOPT

Sponsors: Sundermann

NEW BUSINESS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

Qualifications Summary

A results oriented professional with 18 years of experience in the managed care industry with a comprehensive focus on compliance, benefit administration, process improvement initiatives and relationship management. Proven ability to integrate business strategies, processes, and technology systems to improve efficiency and increase overall profitability. Successful in supporting and managing operations, products, and programs by applying global industry knowledge, detailed business and technology understanding, as well as customer focus to meet desired outcomes. A visionary leader with a successful history of developing and implementing successful high-level projects and programs. Positive attitude, desire for quality, leadership and motivational skills to serve as an example to others.

Core Competencies

- Benefit Administration
- Plan Design Experience
- Medicare Part A, B & D
- Regulatory/Compliance
- Revenue Cycle Knowledge
- Project/Program Management
- Agile Methodology
- PBM Experience
- Process Improvement

Professional Experience

Sr. Implementation Business Analyst | AssureCare – Cincinnati, OH - February 2019 - Present

- Leads program and go-live service activities by analyzing all aspects of the client relationship, which includes but is not limited to conducting investigations while providing best in class service to meet the varied needs of each stake holder. Develop, implement and standardize organizational processes, x across multiple divisions within the organization.
- Using agile methodology to track and monitor ongoing key performance indicators for Business to Business operations.
- Provides regular data and industry interpretation to both senior & entry level management staff.
- Ensures the organization maintains compliance with Local/State and Federal regulations.
- Develop and manage project timelines and activities by utilizing Agile Methodology.

Client Account Executive II, State of Georgia | June 2016 to November 2018 | Automatic Data Processing (ADP) | Alpharetta, GA

- Effectively supervised the performance of 15 service consultants, 2 business analysts and a QA analyst that help support the State of Georgia account which consists of 430,000 members
- Oversee all day to day activities of the State of Georgia \$10 Million-dollar account portfolio.
- Review and interpret Summary Plan Descriptions, organize document filing requirements, and administer other client-related compliance and regulation policies.
- Partner with internal and external stakeholders creating a "one client team"
- Provide continual communication, including key management reports and analyses to support company's effectiveness and efficiency.
- Ensure delivery of optimal service, client satisfaction, by collaborating with both Service and Operations and received exceptional employee performance review in customer satisfaction each year.

Business Change Manager, Portfolio Execution | August 2014 to June 2016 | Anthem Inc. | Alpharetta, GA

- Responsible for managing the project portfolio of Medicare and Medicaid business
- Manages vendor relationships, including vendor selection, contract and rate negotiation, issue resolution, developing and reviewing statements of work, representation on vendor business and Executive committees, speaking engagements, etc.
- Responsible for managing the budget for State Mandated initiatives.
- Provide training on new Enterprise Provider data system as well as high level presentation regarding the functionality of internal systems.

Sr. Account Manager, September 2013 to August 2014 | Athena health, Inc. | Alpharetta, GA (Contract)

- Provided direct account management services to Athena clients in accordance with the applicable segmented service models.
- Maintained relationships with key client contacts that foster an environment to drive client performance and minimize attrition risk (e.g., Practice Manager or Practice Director).
- Partnered with the Sales and Implementation teams to negotiate terms for new and renewing clients.
- Maintained statistical data on clients to track performance and goal achievement.
- Identified the needs and recommended best practices to improve new or existing process, methodologies and practices through observation and research.
- Ensured sites were up to date with applicable federal mandates such as ICD-10, HL7 and meaningful use.
- Assisted in the system implementation for new clients ranging from testing to helping adjust system logic.

EPIC Sr. Benefit Analyst, September 2012 to September 2013 | Kaiser Permanente | Atlanta, GA(Contract)

- Translated business requirements to technical staff to ensure requirements are captured for benefit designs.
- Collaborated with contracts team to develop, format and produce benefit templates.
- Provided training for system updates and releases as well as any other job related trainings relevant to benefits and system design.
- Provided support for activities regarding the requirements for the 2014 exchange plans.

Sr. Compliance Analyst, Corporate Compliance | June 2009 - June 2010| Saint Joseph Hospital | Atlanta, GA (Contract)

- Performed audits for regional business units using self-designed audit tools to assess compliance status, perform gap analyses, or assess readiness for internal and external audits.
- Provided training for new and existing employees on the company's ethic and compliance policies and procedures.
- Ensured full implementation of and compliance with all applicable new and revised state and federal legislation (i.e. HITECH, HIPAA, CMS,DOI)
- Performed audits for regional business units using self-designed audit tools to assess compliance status, perform gap analyses, or assess readiness for internal and external audits.
- Worked closely with business units to oversee and, in some instances perform all aspects of preparation for and resolution of internal or external compliance audits, including pre-audit data collection, site visit preparation and corrective action plans.
-

Several positions (November 2006 – June 2009) |Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield| Mason, Ohio
Manager of Grievance & Appeals, Sr. Business Analyst and Sr. Pharmacy Services Coordinator

- Provided oversight for 17 Grievance & Appeals non-exempt associates.
- Created and established departmental policies and procedures.
- Evaluated employees' performance by providing oral feedback and written performance evaluations, as well as disciplinary action when necessary.
- Prepared and communicated information to appropriate parties regarding Medicare Advantage, Medicare Part D and other Medicare changes and governmental mandated disclosures.
- Managed annual operating budget.

Education

Bachelors, Business Administration, May 2009 | Tiffin University| Tiffin, Ohio
Master of Business Administration w/concentration in Healthcare Administration, August 2014 | Tiffin University | Tiffin, Ohio

Committee Chair of Community Service Projects, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Incorporated
Member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Incorporated



202001516

Office of Mayor John Cranley

801 Plum Street, Suite 150
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Phone (513) 352-3250
Fax (513) 352-5201
Email: John.Cranley@cincinnati-oh.gov

September 2020

APPOINTMENT

I hereby appoint Erica Winstead to the Cincinnati Retirement System Board of Trustees for a term of four years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules.



Mayor John Cranley

Dr. Carling



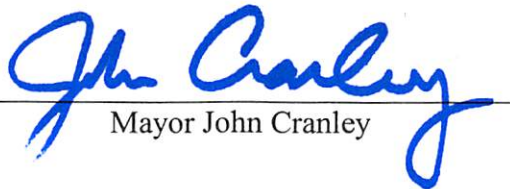
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Email: John.Cranley@cincinnati-oh.gov

September 2020

APPOINTMENT

I hereby appoint Venita C. Dell to the Human Services Advisory Committee for a term of three years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules.



Mayor John Cranley

The Country



VENITA C. DELL

"CHANGING LIVES ONE DAY AT A TIME"

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Social services expert dedicated to changing lives through comprehensive human services that facilitate circles, transform communities, and help people create positive life changes. Adept at inspiring people to go beyond the status quo and create a brighter future. A genuine and compassionate coach, supervisor, and trailblazer who isn't afraid to stand up and lead changes that cultivate stronger communities and social equality.

SKILLS

- 18 years of experience in social & human services
- Career coaching & life coaching
- Empowering disadvantaged people by creating customized case management plans
- State of Ohio Certified Application Counselor
- Developing workforce training curriculum and programs
- Implementing comprehensive stress management theories and crisis intervention strategies
- Overseeing and mentor subordinates
- Leadership & Development

INTERESTS

- Leading powerful positive change through Helping Young Mother's Mentor
- Volunteering for at various women's shelters
- All forms of dance: Jazz, hip-hop, modern, ballet, etc.
- Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Inc

EXPERIENCE

Feb. 2018 - Present

Lead Workforce & Employment Case Manager
URBAN LEAGUE OF SOUTHWESTERN OH

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Manage caseload of 65+ to improve workforce development skills, obtain employment, and move towards self-sufficiency
2. Build trustworthy relationships through customer engagement, motivation, and genuine feedback
3. Develop Individual Opportunity Plan and Goal4IT plans to measure customers goal and outcomes

Feb. 2015- Feb. 2018

Personal Healthcare Manager
HUMANA HEALTHCARE INSURANCE

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Conducted telephonic case management to 700 assigned members to assess health, environment, nutrition, and psycho-social areas of concerns
2. Assisted Program Manager in trainings and group meeting
3. Conducted psychosocial assessments
4. Provided appropriate health interventions modules from the Medicare and Center of Medicaid Service (CMS guideline)
5. Developed two on boarding Personal Care Managers training guidelines

July 2013- Jan. 2015

Certified Application Counselor-Care Manager
WINTON HILLS

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Developed policy and procedure manual for Certified Application Counselors
2. Developed guidelines for outreach and enrollment
3. Manage outreach enrollment team that enrolled 3,700 qualified Medicaid recipients through the Marketplace
4. Provided wrap around services to all areas of care management by linking consumers to social services agencies, clinical support, housing, financial opportunity and transportation services

EDUCATION

Aug. 2002 - May 2006

SAINT LEO UNIVERSITY
Bachelor of Arts Sociology

LOCAL IMPACT

2007 - Present

Executive Director
HELPING YOUNG MOTHER'S MENTOR

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Lead positive changes in young women's lives through my after-hours nonprofit that cultivates change one life at a time

City of Cincinnati



Mayor John Cranley

202001451


Office of Mayor John Cranley

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Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Phone (513) 352-3250
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Email: John.Cranley@cincinnati-oh.gov

September 2020

REAPPOINTMENT

I hereby reappoint Keke Sansalone to Bicentennial Commons at Sawyer Point (BCSP) Board of Visitors for a term of one year. This reappointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules.



Mayor John Cranley



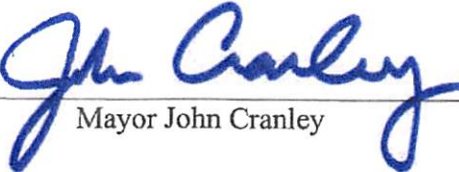
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September 2020

REAPPOINTMENT

I hereby reappoint Pat O'Callaghan, Jr. to the Board of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission for a term of five years. This reappointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules.



Mayor John Cranley



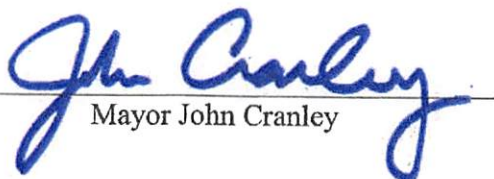
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Email: John.Cranley@cincinnati-oh.gov

September 2020

APPOINTMENT

I hereby appoint John Brazina as the City's representative to the Hamilton County Transportation Improvement District (TID) for a term of two years. This appointment is submitted to City Council for its advice and consent pursuant to its Rules.



Mayor John Cranley



Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney
Councilmember

202001415

MOTION

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama became the first African American elected to the office of United States President in the more than 200-year history of the United States of America, making his election an historic accomplishment for our country,

WHEREAS, the United States was on the brink of economic disaster when President Barack Obama took office in 2009, and under his leadership, the United States avoided a second Great Depression.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama promoted equal access, opportunity, and respect for all Americans, and stated, "There's not a liberal America and a conservative America ... There's not a black America and white America and Latino America and Asian America. There's a United States of America."

WHEREAS, the first bill that President Barack Obama signed into law, on January 29, 2009, was The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to make it easier to challenge unequal pay and to help address the wage gap between men and women.

WHEREAS, President Obama signed the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 2014 is signed into law to provide grants to states to allow them to assist low-income families in finding child care for their children.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to give regulators stronger authority concerning breaking up large companies, and the Act to protect the consumer by restricting practices in consumer loans and credit cards.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to save and create jobs and to provide relief to those most affected by the economic crisis of 2008-2009.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 9, 2009 for "his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples."

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act becomes to help jurisdictions to investigate and prosecute hate crimes more effectively.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama's Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law on March 20, 2010, to increase quality, affordability, and access to healthcare.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama supported veteran education reform by putting into practice the post-911 GI Bill to help those who have served in the U.S. military to obtain free or less expensive college tuition.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law, Rosa's Law, which changes the terminology of federal statutes that use "mental retardation" to "intellectual disability."

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law The 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act becomes law that established new standards so that Americans who are deaf, blind, or live with a visual impairment have equal access and opportunity to new technological innovations.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 to fund nutrition and free lunch programs, and set new standards for schools.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama repealed the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, thereby allowing individuals to be openly gay, lesbian, and bisexual while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 to increase protection for women under the law by improving law enforcement tools to combat violence, improve services for victims of violent crimes, and increase awareness and violence reduction practices.

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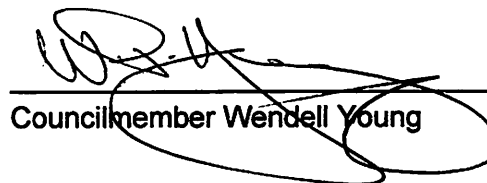
WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law The Clay Hunt Suicide Prevention for American Veterans Act to raise awareness on veteran suicide, increase opportunity for veterans to receive help, and to require the Pentagon and Veterans Affairs Department to submit reviews of their prevention programs.

NOW THEREFORE, WE MOVE that the entire stretch of Reading Road that is located within Cincinnati City limits, specifically from downtown Cincinnati to the edge of Reading, Ohio at Galbraith Road, shall be named "President Barack Obama Avenue" in honor of the 44th president of the United States who became the first African American elected to serve in the highest office in our country when he was inaugurated on January 20, 2009.



Councilmember Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney

and



Councilmember Wendell Young

STATEMENT

Councilmember Wendell Young and I began discussing renaming Reading Road after President Barack Obama several years ago, when I was publisher of *The Cincinnati Herald*. Our office received a groundswell of public support. Councilmember Young's office began the process, but soon thereafter, Councilmember Young experienced some health issues that required him to recuperate before resuming his duties. When I took a seat on City Council, one of the items on my office's agenda was resuming the process to rename Reading Road after President Obama. The agenda item took a back seat to pressing issues that our City is facing.

However, in July, a young man, Caleb Price, came to City Hall and requested that City Council honor President Barack Obama with the street naming. Mr. Price's enthusiasm and drive, not to mention his work in collecting thousands of signatures, showed us that now is the time to honor our 44th president, and to let his message of "hope and change" for the betterment of all Americans ring across our city.

Given the cost of the renaming, and the urgent needs of our citizens for City funds during this pandemic, our office will work with Mr. Price and other members of our community to raise funds for this project before asking the City to contribute any additional funding.

Our present goal is to immediately gain approval for the renaming project. Such approval not only will help with fundraising efforts, but will give notice to existing and new developments which could reduce their expenditures for the address change. Upon City Council granting approval, our office will keep Council updated on ongoing plans for the renaming.

We are thankful to Mr. Caleb Price for his leadership in being the impetus behind this project and for letting us see the importance of shining a bright light in the middle of a storm.

CAL - Neighborhoods Committee

J-MLK

MEMORANDUM

The following information was obtained from the records of the CAL - Neighborhoods Committee regarding the activities of the committee during the period from January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968. The committee was organized on January 1, 1968, and its primary purpose was to coordinate the activities of the various neighborhood groups in the city of Los Angeles. The committee held several meetings during the year, and its members were actively involved in the development and implementation of various community projects.

The committee's activities were primarily focused on the area of community development. This included the organization of various community events, such as block parties, block clean-ups, and neighborhood meetings. The committee also worked to improve the physical environment of the neighborhoods by coordinating the efforts of various groups in the area of street cleaning, graffiti removal, and the installation of streetlights.

In addition to its community development activities, the committee also worked to improve the quality of life in the neighborhoods. This included the organization of various social and recreational activities, such as block parties, block clean-ups, and neighborhood meetings. The committee also worked to improve the physical environment of the neighborhoods by coordinating the efforts of various groups in the area of street cleaning, graffiti removal, and the installation of streetlights.

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Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney
Councilmember

MOTION

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WHEREAS, President Barack Obama became the first African American elected to the office of United States President in the more than 200-year history of the United States of America, making his election an historic accomplishment for our country, and

WHEREAS, the United States was on the brink of economic disaster when President Barack Obama took office in 2009, and under his leadership, the United States avoided a second Great Depression, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama promoted equal access, opportunity, and respect for all Americans, and stated, “There's not a liberal America and a conservative America ... There's not a black America and white America and Latino America and Asian America. There's a United States of America.”, and

WHEREAS, the first bill that President Barack Obama signed into law, on January 29, 2009, was The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to make it easier to challenge unequal pay and to help address the wage gap between men and women, and

WHEREAS, President Obama signed the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 2014 is signed into law to provide grants to states to allow them to assist low-income families in finding child care for their children, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to give regulators stronger authority concerning breaking up large companies, and the Act to protect the consumer by restricting practices in consumer loans and credit cards, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to save and create jobs and to provide relief to those most affected by the economic crisis of 2008-2009, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 9, 2009 for “his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples,” and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act becomes to help jurisdictions to investigate and prosecute hate crimes more effectively, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama's Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law on March 20, 2010, to increase quality, affordability, and access to healthcare, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama supported veteran education reform by putting into practice the post-9/11 GI Bill to help those who have served in the U.S. military to obtain free or less expensive college tuition, and

WHEREAS, President Barack Obama signed into law, Rosa's Law, which changes the terminology of federal statutes that use "mental retardation" to "intellectual disability.", and

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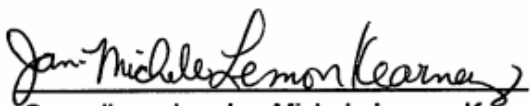
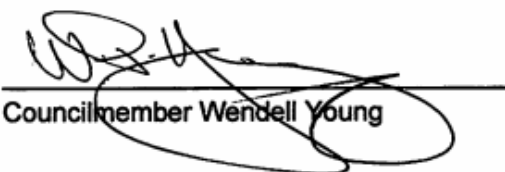
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Councilmember Jan-Michele Lemon Kearney Councilmember Wendell Young

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MOTION

Sept 21, 2020

We MOVE that the City Administration take all necessary steps to amend the CPD Procedure 12.700, which addresses Cincinnati's policies for seeking judicial approval for the execution of a warrant without the statutory precondition for nonconsensual entry, to prohibit the use of what are commonly known as No-knock warrants.

We FURTHER MOVE that the Administration bring to Council, in a report, the replacement procedure language prior to implementation of the change.

STATEMENT

No-knock warrants have been controversial for decades before the tragic incident in Louisville, Kentucky that led to the death of Breonna Taylor. No-knock raids across the US have led to numerous deaths of police officers and innocent bystanders.

In December, 2013, Henry Magee of Killeen, Texas shot & killed a police officer executing a no-knock raid because he feared his house was under attack. A grand jury dropped all charges against him and in essence, declaring the shooting self-defense.¹ In May 2014, police in Georgia executing a no-knock raid threw a flash-bang grenade into the crib of a 19-month old toddler who ended up in the burn unit and a medically-induced coma. The local government settled for \$1 million with the family.²

Thankfully, Cincinnati Police have not had such an incident and Cincinnati's use of no-knock warrants is limited compared to many jurisdictions. Unfortunately, we have seen too many incidents across the country where a life is lost or forever changed due to the surprise of a no-knock warrant, including in some instances where an address typo led to the wrong raid.

It is expected that the replacement procedure will not prohibit CPD from the important policies and procedures they currently implement during standard 911 response, during a hostage situation, or for the purpose of preventing immediate bodily harm to the general public.



¹<https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2014/10/texas-no-knock-swat-raid/>

²<https://www.vox.com/2014/5/30/5764386/georgia-police-threw-a-stun-grenade-at-a-toddler>



202001629

P.G. Sittenfeld
Councilmember

September 15, 2020

MOTION

WE MOVE that the City Administration work with the Northside Community Council, and the Northside Business Association, to install parking meters along Hamilton Avenue and Hoffner Street.

STATEMENT

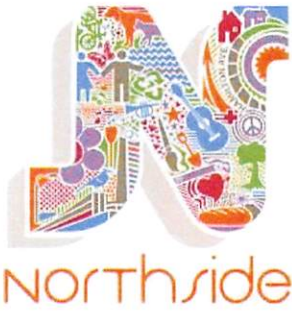
The Northside Community Council and Northside Business Association, working with community partners and residents, are requesting the installation of parking meters along key City right of ways in Northside to address quality of life issues that can be addressed, in part, by having parking meters in areas that currently allow for free parking.

PG Sittenfeld

Council Member P.G. Sittenfeld

COMMITTEES

Chair: Education, Innovation & Growth *Member:* Budget & Finance • Equity, Inclusion, Youth & The Arts



September 10, 2020

Councilmember P.G. Sittenfeld
Cincinnati City Council
801 Plum Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202
CityCouncil@cincinnati-oh.gov

Dear Councilmember P.G. Sittenfeld:

The purpose of this letter is to affirm the Northside Community Council Board's support of reinstalling parking meters along Hoffner Street.

The Board of Northside Community Council discussed the safety concerns associated with sex trafficking, drug use, and public drunkenness occurring on the southern block of Hoffner Street via email discussion between August 20-21, 2020. The lack of parking meters allows for illegal activity to occur around and behind abandoned vehicles or vehicles parked for extended periods of time.

The Board of the Northside Community Council unanimously voted for a motion to support the reinstallation of parking meters along Hoffner Street between Hamilton Avenue and Apple Street.

If I can be of any additional assistance, please contact me at president@northsidecouncil.com.

Respectfully,

Becky Smolenski Finnigan
President, Northside Community Council

CC: NCC Board members
NCC membership via NorthsideCommunityCouncil.NationBuilder.com

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

IN RE CINCINNATI POLICING : **Case No. C-1-99-317**
: **Judge Dlott**
: **COLLABORATIVE**
: **AGREEMENT**
:
:

1. The Cincinnati Black United Front (“Front”), the American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio Foundation, Inc. (“ACLU”), on behalf of the class, as defined herein (“the Plaintiffs”), the City of Cincinnati (“City”), and the Fraternal Order of Police (“FOP”), hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Parties” hereby enter into this Collaborative Settlement Agreement dated as of April 11, 2002 (the “Agreement” or “Collaborative Agreement”) providing for full and complete settlement of the claims of all of the Parties as described in certain litigation commenced by Plaintiff Bomani Tyehimba against the City and others in United States District Court in case No. C-1-99-317 as later sought to be amended by Amended Complaint and subsequent pleadings filed by the Front and the ACLU on or after March 1, 2001, against the City and others, herein described as the Litigation, in consideration of the mutual promises of the Parties and pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth below, all subject to the approval of the Court.

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 - A. The Parties Shall Implement a Policing Strategy of Community Problem Oriented Policing (CPOP)
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 - D. The Parties Shall Collaborate to Ensure Fair, Equitable, and Courteous Treatment for All
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I. VALUE STATEMENT

2. The overall Collaborative Agreement described in this document contains a description of problem oriented policing which frames the overall philosophy and practices at its core. Central to a problem solving orientation is that problems are dilemmas to be engaged and learned from and that blame is an obstacle to progress. The overall collaborative effort suggests an alternative to blame: that different groups within the community with different experiences and perspectives share much more in common than not, and can work together on common goals and solve problems together.

II. INTRODUCTION

3. This Collaborative on Police Community Relations was proposed by the Parties, authorized by the City Council of the City of Cincinnati and established by United States District Judge Susan J. Dlott as an alternative dispute resolution effort to resolve social conflict, improve community relations, and avoid divisive litigation. The Collaborative has been pursued with Judge Dlott's direction, encouragement and assistance as a joint project of the Parties. The Litigation alleges racially biased policing by the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD). The City and the FOP have denied the allegations but have agreed to pursue this unique partnership as a means of resolving the conflict. The Court has appointed as Special Master, Jay Rothman, Ph.D., who has been leading the resolution process.

4. The Collaborative includes outreach to the entire Cincinnati community through eight stakeholder groups: African-Americans, social service and religious organizations, businesses and philanthropic groups, police line officers and spouses, City officials, white citizens, other minorities and youth. The community outreach included responses to an online questionnaire as well as interviews with citizens for whom a computer was not easily accessed. Feedback sessions were used to collect and discuss the information that was gathered. Over 3500 persons participated in this process. The collaborative also included an expert research effort headed by John Eck, Ph.D., charged with identifying best practices and model programs. The results of this community dialogue and expert research were shared with the Parties for use in settlement negotiations.

5. The Parties have studied and received the results from community based work done through Study Circles by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission; Neighbor to Neighbor, sponsored by numerous Cincinnati organizations; suggestions by the National Conference for Community and Justice (NCCJ) and Cincinnati Community Action Now (CCAN).

6. The Collaborative has engaged the entire community in a constructive dialogue that has resulted in an ongoing commitment to cooperation between the police and the community. The Parties, through this Agreement, make a commitment to promote and foster this ongoing cooperation.

III. CLASS CERTIFICATION AND FRIENDS OF THE COLLABORATIVE

7. The Parties agree that the goal of securing continuing, broad based community commitment to implementation of the terms of this Agreement shall be accomplished through certification of a plaintiff class action under Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(b)(2). The representative Plaintiffs shall be the Cincinnati Black United Front ("Front") and the American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio

Foundation, Inc. The Parties shall permit the Urban League of Cincinnati and NAACP, Cincinnati Branch to join as class representatives within thirty days of the signing of this Agreement if they agree. The Parties agree to the certification of a mandatory class for settlement purposes under Fed. Rule Civ. P. 23(b) (2). The class shall be defined as:

All African-American or Black persons and people perceived as such who reside, work in and/or travel on public thoroughfares in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio either now or in the future and who are stopped, detained, or arrested by Cincinnati Police Officers or their agents, and citizens of any race who have been or will be subjected to a use of force by Cincinnati police officers and their agents.

8. A community advisory committee of Cincinnati organizations, the Friends of the Collaborative, shall be established within 30 days of the approval of this Agreement by the Court. Such Committee will consult with and support the parties regarding the implementation of the Agreement.

9. The Parties agree that they are entering into this class action settlement agreement for settlement purposes only. Any acquiescence or agreement to the class certification in this case does not constitute an admission of liability or fault by the City of Cincinnati or any of its officials, agents, or employees and may not be used as evidence in any proceeding by any member of the class except proceedings under this Agreement.

IV. PURPOSE OF COLLABORATIVE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

10. The purposes of this Agreement are to resolve social conflict, to improve community-police relationships, to reduce crime and disorder, and to fully resolve all of the pending claims of all individuals and organizations named in the underlying litigation, to implement the consensus goals identified by the community through the collaborative process (listed below), and to foster an atmosphere throughout the community of mutual respect and trust among community members including the police. The Parties recognize that there has been friction between some members of both the community and the CPD. The ultimate goal of this Agreement is to reduce that friction and foster a safer community where mutual trust and respect is enhanced among citizens and police. This Agreement reflects the following goals adopted by the 3500 respondents through the feedback process developed by the Parties through the Collaborative:

First Goal: Police Officers and Community Members Will Become Proactive Partners in Community Problem Solving

Second Goal: Build Relationships of Respect, Cooperation and Trust Within and Between Police and Communities

Third Goal: Improve Education, Oversight, Monitoring, Hiring Practices and Accountability of CPD

Fourth Goal: Ensure Fair, Equitable, and Courteous Treatment for All

Fifth Goal: Create Methods to Establish the Public's Understanding of Police Policies and Procedures and Recognition of Exceptional Service in an Effort to Foster Support for the Police

11. Further, this Agreement will resolve the issues raised by the amended complaint and motion for preliminary injunction. The Parties believe that this settlement can support and build upon the current mission statement of the Cincinnati Police Department:

"The mission of the Cincinnati Police Department is to work in partnership with the citizens of the community to provide a safe environment where the quality of life may be improved through delivery of fair and impartial police services."

12. The Parties, their agents, successors and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them shall abide by the terms of this Agreement.

13. This Collaborative Agreement is founded on three principles. First, the social conflict necessitating this Agreement arises out of a cultural context much broader than police community relationships. Second, many conflicts can be addressed through careful analysis based on detailed information and a willingness to explore a wide range of alternatives. This is called problem solving. Third, achieving mutually agreeable solutions to the above mentioned goals described by the citizens of Cincinnati is the criteria for success. Consequently, this Agreement is outcome oriented, putting great emphasis on objective measures of police-citizen relations and police effectiveness. Only through comprehensive measurement can we determine if progress is being made and whether the means for reaching mutually agreeable solutions to these goals are working. This is one form of accountability. Though problem solving is described first and outcome accountability is described last these two principles are woven into the entire plan.

14. It is understood and agreed that the terms and implementation of this Agreement are not intended to and shall not be construed to violate the terms of any collective bargaining agreement by and between the City and the FOP or any other entities representing employees of the City, and further will not include any terms and conditions of employment that must be negotiated by and between the FOP and the City.

15. The Plaintiffs and FOP shall cooperate with the City to develop and implement a plan of community engagement to prepare Cincinnati residents, business owners, non-profit agencies, community and religious organizations, and others as partners with the City in problem solving activities.

V. OPERATIVE PROVISIONS

A. The Parties Shall Implement a Policing Strategy of Community Problem Oriented Policing (CPOP)

16. The City of Cincinnati, the Plaintiffs and the FOP, shall adopt problem solving as the principal strategy for addressing crime and disorder problems. Initiatives to address crime and disorder will be preceded by careful problem definition, analysis and an examination of a broad range of

solutions. The City of Cincinnati will routinely evaluate implemented solutions to crime and disorder problems, regardless of the agency leading the problem-solving effort. The City will develop and implement a plan to coordinate the City's activities so that multi-agency problem solving with community members becomes a standard practice. Such an approach does not preclude law enforcement and prosecution.

Introduction to Community Problem Oriented Policing

17. The City of Cincinnati is committed to community problem oriented policing (CPOP) as a means to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for its citizens. The Plaintiffs and the FOP join in that commitment. The CPD recognizes CPOP as the next phase of effective community policing. Current research and case studies from around the world indicate that the problem-solving process known as SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) effectively addresses crime, disorder, and the fear of crime in communities. The Parties acknowledge that there are broad causes of crime and disorder. For a long period of time the police have been looked at as the only entity to address crime and disorder in our community. This Agreement is designed to encourage the Parties to commit to help the police and community work together to address crime, disorder, and quality of life issues in the Cincinnati metropolitan area.

18. The CPD has recently adopted a strategic plan that embraces community problem oriented policing. This Collaborative Agreement builds on that commitment. Implementing a widespread, in-depth community problem oriented policing strategy in Cincinnati can increase the police, City, and community effectiveness in preventing and solving crime, reducing disorder, improving quality of life, and restoring functional neighborhoods.

19. The CPD consulted Advisors Helping Agencies in the development of its strategic plan in order to gain an outside perspective of the Cincinnati Police Department. One of the goals identified through this process was the use of problem oriented policing, in partnership with the community, to implement effective solutions. This is the process the CPD adopted to help communities solve problems. Part of this goal is the implementation of a problem tracking and reporting system to document successes and failures. The CPD is still implementing this system and is working to improve it. The Collaborative Agreement will directly assist in this effort.

Explanation of Community Problem Oriented Policing

20. Community problem oriented policing is one form of police work that seeks resolution of troublesome circumstances in the community. These troublesome circumstances are framed as problems to solve. They usually reveal themselves as a form of repeat pattern of offending, victimization, or locations. First, problems need to be carefully defined. A useable problem definition requires a description of harmful behaviors and the environments where these behaviors occur.

21. The second principle guiding community problem oriented policing is that problems are carefully analyzed prior to developing a solution. Community problem oriented policing is an information intensive strategy that places a premium on data, intelligence, community input, and analysis. The analysis is designed to reveal critical aspects of the problem that can be altered to effect a reduction in the problem.

22. The third principle is that the police and their partners engage in a broad search for solutions based on the analysis of information. A law enforcement response is always a possibility, but may not be required. Rather, a range of options is explored, often drawing from the field of "situational crime prevention" that block opportunities to commit crimes and disorder. Effective solutions to problems may require the active participation of and partnership with other City agencies, community members, and the private sector. This implies that for a community problem oriented policing strategy to be effective there must be close police-community relations and the City must support this approach.

23. The fourth principle is that problem-solving efforts are evaluated to determine if the problem has been reduced. Here again, the use of information technology and analysis is critical to assure continuous improvement. If the problem has been successfully addressed, the police can move on to other problems. If it has not, then more work needs to be done, including a re-analysis of the problem or a search for alternative solutions.

24. Beginning in the fall of 1993 through February 1994, all CPD personnel received eight hours of police problem solving training using the SARA model as the process for community problem solving. The CPD has also specifically trained all neighborhood officers in the SARA model. In 1998, Police Officers and Police Specialists received a one-hour overview of community oriented policing that examined successes of community oriented policing. The overview also helped educate beat officers on how neighborhood officers could assist them in finding solutions to problems on their beat. Also in 1998, the problem solving method was used during Critical Incident Training for all Sergeants and Lieutenants. All of this suggests a solid foundation for even more focused and comprehensive commitment to community problem oriented policing.

25. The CPD also uses crime analysis and mapping for problem solving. CPD analysts receive numerous requests for information during the analysis and assessment phases of problem solving. They have the ability to draw a picture of crime for those involved in the problem solving initiative. Several years ago, the CPD, Klotter Street Homeowners Association and the Cincinnati Public Works Department collaborated to develop a strategy for combating increasing incidents of theft and vandalism in the Klotter Street neighborhood.¹ This is only one example of the use of technology and crime mapping for problem solving by the City and provides a further successful foundation for this Collaborative Agreement.

26. Citizens of Cincinnati have expressed a strong and uniform desire to see greater positive interaction between the police and the public. During the nine-month collaborative process in 2001, the public called for the City to "reinforce and expand community-oriented policing and practice." They have recommended that the City "establish and maintain greater understanding, positive interaction, and communications between the community and the police." They have asked the City to "promote a partnership of shared responsibility for community problem-solving." Citizens want to "develop more trust, respect and acceptance between the police and community." They want to "increase public's understanding of police policies, procedures, duties and roles." The public wants to "foster greater appreciation and support for police through professional and public recognition of outstanding service as

¹ They used the SARA model for problem solving and the project and findings were published in *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field*, Volume 2, 2000, Police Executive Research Forum.

well as awareness of the motivations of police officer and challenges they face." Citizens want to "improve communications and foster greater understanding, trust, respect and sensitivity between the community and the police." And the public wants to "increase community accountability and responsibility."

27. The Parties, and especially the CPD, understand that fully engaging the community is a fundamental key to effective law enforcement. The CPD will continue to implement policies and procedures that are guided by the principles of community problem oriented policing. In accordance with these principles, the CPD continues to work in partnership with the community to solve problems that impact the community. As part of that process the Department has expanded its successful Citizens on Patrol Program to include neighborhoods of Bond Hill, College Hill, Madisonville, Mt. Washington, Price Hill, Carthage, Hartwell, Westwood, Northside, Clifton/University Heights/Fairview (CUF), Kennedy Heights and Pleasant Ridge. This program started with only four communities in 1997. Its success was recognized by other neighborhoods that wanted to work in partnership with the police to take back their neighborhoods. Neighborhood officers have been encouraged to utilize the SARA model and explain the process to citizens.

28. It is abundantly clear that the citizens of Cincinnati and their police officials want a two way dialogue about effective and fair policing. Taking a proactive and preventative approach toward informing the public about police operations will go a long way toward improving police-citizen relations and preventing information vacuums that increase friction between the community and the police. The ultimate goal of this Agreement is to reduce that friction and foster a safer community where mutual trust and respect is enhanced among citizens and police.

Implementation of Community Problem Oriented Policing (CPOP)

29. The Parties shall be jointly accountable for the implementation of community problem solving policing. The Parties, through their attorneys, shall meet each of the development deadlines by drafting whatever policies, procedures or other documents that may be necessary to carry the commitments of this Agreement into operation. The Parties will work together to mutually insure that each of the following implementation steps is accomplished by the deadlines set for implementation.

a) The City, in consultation with the other Parties, shall develop and implement a plan to coordinate City departments with the CPOP focus of the CPD.

Plan Development Deadline: 60 days after fairness hearing.

Plan Implementation Deadline: 90 days after fairness hearing.

b) The Parties shall develop and implement a system for regularly researching and making available to the public a comprehensive library of best practices in community problem oriented policing.

Plan Development Deadline: 60 days after fairness hearing

Plan Implementation Deadline: 90 days after fairness hearing

c) The City, in consultation with the Parties shall develop a “continuous learning” process through the CPD. Experiences with problem solving efforts in the field will be documented and disseminated throughout the police department and made available to the public. Problem solving will continue to be emphasized in (included but not limited to) academy training, in-service training, and field officer training.

Plan Development Deadline: 60 days after fairness hearing
Plan Implementation Deadline: 90 days after fairness hearing

d) The Parties will seek out information on how problem solving is conducted in other police agencies. Research and best practices on successful and unsuccessful methods for tackling problems, and analogous processes used by other professions (e.g., conflict resolution, organization development, epidemiology, military, civil engineering, and business) will be disseminated.

Plan Development Deadline: 60 days after fairness hearing
Plan Implementation Deadline: 90 days after fairness hearing

e) The Parties, consistent with the Community Partnering Program, attached as Exhibit A, shall conduct CPOP training for community groups, jointly promote CPOP, and implement said CPOP training.

Plan Development Deadline: 60 days
Plan Implementation Deadline: 90 days

f) The Parties shall coordinate efforts undertaken through the Community Partnering Program and establish an ongoing community dialogue and interaction including, but not limited, to structured involvement between the CPD and youth as well as with property owners, businesses, tenants, community and faith-based organizations, motorists, low income residents and other city residents on purposes and practices of CPOP.

Development Deadline for training and informational materials: 60 days after fairness hearing
Plan Implementation Deadline: Immediate. 90 days after fairness hearing

g) The Parties shall establish an annual CPOP award to recognize the efforts of citizens, police officials, and other public officials who have made substantial contributions to CPOP by addressing community problems in Cincinnati.

Deadline to Complete Award(s) Design: 120 days after fairness hearing
Deadline for Implementation: 180 days after fairness hearing

h) The City, in consultation with the Parties and consistent with the Ohio Law, shall develop and implement a system for consistently informing the public about police policies and procedures. In accomplishing this item, The City, in consultation with the Parties, shall conduct a communications audit, and develop and implement a plan for the improvement of internal and external communications. This will be funded by NCCJ pursuant to the attached description in Exhibit B.

System Development Deadline: 60 days after fairness hearing
System Implementation Deadline: 120 days after fairness hearing

i) The CPD shall create and staff a Community Relations office that will coordinate within the CPD implementation of this Agreement.

Deadline for Creation of Community Relations Office: 60 days after fairness hearing

j) The Parties shall describe the current status of problem solving throughout the CPD and what is being done to improve it through an annual report. Each party shall provide information detailing what it has done relating to its role in CPOP.

Implementation Deadline: One year after fairness hearing

k) CPD District Commanders and Special Unit Commanders or officials at comparable levels shall prepare quarterly reports that detail problem solving activities within their Districts. To the extent practicable, these reports shall identify specific problems addressed and steps taken by the City and the community toward their resolution. The reports also shall identify obstacles faced and recommendations for future improvement. Consistent with individual privacy and relevant law, these reports shall be available to the public through the CPD's Community Relations Office.

Deadline to Commence Quarterly Reports: 90 days after fairness hearing

l) The Parties shall review existing courses and recommend any new ones that may be appropriate for the Police Training Academy in order to effectively and accurately inform police recruits, officers and supervisors about the urban environment in which they are working.

Deadline to Complete Course Review and Design: 90 days after fairness hearing
Deadline for Implementation: 120 days after fairness hearing

m) The Parties, in conjunction with the Monitor, shall develop and implement a problem tracking system that will have the goal of documenting problem-solving activities, including problem definition, analysis and response activities and information, evaluation results, and partnerships with police, government, and community organizations and individuals.

System Development Deadline: 180 days after the fairness hearing
System Implementation Deadline: 240 days after the fairness hearing

n) The City shall periodically review its staffing plan in light of its commitments under CPOP and make revisions as necessary subject to funding provisions of this Agreement.

Deadline for Staffing Plan review: ongoing

o) The City shall review and, where necessary and appropriate, revise, police department policies and procedures, organizational plans, job descriptions, and performance evaluation standards, consistent with its commitment to CPOP.

Deadline to Complete Review : 60 days after fairness hearing

Deadline for Revision: 90 days after fairness hearing

p) Consistent with applicable federal and state law regarding protection of personal privacy and the Ohio Public Records Act, the City shall design a system that will permit the retrieval and linkage of certain information including that which is already collected by the CPD but may not be routinely searchable under the present system. Further, the system shall enable the tracking of repeat offenders, repeat victims, and/or repeat locations that are necessary to community problem oriented policing. Finally, the system established under this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, that information necessary to comply with the terms in this Agreement regarding nondiscrimination in policing and early warning.

Deadline to Complete Request for Proposal: 180 days after fairness hearing

Deadline for Implementation: to be determined by the Monitor

q) The City, in consultation with the Parties, shall study the options and then determine if and how to best secure appropriate information technology so that police officers, supervisors, managers, and executives, as well as other City agencies and community members, can get access to timely and useful information needed to detect, analyze, and respond to problems and evaluate their effectiveness subject to the provisions of this Agreement with respect to funding.

Deadline for Development of Procurement Plan: 180 days after fairness hearing

Deadline for Securing Funding: 240 days after fairness hearing

Deadline for Procurement: one year after fairness hearing

Deadline for Implementation: immediately regarding those aspects that need no new purchases, otherwise two years after fairness hearing

B. Parties' Mutual Accountability and Responsibility for Evaluation Of The Implementation of the Agreement

Introduction

30. The Parties, in consultation with appropriate experts and under the supervision of the Monitor, shall develop a system of evaluation to track the attainment of goals agreed to between the Parties in the Collaborative Agreement. This tracking enables the Agreement to serve as a mutual accountability plan. The term "mutual accountability plan" is defined as a plan that ensures that the conduct of the City, the police administration, members of the Cincinnati Police Department and members of the general public are closely monitored so that the favorable and unfavorable conduct of all is fully documented and thereby available as a tool for improving police-community relations under this Agreement. The Parties will regularly meet with the Monitor to study the results of the evaluation instruments and determine what changes, if any, in the Agreement or in their actions should be pursued

in light of the evaluation results. That system shall also include a plan for determining what parts of this evaluation oversight may be transferred from the Monitor’s supervision to a successor agency before this Agreement expires in order that ongoing evaluation efforts of police-community relations continue.

Protocol Development

31. The Parties shall, with the advice of expert consultants, and under the supervision of the Monitor, develop a Protocol to accomplish this system of evaluation. This Protocol (hereafter, the “Evaluation Protocol”) shall be developed within 90 days of the Court approval of this Agreement, and implementation shall be commenced not more than 60 days thereafter.

32. The Evaluation Protocol shall set forth (i) a schedule for implementation of its terms, (ii) the cost of implementation, (iii) the individual or entity that will perform its requirements, (iv) data collection methods, forms, and procedures, (v) guidelines for analysis of collected data and reporting formats, (vi) levels of statistical confidence, and (vii) levels of statistical power.²

Cost

33. The cost to implement the provisions of this Section B, including the cost to implement the Evaluation Protocol, shall not exceed the limit set forth in paragraph 130.

Elements of Evaluation Protocol

34. This Evaluation Protocol shall include (i) periodic surveys, (ii) periodic observations of programs in which the police are involved, and (iii) annual statistical compilations of police interactions with the community and the community’s interactions with the police.

Periodic Surveys

35. Subject to final decision after development of the Evaluation Protocol, the Parties anticipate utilizing several types of surveys regarding events occurring after the signing of this Agreement. The Evaluation Protocol shall provide that for all probability sample surveys, the Parties will assure that the response rate of sampled respondents is not lower than 70 percent.

- a) A probability sample³ of citizens will be surveyed, periodically citywide. This survey will provide a barometer of citizen attitudes toward and satisfaction with the police. The survey should be large enough that meaningful distinctions can be drawn among neighborhoods, race, gender and ages of respondents. Special consideration will be given to the use of a non-

² Statistical confidence refers to the probability that a difference between two groups is real and not due to randomness. Statistical power refers to the ability to detect a given non-random difference between two groups.

³ A probability sample is a group of people selected in a way that allows researchers to calculate the proportion of the population they represent with known accuracy. Simple random samples are a type of probability sample, but there are many other types as well.

probability sample of residents who have no fixed address and who are likely to be missed by probability sampling. The citywide survey of citizens will include measures of neighborhood conditions, fear of crime, community efficacy, awareness of policing efforts, participation in policing efforts, perception of policing effectiveness, police responsiveness, performance, officer civility and demeanor, and citizen conduct with the police. The surveys shall also include multiple items that are specifically designed to fairly measure identification and prioritization of problems; awareness of community problem oriented policing efforts, participation in such efforts, and program effectiveness in community relations.

- b) A probability sample of citizens with police encounters will be surveyed periodically to determine the nature of the contacts, citizens' perceptions of the police involved and the outcomes of the contacts. These citizens will be drawn from police records, including but not limited to, lists of citizens attending neighborhood meetings with the police, involved in police-community problem-solving efforts, stopped and questioned by the police, and arrested by the police. The periodic survey of citizens with police encounters will include: measures of police responsiveness, performance, demeanor, the perceived performance of other city agencies involved in the problem-solving process, the perceived effectiveness of the problem solving itself, and perceived community receptiveness to police involvement. The exact nature of the questions asked will depend on the nature of the encounter. Consequently, citizens involved in traffic stops and citizens involved in police-community problem-solving efforts will be asked similar questions about police demeanor, for example, but different questions about the outcomes of the encounter.
- c) A probability sample of police officers, specialists, sergeants, lieutenants, and other members of the Cincinnati Police Department who have significant contact with the public and their immediate families will be surveyed periodically to determine their perceptions of their organizational work climate, citizen support, and methods for improving the CPD and police-community relations. The periodic survey of officers will include measures of officer perceptions of personal safety, perceptions of citizen conduct, their perceptions of support or lack thereof from the CPD, the City, and elected officials, and recommendations for improving the working conditions and effectiveness of police officers. Such surveys shall also include multiple items that are specifically designed to fairly measure identification and prioritization of problems, participation in community problem oriented policing efforts, program effectiveness in community relations. The reasonable surveys of members of the CPD and members of their families shall not be deemed an unfair labor practice and the results of the survey shall not be utilized by the City for any purpose other than those set forth in this Agreement.
- d) Probability samples of officers and citizens involved in the citizen complaint processes will be taken to determine their levels of satisfaction with the fairness of the process. Also, a probability sample of officers involved in internal investigations and the disciplinary processes will be taken to determine their levels of satisfaction with the fairness of the process.

Periodic Observations

36. The Evaluation Protocol shall include provisions for periodic observations of a representative sample of community-police meeting, problem-solving projects, and citizen complaint processes to examine how police and citizens interact in these settings. The periodic observations of problem-solving activities and community policing programs will focus on describing the activity, meeting, or process and the characteristics of effective and ineffective programs, procedures, processes, and personnel.

Privacy and Anonymity of Survey and Observation Respondents

37. The Evaluation Protocol shall provide protection for the privacy of the individual survey and observation respondents (citizens and members of the CPD and their immediate family members) who must feel confident in providing frank and meaningful information. The Evaluation Protocol shall assure that no data with individual respondent identifiers will be released to the public, news organizations, members of the CPD, the City, or other Parties to this Agreement. These survey data and observation data collected as part of this Agreement shall be retained by the Monitor and access to data with personal identifiers shall be restricted to the Monitor, the Monitor's staff, and others the Monitor designates for the sole purpose of accomplishing the goals of this Agreement. This provision may be implemented with any appropriate protective order issued by the Court.

Statistical Compilations from Official Records

38. In addition to surveys, and subject to the final determination of the Parties, the Evaluation Protocol shall include a means for providing the following data to the Parties and the public by the City of Cincinnati on a periodic basis. Citizen and officer information shall not carry personal identifiers but shall include age (by subgroupings of 7-17, 18-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, and 65 and over), race, national origin, gender, geographical area (by neighborhood), years of service, rank, assignment and other characteristics as deemed appropriate.

39. Compilations shall include an analysis, by percentage attributable to each of the fifty-two (52) city neighborhoods:

- Arrests
- Reported crimes and drug complaints
- Citations of vehicles and pedestrians
- Stops of vehicles and pedestrians without arrest or issuance of citation
- Uses of force
- Citizen reports of positive interaction with members of the CPD by assignment, location, and nature of circumstance⁴

⁴ All favorable encounters between citizens and police officers shall be reported as soon as they are made known to the City and police administrations and any police supervisor. Citizens, City councilpersons and their staffs, all City departments, divisions and agencies and their staffs, City and

- Reports by members of the CPD of unfavorable conduct by citizens in encounters with the police
- Injuries to officers during police interventions
- Injuries to citizens during arrests and while in police custody
- Citizen complaints against members of the CPD

40. For each of the above items, the city shall provide to the Monitor incident-based data so that the nature, circumstances, and results of the events can be examined. These data will allow examination of trends in the use of force, their geographic patterns, their association with criminal activity, and differences among groups.

Evaluation of Problem Solving Processes

41. The Evaluation Protocol shall also include data recording processes for study of the problem-solving projects undertaken by members of the CPD and the community and the community-police meetings attended by members of the CPD. For these items, the Evaluation Protocol will allow an assessment of core strategic processes of the Cincinnati Police Department.

Evaluation Of Video And Audio Records

42. The Evaluation Protocol shall also include a procedure for representative sampling of police vehicle mounted video and audio recordings in all police districts, and for creating a database describing the sampled recordings. If possible, the Evaluation Protocol will seek to develop a method to study how citizens of various racial and ethnic backgrounds are treated by the police, and how these same people treat the police. Compliance with this term shall be coordinated with compliance with the City-DOJ Agreement attached as Exhibit C.

Evaluation of Staffing

43. The Evaluation Protocol shall also allow examination of the hiring, promotion and transfer processes within the CPD. Accordingly, the Evaluation Protocol shall require review of data from the CPD regarding staffing, including data on recruits, promotions, transfers, retirements, and overall organizational staffing by rank, assignment, race, gender, age, and years of experience with the CPD.

Evaluation Reports

44. Using the data from the above sources, and subject to the final determination of the Parties, the Evaluation Protocol will include provision for periodic reports that will address each of the following questions, taking into consideration breakdowns by age (by subgroupings of 7-17, 18-25, 26-

police administrations and their staffs, and all members of the CPD shall be encouraged to promptly report all favorable or positive actions taken by all members of the CPD to ensure that a complete record of all such favorable and positive actions are made a permanent part of any data base relating to the CPD's dealings with the community.

35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, and 65 and over), race, national origin, gender, geographical area (by neighborhood), years of service, rank, assignment and other characteristics as deemed appropriate:

- Is public safety improving throughout the City of Cincinnati?
- Have the number of reports by police of unfavorable conduct by citizens during encounters with the police increased or decreased in the neighborhoods of Cincinnati?
- Is police use of force declining relative to the City's population and serious crime rate?
- Is police use of force equitably distributed across racial, gender, and age groups, once involvement in crime, disorder, and other relevant factors is taken into account?
- Do police officers feel their supervisors, City officials, and citizens support their actions?
- Are the citizen complaint processes and discipline outcomes perceived to be fair by involved citizens and officers?
- Are police-community relations improving throughout Cincinnati?
- What can be done to continue to reduce police use of force, make police activities more equitable, address community problems, increase the fairness of the citizen complaint process, improve police-citizen relations, and improve community safety?
- Has the use of police force declined/ or increased relative to the number of police/citizen contacts?
- Were persons of any particular race or national origin, gender, or age in any of the fifty-two (52) community geographic areas subjected to a disproportionate share of use of force by the police?
- Were members of the CPD in any of the fifty-two community geographic areas subjected to a disproportionate share of use of force by persons of any particular race or national origin, gender, or age?
- Is there any correlation between the answers to the two previous questions?
- Are community problems being successfully addressed?
- Are police problems being successfully addressed?
- Do police officers feel that their supervisors, City elected and appointed officials, and citizens have done anything positive or negative with respect to supporting their police-related actions?
- Do citizens have any adequate means for positive engagement with police officers and police officials?
- Do lower ranking members of the CPD have any adequate means for positive engagement with higher ranking police officials and elected and appointed officials of the city?
- Do members of the CPD have any adequate means for positive engagement with the community?
- Is the citizen complaint process perceived to be fair by the involved citizens?
- Is the citizen complaint process perceived to be fair by the involved police officer?
- Is anything further required to make the citizen complaint process more fair?
- Is the police complaint process against citizens perceived to be fair by the police?
- Is the police complaint process against citizens perceived to be fair by the involved citizen?
- Is anything further required to make the police complaint process against citizens more fair?
- Are police/community relations improving throughout the Cincinnati area?
- What is required to improve police/community relations throughout the Cincinnati area?
- What has been done to continue to reduce police and citizen use of force?
- What has been done to help make police activities toward the citizens more equitable?
- What has been done to help make citizen activities toward the police less confrontational?
- What has been done to help the police respond to the citizens in a more respectful manner?

- What has been done to help the citizens respond to the police in a more respectful manner?
- What has been done to improve community safety?
- What has been done to improve police safety?
- What has been done to encourage citizens to report favorable or positive actions taken by members of the CPD?

45. The Parties will publish an annual report answering these questions, along with summaries of supporting data. The City will distribute this report to City libraries and schools, community and social service organizations, religious organizations, neighborhood associations, business associations, police officer associations and organizations, higher educational institutions, and news organizations, and shall make the report available for pick-up in readily accessible points in the City. The report will also be available from the City’s website.

46. Measurement of the success of the mutual accountability process shall be based on the following criteria:

- Was an accountability system implemented in accordance with the terms of this Agreement?
- Was the data gathered in a manner consistent with the terms of this Agreement?
- Was the data analyzed in a full and fair manner?
- Was the data published and distributed in a manner consistent with the terms of this Agreement?
- Was the data fully and fairly used to assess progress toward attaining the goals set forth in this Agreement?
- Was the data used to adjust City, police and community strategies to address problems, reduce police and citizen use of force and improve police/community interaction?

C. Use Of Force And Status Of Terms Of The City - Department Of Justice Agreement

47. The City shall abide by the terms of the City-Department of Justice (“DOJ”) Agreement attached as Exhibit C (hereafter referred to as the “City-DOJ Agreement”). This Paragraph shall be enforceable solely through the mechanism of Paragraph 113 hereof.

48. There are many persons in the community who contend that officers should report when they draw a firearm. The parties to the collaborative have been unable to agree on this issue. In the spirit of the collaborative and in an effort to settle the entire matter and considering the best interest of the entire community, the parties have agreed to the following protocol:

- a) The parties hereby agree to this expedited citizen complaint process for addressing concerns based on pointed firearms.
- b) Any person who believes that an officer has unnecessarily pointed a firearm at a person on or after March 31, 2000 may file a complaint with any of the Plaintiff organizations, the CPD, or other available civilian complaint processes. Any cases previously investigated and adjudicated since March 31, 2000, shall be sent directly to the Monitor.
- c) That complaint shall be immediately investigated by a select team of CPD officers selected by the Chief after consultations with the Plaintiffs.

- d) The investigator(s) shall make a determination on each complaint within thirty days of the time it is filed, absent exceptional circumstances, and shall file said determination with the parties and the complainant and Monitor.
- e) After six months, all of the complaints and investigator determinations shall be provided to the Monitor. The Monitor shall compile the data and forward it to the Conciliator.
- f) The Conciliator shall review the information provided by the Monitor. If the Conciliator finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there exists a pattern of improper pointing of firearms at citizens, then the parties agree that the city shall henceforth require officers to report all instances where they point a firearm at or in the direction of a citizen. This provision is subject to the dispute resolution process set forth more fully at Paragraph 113 and appeal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 53.

49. Due to the fact that the Memorandum of Agreement between the City and the Department of Justice was negotiated without the involvement of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), and because the City-DOJ Agreement contains a substantial number of items that may create many additions, modifications, and deletions to the current Police Procedure Manual that have not yet been submitted to the FOP in compliance with the terms of Article XII, Section 5 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement by and between the City and the FOP, the FOP does not agree to, adopt, or afford any precedential effect to the terms of the City-DOJ Agreement, but will allow it to be appended to the Collaborative Agreement, so long as the FOP reserves the right to raise issues relating to the City-DOJ Agreement through the Monitoring, Reporting, and Dispute resolution provisions of the Collaborative Agreement. The decision of the FOP, acting as a Collaborative partner, not to file any unfair labor practice claims or grievances as a result of the above shall not be used as a precedent, estoppel, or waiver by the City in this matter or in any unfair labor practice claim involving the City and the FOP.

D. The Parties Shall Collaborate to Ensure Fair, Equitable, and Courteous Treatment for All

50. The City shall provide police services in a fair and impartial manner without any discrimination on the basis of race, color, or ethnicity. The City, in consultation with the Parties, shall take appropriate action to track compliance as set out in this section.

Implementation of Commitment to Bias-Free Policing

51. The City, pursuant to Ordinance 88-2001, has commenced an effort to measure whether any racial disparity is present in motor vehicle stops by the CPD. The analysis of this data will be reported pursuant to Paragraph 39.

52. The Parties shall cooperate in the ongoing training and dissemination of information regarding the Professional Traffic Stops Bias-Free Policing Training Program.

53. The Monitor, in consultation with the Parties, shall in all public reports, include detailed information including, but not limited to, the racial composition of those persons stopped (whether in a

motor vehicle or not), detained, searched, arrested, or involved in a use of force with a member of the CPD, as well as the race of the officer stopping such persons.

54. In providing police services, the members of CPD shall conduct themselves in a professional, courteous manner, consistent with professional standards. Except in exigent circumstances, when a citizen is stopped or detained and then released as part of an investigation, the officer shall explain to the citizen why he or she was stopped or detained in a professional, courteous manner. An officer must always display his or her badge on request and must never retaliate or express disapproval if a citizen seeks to record an officer's badge number. This paragraph shall be incorporated into the written CPD policies.

E. Civilian Review: The City Will Establish A Citizen Complaint Authority

55. The new Citizen Complaint Authority (CCA) will replace the Citizen Police Review Panel (CPRP) and the police investigations functions of OMI. The CCA's mission will be to investigate serious interventions by police officers, including but not limited to shots fired, deaths in custody and major uses of force, and to review and resolve all citizen complaints in a fair and efficient manner. It is essential that the CCA uniformly be perceived as fair and impartial, and not a vehicle for any individuals or groups to promote their own agendas. It is also essential that the CCA be encouraged to act independently consistent with its duties.

Staffing and Powers of CCA

56. The CCA will have three components: (1) a Board of seven Citizens appointed by the Mayor and approved by City Council, (2) a full-time Executive Director with appropriate support staff, and (3) a team of professional investigators.

The Board of Citizens

57. The Board will include a diverse array of seven individuals, from a cross-section of the Cincinnati community, who have the requisite education and experience to impartially review evidence and render judgments on alleged officer misconduct. The Mayor will accept nominations from the City's fifty-two Community Councils, business, civic, social service and other agencies and organizations. The Mayor also will accept applications from individual City residents. The members will serve for a maximum of two terms of two years each, except that three of the initial appointees will be appointed for one year. Those three shall be limited to a single second term of two years in order to ensure that the Board has staggered terms. In the event of the resignation, removal, death, or incapacitation of a member of the panel, any replacement member shall serve the remainder of that term.

58. Applicants for a position on the Board shall execute a signed release authorizing a thorough background check, including a criminal check. No person may serve on the Board who has been convicted of a felony, assault on a police officer, or any crime of dishonesty. The results of the background check for any person appointed to the Board shall be a matter of public record and shall be retained for five years.

59. The Board shall select a chairperson from among its members, who shall serve for a term of one year.

60. The Board and the Executive Director, in consultation with the City Manager, shall develop Standards of Professional Conduct and a comprehensive training program for Board appointees. Said standards shall be approved by the City Manager. Before assuming office and prior to beginning their duties, each member of the Board shall be required to complete a basic course of training, including courses at the Cincinnati Police Academy, instruction in constitutional and criminal protections, and ride-alongs with members of the CPD assigned to patrolling the City, in order to fully and adequately inform each Board member of the training and duties of Cincinnati police officers. Each appointee must promise to abide by the Standards and satisfactorily complete the training as a condition of appointment and prior to service on any cases. The Mayor, after consultation with the other Board members, may remove an individual from the Board for cause, including failure to strictly abide by (including action inconsistent with) the Standards or failure to properly discharge the duties of the office. The Mayor shall seek to act in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the other Board members.

61. The CCA will not commence operations until each member of the Board has satisfactorily completed the training program and promised to abide by the Standards. Until that time, OMI and the Citizens Police Review Panel shall continue in their current roles. Thereafter, new appointees to the Board shall be afforded up to a maximum of ninety (90) days to complete training and promise to abide by the Standards. The CCA shall assume jurisdiction over all of the police cases pending before OMI and the CPRP at the time of the transfer. There shall be no break in civilian review as a result of this transition.

62. The Board and Executive Director shall develop the specific procedures necessary for the CCA to carry out its mission, including the procedure to convene hearings on cases, procedures for investigations, procedures for coordination of work with CPD, and other operating procedures. Consistent with the City Charter, any procedures affecting the administrative service shall be approved by the City Manager.

63. Board members shall be compensated at the rate of \$100 per meeting. The chairperson shall be compensated at the rate of \$125 per meeting.

64. The City Solicitor shall provide legal counsel on a routine basis to the CCA. The City Solicitor shall designate an assistant city solicitor for the CCA who shall maintain independence from and not be involved with any other legal work involving the CPD or individual police officers. If the Board determines on an individual case that it requires outside counsel, it shall notify the City Solicitor. The Solicitor will respond to and cooperate fully with the Board to employ counsel whenever the Solicitor determines in the exercise of her professional discretion that there is the need for such outside counsel. If the City Solicitor determines that there is no need for outside counsel she shall explain her determination to the City Manager, who shall relay it to the Board.

Executive Director

65. The City Manager shall appoint the CCA's Executive Director, who shall be an unclassified employee of the City. The City Manager shall consult with the Board and seek the Board's recommendations, provided, however, that the final selection of the Executive Director shall be made by the City Manager. The Executive Director shall serve as an unclassified employee and may be discharged by the City Manager after consultation with the Board. This provision shall not relieve the City Manager of the duty to respect the need of the Executive Director to act independently, consistent with the duties of the Executive Director. The Executive Director will be accountable for the efficient operations of the CCA, and for the achievement of the desired outcomes set forth above.

66. The Executive Director shall have professional experience in the investigation of allegations of police misconduct, and he/she should be perceived as fair and impartial. To this end, the City Manager and other City officials, including elected officials, shall be prohibited from interfering with individual investigations.

67. The Executive Director shall be responsible for day-to-day operations of the CCA, including (i) recommendations for hiring of professional and support staff, (ii) preparation, submission and adherence to a budget, (iii) conduct and timely completion of investigations, (iv) reporting to the City on the CCA's work, and (v) maintaining an effective working relationship with the CPD and other branches of government. Within the resources allocated by City Council, the Executive Director shall ensure that the CCA's human and other resources are sufficient to ensure timely completion of investigations and maintenance of complete and accurate records.

68. As a condition of employment, all police officers and city employees are required to provide truthful and accurate information to the CCA. In addition to the foregoing, when a key witness other than a City employee refuses to cooperate in an investigation, the Executive Director may recommend to the Board that a subpoena be issued to compel such testimony, and the Board shall have the authority to request such a subpoena from City Council. Subpoenas for the attendance of persons shall be secured only through City Council. The Board shall have the authority to issue subpoenas for documents, photographs, audio tapes, electronic files and tangible things, subject to approval by the Board's legal counsel.

Investigators

69. The City's Office of Municipal Investigations currently has four full-time investigators assigned to police cases. The CCA shall have a minimum of five professional investigators and one support person to achieve timely completion of all investigations. Each investigator shall have prior professional experience in investigations, and may be a former police or other law enforcement officer from outside the City.

CCA Investigation Process

Intake and Assignment

70. Each citizen complaint, excluding matters involving criminal investigations, will be directed to the CCA regardless of where it initially is filed, and the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board, shall establish criteria to determine whether specific complaints are suitable for CCA investigation or referral to the CPD's Citizen Complaint Resolution Process (CCRP). At a minimum, the CCA shall open its own investigation upon (i) receipt of a complaint of serious misconduct, or (ii) knowledge by the Executive Director of allegations of serious police intervention.⁵ The CCA will immediately provide the CPD with detailed information regarding the complaint, including the time and location of the underlying events and the name(s) of the officer(s) involved.

71. Where a complaint is to be investigated by the CCA, it will be assigned to an investigator within 48 business hours of receipt. The CPD shall notify the CCA Executive Director immediately upon the occurrence of a serious police intervention and the Executive Director shall immediately dispatch an investigator(s) to the scene. The CPD shall not interfere with the ability of the CCA investigator to monitor the work of the CPD at the scene and to monitor all interviews conducted by CPD. CCA investigators shall not physically enter the crime scene or delay or impede a criminal investigation.

72. The Chief of Police will retain the discretion to initiate a parallel CPD investigation of any complaint under investigation by the CCA. In addition, the CPD will investigate all complaints initiated within the Department (*i.e.*, where the complainant is a police employee).

CPD and City Cooperation

73. Police officers and other City employees will be required to submit to administrative questions consistent with existing constitutional and statutory law. See, e.g., CMC §13(f); §20(f)(5). The Executive Director of CCA shall have reasonable access to city records, documents and employees, including employee personnel records and departmental investigation files and reports consistent with Ohio public record laws. CCA investigations shall be conducted consistent with professional standards.

74. The Chief of Police and the Executive Director will develop written procedures that will assure the timely exchange of information and the efficient coordination of CCA and CPD investigations.

CCA Investigations

75. The CCA will complete its investigations within 90 days of its receipt of the complaint from a complaining citizen, provided, however, that the Executive Director may extend an investigation

⁵ "Serious police intervention" shall include, but not be limited to, major use of force, shots fired or deaths in custody.

upon consultation with the Board. The time required to complete investigations will be a performance accountability measure.

76. Upon completion of a CCA investigation, the Executive Director will forward the investigative report to the Board. That report shall include any positive information about the officer that may be relevant. Similarly, where a complaint is referred to the CCRP, the CPD will report the results of that process to the CCA, and the Executive Director will submit those reports to the Board. Each CCA report shall include proposed findings and recommendations. The Executive Director shall recommend each report either for a Board hearing or summary disposition. The complainant and respondent officer(s) also will be provided the investigative report, and each may challenge the report and/or appeal the Executive Director's recommendation to the Board.

77. If the Board conducts a review hearing, its purpose shall be to confirm the completeness of the CCA investigation and approve or disapprove the Executive Director's report (findings and recommendations). The Board's review hearing will not be an adversarial proceeding and should not be used to reinvestigate the matter. The Board may receive witness testimony including that of the complainant and/or police officer(s). Interviews of city employees or other witnesses shall be conducted only in closed inquiry sessions unless the witness requests otherwise. Such sessions shall not be open to the public and shall include only CCA Board members, and any necessary staff or support personnel. A written record shall be kept of any statements, testimony, or other evidence obtained in such sessions. Any city employee directed to answer questions in an inquiry session shall be advised that the statements and answers given can be used only for administrative purposes relating to city employment and cannot be used in any criminal proceedings involving that employee. Such advice shall be consistent with the constitutional principles identified in *Garrity v. New Jersey*. The employee shall be further advised that a failure or refusal to answer truthfully and completely can subject the employee to disciplinary action including termination. Any employee directed to appear before the CCA for such an inquiry session may bring a legal representative or other support person of choice. Any police officer or complainant, who is directly involved in the circumstances under review, may also attend such sessions and may bring a legal representative or support person, who shall be strictly limited to consultation and such persons may not otherwise participate in the inquiry proceedings.

78. Following a hearing, the Board may either approve or disapprove the Executive Director's findings and recommendations. Where the findings and recommendations are approved, they shall be submitted to the Police Chief and City Manager. If they are disapproved, the Board shall state its reasons and may direct that further investigation be pursued. The Board may issue its own findings and recommendations, and submit them along with the Executive Director's original report to the Police Chief and City Manager. In all cases, the City Manager and Police Chief will refrain from making a final decision on discipline until after receipt of the CCA report. The City Manager shall agree, disagree or agree in part with any findings and recommendations of either the Board or the Executive Director, and she shall inform the Executive Director and the Board in writing of any reasons for agreeing in part or disagreeing with said findings and recommendations. It shall be the Executive Director's responsibility to inform the officer(s) involved in the complaint and the complainant when a final decision has been reached on a complaint.

79. Reports prepared by the CCA, the CPD or the City Manager pursuant to this process shall be publicly available to the extent provided by Ohio law.

Records

80. The CCA and CPD will create a shared electronic database that will track all citizen complaints, including the manner in which they were addressed (*e.g.*, CCA investigation or CCRP) and their dispositions. Subject to restrictions which may exist in any applicable collective bargaining agreements, this database also will capture data sufficient for the CCA and the CPD to identify officers involved in repeat allegations, citizens making repeat allegations and circumstances giving rise to citizen complaints. This data will be integrated into, or regularly shared with, an electronic information management system to be developed by the CPD. Procedures will be adopted to secure information which is not subject to release under Ohio law.

81. In addition to the foregoing, the CCA shall maintain its files for each investigation for a period of five years or such shorter period as may be provided in any applicable collective bargaining agreement. Where feasible, those files shall include tape-recorded interviews of officers, complainants and witnesses. These data will be made available for the accountability system.

Prevention

82. There are two methods used for reducing citizen complaints: (i) thorough investigation of officers charged with misconduct, and (ii) examination of complaint patterns to identify at-risk officers, citizens and circumstances. The former represents the traditional method of complaint prevention. The latter method involves an examination both of circumstances that lead to complaints and opportunities to alter those circumstances. It is a problem-solving approach that may prove effective in Cincinnati.

83. The CCA will examine complaint patterns that might provide opportunities for the CPD and community to reduce complaints. At a minimum, the CCA will look for three types of patterns: (i) repeat officers, (ii) repeat citizen complainants, and (iii) repeat complaint circumstances. Following the identification of such patterns, the CCA and the CPD jointly will undertake a problem-solving project to determine the reason(s) for the pattern and whether there are opportunities to eliminate or reduce root causes. Where feasible, this project should involve both affected officers and the community.

Information Dissemination

84. The CCA will develop a clear and direct information brochure to inform citizens how they can access the CCA and how the CCA operates. The City will make this brochure available to all citizens, including at public libraries and other public facilities.

85. The Executive Director will be responsible for working with the CPD and community to develop and implement an information plan that ensures officers and citizens fully understand the investigation, mediation, restoration, and prevention processes outlined above, and that the CCA's achievements are clearly articulated to the public and the CPD.

86. The CCA shall issue annual reports summarizing its activities for the previous year including a review of significant cases and recommendations. Such reports shall be issued to City Council and the City Manager, and made available to the public.

Resources and Redundancy

87. The City Council will allocate resources sufficient for the CCA and CPD to accomplish the foregoing.

88. The CPRP and police investigation functions of OMI will be eliminated, and associated resources will be allocated to the CCA.

89. ACCOUNTABILITY MEASUREMENTS

- Was the CCA established on a timely basis?
- Was the CCA fully staffed and resourced?
- Was an effective Memorandum of Understanding developed establishing a co-operative working relationship between the CPD and the CCA?
- How many complaints were handled and what were the categories of those complaints?
- What was the time to disposition of the complaints?
- What were the outcomes of the complaints?
- Was a mediation process established?
- Was a restorative justice process established and evaluated?
- Were basic goals/objectives/outcomes achieved?

VI. MONITORING AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

90. The provisions of this Article VI shall be construed consistent with, and shall in no way modify or amend, the provisions of Paragraph 130.

Selection of the Monitor

91. Within 150 days of the execution of the City-DOJ Agreement, in accordance with the timetable set forth below, the Parties, together with the DOJ, will select a Monitor with law enforcement experience who will review and report on the Parties' implementation of, and assist with the Parties' compliance with, this Agreement.

- a. Within 30 days of the execution of the City-DOJ Agreement, the Parties, together with the DOJ, jointly will issue a solicitation for bid proposals for appointment of the Monitor. In addition to a targeted national mailing, the solicitation shall be published in several national newspapers, and the websites of the Parties and the DOJ. The City shall bear the cost of publicizing the solicitation.
- b. The deadline for the submission of such proposals will be 30 days after publication of the solicitation on City's website.

- c. All proposals for providing the monitoring under this provision shall include, but not be limited to, plans for experts to be utilized, resumes and *curriculum vitae* of proposed experts, cost proposals, and any other information that the Parties and the DOJ deem necessary.

92. If the Parties and the DOJ are unable to agree on a Monitor within 150 days, each Party and the DOJ will submit two names of persons with law enforcement experience, along with resumes or *curriculum vitae* and cost proposals, to the Court, and the Court will appoint the Monitor from among the names of qualified persons submitted.

93. The Monitor, at any time, may request to be allowed to hire or employ such additional persons or entities as are reasonably necessary to perform the tasks assigned to him/her by this Agreement. The Monitor shall notify the Parties and the DOJ in writing if and when the Monitor wishes to select such additional persons or entities. The notice shall identify and describe the qualifications of the person or entity to be hired or employed and the monitoring task to be performed. If the Parties and the DOJ agree to the Monitor's proposal, the Monitor shall be authorized to hire or employ such additional persons or entities. Any Party or DOJ has ten days to disagree with the proposal. If the Parties and the DOJ are unable to reach agreement within ten days of receiving notice of the disagreement, the Court shall resolve the dispute.

94. The City shall bear all reasonable fees and costs of the Monitor. In selecting the Monitor, the Parties and the DOJ recognize the importance of ensuring that the fees and costs borne by the City are reasonable, and accordingly, fees and costs shall be one factor considered in selecting the Monitor. In the event that any dispute arises regarding the payment of the Monitor's fees and costs, the Parties, the DOJ, and the Monitor shall attempt to resolve such dispute cooperatively. If the Parties and the DOJ are unable to reach Agreement, the Court shall resolve the dispute.

95. In the interest of expediting the selection and contracting processes for the Monitor, the Parties and the DOJ shall be exempt from local contracting procurement regulations and all such regulations shall be considered waived for this purpose.

96. The Monitor shall not be subject to dismissal except upon good cause and the Agreement of all of the Parties and the DOJ or by the Court upon motion of one of the Parties or the DOJ and a showing of good cause.

Selection of the Conciliator

97. The Honorable Michael R. Merz, United States Magistrate Judge, will be appointed by the Court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53 as the Conciliator for compliance with this Agreement.

Duties of the Monitor

98. The Monitor will only have the duties, responsibilities, and authority conferred by this Agreement. The Monitor shall not, and is not intended to, replace or take over the role and duties of any City or CPD employee. The Monitor may not modify, amend, diminish, or expand this Agreement.

99. The Monitor shall offer the Parties technical assistance regarding compliance with this Agreement. Technical assistance will be provided to a party upon request by that party, and it will be offered consistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

100. The City and the CPD shall provide the Monitor with full and unrestricted access to all CPD and City staff, facilities, and documents (including databases) necessary to carry out the duties assigned to the City and the CPD by this Agreement, provided, however, that the Monitor shall not have access to any materials protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine. Any materials or information claimed to be protected by the attorney-client or work product privilege shall be logged with information including author, date, nature of the material, reason for the claim of privilege, and persons to whom the material was disseminated. The Monitor shall cooperate with the City to access people and facilities in a reasonable manner that, consistent with the Monitor's duties, minimizes interference with daily operations.

101. The Monitor shall retain any non-public information in a confidential manner and shall not disclose any non-public information to any person or entity absent written notice to the City and either written consent by the City or a court order authorizing disclosure. In monitoring the implementation of this Agreement, the Monitor shall maintain regular contact with the Parties.

102. The Monitor shall file with the Conciliator written public reports detailing the Parties' compliance with and implementation of each substantive provision of this Agreement. The first such report shall be 180 days after Court approval of this Agreement, and quarterly thereafter. The Monitor may make recommendations to the Parties regarding measures necessary to ensure full and timely implementation of this Agreement.

Compliance Reviews

103. In order to monitor and report on the Parties' implementation of this Agreement, the Monitor, shall, *inter alia*, regularly conduct compliance reviews to ensure that the Parties have implemented and continue to implement all measures required by this Agreement. The Monitor shall, where appropriate, when measuring compliance, employ appropriate sampling techniques.

104. Each Party shall designate a person or persons to serve as liaisons to the Monitor for compliance purposes. The City Solicitor shall serve as a liaison between the City and the Monitor, and shall assist with the City's compliance with this Agreement.

Reports and Records

105. Between 90 and 120 days following Court approval of this Agreement, and every three months thereafter until this Agreement is terminated, the Parties shall file with the Monitor a status report, including any supporting documentation, delineating all steps taken during the reporting period to comply with this Agreement.

106. During the term of this Agreement, and subject to record retention requirements and procedures imposed by state or local law, any existing consent decree, or any relevant collective

bargaining agreement, the Parties shall maintain all records documenting compliance with this Agreement and all documents required by or developed pursuant to this Agreement.

107. The Monitor shall issue quarterly public reports to the Parties and the Conciliator detailing the Parties' compliance with and implementation of this Agreement, after filing the first such report 180 days after Court approval of this Agreement. These reports shall not include information specifically identifying any individual officer. Drafts of the status reports will be provided to each of the Parties at least 10 days prior to publication to afford the Parties an opportunity to identify factual errors.

108. The Monitor shall not issue statements or make findings with regard to any act or omission of any Party, or their agents or representatives, except as required by the terms of this Agreement. The Monitor may testify in any enforcement proceedings regarding provisions of this Agreement and the Parties' compliance. The Monitor shall not testify in any other litigation or proceeding with regard to any act or omission of any Party, or any of their agents, representatives or employees, related to this Agreement or regarding any matter or subject that the Monitor may have received knowledge of as a result of his or her performance under this Agreement. Unless such conflict is waived by the Parties, neither the Monitor nor a member of his or her staff shall accept employment or provide consulting services that would present a conflict of interest with the Monitor's responsibilities under this Agreement, including being retained (on a paid or unpaid basis) by any current or future litigant or claimant, or such litigant's or claimant's attorney, in connection with a claim or suit against the City or its departments, officers, agents or employees. The Parties agree to request an appropriate protective order for non-public records in the possession of the Monitor. The Monitor shall not be liable for any claim, lawsuit, or demand arising out of the Monitor's performance pursuant to this Agreement. Provided, however, that this paragraph does not apply to any proceeding before a court related to performance of contracts or subcontracts for monitoring this Agreement.

109. The reporting requirements set forth in Paragraphs 102 to 107 herein do not limit the reporting requirements under the DOJ-City Agreement.

Duties of the Conciliator

110. The Conciliator will evaluate the Monitor's reports, instruct the Parties on how to remedy areas of non-compliance and, if necessary, may issue an order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53, on issues of compliance regarding particular provisions of this Agreement.

111. The Conciliator shall be responsible to review the quarterly reports of the Monitor and to determine whether each of the Parties is in compliance with the Agreement, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53.

112. If the Conciliator determines that a Party is not in substantial compliance with a provision of this Agreement, he shall so inform the Party, and the Party shall have 60 days from receipt of such notice to cure the asserted failure. If the Party fails to cure the asserted failure within that period, then the Conciliator may without further notice, issue an order consistent with the Agreement. Any party may appeal said order pursuant to Rule 53.

113. If the Monitor determines in a report made pursuant to the City-DOJ Agreement that the City is not in substantial compliance with a provision of the City-DOJ Agreement, the Monitor shall notify the Special Litigation Section of DOJ in writing. If the DOJ declines after 60 days to move the Court for specific performance to correct persistent substantial non-compliance, then the Monitor shall notify the Parties to this Agreement of that dispute, and the Parties may request, and the Conciliator shall, giving due deference to the action or determination of the DOJ, determine whether the City is in substantial compliance with a provision of the DOJ Agreement. If the Conciliator determines that the City is not in substantial compliance with a provision of the DOJ Agreement, and if the City fails to remedy that non-compliance within 60 days of the Conciliator's determination, then the Conciliator shall issue an order directing such compliance pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53. In the event a Party disagrees with the Conciliator's order, that Party may appeal to the Court pursuant to Rule 53. The Parties agree that the Department of Justice shall be permitted to intervene beginning at the Conciliator level regarding the terms of the City-DOJ Agreement with the Court in the event of such proceedings.

114. Pursuant to the dispute resolution process set out in this Agreement, in the event that the Court finds that any Party has engaged in a material breach of the Agreement, the Parties hereby stipulate that the Court may enter the Agreement and any modifications pursuant to paragraph 124 as an order of the Court and to retain jurisdiction over the Agreement to resolve any and all disputes arising out of the Agreement.

VII. INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS, MEDIATION

115. All litigation matters regarding the damage claims in the case at bar (*Tyehimba v. City of Cincinnati*) and the following cases, in which the statute of limitations have not expired, are tolled until July 1, 2002:

Antonio Johnson v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-99-1063
Matthew Shaw v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-00-1064
Mark A. Ward v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-99-494
Charles A. Wiley v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-00-267
Lisa Youngblood-Smith v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-00-434
Elsie Carpenter v. City of Cincinnati, Case No. C-1-99-227
Nathaniel Livingston v. Thomas Streicher, Case No. C-1-01-233
Lasha Simpson v. Thomas Streicher, (re force on 4/14/01)(to be refiled federal court)
Claim of Vinnie Clarke and Terry Horton
Claim of William Haysbert
Claim of John E. Harris
Claim of Ms. Stephanie Keith and Paul Keith
Claim of Enrico Martin
Claim of Roderick Glenn
Claim of Arnold White
Claim of Tony Stillwell
Claim of Sheila Barnes
Claim of Iweka Okaraocha
Claim of Patricia Watkins

Undersigned Plaintiffs' counsel are counsel of record for the above and are authorized to so stipulate on their behalf.

116. The Parties agree to develop an expedited arbitration process for the above cases within thirty days of the approval of this Agreement. The process will include a provision for an exchange of lists by the City, the attorney for any individual defendants and the claimants of the cases and claims each party is willing to submit to arbitration. All statutes of limitation that have not expired are tolled until July 1, 2002 in the above matters. All settlements achieved shall be available to the public. For any case on the above list that is not settled by July 1, 2002, that case may be filed if not already filed or returned to the active litigation docket if already pending.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

117. This Collaborative Settlement Agreement is the product of extensive arms-length negotiations by competent legal counsel for the Parties.

118. The Parties agree that they are entering into this class action settlement agreement for settlement purposes only. Any acquiescence or agreement to the class certification in this case does not constitute an admission of liability or fault by the City of Cincinnati and may not be used as evidence in any proceeding for damages by any member of the class.

119. No Party shall retaliate in any manner against any other Party or person for their participation in this case.

120. All Parties hereto agree to exercise their best efforts and to take all reasonable steps necessary to effectuate the Settlement set forth in this Agreement.

121. This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement among the Parties with regard to the subject matter of this Agreement.

122. Any notice, request, instruction or other document to be given hereunder by any Party hereto to any other Party (other than class notification) shall be in writing and delivered personally or sent registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, to the Parties as follows:

To: City of Cincinnati

City Manager Valerie Lemmie with a copy to
City Solicitor Fay D. Dupuis
City Hall
801 Plum Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

To: Class Counsel and Plaintiffs or class members:

Alphonse A. Gerhardstein
Class Counsel
1409 Enquirer Building
617 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Kenneth L. Lawson
Class Counsel
1575 Kroger Building
1014 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Scott T. Greenwood
Class Counsel
1 Liberty House
P.O. Box 54400
Cincinnati, Ohio 45254-0400

ACLU Foundation of Ohio, Inc.
4506 Chester Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44103

To: Fraternal Order of Police

Don Hardin
Steve Lazarus
915 Cincinnati Club Building
30 Garfield Place
Cincinnati, OH 45202

123. This Agreement is a public document and shall be posted on the websites of the City or CPD and of the Plaintiffs.

124. This Agreement may only be modified in writing and on consent of the Parties.

125. The Parties agree to join in a motion to approve a class action settlement that will incorporate the terms of this Agreement and protect the City from other lawsuits seeking injunctive relief on the matters addressed herein. Further, the Parties agree that this is not a consent decree and stipulate to continuing jurisdiction and venue in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio for enforcement in accordance with this Agreement's provisions. Further, the Parties agree that this matter may be appropriate for administrative processing in the Court's discretion after the fairness hearing.

126. This Agreement will terminate five years after the Court's approval of this Agreement. The Agreement may terminate earlier if the City-DOJ Agreement between the City and DOJ has terminated, and if the Parties agree that the Plaintiffs, the FOP and the City have substantially complied with each of the provisions of this Agreement and maintained substantial compliance for at least two years. Such Agreement will not be unreasonably withheld. If the Parties do not agree, the issue of early termination shall be submitted to the Conciliator. The burden shall be on the party owing the duty to demonstrate that it has substantially complied with each of the relevant provisions of the Agreement and

maintained substantial compliance for at least two years. For the purposes of this paragraph, "substantial compliance" means there has been performance of the material terms of this Agreement. Materiality shall be determined by reference to the overall objectives of this Agreement. Noncompliance with mere technicalities, or temporary failure to comply during a period of otherwise sustained compliance, shall not constitute failure to maintain substantial compliance. At the same time, temporary compliance during a period of otherwise sustained noncompliance shall not constitute substantial compliance.

Long-Term Fiscal Impact Of Collaborative Agreement

127. The Plaintiffs agree to take lead responsibility for securing funding for the Community Partnering Program through grant applications to local and national philanthropic organizations. The other Parties agree to assist with the grant application process as needed. It is estimated that such cost will total at least \$175,000 per year early in the Agreement but that cost could be reduced as CPOP takes root in the community.

128. The other costs associated with this Agreement shall be the responsibility of the City subject to the provisions of this section.

129. The Parties agree that for the purposes of budgeting, all technology purchases, one-half of the increased expenditures associated with civilian review of alleged police misconduct, one-half of the police staffing expenses and one-half of the monitoring costs necessary will be required to satisfy the terms of the City-DOJ Agreement, regardless of the relationship between the DOJ and the Collaborative Agreement. The Parties will cooperate in seeking federal and private assistance with those costs. The City will be ultimately responsible for those costs.

130. The Parties estimate that the overall cost attributable to the City of meeting the terms of this Agreement, other than the costs of the preceding paragraph attributable to the City-DOJ Agreement, is five million dollars. These costs include, e.g., the costs of implementing CPOP, implementing and evaluating the Parties' mutual accountability, monitoring, and operating civilian review. If the overall cost to the City under this Agreement is in excess of an average of one million dollars per year over the life of the Agreement, or in excess of one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars in the first year, the Parties shall revisit the schedule for implementation of the terms of this Agreement to determine if that schedule should be modified in light of the cost.

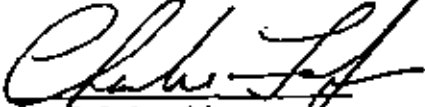
131. Any procurement of services or goods under the terms of this Agreement shall be open to all persons, including African-Americans, regardless of race or gender and affirmatively available to all African-American vendors, consistent with City policy.


132. During the life of this Agreement, if any Party is unable to meet an interim or long-term goal due to finances, that Party shall notify the others and the Monitor of the problem, all efforts that have been taken to resolve the problem, and any plan to address the problem in the future. The Monitor shall investigate the relevant facts and make a recommendation on the issue to the Parties and the Conciliator.

Parties:


Rev. Damon Lynch, III
Cincinnati Black United Front

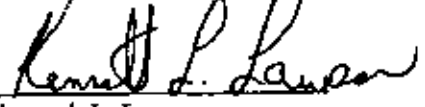

Scott T. Greenwood
American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio Foundation, Inc.


Charlie Luken, Mayor
The City of Cincinnati



Valerie Lemmie, City Manager
The City of Cincinnati


Roger Webster
The Fraternal Order of Police

Plaintiffs' and Proposed Plaintiffs' Class Counsel:


Kenneth L. Lawson
Trial Attorney for Plaintiff Class

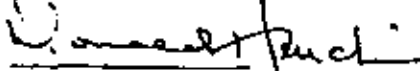

Scott T. Greenwood
Trial Attorney for Plaintiff Class


Alphonse A. Gerhardstein
Trial Attorney for Plaintiff Class

Defendants' Counsel:


Fay O. Dupuis
City Solicitor

Trial Attorneys for Defendants


Donald Hardin
Trial Attorney for Individual Defendants
And the Fraternal Order of Police

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

In re Cincinnati Policing : **Civil Action No. C-1:99-cv-3170**
: **Judge Susan J. Dlott**
: **Judge Michael R. Merz**
:
: **COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT**
PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Cincinnati and the parties recognize that the effort to transform police-community relations will continue even though the Collaborative Agreement (CA) has come to an end. This Plan will serve as a guide in the ongoing, continuous effort to improve police-community relations as envisioned by the CA.

The CA called for the adoption of Community Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP), mutual accountability and evaluation, bias-free policing and the establishment of the Citizen Complaint Authority (CCA). The Agreement also incorporated the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Cincinnati and the United States Department of Justice which focused on use of force and officer accountability. In August 2007, the City and the Plaintiffs agreed to extend portions of the CA for one additional “Transition Year” to fully implement the adoption of Problem-Solving as the City’s principal crime-fighting strategy to address crime and disorder problems. Doc. 265. The Monitor team

issued its 21st Monitor Report on July 24, 2008, which thoroughly reviews the efforts of the parties during the transition year.

A. City Action During the Transition Year

During the initial months of the transition year, the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) created or updated numerous processes and procedures, including a new procedure on problem-solving, a new Problem-Solving Tracking System for documenting projects and a Problem-Solving Guide to educate and assist officers in their efforts. Problem-solving was included in training for supervisors, officers, recruits, field training officers and new supervisors.

The CPD established a Process Improvement Team (PIT) to develop in-house expertise and knowledge about collaborative problem-solving. A smaller sub-group of the PIT began meeting on a monthly basis in November 2007 to review ongoing problem-solving projects and to build advanced problem-solving skills. This focus group consisted of select District supervisors, crime analysts, Neighborhood Liaison sergeants and officers, investigative officers, Community Relations Section staff and Community Police Partnering Center (CPPC) personnel. The Federal Monitor provided extensive training in various aspects of SARA and problem-solving. The project presentations exposed both the PIT members and presenters to a wide variety of crime and safety problems that are conducive to non-traditional innovative approaches as well as a host of techniques and solutions to reduce or eliminate them. The efforts and achievements of the PIT significantly increased the CPD's understanding of problem-solving.

During the Transition Year the Parties hosted a forum to discuss the findings of the 2007 RAND Report and City Manager Milton Dohoney convened a series of meetings with police and community representatives to address ongoing issues regarding traffic stops.

B. Community Action During the Transition Year

In the Fall of 2007 the Andrus Family Fund (which was helpful in providing matching funds to initiate the Collaborative) awarded a grant to help ensure effective communication regarding collaborative reforms throughout the community, particularly the African American Community. An important goal was to ensure that any communication be mutual so that the perceptions of the community be accurately noted and the opinions and continuing concerns of the community be adequately addressed. A retreat of city and community stakeholders was held in the Fall of 2007 and a communication plan was designed following the retreat. A grant from the Better Together Cincinnati Fund of the Greater Cincinnati Foundation supplemented the Andrus grant and provided for the writing and dissemination of a document that could be used to facilitate the dialogue with and among the Collaborative stakeholders. Several meetings were held during the transition year seeking to design and implement a broad based communication effort.

During the transition year the community and police joined in macro-problem-solving efforts such as the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV), CeaseFire, and Out of the Cross-Fire. Ongoing problem-solving projects also continued within the CPD and the Community Police Partnering Center. The

annual banquet recognizing those ongoing efforts was held at the Cintas Center on October 25, 2007. All of the parties participated.

C. Court Order Directing Parties to Establish Plan

As the transition year nears its end, the Court has ordered the City and the parties to develop a plan that demonstrates how the City and the parties will:

1. Maintain progress in implementing problem-solving;
2. Continue and advance problem-solving;
3. Institutionalize problem-solving as the principal crime fighting strategy for the Cincinnati Police Department;
4. Assess if there is a bias in pedestrian and traffic stops, including treatment of drivers and passengers during traffic stops;
5. Conduct ongoing evaluation of police-community relations; and
6. Include timelines and establish who will be responsible for each of the tasks to be conducted by the parties. (see Doc. 276).

II. PLAN

A. Maintain progress in implementing problem-solving; continue and advance problem-solving; institutionalize problem-solving as the principal crime fighting strategy for the Cincinnati Police Department

The CPD will be directly responsible for maintaining progress, continuing, advancing and institutionalizing problem-solving throughout the police department. To accomplish these tasks and realize the full benefit of the problem-solving process, the CPD must take full advantage of the recent advancements made in the field of crime analysis. The ability to track crime, pinpoint the

conditions driving crime and even predict future crime must be an integral part of developing and implementing problem-solving projects.

With these goals in mind, the CPD has established a second Process Improvement Team (PIT2) to study and review both the Problem-Solving and Crime Analysis processes. PIT2 will provide recommendations as to the most effective and efficient means of melding the two processes together to garner the maximum benefit to the CPD and the City.

1. PIT2 Action Plan

Co-chaired by two district commanders, PIT2 is made up of CPD representatives of various ranks from Patrol Bureau, Investigations Bureau, Information Management Bureau, Administration Bureau, and the Community Relations Section. In addition, representatives from the University of Cincinnati's Policing Institute (UCPI) and the Community Police Partnering Center are members of the team.¹ The recommendations of PIT2 will complement and expand upon the work of the original PIT to bring the benefits and understanding of problem-solving to the districts and to all police personnel.

At the initial meeting on July 18, 2008, team members discussed the goals and direction of the group. The main objective of this group was to design a process to efficiently unite problem-solving with crime analysis to assist the police command staff in addressing the core causes, frequency and nature of crime, as well as, developing strategies and tactics designed to produce maximum benefit to the City. The initial brainstorming session included discussions about the selection of applicable problem-solving projects, auditing of projects,

¹ See Organizational Chart (attached as exhibit A to the Collaborative Agreement Plan).

developing project updates/progress report presentations for Command Staff meetings, and the importance of including and receiving input from the community. An example of a crime analysis HAZARD report (High Activity Zone and Resource Deployment or crime “hot spot” analysis) was reviewed to familiarize the group with some of the capabilities and work product of the crime analysts. The connection between the team’s project and both the Real-Time Crime Center and Strategic Plan was also discussed. The Community Relations Section was tasked to begin developing a community survey in conjunction with UCPI to ascertain the most effective methods of involving the community in the problem-solving process.

During the next meeting on July 25th the PIT2 team was divided into four sub-committees, allowing a more focused, intense review and defining specific goals for each:

- Project Frequency / Selection Committee: Tasked to review Procedure 12.370 Problem-Solving and the Neighborhood Liaison Process and police practices related to the project selection process and develop a plan to improve the quality and viability of problem-solving projects, as well as a recommendation on scheduling presentations at the weekly Command Staff meeting.
- Crime Analysis Committee: Tasked to develop a strategy to interconnect crime analysis with problem-solving and City-wide crime trends. Emphasis will be on data and analysis driven real-time crime reporting and forecasting future crime patterns utilizing the most current crime data.

- Training Committee: Tasked to review how problem-solving has been integrated as the principal crime-fighting strategy for the CPD through training, and to develop a plan to ensure CPD members continue to receive ongoing instruction through Training Bulletins, roll call training, In-service, FTO and recruit training.
- Final Business Plan: Tasked to coordinate and organize all recommendations of PIT2 into a final plan to be submitted for approval, including any subsequent department procedure or form revisions.

Each sub-committee is led by 1 – 2 Lieutenants, who were instructed to meet prior to the next PIT2 meeting to begin discussing improvement ideas. During the next PIT2 meeting on July 31st, ideas were exchanged, compared and deliberated to ensure recommendations from one committee would complement recommendations from another. Additional considerations emerged from the discussions and were incorporated into the responsibilities of the most relevant sub-committee.

The community survey was reviewed and refined by UCPI and it was recommended that the distribution of the survey initially be limited to community group members who have been involved in problem-solving projects. This type of distribution is necessary to ascertain how communication with police regarding problem-solving has worked for citizens thus far and to obtain ideas for improving its effectiveness. The findings of the survey will be utilized to improve processes and systems governing interactions between the community and police personnel. Once the initial input is received and analyzed, a more widely

distributed survey will be considered. The police department will also coordinate its community engagement efforts with the community dialogue/engagement action described below.

The sub-committees continue to meet independently; the PIT2 Team last met on August 14th. The projected date for submission of the Final Business Plan recommendations to the Chief is November 3, 2008.

ACTION	WHO	WHEN	DESCRIPTION
Procedure 12.370	PIT2	November 3, 2008	Procedure 12.370 for Problem-solving and the Neighborhood Liaison Process. Problem-solving is and will continue to be the principal crime fighting strategy for the Cincinnati Police Department. This procedure will remain integral to the Department and its mission. The procedure will be examined and, if necessary, modified consistent with best practices. With the goal of increasing the quality of analysis, response, and assessment, PIT2 will review how many projects per month should be conducted and how long projects should take consistent with the recommendations of the 21 st Report of the Monitor (p. 17-20).
Explaining Need for Continued change toward Problem Solving	Command staff	Ongoing	As recommended by the 21 st Report of the Monitoring Team (p. 7 – 8), the Police Command Staff will continue to support the implementation and cultivation of problem-solving. Policing that is data driven is more defensible to communities of color.
PSTS Database (Problem-Solving Tracking System)	PIT2	November 3, 2008	The tracking system for problem-solving projects will remain in place. Improvements to operation of the database will be considered. Monitoring and auditing of problem-solving projects will continue. PIT2 will examine a range of options for auditing problem-solving projects

			from having the Community Relations Section perform the audit to requiring District Commanders to conduct the audits as part of the CALEA certification process. Every effort is being made to spread problem-solving into all levels of the Department. The recommendations of the Monitoring team (21 st Report, p. 10-15 and 20-22) will be addressed in this review including but not limited to the length of time problems are tracked; thoroughness of analysis; detail of problem description; creativity of responses; use of POP guides when developing responses; minimizing displacement; and effective use of short and long term data sets, including the repeat databases (victim, offender, and location) to help identify problems for problem-solving.
CIRV	CIRV	March 9, 2009	CIRV is a large, interdisciplinary effort to reduce violence in Cincinnati. This project will continue to be supported subject to budgetary constraints. The University of Cincinnati Policing Institute will evaluate the impact of CIRV in Spring 2009.
CEASEFIRE	Partnering Center	Ongoing	The Board of the Partnering Center passed a motion on August 8, 2008 stating, "Ceasefire shall become the moral voice strategy of the CIRV initiative." The Board of the Partnering Center has developed a committee to explore how to achieve this goal. In addition, protocols are being developed for to improve collaboration between the Partnering Center and the Cincinnati Police Department in working together on problem-solving projects.
Out of Cross-	CPD	Ongoing	CPD will work with Out of Crossfire

Fire			Board and ensure close coordination with CIRV and Ceasefire.
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B. Assess if there is a bias in pedestrian and traffic stops, including treatment of drivers and passengers during traffic stops;

The City Manager has personally taken the lead and is working with representatives from the community to address concerns regarding policing bias and continuation of the reforms commenced under the Collaborative Agreement, as well as to assess the efforts of the community to improve police-community relations as outlined in the mutual accountability provisions of the CA. The City Manager is forming an Advisory Group that will meet bimonthly for the first year to review progress. In this regard, the City Manager’s Advisory Group will assume much of the oversight role that has been performed by the Federal Monitor and his team. Participation on this group is evolving from a work group that had been formed several months ago to work on the issue of traffic stops as highlighted in the *RAND Report*.

Composition of the Advisory Group will include members of the Police administration, FOP, and people from various aspects of the community.² The agendas for the meetings will be built pragmatically with presentations on actual problem-solving projects, and updates on police training. Additional topics to be discussed include the review of various reports on officer conduct, such as, future *RAND Reports*, Citizens Complaint Authority reports, community efforts to improve police-community relations, and findings of the CPD’s Employee Tracking Solutions (ETS) risk management system.

² A current roster of the Advisory Group is attached as exhibit B to the Collaborative Agreement Plan.

These meetings will be conducted using a facilitated format and will attempt to provide an environment where trust and relationships between the members will grow over time.

This effort will not supplant but rather will complement other endeavors that are underway. The Advisory Group will also review current and future efforts to enhance police community relations.

Finally, as mentioned previously, the City Manager convened a group to examine the topic of traffic stops. Meetings were held on the campus of Cincinnati Christian University. The group has covered a great deal of ground. It is the City Manager's intent to conclude that topic with the original group before seating the new members.

C. Conduct ongoing evaluation of police-community relations

The evaluation of police-community relations is a task that will require the concerted effort of everyone involved. The City Manager's Advisory Group will serve as one forum for the discussion and review of the perception of police-community relations. The next RAND report will be released in January of 2009. This report will contain the results of the neighborhood opinion survey, which is designed to survey the public's level of satisfaction with the Department.

The parties seek to promote an honest ongoing dialogue between the police and the community, particularly African American community. This will ensure education about the Collaborative reforms and secure accurate feedback regarding emergent problems and present challenges. The dialogue shall include education of the public about complaint processes as well as the reporting of positive conduct on the part of the police.

ACTION	WHO	WHEN	DESCRIPTION
Oversight and Auditing	City Manager Advisory Group	Fall 2008	The City Manager's Advisory Group will assume much of the oversight role that has been performed by the Federal Monitor and his team. The Year Four RAND Report will be issued in January 2009. The report will include information from a neighborhood opinion survey on police-community relations. The survey will examine the public's level of satisfaction with the Police Department. This information will be reviewed by the Advisory Group. The Advisory Group will determine the best way for the public to access the information and what if any subsequent steps need to be taken.
Contact Cards	Cincinnati Police Department	ongoing	Contact cards will continue to be collected by the Department as required by the Racial Profiling Ordinance, enacted in February 2001. The City will continue to analyze the data collected from the contact cards so that the valuable insights from this data are not lost.
Presentation to Department Directors on Problem-solving	Cincinnati Police Department	September 8, 2008	Representatives from CPD District 5 and Homicide will present their problem-solving projects to City department heads. These presentations will inform department directors on the benefits of

			utilizing the problem-solving process. The City Manager would like Department Directors to consider, where practical, the problem-solving process to address repeat problems, not resolved through traditional means. Equally important, departments will more readily provide specific resources when necessary for problem-solving projects.
Transition Event	Better Together Cincinnati and Andrus Family Fund Working Group ³	4 th Quarter 2008	Convene Friends of Collaborative and stakeholders for celebration and education about reforms
Witness to Change Brochure Published	Better Together Cincinnati and Andrus Family Fund Working Group	4 th Quarter 2008	Document text summarizes reforms and acknowledges ongoing concerns
Community Dialogue/Engagement	Better Together Cincinnati and Andrus Family Fund Working Group	Each Quarter through 2008 - 2009	Collaborative stakeholders will be engaged to discuss current perceptions/problems and learn how to be engaged with Partnering Center and police problem-solving efforts. Promote dialogue with police that educates public about complaint processes but

³ As of August 21, 2008 the working group consists of a steering committee, Donna Jones Baker (Urban League); Alexander DeJarnett (NAACP); Alphonse Gerhardstein (ACLU); Milton Dohoney (City), and Don Hardin (FOP) and the following individuals : Patricia Bready, Marie Gemelli-Carroll, Iris Roley and Meghan Clarke.

			also offers public opportunities to recognize officers for positive conduct.
Media and Public Relations	Better Together Cincinnati and Andrus Family Fund Working Group	As appropriate throughout the time period	Produce communication tools that will move information into the public arena, improving access and providing opportunities for dialogue in person, in print and internet.

III. CONCLUSION

The City of Cincinnati, the CPD, and the Parties are dedicated to the requirements and aspirations of the Collaborative Agreement. With this Plan, the City, the CPD, and the Parties will remain engaged in an ongoing effort to improve police-community relations throughout the City of Cincinnati. The City, the CPD, and the Parties wish to thank the Monitor and his team and this Court for their tireless efforts on behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati.

Respectfully Submitted,

Class Counsel:

/s/ Alphonse A. Gerhardstein

Alphonse A. Gerhardstein
 Scott T. Greenwood
 Trial Attorneys for Plaintiff Class

Defendant City Counsel:

/s/ Patricia M. King

Patricia M. King
 Interim City Solicitor
 Trial Attorney for Defendant City of Cincinnati

Queen City Lodge No. 69, FOP, Counsel:

/s/ Donald E. Hardin

Donald E. Hardin

Queen City Lodge No. 69, FOP, Counsel

Approved:

Saul Green

Monitor

June 2, 2017

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To: Mayor and Members of Council
From: Harry Black, City Manager **HB**
Subject: Collaborative Agreement Refresh

Fifteen years ago, in April 2002, the City entered into the historic Collaborative Agreement (CA) in order to resolve pending litigation alleging discrimination and excessive force in policing. The agreement was entered into Federal Court and included the City, the United States Department of Justice, the Fraternal Order of Police and community representatives. This agreement, and the subsequent work to institutionalize its recommendations, now serve as a best-in-class model for communities throughout the nation.

The focus of the CA included the development, implementation and monitoring of:

- A Community Problem-Oriented Policing strategy;
- A mutual accountability evaluation Plan;
- Use of force policies, incident documentation, investigations and reviews;
- Fair, equitable and courteous treatment for all including a commitment to statistically bias-free policing; and
- Independent civilian review process, now known as the Citizen Complaint Authority (CCA).

The Federal monitoring of the agreement concluded in 2008 and resulted in the City developing a CA Plan in order to ensure sustainability and institutionalization of the recommendations.

It has now been 9 years since the conclusion of the CA and the City and community members have recognized the need to revisit the original agreement to identify gaps, barriers and to take successes to the next level. In this regard, the City has entered into an agreement with Saul Green (attached), who served as the Court appointed, independent monitor for the 5-year period following the commencement of the CA.

Since the CA was established, the City has become safer, seen less crime and the amount of arrests has been reduced. Most of the reforms have endured while others have been given less priority due to leadership changes and budget realities. This represents a tremendous opportunity to voluntarily revisit, along with the FOP and community, the goals and mission of the CA with a focus on improvement.

Between now and February 2018, Saul Green and his team will work with the City, community representatives and CA partners on 4 primary components:

- **Evaluation and Accountability.** Establishing and implementing a standardized, accountable evaluation process on CA plan's provisions including community problem-oriented policing, biased-free policing, arrests, risk management, training, the CCA and community input.
- **Community Engagement.** Enhancing the role of the CCA by utilizing them as a neutral party to ensure strong community engagement as an essential component in managing public safety and community problem oriented policing.
- **Independent Review.** Mr. Green and his team will conduct a CA review and provide the City with a progress report identifying areas for further scrutiny, recommendations and feedback.
- **Action Steps.** The City will work with Mr. Green and community and CA agreement stakeholders to develop specific action steps and completion timetable to include a reporting template.

Conclusion

Critical to this work will be the Manager's Advisory Group (MAG), created at the conclusion of the original CA and providing the Administration with critical feedback and oversight of community policing efforts. Specifically, the Mayor and I have asked MAG members Pastor Ennis Tate, Iris Roley, Al Gerhardstein and FOP President Dan Hills to formally serve as a MAG liaison team to ensure integrity and community involvement throughout the CA refresh process. The MAG as a whole will play a significant role in the overall initiative.

Given the issues surrounding police community relations and equitable policing faced across the nation, it is more important now than ever that Cincinnati remain ahead of the curve. The strong partnerships and experience in place position us well to take this opportunity to move the needle forward.

I am grateful for those who have worked to get us to this point, especially the community volunteers who have been involved from the beginning and are willing continue to serve the community.

Attachments

cc: Paula Boggs Muething, City Solicitor
Chief Eliot Isaac, Police Department
Kim Neal, Director, Citizen Complaint Authority

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE CITY OF CINCINNATI AND
SAUL GREEN**

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, an Ohio municipal corporation with offices located at 801 Plum Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (hereinafter referred to as "City") and Saul Green, Senior Counsel with Miller, Canfield, Suite 2500, 150 West Jefferson, Detroit, MI 48226 (hereinafter referred to as "Contractor").

WHEREAS, the City entered into the Collaborative Agreement ("CA") in April 2002 to resolve litigation ("the lawsuit") alleging discrimination and excessive force by the Cincinnati Police Department; and

WHEREAS, in 2008 when the CA ended, the judge overseeing the litigation issued an order directing the parties to the litigation to establish a plan ("the Plan") that demonstrated how the parties would do the following:

1. Maintain progress in implementing problem-solving;
2. Continue and advance problem solving;
3. Institutionalize problem solving as the principal crime fighting strategy for the Cincinnati Police Department;
4. Assess if there is a bias in pedestrian and traffic stops, including in the treatment of drivers and passengers during traffic stops;
5. Conduct ongoing evaluation of police-community relations; and
6. Include timelines and establish who will be responsible for each of the tasks to be conducted by the parties to the litigation; and

WHEREAS, the City is committed to continue the progress it has made in implementing the reforms under the spirit of the CA and the Plan; and

WHEREAS, because over 8 years has passed since the City implemented the Plan, and policing practices and methodologies have evolved so that best policing practices may be different in 2017 than they were in 2008; and

WHEREAS, the City has decided it is appropriate for the City to conduct an internal review ("Internal Review") of its policing practices and methodologies to determine if they adequately reflect the principles and tenets of the Plan and to retain an outside consultant who can conduct a review of the City's Internal Review and provide any necessary recommendations for improvement; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor served as the Monitor for the CA and the Plan; is familiar with the CA, the Plan and the City's policing practices and methodologies; and possesses the necessary skills and qualifications to perform these services; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager and the City Purchasing Agent have approved a request for waiver of the City's Administrative Regulation 23 to permit a direct award of a professional services contract to Contractor, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the promises, covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties mutually agree as follows:

1. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Contractor shall, in a satisfactory and proper manner as determined by the City Manager of the City, perform all the necessary services under this Agreement. The Contractor shall perform the services as detailed in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

2. TERM

The services of the Contractor are to commence upon execution of this Agreement by both parties hereto, and shall be completed by February 28, 2018.

3. COMPENSATION AND METHOD OF PAYMENT

- a. **Compensation.** The City shall pay Contractor an amount up to but not to exceed \$299,260 for the services rendered under this Agreement, payable as set forth in Exhibit B attached hereto. Contractor shall bill the City monthly for all services rendered under this Agreement.
- b. **Method of Payment.** Any payments from the City specified in this Agreement, including any periodic installment payments, will be contingent upon performance of contractual obligations to date and the submission by Contractor of an original, detailed invoice on company letterhead stating the date the services were provided, the name of the individual providing the services, the number of hours worked by the individual stated in 10-minute increments, and a detailed description of the services performed. The invoice shall include receipts, invoices, reports, statements, or any other supporting information as required by the City to document entitlement to payment.

Failure to satisfactorily meet any one of the Agreement obligations by Contractor may result in the City not approving periodic payments to Contractor and/or filing liens as may be necessary against Contractor's assets or future assets, until Contractor satisfactorily fulfills its obligations under the Agreement or satisfactorily reimburses the City for any prior payments.

- c. **Travel Expenses.** Travel expenses paid by the City will be limited to coach airfare (with the exception of documented medical reasons requiring first class air travel) and accommodations at a moderate hotel, and per diem and mileage expenses shall not exceed the rates specified on Exhibit B. Such reimbursement shall not exceed \$39,000 throughout the term of this Agreement. Contractor shall coordinate travel with the City to combine trips and limit the number of individuals traveling to minimize travel expenses to those determined necessary by the City to fulfill Contractor's obligations

under this Agreement.

- d. **Prompt Payment System.** This Agreement is subject to and the Contractor shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 319 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code that provide for a Prompt Payment System.

4. SUBCONTRACTS, SUCCESSORS, AND ASSIGNS

- a. **Subcontracts.** The City acknowledges and agrees that the Contractor will subcontract certain work under this Agreement to Joseph E. Brann, John E. Eck, and Jeffrey Fagan. The Contractor agrees that none of the work or services covered by this Agreement shall be subcontracted to any other person or entity without the prior written approval of the City. Any work or services subcontracted hereunder shall be specified by written contract or agreement and shall be subject to each provision of this Agreement.
- b. **Use of Debarred Subcontractors Prohibited.** The City maintains a list of Vendors Debarred from Contracting or Subcontracting with the City, which may be accessed at: <http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/purchasing> or may be furnished in other form upon request. The City will not contract with any firm or person on the list. It is the Contractor's (Consultant's) responsibility to verify that each subcontractor (sub-consultant) it proposes to use is an eligible firm or person. The City will not approve a subcontractor whose name appears on the list. The City shall neither accept nor be liable for any increase in costs, or other expenses, delay, loss, or subsequent ineligibility to contract with the City, incurred by a contractor as a result of the City rejecting any proposed person, firm, partner, principal, affiliate, subcontractor or supplier that is debarred or suspended after the submission of a bid, proposal, or other communication leading to a contract, but before the approval or award of the contract.
- c. **Assignment.** The Contractor shall not assign or transfer Contractor's interest in this Agreement without the prior written consent of the City.

5. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND PROGRAMS

- a. **Generally.** Contractor in the performance of services under this Agreement shall comply with all applicable statutes, ordinances, regulations, and rules of the federal government, the State of Ohio, the County of Hamilton, and the City of Cincinnati.
- b. **Equal Employment Opportunity Program.** This Agreement is subject to the City's Equal Employment Opportunity Program contained in Chapter 325 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code. Said chapter is hereby incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- c. **Small Business Enterprise and Local Business Enterprise Programs**
 - i. This Agreement is subject to the provisions of the Small Business Enterprise and Local Business Enterprise Programs contained in Chapter 323 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code. Section 323-99 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code is hereby

incorporated into this Agreement.

- ii. Details concerning this program can be obtained from the Department of Economic Inclusion, Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue, Suite 610, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (513) 352-3144.
- iii. The City has an aspirational goal that 30% of its total dollars spent for construction and 15% of its total dollars spent for supplies/services and professional services be spent with Small Business Enterprises (SBEs), which include SBEs owned by minorities and women. If Contractor is authorized by the City to subcontract any work under this Agreement, Contractor shall utilize its best efforts to meet those goals by subcontracting with SBEs certified by the City who will be performing a commercially useful function under this Agreement.
- iv. A list of certified firms may be obtained from searching the City's Certified Directory, a link to which is included on the Department of Economic Inclusion's webpage (<http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/inclusion/>). The Contractor may refer firms interested in consideration for certification eligibility to the on-line application at: (<https://cincinnati.diversitycompliance.com/FrontEnd/StartCertification.asp?TN=cincinnati&XID=7672>).
- v. The Contractor shall utilize best efforts, as defined in the Rules and Regulations adopted under Chapter 323, to recruit and maximize the participation of all qualified segments of the business community in supplies and subcontracting work, including the utilization of small, small local, emerging local, minority, and women business enterprises.
- vi. It shall be a material breach of contract if Contractor fails to notify the City, through its Director of Economic Inclusion, and fails to obtain prior written approval from the Director of a reduction in SBE subcontractor participation, termination of an SBE subcontract, or substitution of a new SBE for an SBE listed on the subcontractor utilization plan (Form 2003).
- vii. If Contractor hires or engages another party who then subcontracts work under this Agreement, Contractor agrees to include in its contract with such party a requirement that said party take the affirmative steps required by the Rules and Regulations adopted under Chapter 323 when advertising and awarding such subcontracts.

d. Subcontracting Reporting

- i. Prior to commencement of its duties under this Agreement, if the City has approved the use of subcontractors by the Contractor as required by Section 4, Contractor shall provide to the City, through the Department of Economic Inclusion, a report listing all of the contractors and subcontractors for the project, including information as to owners, dollar value of the contract or subcontract, and other information that may be deemed necessary by the City Manager. The report must be updated monthly by the 15th.
- ii. Contractor shall enter all reports required in this subsection at the City's online reporting site, generally referred to as VCCS, or any successor site or system the City uses for this purpose. Upon execution of this Agreement, Contractor shall contact the Department of Economic Inclusion to obtain instructions, the proper internet link, login information, and password to access the site and set up the

necessary reports.

- iii. Contractor must periodically document its best efforts and affirmative steps to meet the participation goals set forth in this Agreement, by notarized affidavits executed in a form acceptable to the City, submitted upon the written request of the City. The City may review records and documentation relevant to the affidavits. If affidavits are found to contain false statements, the City may prosecute Contractor pursuant to Section 2921.12, Ohio Revised Code.
 - iv. If Contractor does not purchase supplies or enter into subcontracts for the performance of services or construction of improvements under the contract, the subcontracting reporting requirements of this section do not apply.
- c. **Wage Enforcement.** This contract is or may be subject to the Wage Enforcement provisions of the Cincinnati Municipal Code. These provisions require that any person who has an agreement with the City or with a contractor or subcontractor of a person who has an agreement with the City shall report all complaints or adverse determinations of Wage Theft and Payroll Fraud (as defined in Chapter 326 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code) against the person, contractor, or subcontractors to the Department of Economic Inclusion within 30 days of notification of the complaint or adverse determination. Under the Wage Enforcement provisions of Chapter 326, the City shall have the authority, under appropriate circumstances, to terminate this Agreement and to seek other remedies.

6. CERTIFICATION AS TO NON-DEBARMENT

Contractor certifies that he, his firm or its principals, or those other individuals who will provide work under this Agreement are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in the transaction covered by this Agreement. Contractor acknowledges and agrees that if he, his firm or its principals, or those other individuals who will provide work under this Agreement is/are presently debarred then he and they shall not be entitled to compensation under this Agreement and that he and they shall promptly return to the City any funds received pursuant to this Agreement. In such event, any materials received by the City pursuant to this Agreement shall be retained as liquidated damages.

7. CONTRACTOR'S INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION

- a. **Workers' Compensation.** Contractor shall secure and maintain such insurance as will protect Contractor from claims under the Workers' Compensation Laws.
- b. **General Liability Insurance.** Contractor shall secure and maintain such general liability insurance as will protect Contractor from claims for bodily injury, death, or property damage which may arise from the performance of Contractor's services under this Agreement, with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage liability of a minimum of (\$1,000,000.00 per occurrence and \$2,000,000.00 in the aggregate. Contractor shall notify the City in writing at least 90 days prior to Contractor's cancellation of any insurance policy. Contractor shall notify the City in writing within five days of notice from the insurer of insurer's intent to cancel or not renew any policy

required under this Agreement.

- c. **Professional Liability Insurance.** Contractor shall secure and maintain such general liability insurance as will protect Contractor from claims for bodily injury, death, or property damage which may arise from the performance of Contractor's services under this Agreement, with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage liability of a minimum of (\$1,000,000.00 per occurrence and \$2,000,000.00 in the aggregate.
- d. **Indemnification of the City.** Contractor shall indemnify, defend and save the City, its agents, and employees harmless from and against any and all losses, damages, settlements, costs, charges, professional fees, or other expenses or liabilities of every kind and character arising out of or relating to any and all claims, liens, demands, obligations, actions, proceedings, or causes of action of every kind and character in connection with or arising directly or indirectly out of errors or omissions or negligent acts by Contractor including by Contractor's employees and agents in the performance of this Agreement.

8. TERMINATION; NON-PERFORMANCE

- a. **Termination by the City.** The City may terminate this Agreement at any time for any reason upon seven days' written notice to Contractor. In the event of termination not due to the fault of Contractor, Contractor shall be paid Contractor's compensation for services satisfactorily completed up to the termination date as determined in accordance with Exhibit B attached hereto.
- b. **Alternatives to Termination.** In the event Contractor fails to fulfill the terms and conditions of this Agreement in a timely and diligent manner, the City reserves the right, at its sole option, as an alternative to termination of the Agreement, to reduce the services required herein of Contractor and to reduce the projected budget in a manner which reflects such a reduction, by giving notice of such in writing, stating the date such reduction will become effective.

9. OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

Contractor agrees that at the expiration or in the event of any termination of this Agreement that any memoranda, maps, drawings, working papers, reports, and other similar documents produced in connection with this Agreement shall become the property of the City, and Contractor shall promptly deliver such items to the City. Contractor may retain copies for its records.

10. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- a. **Disclosure.** Contractor hereby covenants that it has disclosed any information that it possesses about any business relationship or financial interest that said Contractor has with a City employee, employee's business, or any business relationship or financial interest that a City employee has with Contractor or in Contractor's business.

- b. **Employee or Agent of City.** Contractor agrees that no officer, employee, or agent of the City who exercises any functions or responsibilities in connection with the planning and carrying out of the program, nor any immediate family member or close business associate of such officer, employee, or agent of the City, or any organization which is about to employ any such person, shall have any personal financial interest, direct or indirect, in Contractor or in this Agreement, and Contractor shall take appropriate steps to assure compliance with this provision.
- c. **Subcontractors.** Contractor agrees that it will not contract with any subcontractor in which it has any personal financial interest, direct or indirect. Contractor further covenants that neither it nor any of its contractors or subcontracts shall employ any person in the performance of this Agreement in violation of this Section 10.

11. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

Contractor shall perform all work and services described herein as an independent contractor and not as an officer, agent, servant, or employee of the City. Contractor shall have exclusive control of and the exclusive right to control the details of the services and work performed hereunder and all persons performing the same and shall be solely responsible for the acts and omissions of its officers, agents, employees, contractors, and subcontractors, if any. Nothing herein shall be construed as creating a partnership or joint venture between the City and Contractor. No person performing any of the work or services described hereunder shall be considered an officer, agent, servant, or employee of the City, nor shall any such person be entitled to any benefits available or granted to employees of the City.

12. REPORTS, INFORMATION, AND AUDITS

Contractor, at such time and in such form as the City may require, shall furnish the City such reports as may be requested pertaining to the services undertaken pursuant to this Agreement, the costs and obligations incurred or to be incurred in connection therewith, and any other matters covered by this Agreement. Contractor shall retain all financial and administrative records for a minimum of three years following completion of the Agreement, and shall permit the City or any of its representatives or auditors access to such records at no cost to the City.

13. PROPRIETARY MATERIALS

- a. The City acknowledges that in the course of performing services, Contractor may use products, materials, or proprietary methodologies. The City agrees that it shall have or obtained no rights in such proprietary products, materials, and methodologies except pursuant to a separate written agreement executed by the parties.
- b. Contractor acknowledges that in the course of performing services for the City, the materials and information obtained, used, and/or produced for the are the exclusive properties of the City and may not be disseminated in any manner without prior written approval of the City.

14. NOTICES

All notices required under this Agreement shall be personally served or sent by U.S. mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the parties as follows:

To the City:

Lt. Teresa Theetge
Cincinnati Police Department
310 Ezzard Charles Dr., 2nd Floor
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

With a copy to:

Lt. Deborah Bauer
Cincinnati Police Department
310 Ezzard Charles Dr., 2nd Floor
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

To Contractor:

Saul Green
Miller, Canfield
Suite 2500
150 West Jefferson
Detroit, MI 48226

15. WAIVER

This Agreement shall be construed in a manner that a waiver of any breach of any provision of this Agreement shall not constitute or operate as a waiver of any other breach of such provision or of any other provisions, nor shall any failure to enforce any provision hereof operate as a waiver of such provision or of any other provision.

16. LAW TO GOVERN

This Agreement is entered into and is to be performed in the State of Ohio. The City and Contractor agree that the law of the State of Ohio shall govern the rights, obligations, duties and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement and shall govern the interpretation of this Agreement without regard to choice of law and conflicts of law principles.

17. FORUM SELECTION

Contractor and its successors and assigns acknowledge and agree that all state courts of record sitting in Hamilton County, Ohio, shall be the exclusive forum for the filing, initiation, and prosecution of any suit or proceeding arising from or out of, or relating to, this Agreement, or any amendment or attachment thereto, including any duty owed by Contractor to the City in connection therewith.

18. AMENDMENT

This Agreement may be modified or amended only by a written contract duly executed by the parties hereto or their representatives.

19. ENTIRETY

This Agreement and the Exhibits attached hereto contain the entire contract between the parties as to the matters contained herein. Any oral representations or modifications concerning this Agreement shall be of no force and effect.

20. SEVERABILITY

This Agreement shall be severable, so if any part or parts of this Agreement shall for any reason be held invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, all remaining parts shall remain binding and in full force and effect.

{Signature page follows.}

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates reflected below.

CITY OF CINCINNATI

By: [Signature]
Print Name: Harvey Black
Its: _____
Date: 5/3, 2017

By: [Signature]
Saul Green
Date: April 11, 2017

RECOMMENDED BY:

[Signature]
Eliot Isaac, Police Chief

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC INCLUSION:

[Signature]
Markiea L. Carter, Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
Assistant City Solicitor

CITY PURCHASING APPROVAL:

[Signature]
Patrick A. Duhancy, Chief Procurement Officer

CERTIFICATION OF FUNDS:

Date: 03 MAY 2017
Funding: 309X222X400X7289
Amount: \$299,260.00

[Signature]
Reginald Zeno, Finance Director

EXHIBIT A

Work Plan for the Review, Status Assessment and Continued Implementation of the Operative Provisions of the Collaborative Agreement

Background

The Collaborative Agreement (CA) was implemented in April 2002 and served to resolve court litigation alleging discrimination and excessive force by police. The design, execution and fulfillment of the CA were the responsibility of several entities, collectively referred to as "The Parties". The CA incorporated the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the United States Department of Justice. The Operative Provisions of the CA/MOA covered:

1. Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy – Problem solving would be adopted by the Parties as the principle strategy to address crime and disorder problems.
2. Mutual Accountability Evaluation Plan – The Parties would develop a system of evaluation to track the attainment of agreed upon goals.
3. Use of Force – Policies, incident documentation, investigation and reviews.
4. Ensure Fair, Equitable, Courteous treatment for all – Included a commitment to bias-free policing as measured by statistical differences in motor vehicle and pedestrian stops.
5. Civilian Review – The Citizen's Complaint Authority (CCA) was established to investigate serious officer interventions and review/resolve citizen complaints fairly and efficiently.

As Federal monitoring of these agreements concluded in 2008, the court ordered the City and Parties to develop a "Collaborative Agreement Plan" (CA Plan) to be used as a guide to continue the ongoing efforts of improving police-community relations as envisioned by the CA. The CA Plan demonstrated how the City and Parties would:

1. Maintain progress in implementing problem-solving
2. Continue and advance problem-solving
3. Institutionalize problem-solving as the principal crime fighting strategy for the Cincinnati Police Department
4. Assess if there is a bias in pedestrian and traffic stops, including in the treatment of drivers and passengers during traffic stops
5. Conduct ongoing evaluation of police-community relations
6. Include timelines and establish who will be responsible for each of the tasks to be conducted by the parties

Purpose of this Work Plan

The City remains committed to continue the progress, reforms and spirit of the Collaborative. The majority of reforms have endured over the years; others have been given less priority due to leadership changes, budget deficits, and staffing issues. The City and Parties agree it is time to review the goals and provisions of the CA, evaluate our progress, and develop a practical, sustainable action plan all CA stakeholders will understand and support. The final product will be based upon the spirit of the CA, current best practices, and the principals of the 21st Century Policing Initiative.

The work plan has been divided into four key components:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Evaluation Process	2 – 7
Community Engagement	8
Independent Review	9
Action Steps Development	9

EVALUATION PROCESS

The City will complete evaluations of the most pivotal provisions included in the CA/ CA Plan. The evaluations will be completed in phases and within established timelines. Each evaluation will be summarized for submission to an independent contractor (IC) for review, and will include:

- **Current provision status**
 - Achievements to date
 - Roadblocks hindering progress
 - Related statistics
 - Comparison to current best practices
 - Description of system(s) used to compile, analyze and maintain data

- **Recommendations**
 - Description and measurement of desired outcome
 - Updated processes
 - Proposed action steps
 - Ownership responsibility
 - Timeline estimates

The City will not be obligated to collect or provide additional data, records or documentation at the request of the IC, unless the information is already part of the original work product or readily available to the City.

The evaluations will concentrate on the following provisions:

- 1) **Bias-free Policing and Officer Accountability** – Ensuring fair, equitable, courteous treatment of all; Early Warning System to identify at-risk officers;
- 2) **Mutual Accountability of All Parties** – Engagement of other City departments, the community, other jurisdictions and the oversight process by the City Manager's Advisory Group (MAG);
- 3) **Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy** – Problem solving adopted by the City and Parties as the principle strategy to address crime and disorder problems.

Bias-free Policing and Officer Accountability

References: CA ¶¶ 39, 42, 51 – 55, 70, 75, 76, 82, 83; CA Plan (pgs. 10 – 12)

Timeline:

- **April - June 2017** – The City will complete an internal review of the system(s) utilized to identify and reduce racial statistical differences and identify potential at-risk officers. The evaluation summary will be submitted to the IC no later than June 30, 2017.
- **July 1-31, 2017** – IC review of evaluation. IC will submit a written Progress Report to the City.
- **August 1-30, 2017** – City and IC share the results with the Parties; begin development and/or implementation of action steps.

Internal Review to Include:

1. Arrests
 - a) Analysis to determine if statistical differences exist (age/race/gender)
 - b) Strategies to address statistical differences
2. Traffic stops and pedestrian stops
 - a) Analysis to determine if statistical differences exist (age/race/gender)
 - b) Strategies to address statistical differences
 - c) Are these stops conducted in a culturally sensitive, appropriate manner?
 - d) Are "pretext stops" being improperly utilized?
 - e) Determine CPD compliance in completing contact cards
 - c) Analysis via Police Records
 - c) Procedure review and update recommendations
 - f) Research regarding affordable, sustainable means of analyzing contact card information (analysis similar to RAND)

3. Procedures and policies regarding body worn cameras (BWC) and in-car cameras (DVR)
 - a) Identify criteria to use for reviews of video/audio footage
 - b) Determine schedule for regular reviews to assess arrests and stops
4. CPD Risk Management System
 - a) Evaluate effectiveness of current system
 - b) Identify additional intervention criteria for consideration
 - c BWC reviews
 - c Progress report schedule
 - c) Review types of data captured by CPD: the department as a whole and individual officers when identified / flagged
 - c Injuries to citizens & officers at arrests
 - c Types of weapons used
 - c If alternatives to force were utilized
 - c Force against MHRT
5. CPD Training
 - a) Does UOF training include "ample scenario-based opportunities"
 - b) Are FTOs appropriately selected and assessed
 - c) Handling individuals with mental health issues (MHRT)
6. Citizen Complaint Authority (CCA)
 - a) Complaint and investigation procedures
 - b) Communication with the public
 - c) Pattern review and process for recommending policy reforms
 - d) Use of problem solving to reduce identified patterns of complaints or abuses
7. Input from the community and criminal justice professionals regarding responses to crime (traditional vs. non-traditional)

Mutual Accountability of All Parties

References: CA ¶ 30, 38, 39, 42 – 44; CA Plan (pgs. 11 – 14)

Timeline:

- **July - August 2017** – The City will complete an internal review of the degree of participation by other jurisdictions, City departments and community members in supporting the provisions of the CA. The evaluation summary will be submitted to the IC no later than August 31, 2017.
- **September 1-30, 2017** – IC review of evaluation. IC will submit a written Progress Report to the City.
- **October 1-31, 2017** – City and IC share the results with the Parties; begin development and/or implementation of action steps.

Internal Review to Include:

1. Availability and participation of other City departments in problem solving efforts
2. Coordination with, and availability of, other LE agencies in problem solving efforts (e.g., UC; HCSO; OSHP)
3. Education available and/or provided to public officials and the community reference problem solving and policing philosophy
4. Level of engagement of public officials, stakeholders and the community in past problem solving projects
5. Overview of City Manager's Advisory Group (MAG)
 - a) Defined purpose and responsibilities
 - Role in monitoring progress of the CA
 - Process used to capture and report data related to CA issues
 - Progress reports provide to the community
 - b) Utilization of the CA Plan
 - Process used by MAG to track the attainment of agreed-upon goals
 - c) Ongoing evaluation of police-community relations
 - MAG / CPD / Parties responsibilities
 - Neighborhood Opinion surveys
 - Community dialogue and engagement
 - Media and Public Relations
6. Evaluation Protocol
 - a) Statistical data and analysis being provided to the public & Parties
 - How often
 - Means being utilized

- o Confirm necessary criteria is being used in analysis
 - i. Citizen and officer info – Include age; race; gender; national origin; neighborhood; years of service; rank; assignment
 - ii. Analysis includes (by % per neighborhood)
 - Arrests
 - Reported crimes & drug complaints (Calls for Service)
 - Traffic & pedestrian citations
 - Vehicle & pedestrian stops without citations/arrest
 - Use of Force
 - Citizen reports of positive interaction w/CPD
 - o Outcomes examined for trends and differences
- b) CPD Staffing – Hiring, promotion and transfer processes
- o Years of experience
 - o Amount of time in assignments
 - o Additional criteria

Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy

References: CA ¶¶ 17 – 29, 41; CA Plan (pgs. 4 – 10)

Timeline:

- o **September - October 2017** – The City will complete an internal review of the Problem Solving process, both internal and external to CPD. The evaluation summary will be submitted to the IC no later than October 31, 2017.
- o **November 1-30, 2017** – IC review of evaluation. IC will submit a written Progress Report to the City.
- o **January 2018** – City and IC share the results with the Parties; begin development and/or implementation of action steps.

Internal Review to Include:

1. Status of problem solving as the principal strategy for addressing crime and disorder
 - a) Participation history
 - o CPD
 - i. PIVOT
 - ii. CIRV
 - o Other City departments/organizations
 - i. CCA
 - ii. Community Police Partnering Center (CPPC)
 - o Community members and organizations
 - o Other public safety units/jurisdictions

- b) Challenges hindering participation
2. Critical review of CPD Procedure 12.370, Problem Solving Project Process
 - a) Current process – pros and cons
 - b) Quality vs. Quantity
 3. PSTS – Problem Solving Tracking System
 - a) Documentation requirements
 - b) Ease of use
 - c) Recommendations
 4. Training and education
 - a) CPD Recruits
 - o Introduction of PS in Phase I (Academy)
 - o PS project during Phase II (District)
 - b) CPD In-service; New Supervisor; FTO
 - c) Other City departments
 - d) Community stakeholders
 - o Include youth involvement
 - o Community councils
 - o Community development corporations
 - o Faith-based groups
 - o Non-profits
 - e) CPPC involvement/responsibilities
 5. Accountability
 - a) Current audits of PS projects
 - o Effectiveness
 - o Use of consistent measurements
 - o Successes and failures
 - b) Publication of PS activities
 - o Sharing project results with community
 - i. Quarterly or bi-annual reports/newsletter on City website
 - o Other resources available (e.g., PS library; best practices; links)
 6. Reach, Sustainability & Long-term Effectiveness
 - a) Does the City administration consider PS expertise/commitment when hiring and/or promoting City Department personnel
 - b) Chief's Scholars Program
 - o Have participant's papers/knowledge been utilized to promote PS
 - o Should candidates from other City departments be considered

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement is an essential component in managing public safety and supporting a successful Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy. To create positive, significant changes in our neighborhoods we need community input, participation and ownership of both the challenges and solutions. Developing trust and partnerships between all stakeholders is imperative. Strong partnerships will improve the chances of identifying the right problems and selecting the right solutions.

To promote trust and confidence in the process, the City believes community engagement efforts should be organized and implemented by a neutral party. The Citizen's Complaint Authority (CCA) was created by the CA and is the natural repository for citizen complaints and input. As described in CA ¶ 55: "It is essential that the CCA uniformly be perceived as fair and impartial, and not a vehicle for any individuals or groups to promote their own agendas."

The CCA will be the primary entity responsible to develop and execute the Community Engagement component of this work plan. This component will include, but not be limited to:

- 1) Host two (2) public forums to promote discussion and obtain input from community stakeholders
 - Structured to promote beneficial feedback and ideas
 - Coordinate with IC to ensure availability to attend the forums
- 2) Community surveys
 - Police-community relations
 - Neighborhood concerns
 - Problem solving ideas
 - Obtain input from the community and criminal justice professionals regarding effective responses to crime (traditional vs. non-traditional).
 - Public defenders
 - Prosecutors
 - Parole & Probation officers
 - Non-profits
- 3) Develop a plan to make educational materials (re: problem solving philosophy) available and understandable to stakeholders
 - Work in conjunction with the CPPC
- 4) Provide results and feedback in a timely manner:
 - To the City, for inclusion in evaluation summaries submitted to the independent contractor
 - To the Public, via City website and community meetings

INDEPENDENT REVIEW

The independent contractor (IC) will review each evaluation summary and provide a Progress Report to the City within the established timeline. The Progress Report will include, but not be limited to:

- 1) Identification of areas which may need further scrutiny and/or discussion
- 2) Recommendations to supplement proposed action steps and processes
- 3) Feedback regarding best practices and additional resources

The IC reviews will be based entirely on the evaluations provided by the City. The IC will not be required to examine or analyze data or documents acquired or produced for the purpose of the City reports, except to the extent the IC, in his or her discretion, choose to review underlying data or documentation.

The IC will be required to attend all of the Community Engagement sessions.

ACTION STEPS DEVELOPMENT

The City will consult with the independent contractor throughout the review process to:

1. Develop action steps, to include:
 - a) Community stakeholders
 - b) Other Parties involvement / contributions
 - c) Other City departments involvement
 - d) Timetable for completion
2. Create a progress report template for submission to the Manager's Advisory Group (MAG) for each review topic. MAG will share the report with the broader public.

EXHIBIT B

V. **Project Costs**

Consulting Services

<u>Consultant</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>
Saul Green	\$350
Joseph Brann	\$350
John Eck	\$350
Jeffrey Fagan	\$350

Expense Rates

Lodging	\$175 per night
Mileage	\$.51 per mile
Per Diem	\$69 per day

Consulting Fees	\$236,600
Travel/Lodging Expenses	\$39,000
Administrative (10% of fees)	<u>\$23,660</u>
TOTAL	\$299,260

28585194 21088888-02548

EXHIBIT C



April 10, 2017

TO: Patrick A. Duhaney, Chief Procurement Officer
FROM: Kristen Cosgrove, Police Finance Management
CC: Col. E. Isaac, Chief of Police
SUBJECT: Request for Waiver of Administrative Regulation No. 23 for Professional Services to be provided by Saul A. Green, Senior Counsel, Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C.

The Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) requests your approval to waive the professional services procurement requirements outlined in Administrative Regulation No. 23 in order to enter into a direct award professional services contract with Saul A. Green, Senior Counsel with the law office of Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, P.L.C. Mr. Green will serve to review and evaluate the City's progress with regard to its implementation of the most pivotal provisions of the April 2002 Collaborative Agreement and corresponding Collaborative Agreement Plan later formulated by the City and the parties to the Collaborative Agreement at its conclusion.

The total contract award is Two Hundred Ninety-Nine Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Dollars (\$299,260). The expiration of the contract will be February 28, 2018.

Mr. Green is uniquely qualified to provide the needed review and evaluation services to the City with regard to the Collaborative Agreement. Mr. Green served as the Federal Monitor for the Collaborative Agreement that was implemented in April 2002 which was agreed upon in order to resolve court litigation alleging discrimination and excessive force by police. In this capacity, he ensured the Parties' implementation and compliance with its terms. Federal monitoring of the Collaborative Agreement concluded in 2008 however, the Parties agreed to continue to employ the most relevant tenets of this endeavor. Mr. Green is extremely familiar with the terms, operation and parties to the Collaborative Agreement and as such, is in the exceptional position to perform the review and evaluation services for the City.

It is for these aforementioned reasons that the Police Department recommends a direct award be issued to Mr. Green.

If there are any questions or if further information needed, please contact Kristen Cosgrove directly at (513) 352-1461 or by email to kristen.cosgrove@cincinnati-oh.gov.

Reviewed/Recommended: Patrick A. Duhaney 4/10/2017
Patrick Duhaney, Chief Procurement Officer Date

Approved: Harry Black 4/10/17
Harry Black, City Manager Date

Summary of Collaborative Agreement Refresh and Review Process

- Cincinnati Police Department (“CPD”) collects data and evaluates in three of the operative provisions of the original Collaborative Agreement (“CA”): (1) Bias-Free Policing and Officer Accountability; (2) Mutual Accountability of All Parties; and (3) Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy. CPD then provides this information to Saul Green and his colleagues (“Saul Green”) for review.
- Community engagement is a core component of the refresh/review process and CCA will be primarily responsible for this component. CCA will:
 - Host 2 public forums for community stakeholders.
 - Distribute community surveys will to measure:
 - Police-community relations
 - Neighborhood concerns
 - Problem solving ideas
 - Input from community and criminal justice professionals regarding effective responses to crime
 - Develop a plan for educational materials for stakeholders.
 - Provide timely results and feedback to the City and the community.
- Saul Green will:
 - Produce a Report that:
 - Identifies areas that need further scrutiny and/or discussion
 - Recommends supplemental action steps and processes
 - Feedback regarding best practices and additional resources
 - Attend all Community Engagement sessions

CPD Data Collection and Evaluation

- **Bias-free Policing and Officer Accountability**
 - Evaluation will focus on ensuring fair, equitable, courteous treatment of all and the early warning system to identify at-risk officers.
 - The internal review will collect and analyze:
 - Arrests
 - Traffic and Pedestrian stops
 - BWC procedures and policies
 - CPD Risk Management System
 - CPD Training
 - CCA
 - Input from the community and criminal justice professionals regarding responses to crime

- **Mutual Accountability of All Parties**
 - Evaluation will focus on the engagement of other City departments, the community, other jurisdictions, and the City Manager Advisory Group (“MAG”) oversight process.
 - The internal review will analyze:
 - Availability and participation of other City departments in problem solving efforts
 - Coordination with other Law Enforcement agencies
 - Education for public officials and the community re. problem solving and policing philosophy
 - Engagement of public officials, stakeholders, and the community in past problem solving projects
 - Overview of MAG
 - Evaluation Protocol

- **Community Problem-Oriented Policing Strategy**
 - Evaluation will focus on the use of problem solving as the principal strategy to address crime and disorder problems
 - The internal review will analyze:
 - Status of problem solving as the principal strategy for addressing crime and disorder
 - Critical review of CPD Procedure 12.370, Problem solving project process
 - PSTS – Problem Solving Tracking System
 - Training and Education
 - Accountability
 - Reach, Sustainability, and Long-term Effectiveness

Throughout the review process, the City and Saul Green will work together to

- Develop action steps to include community stakeholders, other parties, other City departments
- Create a progress report template for submission to the MAG and to the public on each review topic



Betsy Sundermann
Cincinnati City Councilmember

September 15, 2020

MOTION

WE MOVE the City Manager accept loans of flags from Councilmember Betsy Sundermann, valued at approximately \$100 each, to fly on the flagpole at City Hall in recognition of the Blue Mass, scheduled for September 27, 2020, at the Cathedral Basilica of St. Peter in Chains, as a symbol of support for the City's police officers, fire fighters, first responders, and those employed in public safety, and their families in Cincinnati and the region.



Betsy Sundermann

STATEMENT

The City Administration is being requested to fly official flags of the Cincinnati Police Department and the Cincinnati Fire Department from the flagpole at City Hall from September 25-27, 2020, as a symbol of support for the City's police officers, fire fighters, first responders, and those employed in public safety, and their families in Cincinnati and the region. Councilmember Sundermann has secured such flags and offered to lend them to the City for this purpose.

There are no new FTE associated with this donation, and acceptance of this donation does not require any local matching resources. The proper City officials are authorized to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the terms of this motion.

DLM - Calendar

[Faint handwritten signature]

W.Y. 9/21/2020

Earl Brown

From: Jean Brown
Sent: Sunday, August 30, 2020 6:14 PM
To: mayor.cranley@cincinnati-oh.gov; christopher.smitherman@cincinnati-oh.gov;
chris.seelbach@cincinnati-oh.gov; jan-michel.kerney@cincinnati-oh.gov;
greg.landsman@cincinnati-oh.gov; david.mann@cincinnati-oh.gov;
jeff.pastor@cincinnati-oh.gov; pg.sittenfeld@cincinnati-oh.gov;
wendell.young@cincinnati-oh.gov
Subject: Baker Concrete Construction

I am a longtime resident and homeowner of the West End. On behalf of all residents on Bauer Ave. Baker Concrete Construction, Inc for the past seven days have parked their equipment above our homes without consideration for OUR safety, or the peaceful enjoyment of our homes (includes the airspace above our homes). Imagine tons of steel hanging above your home day and night!

I have had a conversation with Mr. Mark Kelly(BCC) he told me to talk to his lawyer or Mayor John Cranley. I spoke with Mr. Collin Bryant(BCC) on 8/29.

This situation is stressful,unlawful and unpredictable.

I (we) would appreciate your assistance.

Earl Brown

W.Y.
9/21/2020

Private Airspace.

9/17/20

Owning land, including owning the earth under the surface and airspace above the surface:

Reference : KMK /Law 1 East Fourth Street,Cincinnati.(Keating Muething & Kiekamp. PLL) Represents FCC.stadium.

On May 3, 2019. KMK issued. " In the interest of public safety, privacy and security FCC prohibits any unauthorized individuals from operating UAS in, around and over the Stadium construction site ."

According to the Supreme Court, Private airspace ends somewhere between 80 -500 feet above the ground. An entry into another's airspace is a trespass.

Clearly to me, FCC and Becker Construction Inc. should practice what they preach. By ignoring my rights to a comfortable life style and safety are signature of their past behavior regarding residents of the West End community.

Thank you, I would appreciate your assistance.

Earl Brown

cc; Cincinnati City Council Members

W.Y.
9/21/2020

Met with Mr. Gerald Checco via David Mann (9 / 15/ 2020) 513 -352 -4610

- Provided copies of concerns regarding FCC Stadium West Garage.
 - Mr. Checco to share copies with other council members and Mayor Cranley
-

Agenda Pending.

- To meet with i.e
Mark Mallory, FCC. Community Development Dir.
- Keith Blake, West End Community Council
- Carl Linder III, CEO, Controlling Owner
- Questions:
 - Entrance or Exit off Bauer Ave. Yes / No
 - Façade / Landscape (green space) height of trees
 - Emitting of stadium light and street light.
 - Tail -gate parties (space limit)
 - Street Parking (suggest one- way , East or West)
 - Sidewalk repair.



9/14/200

Earl and Jean Brown

W. Y.
9/21/2020
CNI

Mr. Wendell Young:

City Hall 801 Plum St.

Cinti., OH. 45202

I am providing an itemized list of concerns being experience by homeowners and tenets residing on Bauer Ave.

Re: The FCC West Garage is being constructed within 100 feet of our front entrance.

Since June 2020, Becker Concrete Construction, builder.

- 1) Unauthorized use of Airspace . . . no assurance of risk
- 2) Damage to automobiles . . . concrete dust exterior/interior
- 3) The façade and lighting. . .likely to be environmental disruptive
- 4) Parking problems . . .5/6 days a week

Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Earl Brown

3 Attachments

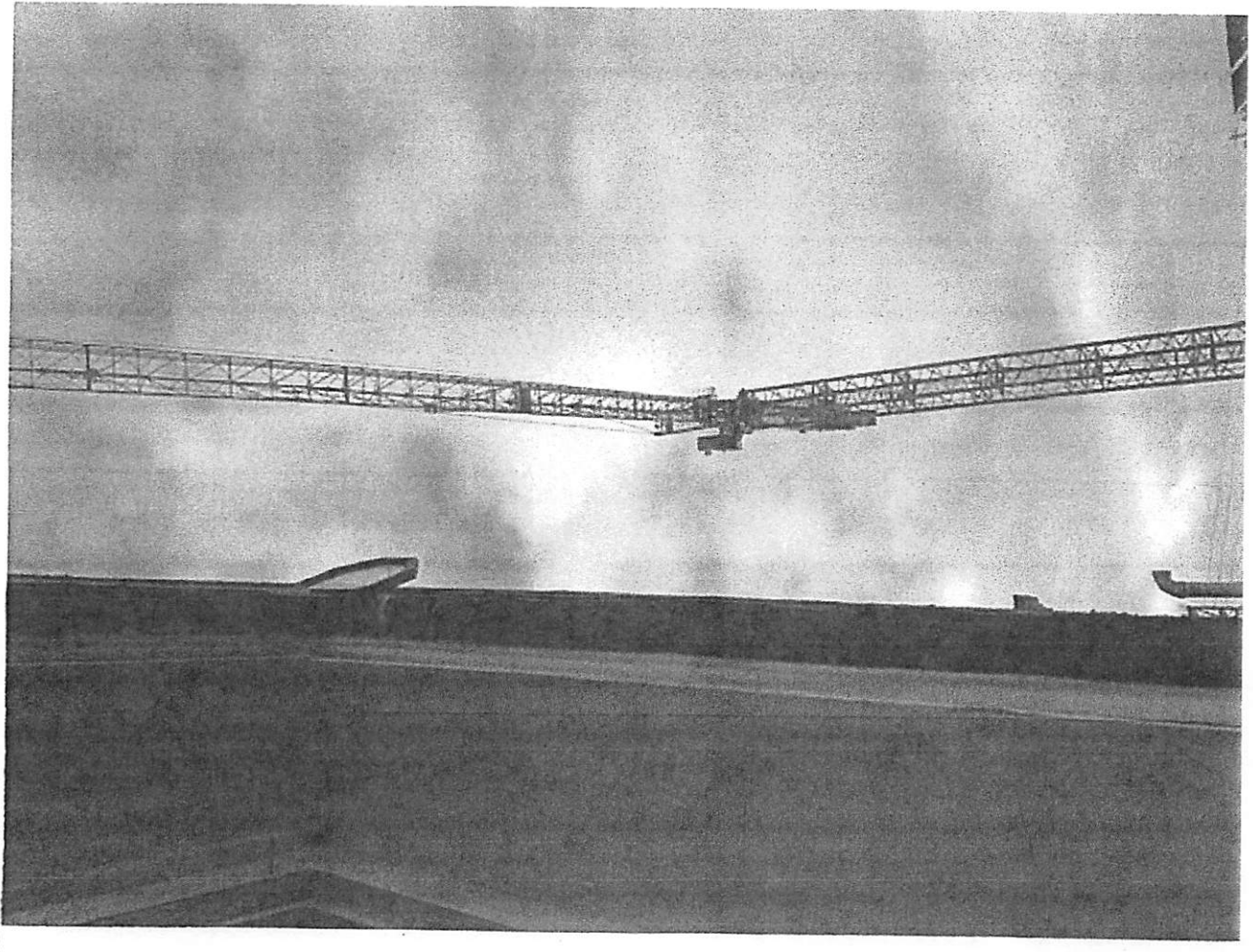
9/17/2020

IMG_0018.jpg

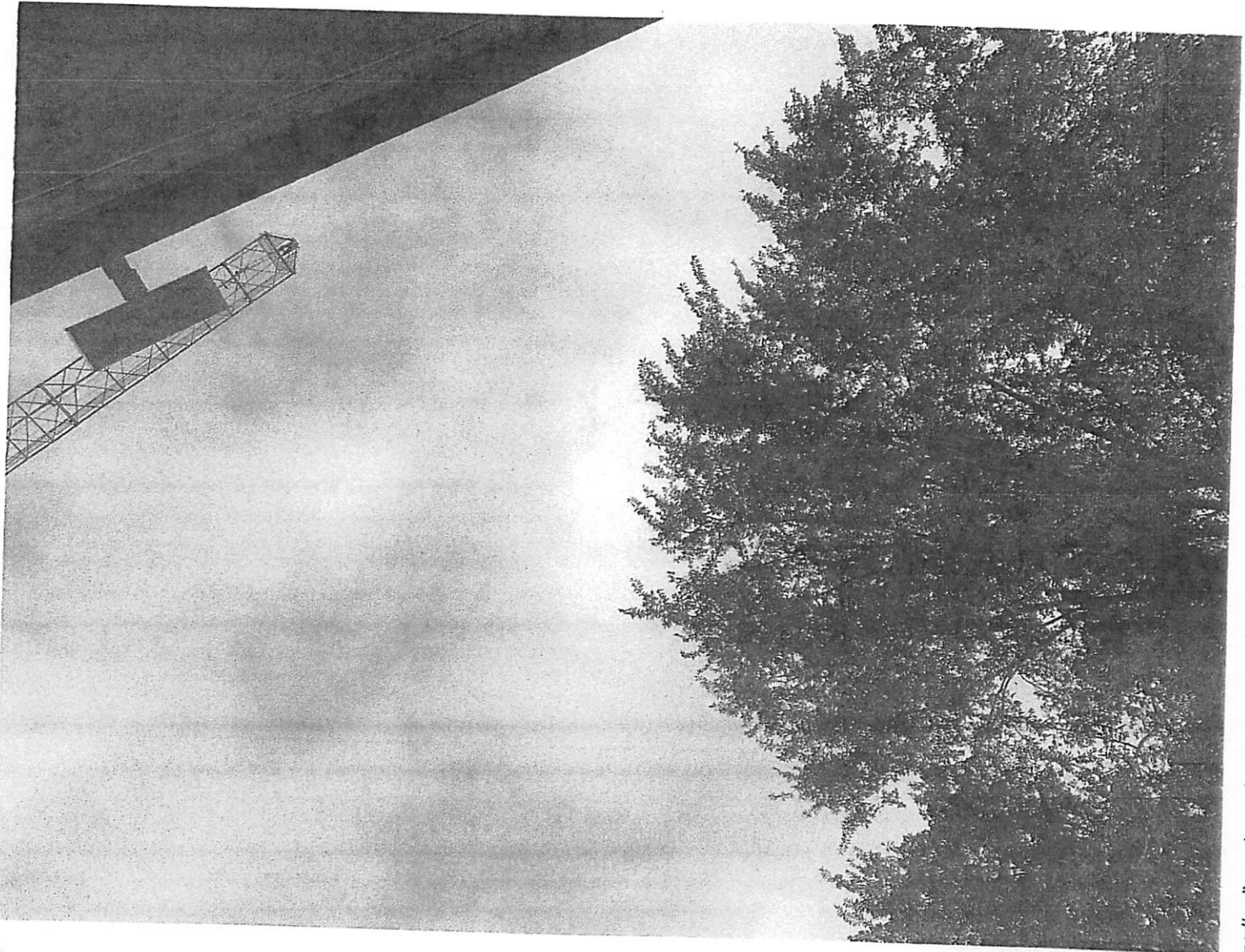
wy. 01/11/2020

1 of 2

A View from my deck.



W.H. d. 1/2/2000



Date: September 23, 2020

To: Mayor and Members of City Council

202001530

From: Paula Boggs-Muething, Interim City Manager

Subject: **Liquor License – New**

FINAL RECOMMENDATION REPORT

OBJECTIONS: Department of Buildings & Inspections

This is a report on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for the following:

APPLICATION: 17770000015
PERMIT TYPE: NEW
CLASS: D5J
NAME: COURT STREET CONDOS LLC
DBA: NONE LISTED
52 E COURT ST
CINCINNATI, OH 45202

The City of Cincinnati Police Department, Health Department, Cincinnati Recreation Commission, and Park Board have completed their investigations regarding this application and do not object.

On August 11, 2020 Downtown Residents Council was notified of this application and do not object.

Police Department Approval

David M. Laing, Assistant City Prosecutor
Law Department - Recommendation

Objection No Objection

MUST BE RECEIVED BY OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL BY: October 8, 2020

Date: September 23, 2020

202001532

To: Mayor and Members of City Council
From: Paula Boggs-Muething, Interim City Manager
Subject: **Liquor License – New**

FINAL RECOMMENDATION REPORT

OBJECTIONS: None

This is a report on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for the following:

APPLICATION: 5185990
PERMIT TYPE: NEW
CLASS: D5J
NAME: LIBERTY MODERN LLC
DBA: NONE LISTED
1432 MAIN ST
CINCINNATI, OH 45202

The City of Cincinnati Police Department, Department of Buildings & Inspections, Health Department, Cincinnati Recreation Commission, and Park Board have completed their investigations regarding this application and do not object.

On August 17, 2020 Over-the-Rhine Community Council was notified of this application and do not object.

Police Department Approval

David M. Laing, Assistant City Prosecutor
Law Department - Recommendation
 Objection No Objection

MUST BE RECEIVED BY OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL BY: October 4, 2020

Date: September 23, 2020

202001534

To: Mayor and Members of City Council
From: Paula Boggs-Muething, Interim City Manager
Subject: **Liquor License – New**

FINAL RECOMMENDATION REPORT

OBJECTIONS: None

This is a report on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for the following:

APPLICATION: 009039504845
PERMIT TYPE: NEW
CLASS: D2
NAME: AL POST484 MT WASHINGTON
ENTIRE BLDG
DBA: NONE LISTED
1837 SUTTON AVE
PO BOX 30058
CINCINNATI, OH 45230

The City of Cincinnati Police Department, Department of Buildings & Inspections, Health Department, Cincinnati Recreation Commission, and Park Board have completed their investigations regarding this application and do not object.

On August 7, 2020 Mt. Washington Community Council was notified of this application and do not object.

Police Department Approval

David M. Laing, Assistant City Prosecutor
Law Department - Recommendation
 Objection No Objection

MUST BE RECEIVED BY OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL BY: September 28, 2020

Date: September 23, 2020

202001535

To: Mayor and Members of City Council

From: Paula Boggs-Muething, Interim City Manager

Subject: **Liquor License – New**

FINAL RECOMMENDATION REPORT

OBJECTIONS: Department of Buildings & Inspections

This is a report on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for the following:

APPLICATION: 2262505
PERMIT TYPE: NEW
CLASS: C1 C2
NAME: DOORDASH ESSENTIALS LLC
DBA: NONE LISTED
352 GEST ST
CINCINNATI, OH 45203

The City of Cincinnati Police Department, Health Department, Cincinnati Recreation Commission, and Park Board have completed their investigations regarding this application and do not object.

On August 17, 2020 Over-the-Rhine Community Council was notified of this application and do not object.

Police Department Approval

David M. Laing, Assistant City Prosecutor
Law Department - Recommendation

Objection No Objection

MUST BE RECEIVED BY OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL BY: September 28, 2020

Date: September 23, 2020

202001540

To: Mayor and Members of City Council

From: Paula Boggs-Muething, Interim City Manager

Subject: **Liquor License – New**

FINAL RECOMMENDATION REPORT

OBJECTIONS: None

This is a report on a communication from the State of Ohio, Division of Liquor Control, advising of a permit application for the following:

APPLICATION: 82134890005
PERMIT TYPE: NEW
CLASS: D1 D3
NAME: SYCAMORE PANCAKES LLC
DBA: SUGAR N SPICE
1203 SYCAMORE ST
CINCINNATI, OH 45202

The City of Cincinnati Police Department, Department of Buildings & Inspections, Health Department, Cincinnati Recreation Commission, and Park Board have completed their investigations regarding this application and do not object.

On August 26, 2020 Over-the-Rhine Community Council was notified of this application and do not object.

Police Department Approval

David M. Laing, Assistant City Prosecutor
Law Department - Recommendation
 Objection No Objection

MUST BE RECEIVED BY OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL BY: October 15, 2020

September 23, 2020

202001583

To: Mayor and Members of City Council

From: Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager

**Subject: Emergency Ordinance – FY 2020 Year-End Report
Recommended Transfers and Appropriations**

Attached is an Emergency Ordinance captioned:

AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$2,729,245 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Working Capital Reserve Fund 754 for the purpose of increasing the City’s working capital reserve; **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$2,811,948 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2585, “Economic Downturn Reserve,” for the purpose of increasing the City’s emergency reserve to 5.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$5,676,785 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2580, “Reserve for Weather Events, Other Emergency and One-Time Needs,” for the purpose of providing resources for unanticipated emergencies including those caused by unusual weather events, in order to increase the City’s reserve for this purpose to 2.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$700,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department’s General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7100 for the purpose of funding police visibility overtime as part of the City’s violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Law Department’s General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7100 for the purpose of funding an additional prosecuting attorney as part of the City’s violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$200,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the City Manager’s Office’s General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of funding a Safety Coordinators/Organizers Program as part of the City’s violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$330,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department’s General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for sworn officers; **AUTHORIZING** the

appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Tuition Reimbursement General Fund Non-Departmental non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x928x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for General Fund employees; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Law Department's non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7200, for the purpose of providing funding for costs associated with the creation of the Housing Court; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$40,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Department of Finance's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x131x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for contractual services related to increasing compliance with the City's Short-Term Rental Excise Tax; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 416x263x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for COVID-19 related expenses including the cost of contact tracers and testing; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$95,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Department of Recreation's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x199x7200 for the purpose of providing funding to upgrade WIFI access at Recreation Centers to allow students to attend school virtually; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$50,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of replacing CitiCable's Video Playback System; REVISING the Classification and Salary Range Schedule for all employment classifications in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code to reflect the new Classification and Salary Range Schedule for said classifications and to provide for a cost-of-living ("COLA") adjustment of 2.0% effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$596,570 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to various General Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$78,430 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; AUTHORIZING the transfer and appropriation of the sum of \$78,430 from the

unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; and further AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$278,050 from the unappropriated surplus of the various Restricted Funds to personnel operating budget accounts of the various Restricted Funds according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

This Emergency Ordinance would authorize the various transfers and appropriations as recommended in the FY 2020 Carryover to FY 2021 Report Item #202001445 which includes the following transfers and appropriations:

Application of FY 2020 Carryover Balance

Cash Basis Carryover Balance FY 2020	\$	20,310,440
Uses of Carryover Balance		
Application of Stabilization Funds Policy:		
Less General Fund Carryover Balance (1.5% of operating revenue)	\$	6,363,217
Less Transfers to Reserve Accounts:		
General Fund Contingency Account (2.00% of operating revenue)	\$	5,676,785
Economic Downturn Reserve (pledged for short-term note)	\$ 2,500,000	
Economic Downturn Reserve (additional waterfall amount)	<u>\$ 311,948</u>	
Economic Downturn Reserve Total (1.43% of operating revenue)	\$	2,811,948
Working Capital Reserve (8.36% of operating revenue)	<u>\$ 2,729,245</u>	
Total Reserve Transfer from Stabilization Funds Policy	\$	11,217,978
Carryover Balance Less Total Applied to Stabilization Funds Policy	\$	2,729,245
Less One-Time Uses:		
Police Violence Reduction Initiatives	\$	1,000,000
Tuition Reimbursement	\$	430,000
Merits and COLAs	\$	675,000
Short Term Rental Contract	\$	40,000
Housing Court Startup	\$	100,000
COVID-19 Costs Health	\$	339,245
COVID-19 Costs Recreation	\$	95,000
CitiCable Video Playback System	<u>\$</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Balance Available	\$	-

Additional information regarding the overview of the City of Cincinnati's financial condition for the fiscal year (FY) ending June 30, 2020 can be found in the Department of Finance Reports for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 (unaudited) Item #202001447.

The reason for the emergency is the immediate need to accomplish the authorized transfers and appropriations so that the funding described herein is in place immediately and so that the necessary expenditures described herein may be made as soon as possible.

The Administration recommends passage of this Emergency Ordinance.

cc: Christopher A. Bigham, Assistant City Manager
Karen Alder, Finance Director

Attachments

EMERGENCY

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- 2020

AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$2,729,245 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Working Capital Reserve Fund 754 for the purpose of increasing the City's working capital reserve; **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$2,811,948 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2585, "Economic Downturn Reserve," for the purpose of increasing the City's emergency reserve to 5.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$5,676,785 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2580, "Reserve for Weather Events, Other Emergency and One-Time Needs," for the purpose of providing resources for unanticipated emergencies including those caused by unusual weather events, in order to increase the City's reserve for this purpose to 2.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$700,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7100 for the purpose of funding police visibility overtime as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Law Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7100 for the purpose of funding an additional prosecuting attorney as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$200,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of funding a Safety Coordinators/Organizers Program as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$330,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for sworn officers; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Tuition Reimbursement General Fund Non-Departmental non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x928x7400 for the purpose of funding tuition reimbursement expenses for General Fund employees; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Law Department's non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7200, for the purpose of providing funding for costs associated with the creation of the Housing Court; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$40,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the Department of Finance's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x131x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for contractual services related to increasing compliance with the City's Short-Term Rental Excise Tax; **AUTHORIZING** the transfer of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; **AUTHORIZING** the appropriation of the sum of \$339,245 from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 416x263x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for COVID-19 related expenses including the

cost of contact tracers and testing; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$95,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Department of Recreation's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x199x7200 for the purpose of providing funding to upgrade WIFI access at Recreation Centers to allow students to attend school virtually; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$50,000 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of replacing CitiCable's Video Playback System; REVISING the Classification and Salary Range Schedule for all employment classifications in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code to reflect the new Classification and Salary Range Schedule for said classifications and to provide for a cost-of-living ("COLA") adjustment of 2.0% effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$596,570 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to various General Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; AUTHORIZING the transfer of the sum of \$78,430 from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416; AUTHORIZING the transfer and appropriation of the sum of \$78,430 from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; and further AUTHORIZING the appropriation of the sum of \$278,050 from the unappropriated surplus of the various Restricted Funds to personnel operating budget accounts of the various Restricted Funds according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% COLA adjustment for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

WHEREAS, in 2015, the City Council adopted a Stabilization Funds Policy to define appropriate funding for the City's various reserve funds; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the terms of the Stabilization Funds Policy, the Administration recommends transferring funds into the Working Capital Reserve Fund and into two separate balance sheet reserve accounts: "Economic Downturn Reserve," and "Reserve for Weather Events, Other Emergency and One-Time Needs"; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Cincinnati Police Department in the amount of \$700,000 to provide funding for police visibility overtime as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Law Department in the amount of \$100,000 to provide funding for an additional prosecuting attorney as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the City Manager's Office in the amount of \$200,000 to provide funding for a Safety Coordinators/Organizers Program as part of the City's violence reduction initiatives; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Cincinnati Police Department in the amount of \$330,000 to provide funding for tuition reimbursement expenses for sworn officers for both FY 2020 and FY 2021, as a result of a successful arbitration by the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP); and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the General Fund Tuition Reimbursement Non-Departmental Account in the amount of \$100,000 to provide funding for tuition reimbursement expenses for General Fund employees; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Law Department in the amount of \$100,000 to provide funding for costs associated with the creation of the Housing Court; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Finance Department in the amount of \$40,000 for contractual services related to increasing compliance with the City's Short-Term Rental Excise Tax; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Cincinnati Health Department in the amount of \$339,245 for COVID-19 related expenses which include the cost of contact tracers and testing; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Department of Recreation in the amount of \$95,000 to upgrade WIFI access at Recreation Centers to allow students to attend school virtually; and

WHEREAS, Council wishes to authorize an appropriation to the Office of Communications in the City Manager's Office in the amount of \$50,000 to provide funding to replace CitiCable's Video Playback System; and

WHEREAS, the FY 2021 Operating Budget Update did not include funding for merit pay or a cost-of-living adjustment ("COLA") for non-represented employees, and Council wishes to restore merit pay for FY 2021 and provide a 2.0% COLA adjustment to non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Classification and Salary Range Schedule for all employment classifications in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code need to be revised to reflect the new Classification and Salary Range Schedule for said classifications in order to provide for a COLA adjustment of 2.0% effective October 4, 2020; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the sum of \$2,729,245 is hereby transferred from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Working Capital Reserve Fund 754 for the purpose of increasing the City's working capital reserve.

Section 2. That the sum of \$2,811,948 is hereby transferred from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2585, "Economic Downturn Reserve," for the purpose of increasing the City's emergency reserve to 5.0% of FY 2020 General Fund Revenues.

Section 3. That the sum of \$5,676,785 is hereby transferred from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the balance sheet reserve account no. 050x2580, "Reserve for Weather Events, Other Emergency and One-Time Needs," for the purpose of providing resources for unanticipated emergencies including those caused by unusual weather events, in order to increase the City's reserve for this purpose to 2.0% of FY 2020 General Fund revenues.

Section 4. That the sum of \$700,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7100 for the purpose of providing funding for police visibility overtime as part of the City's Violence Reduction Initiatives.

Section 5. That the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Law Department's General Fund personnel operating budget account no. 050x111x7100 for the purpose of providing funding for an additional prosecuting attorney as part of the City's Violence Reduction Initiatives.

Section 6. That the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating

budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for a Safety Coordinators/Organizers Program as part of the City's Violence Reduction Initiatives.

Section 7. That the sum of \$330,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Cincinnati Police Department's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x222x7400 for the purpose of providing funding for tuition reimbursement expenses for sworn officers.

Section 8. That the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Tuition Reimbursement General Fund Non-Departmental non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x928x7400 for the purpose of providing funding for tuition reimbursement expenses for General Fund employees.

Section 9. That the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Law Department's non-personnel account no. 050x111x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for costs associated with the creation of the Housing Court.

Section 10. That the sum of \$40,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Department of Finance's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x131x7200 for the purpose of providing funding for contractual services related to increasing compliance with the City's Short-Term Rental Excise Tax.

Section 11. That the sum of \$339,245 is hereby transferred from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416.

Section 12. That the sum of \$339,245 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 416x263x7200 for the purpose

of providing funding for COVID-19 related expenses which include the cost of contact tracers and testing.

Section 13. That the sum of \$95,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the Department of Recreation's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x199x7200, for the purpose of providing funding to upgrade WIFI access at Recreation Centers to allow students to attend school virtually.

Section 14. That the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the City Manager's Office's General Fund non-personnel operating budget account no. 050x101x7200 for the purpose of replacing CitiCable's Video Playback System.

Section 15. That all existing sections of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code regarding the compensation schedules of employees in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 are hereby repealed.

Section 16. That in place of the sections of Chapter 307 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code repealed in Section 15 hereof, new compensation schedules are hereby ordained for employees in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9, as indicated on the Non-Represented Salary Schedule attached hereto as Exhibit A, and by this reference made a part hereof. The new compensation schedules for each classification in Divisions 0, 5, 7 (LAW), 8, and 9 have been determined by increasing current rates by 2.0%.

Section 17. That the sum of \$596,570 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to various General Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021

for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

Section 18. That the sum of \$78,430 is hereby transferred from the unappropriated surplus of General Fund 050 to the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416.

Section 19. That the sum of \$78,430 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of Cincinnati Health District Fund 416 to the Cincinnati Health Department's Cincinnati Health District Fund personnel operating budget accounts according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for FY 2021 for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

Section 20. That the sum of \$278,050 is hereby appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of the various Restricted Funds to personnel operating budget accounts of the various Restricted Funds according to the attached Schedule of Transfer for the purpose of restoring merit pay for non-represented employees and providing for a 2.0% cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) for non-represented employees effective October 4, 2020.

Section 21. That the appropriate City officers are hereby authorized to do all things necessary and proper to implement the provisions of Sections 1 through 20 herein.

Section 22. That this ordinance shall be an emergency measure necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare and shall, subject to the terms of Article II, Section 6 of the Charter, be effective immediately. The reason for the emergency is the immediate need to accomplish the authorized transfers and appropriations so that the funding

described herein is in place immediately and so that the necessary expenditures described herein may be made as soon as possible.

Passed: _____, 2020

John Cranley, Mayor

Attest: _____
Clerk

Exhibit A: Non-Represented Salary Schedule with 2.0% Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

CMC Section	Division	Grade	Title	Existing Minimum	Existing Maximum	New Minimum	New Maximum
				Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate
307-001	D0	001	Administrative Specialist	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-008	D0	008	Administrative Technician	18.434735	28.026612	18.803430	28.587144
307-009	D0	009	Investigator	28.98452	43.897437	29.564210	44.775386
307-013	D0	013	Senior Administrative Spclst	28.873474	43.897437	29.450943	44.775386
307-042	D0	042	Computer Programmer/Analyst	19.156605	26.378648	19.539737	26.906221
307-043	D0	043	Senior Comptr Programmer/Anlys	28.873474	43.897437	29.450943	44.775386
307-058	D0	058	Community Dvlpmnt & Plan Anal-EXM	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-066	D0	066	Development Officer	24.339729	33.515798	24.826524	34.186114
307-080	D0	080	Graphic Designer	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-089	D0	089	Human Resources Analyst	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-092	D0	092	Internal Auditor	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-094	D0	094	Management Analyst	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-146	D0	146	Comm Econ Development Analyst	19.093719	37.004064	19.475593	37.744145
307-148	D0	148	Comm Econ Develop Sr Analyst	23.629433	43.897437	24.102022	44.775386
307-149	D0	149	Senior Human Resources Analyst	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-150	D0	150	Senior Internal Auditor	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-151	D0	151	Supvr of Prk/Rec Maint & Const	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-152	D0	152	Senior City Planner	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-154	D0	154	Senior CommDev & Plan Anl-EXM	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-156	D0	156	Senior Development Officer	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-177	D0	177	Senior Management Analyst	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-190	D0	190	Zoning Hearing Examiner	42.84844	57.8454	43.705409	59.002308
307-200	D0	200	Dietitian	21.67947	29.852629	22.113059	30.449682
307-219	D0	219	PEAP Coordinator	29.252272	43.897437	29.837317	44.775386
307-220	D0	220	Psychologist	29.252272	40.280381	29.837317	41.085989
307-228	D0	228	Assistant Dental Director	28.873899	39.759353	29.451377	40.554540
307-248	D0	248	Physician Assistant	30.562959	41.074051	31.174218	41.895532
307-258	D0	258	Accountant	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-265	D0	265	City Planner	24.339729	37.004064	24.826524	37.744145
307-271	D0	271	Physical Therapist	22.81882	31.42152	23.275196	32.049950
307-299	D0	299	Asst Health Laboratory Mgr	28.873899	39.759353	29.451377	40.554540
307-323	D0	323	Training Coordinator	28.873899	43.897437	29.451377	44.775386
307-438	D0	438	Supervisor of Building Permits	23.959235	32.991864	24.438420	33.651701
307-443	D0	443	Zoning Supervisor	27.362501	37.678166	27.909751	38.431729
307-575	D0	575	Development Officer 4	31.137815	43.897437	31.760571	44.775386
307-763	D0	763	Security Supervisor	18.434735	25.384631	18.803430	25.892324
307-824	D0	824	Information Technology Coor	19.156605	26.378648	19.539737	26.906221
307-826	D0	826	Emergency Comm Asst Mgr	28.873473	43.897437	29.450942	44.775386
307-864	D0	864	Landscape Architect	24.719157	34.038279	25.213540	34.719045
307-963	D0	963	Park Planner	31.137815	42.876764	31.760571	43.734299
307-004	D5	004	ETS Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-012	D5	012	Director of Communications	43.589907	62.040231	44.461705	63.281036
307-014	D5	014	Executive Mgr of Police Relatns	43.311199	58.470241	44.177423	59.639646
307-016	D5	016	Assistant to the City Manger	40.17095	58.132183	40.974369	59.294827
307-019	D5	019	Assistant Safety Director	43.31121	58.47013	44.177434	59.639533
307-020	D5	020	City Manager	119.0166	151.282614	121.396932	154.308266
307-022	D5	022	CommDev & Planning Director	52.28534	70.585213	53.331047	71.996917
307-032	D5	032	Deputy City Manager	61.090774	82.472546	62.312589	84.121997
307-033	D5	033	Environmental Programs Manager	45.611021	62.040231	46.523241	63.281036
307-040	D5	040	Budget Director	52.285342	72.702747	53.331049	74.156802
307-059	D5	059	Dir of Perform & Data Analytic	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-074	D5	074	CCA Director	52.28534	72.702747	53.331047	74.156802
307-075	D5	075	Cntrct Cmp & Adm Hrng Off	40.17095	54.230777	40.974369	55.315393
307-108	D5	108	Assistant Finance Director	48.009405	66.436782	48.969593	67.765518
307-114	D5	114	Director of Economic Inclusion	57.77801	72.702747	58.933570	74.156802
307-115	D5	115	Finance Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-120	D5	120	Retirement Director	52.28534	72.702747	53.331047	74.156802
307-153	D5	153	Dep Dir Perf & Data Analytics	45.159345	61.42597	46.062532	62.654489
307-155	D5	155	Human Resources Director	52.28534	72.702747	53.331047	74.156802

Exhibit A: Non-Represented Salary Schedule with 2.0% Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

CMC Section	Division	Grade	Title	Existing Minimum	Existing Maximum	New Minimum	New Maximum
				Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate
307-158	D5	158	Asst Human Resources Director	43.31121	58.47013	44.177434	59.639533
307-170	D5	170	City Solicitor	61.090774	94.464881	62.312589	96.354179
307-204	D5	204	Assistant Health Commissioner	45.611021	61.574874	46.523241	62.806371
307-205	D5	205	Health Commissioner	61.09086	94.464881	62.312677	96.354179
307-365	D5	365	Fire Chief	61.090776	83.36522	62.312592	85.032524
307-389	D5	389	Police Chief	61.090776	83.36522	62.312592	85.032524
307-446	D5	446	Buildings & Inspections Dir	62.701761	78.85433	63.955796	80.431417
307-450	D5	450	Asst Building & Insp Director	37.713618	50.913385	38.467890	51.931653
307-490	D5	490	City Planning Director	52.28534	72.702747	53.331047	74.156802
307-525	D5	525	Deputy Public Works Director	45.611021	66.436782	46.523241	67.765518
307-527	D5	527	Deputy Sewers Director	45.611021	61.574873	46.523241	62.806370
307-530	D5	530	Sewers Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-534	D5	534	Dep Dir of Economic Inclusion	45.610938	62.040231	46.523157	63.281036
307-535	D5	535	Deputy Director	45.610836	66.436782	46.523053	67.765518
307-554	D5	554	Asst Neighborhood Svcs Directr	37.713618	50.913385	38.467890	51.931653
307-556	D5	556	Deputy CommDev & Planning Dir	45.611021	61.574875	46.523241	62.806373
307-559	D5	559	Assistant Recreation Director	42.051036	62.040231	42.892057	63.281036
307-560	D5	560	Recreation Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-735	D5	735	Water Works Director	63.642287	78.85433	64.915133	80.431417
307-828	D5	828	Emergency Comm Center Director	52.285341	78.854332	53.331048	80.431419
307-865	D5	865	Parks Director	55.81599	78.85433	56.932310	80.431417
307-888	D5	888	Public Services Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-891	D5	891	Assistant City Manager	61.090775	94.464881	62.312591	96.354179
307-970	D5	970	Transportation & Eng Director	52.28534	78.85433	53.331047	80.431417
307-981	D5	981	Employment & Training Manager	45.611021	61.574873	46.523241	62.806370
307-982	D5	982	Director of Water and Sewers	66.397175	99.838837	67.725119	101.835614
307-984	D5	984	Director of Trade & Development	57.77801	72.702747	58.933570	74.156802
307-985	D5	985	Deputy Dir of Trade & Developm	45.611021	66.436718	46.523241	67.765452
307-989	D5	989	Deputy Director Water & Sewers	49.986935	66.436782	50.986674	67.765518
307-991	D5	991	Executive Project Director	53.967482	96.504204	55.046832	98.434288
307-997	D5	997	Economic Development Director	52.28534	70.585213	53.331047	71.996917
307-157	LAW	157	Chief Counsel	42.28584	75.71839	43.131557	77.232758
307-166	LAW	166	Assistant City Solicitor	24.33973	43.965516	24.826525	44.844826
307-167	LAW	167	Senior Asst City Solicitor	28.6875	68.653846	29.261250	70.026923
307-169	LAW	169	Deputy City Solicitor	52.795079	83.045977	53.850981	84.706897
307-186	LAW	186	Support Services Manager	28.873472	39.75935	29.450941	40.554537
307-187	LAW	187	Law Chief of Staff	52.795079	83.045977	53.850981	84.706897
307-188	LAW	188	Real Estate Manager	39.22216	58.132183	40.006603	59.294827
307-191	LAW	191	Asst to the City Solicitor	28.307326	43.965516	28.873473	44.844826
307-193	LAW	193	Support Services Specialist	18.073267	37.004066	18.434732	37.744147
307-217	LAW	217	Legal Assistant	18.073267	37.004066	18.434732	37.744147
307-223	LAW	223	Chief Appraiser	34.601325	50.316092	35.293352	51.322414
307-224	LAW	224	Real Estate Specialist	24.33973	33.515795	24.826525	34.186111
307-225	LAW	225	Senior Real Estate Specialist	31.137816	43.965516	31.760572	44.844826
307-930	LAW	930	Law Clerk	11.038727	18.466475	11.259502	18.835805
307-931	LAW	931	Administrative Hearing Officer	29.318182	68.653846	29.904546	70.026923
307-998	LAW	998	Spvg Real Estate Specialist	34.601324	46.711782	35.293350	47.646018
307-015	D8	015	Regional Computer Center Mgr	52.795077	71.273359	53.850979	72.698826
307-041	D8	041	Supervising Management Analyst	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-045	D8	045	Info Technology Asst Manager	37.077678	54.224138	37.819232	55.308621
307-046	D8	046	Information Technology Manager	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-078	D8	078	Chief Investigator	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-109	D8	109	Airport Manager	37.077678	54.224138	37.819232	55.308621
307-110	D8	110	Division Manager	41.888393	58.132183	42.726161	59.294827
307-113	D8	113	Risk Manager	37.077678	50.054868	37.819232	51.055965
307-131	D8	131	Supvg Environ/Safety Spec	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-134	D8	134	Asst Commercial Svcs Supt	32.745383	44.206266	33.400291	45.090391
307-135	D8	135	Commercial Services Supt	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-141	D8	141	Supervising Buyer	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414

Exhibit A: Non-Represented Salary Schedule with 2.0% Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

CMC Section	Division	Grade	Title	Existing Minimum	Existing Maximum	New Minimum	New Maximum
				Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate
307-145	D8	145	City Purchasing Agent	37.077678	50.054868	37.819232	51.055965
307-159	D8	159	Supvg Human Resources Analyst	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-160	D8	160	Police Academy Manager	39.221963	52.949919	40.006402	54.008917
307-168	D8	168	Asst Treatment Superintendent	37.077678	54.224138	37.819232	55.308621
307-178	D8	178	Medical Director	73.174139	103.467051	74.637622	105.536392
307-185	D8	185	Supvg Comm Dev & Plang Anl-EXM	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-201	D8	201	Occupational/Safety Hlth Coord	41.777787	58.132183	42.613343	59.294827
307-202	D8	202	Public Wks Opr Asst Supt	37.077678	50.054868	37.819232	51.055965
307-208	D8	208	City Architect	42.848441	62.040231	43.705410	63.281036
307-216	D8	216	Principal Engineer	39.392324	54.224138	40.180170	55.308621
307-218	D8	218	Envrnmntl/Solid Wst Prgrams Crd	39.222163	54.224138	40.006606	55.308621
307-227	D8	227	Dental Director	81.494078	97.701149	83.123960	99.655172
307-231	D8	231	Parks/Rec Superintendent	40.669085	58.132183	41.482467	59.294827
307-233	D8	233	Pharmacy Director	55.828365	66.883485	56.944932	68.221155
307-236	D8	236	Supervising Real Property Spec	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-237	D8	237	Public Information Officer	30.836381	47.799111	31.453109	48.755093
307-242	D8	242	Health Programs Manager	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-249	D8	249	Public Health Practitioner	65.381899	88.265564	66.689537	90.030875
307-252	D8	252	Dentist	67.847163	86.954022	69.204106	88.693102
307-253	D8	253	Public Wks Opr Superintendent	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-254	D8	254	Supervising Accountant	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-255	D8	255	Supervising Architect	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-256	D8	256	Treatment Superintendent	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-257	D8	257	Public Wrks/Utilities Supt	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-259	D8	259	Environmental Services Directr	32.745383	46.896551	33.400291	47.834482
307-260	D8	260	Regional Comp Ctr Asst Mgr	45.043656	60.808933	45.944529	62.025112
307-261	D8	261	Public Health Internist	65.381899	88.265564	66.689537	90.030875
307-262	D8	262	Public Health Pediatrician	65.381899	88.265564	66.689537	90.030875
307-263	D8	263	Public Health Physician	65.381899	88.265564	66.689537	90.030875
307-282	D8	282	Nursing Director	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-286	D8	286	Supervising Chemist	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-300	D8	300	Health Laboratory Director	32.745383	44.206266	33.400291	45.090391
307-304	D8	304	Treatment Supervisor	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-307	D8	307	Supervising Epidemiologist	34.734406	50.316092	35.429094	51.322414
307-308	D8	308	Pension Fund Manager	50.121925	67.664886	51.124364	69.018184
307-321	D8	321	Finance Manager	45.043656	62.040231	45.944529	63.281036
307-435	D8	435	Supervising Inspector	34.106137	46.896551	34.788260	47.834482
307-486	D8	486	Supervising City Planner	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-487	D8	487	Urban Conservator	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-509	D8	509	Geotechnical Engineer	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-515	D8	515	Supervising Engineer	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-518	D8	518	Principal Architect	39.392324	54.224138	40.180170	55.308621
307-519	D8	519	City Engineer	46.723098	62.040231	47.657560	63.281036
307-529	D8	529	Supvg Bldg Plans Exam Code Anl	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-531	D8	531	City Traffic Engineer	42.848441	62.040231	43.705410	63.281036
307-539	D8	539	Water Works Chief Engineer	42.848441	58.132183	43.705410	59.294827
307-540	D8	540	Facilities Maintenance Manager	37.077678	50.054868	37.819232	51.055965
307-541	D8	541	Asst Facilities Mntnce Manager	32.745383	46.896551	33.400291	47.834482
307-542	D8	542	Facilities Manager	41.888761	58.132183	42.726536	59.294827
307-544	D8	544	Sewers Chief Engineer	42.848441	58.132183	43.705410	59.294827
307-551	D8	551	Supvg Parks/Recreation Cordntr	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-558	D8	558	Supervisor of Golf	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-576	D8	576	Development Manager	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-646	D8	646	Traffic Services Manager	34.601323	46.711785	35.293349	47.646021
307-683	D8	683	City Stormwater Management Eng	42.848441	58.132183	43.705410	59.294827
307-685	D8	685	Asst Fleet Services Manager	32.745383	46.896551	33.400291	47.834482
307-686	D8	686	Fleet Services Manager	39.222163	52.949919	40.006606	54.008917
307-692	D8	692	Parking Superintendent	39.222163	54.224138	40.006606	55.308621
307-710	D8	710	Wastewater Collection Supt	41.888761	56.549827	42.726536	57.680824

Exhibit A: Non-Represented Salary Schedule with 2.0% Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

CMC Section	Division	Grade	Title	Existing Minimum	Existing Maximum	New Minimum	New Maximum
				Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate	Hourly Rate
307-729	D8	729	Industrial Waste Superintendent	41.888761	56.549827	42.726536	57.680824
307-764	D8	764	Asst Water Distribution Supt	32.745383	44.206266	33.400291	45.090391
307-765	D8	765	Water Distribution Supt	41.888761	56.549827	42.726536	57.680824
307-822	D8	822	Emergency Response Coordinator	34.601323	46.711785	35.293349	47.646021
307-827	D8	827	Emergency Communications Mgr	40.006399	54.008917	40.806527	55.089095
307-880	D8	880	Printing Services & Stores Mgr	32.745383	46.896551	33.400291	47.834482
307-948	D8	948	Asst Convention Center Manager	32.745383	44.206266	33.400291	45.090391
307-950	D8	950	Convention Center Manager	39.222163	52.949919	40.006606	54.008917
307-983	D8	983	Employment & Training Supv.	34.601323	50.316092	35.293349	51.322414
307-986	D8	986	Optometrist	58.039411	74.622012	59.200199	76.114452
307-999	D8	999	Internal Audit Manager	37.077679	54.224138	37.819233	55.308621
307-023	D9	023	Council Assistant	11.038727	53.84397	11.259502	54.920849
307-024	D9	024	Chief Deputy Clerk of Council	31.200644	46.701119	31.824657	47.635141
307-025	D9	025	Clerk of Council	39.87153	52.853814	40.668961	53.910890
307-035	D9	035	Deputy Clerk	16.39415	28.422457	16.722033	28.990906
307-036	D9	036	Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk	24.875478	34.390564	25.372988	35.078375

SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 050 General Fund

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>			
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit \$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit \$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS			
SOURCE ACCOUNTS				USE ACCOUNTS			
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS				OFFICE OF THE MAYOR			
GENERAL FUND	050		596,570	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR	050	031	7100 12,210
				Total			12,210
				CLERK OF COUNCIL			
				OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL	050	041	7100 10,360
				Total			10,360
				ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS			
				ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS	050	091	7100 23,158
				Total			23,158
				CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE			
				CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE	050	101	7100 31,002
				OFFICE OF BUDGET AND EVALUATION	050	102	7100 20,932
				EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	050	103	7100 9,963
				OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY	050	104	7100 6,105
				OFFICE OF PERFORMANCE AND DATA ANALYTICS	050	108	7100 21,274
				INTERNAL AUDIT	050	109	7100 10,443
				Total			99,719
				DEPARTMENT OF LAW			
				LAW - CIVIL	050	111	7100 90,320
				LAW - ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS & PROSECUTION	050	112	7100 64,624
				Total			154,944
				DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES			
				HUMAN RESOURCES	050	121	7100 29,271
				Total			29,271
				DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE			
				OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	050	131	7100 4,803
				ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS	050	133	7100 11,710
				TREASURY	050	134	7100 1,941
				INCOME TAX	050	136	7100 8,670
				PURCHASING	050	137	7100 8,223
				Total			35,347
				DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
				DIRECTOR'S OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION	050	161	7100 12,667
				HOUSING DIVISION	050	162	7100 1,620
				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MAJOR/SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION	050	164	7100 23,240
				Total			37,527
				DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING			
				CITY PLANNING	050	171	7100 15,258
				Total			15,258

SCHEDULE OF TRANSFER

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 050 General Fund

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount	<i>INCREASES</i>	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
					CITIZEN COMPLAINT AUTHORITY				
					CITIZEN COMPLAINT AUTHORITY	050	181	7100	9,689
					Total				9,689
					DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION				
					WEST REGION	050	191	7100	3,118
					MAINTENANCE	050	194	7100	5,139
					SUPPORT SERVICES	050	199	7100	20,515
					Total				28,772
					CINCINNATI PARKS DEPARTMENT				
					OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	050	201	7100	6,127
					OPERATIONS AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT	050	202	7100	4,993
					ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAM SERVICES	050	203	7100	19,967
					Total				31,087
					DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND INSPECTIONS				
					BUILDINGS & INSPECTIONS, LICENSES & PERMITS	050	211	7100	27,395
					PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE ENFORCEMENT	050	212	7100	5,382
					Total				32,777
					CINCINNATI POLICE DEPARTMENT				
					INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU	050	225	7100	1,795
					SUPPORT BUREAU	050	226	7100	3,765
					ADMINISTRATION BUREAU	050	227	7100	9,606
					Total				15,166
					DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND ENGINEERING				
					OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	050	231	7100	14,247
					Total				14,247
					DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES				
					OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	050	251	7100	15,565
					NEIGHBORHOOD OPERATIONS	050	253	7100	2,270
					Total				17,835
					CINCINNATI FIRE DEPARTMENT				
					SUPPORT SERVICES	050	272	7100	11,200
					Total				11,200
					DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC INCLUSION				
					ECONOMIC INCLUSION	050	281	7100	18,003
					Total				18,003
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				596,570	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				596,570

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 101 Water Works

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>			
	Fund Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS			
SOURCE ACCOUNTS				USE ACCOUNTS			
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	101		111,646	DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS			
				DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	101	301	7100 58,203
				COMMERCIAL SERVICES	101	302	7100 13,251
				DIVISION OF SUPPLY	101	303	7100 12,590
				DIVISION OF DISTRIBUTION	101	304	7100 1,628
				WATER QUALITY DIVISION	101	305	7100 9,062
				ENGINEERING	101	306	7100 9,679
				INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	101	307	7100 7,233
Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations			111,646	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations			111,646
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS			111,646	TOTAL FUND INCREASES			111,646

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 102 Parking System Facilities

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>			
	Fund Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS			
SOURCE ACCOUNTS				USE ACCOUNTS			
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	102		1,954	DIVISION OF PARKING FACILITIES			
				DIVISION OF PARKING SYSTEM FACILITIES	102	248	7100
				Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations			1,954
			<u>1,954</u>				<u>1,954</u>
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS			1,954	TOTAL FUND INCREASES			1,954

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 104 General Aviation

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>			
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit \$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit \$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS			
SOURCE ACCOUNTS				USE ACCOUNTS			
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	104		3,664	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & ENGINEERING			
				GENERAL AVIATION	104	234	7100
				Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations			3,664
			<u>3,664</u>	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations			<u>3,664</u>
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS			3,664	TOTAL FUND INCREASES			3,664

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 107 Stormwater Management

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS		107		6,261	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY				
					STORMWATER MANAGEMENT UTILITY	107	311	7100	6,261
				<u>6,261</u>	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				<u>6,261</u>
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				6,261	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				6,261

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 151 Bond Retirement

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount	
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS				2,936	DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE				
	151					151	134	7100	2,936
Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				2,936	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				2,936
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				2,936	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				2,936

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 301 Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS		301		4,821	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES				
					TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD OPERATIONS	301	252	7100	4,821
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				4,821
				<u>4,821</u>					<u>4,821</u>
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				4,821	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				4,821

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 395 Community Health Center Activities

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>					<i>INCREASES</i>				
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	395			54,995	CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
					PRIMARY HEALTH CARE - PROGRAMS	395	264	7100	3,378
					PRIMARY HEALTH CARE - CENTERS	395	265	7100	20,571
					SCHOOL AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH	395	266	7100	31,046
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				54,995
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				54,995
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				54,995	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				54,995

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 416 Cincinnati Health District Fund

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>					<i>INCREASES</i>				
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	416			78,430	CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
					OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER	416	261	7100	21,998
					TECHNICAL RESOURCES	416	262	7100	4,741
					COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES	416	263	7100	4,403
					PRIMARY HEALTH CARE - PROGRAMS	416	264	7100	4,325
					PRIMARY HEALTH CARE - CENTERS	416	265	7100	42,963
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				78,430
Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				78,430					
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				78,430	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				78,430

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 449 Cincinnati Area Geographic Information System (CAGIS)

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS		449		13,180	ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS				
					CINCINNATI AREA GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (CAGIS)	449	92	7100	13,180
Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				13,180	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				13,180
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				13,180	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				13,180

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 455 Streetcar Operations

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>					<i>INCREASES</i>				
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS	455			6,467	DEPARTMENT OF LAW				
					LAW - CIVIL	455	111	7100	1,736
					DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND ENGINEERING				
					STREETCAR OPERATIONS	455	236	7100	4,731
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				6,467
Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				6,467					
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				6,467	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				6,467

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 457 County Law Enforcement Applied Regionally (CLEAR)

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS		457		7,260	ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS				
					COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT APPLIED REGIONALLY (CLEAR)	457	092	7100	7,260
				<u>7,260</u>					<u>7,260</u>
					Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				7,260	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				7,260

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT RESTRICTED FUNDS SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Fund 759 Income Tax-Transit

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>				<i>INCREASES</i>					
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS		759		2,400	DEPARTMENT OF LAW				
					LAW - CIVIL	759	111	7100	2,400
				<u>2,400</u>	Subtotal Supplemental Appropriations				<u>2,400</u>
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				2,400	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				2,400

FY 2020 CLOSEOUT TRANSFER SCHEDULE

<i>REDUCTIONS</i>					<i>INCREASES</i>				
	Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount		Fund	Agency	Appropriation Unit	\$ Amount
SOURCE ACCOUNTS					USE ACCOUNTS				
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS					UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS				
GENERAL FUND					CINCINNATI HEALTH DISTRICT FUND				
	050			78,430		416			78,430
TOTAL FUND REDUCTIONS				78,430	TOTAL FUND INCREASES				78,430

September 23, 2020

202001600

To: Mayor and Members of City Council
From: Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager
Subject: **COUNCIL REPORT – AVONDALE GROCERY STORE**

REFERENCE DOCUMENT #202001164

The Budget & Finance Committee at its session on August 4, 2020 referred the following item for review and report:

MOTION, submitted by Councilmembers Sittenfeld, Kearney, Young and Landsman, WE MOVE that the City of Cincinnati commit \$500,000 to help catalyze the Avondale grocery store project. WE FURTHER MOVE that these dollars come from the City Operating or Capital Budget within the next two Fiscal Year budget cycles. WE FURTHER MOVE that these City dollars be contingent on there being a Community Benefits Agreement between the grocery operator and the neighborhood and its longtime partners who have advocated passionately for this outcome, as represented by the Avondale Community Council, Avondale Community Development Corporation, The Center for Closing the Health Gap and The Urban League in order to ensure that ongoing quality standards for the neighborhood are met; and also be contingent on vetting and due diligence from the City's Department of Community and Economic Development; and finally, be contingent on a financial match against City dollars from other partners.

BACKGROUND

In 2016, the City provided assistance to The Community Builders (TCB) to construct a mixed income apartment community with first floor retail at the Avondale Town Center. This development included 119 apartment units and 75,000 square feet of commercial space with 20,000 square feet targeted for a grocery store. The development required significant subsidy including a \$2,000,000 capital grant, \$1,364,500 land sale price reduction, forgiveness of \$1,317,000 of debt outstanding on the Town Center and two CRA tax abatements for the residential units and commercial spaces. While a space was targeted for a grocery store, the effort to find an operator willing to invest the capital needed to start a store had not yet yielded an operator.

THE CURRENT PROPOSAL

The retail space targeted for the grocery is on the ground floor of the three-story mixed-use South Building, which is at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Reading Road and Forest Avenue. The grocery will occupy approximately 7,000 square feet with 5,250 square feet as the sales floor. The space is adjacent to 10,000 square feet of office space for the future Center for Social Justice office and within the vicinity of other new retail and lifestyle businesses opening in the same building facing Reading Road.

The proposed grocery will operate 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday through Saturday and 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Sunday. The store will feature an extremely space efficient interior layout that is dominant in meat, deli, produce aisles, alongside limited grocery sections with lower priced private label products. The proposed store will offer a 5% Senior Citizen Discount day and accept WIC and SNAP (Federal Food Stamps) immediately upon opening.

The grocery space will be leased and operated by Tannel and Chanel Bryant, current owners of The Country Meat Company with two retail divisions (service meat vendors) in farmers markets in Louisville, Kentucky and locally in Findlay Market. The owners also operate a food service division that provides hot and cold meals to schools, government agencies, childcare facilities, and catering events. An experienced urban, grocery manager will be hired to manage the day to day operations of the new Avondale grocery.

Upon completion, the Avondale Market will provide up to 4 FTE and 15 PTE employment positions in the overall Avondale community. The total annual payroll is approximately \$700,000.

MARKET STUDY ANALYSIS

The market analysis conducted by TCB outlines the neighborhood demographics of Avondale and categorizes it as a food desert, where the residents – who are predominantly black and low-income – do not have reasonable access to a grocery store, particularly one with fresh fruits and vegetables. Based on the market research analysis, the Avondale neighborhood is underserved with a population base of approximately 25,627 persons with an average income of \$36,528. Currently, there is not a market within a 1.4-mile radius of the Avondale Town Center. It is important to highlight that 40% of the households in the primary trade area of the Town Center do not own a vehicle. In addition, 16.5% of the households live below the poverty line.

A new grocery to anchor the Avondale Town Center will offer local residents access to lower cost, nutritious and fresh foods and strong perishables. This new store will help achieve the overall goal of providing and promoting better diets and healthier living standards in this relatively low-income and urban area.

The market study concluded that while a new conventional grocery has been difficult to attract to perceptions of cost to operate within the Avondale market, a smaller grocery model can lessen these risks through lower overhead and lower break-even costs to achieve profitability within the Avondale market.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPORT

TCB seeks the \$500,000 to facilitate the build-out of the grocery at the Avondale Town Center. TCB will be performing the build-out work for the tenant as part of the landlord scope of work.

DCED staff have analyzed information submitted by TCB including information about grocery operators and market information to confirm that the operator’s proposal is aware of the complexities of the grocery market.

DCED staff has and will continue to evaluate the partnership between TCB and the tenant to properly execute the project. Our understanding is that the funding appropriated by the City will directly support the tenant improvements needed to build out the space for the grocery. In order to maintain the City’s investment and intention in building a grocery store in the Avondale neighborhood the funds are expected to go directly to TCB who will manage the permanent improvements to the grocery space. For this reason, the Administration recommends providing the appropriated funds in the form of a forgivable loan to TCB which will directly support the development of the grocery store. Further, the Administration recommends the loan be contingent upon execution of a payment guaranty to be provided by the tenant and principals of the tenant, and the City will seek to secure its interests through a lien on the property or other available collateral, such as fixtures, furnishings, and equipment. Following successful operation of the Avondale Grocery for at minimum a five-year period, the City will agree to forgive the loan and release any collateral interests. All terms of the loan remain subject to further discussions between the City, tenant, and TCB.

City funding will be contingent upon secured commitments from the tenant and TCB. The requested assistance of the City represents 12% of the overall investment needed to bring the grocery and Center for Social Justice office to fruition. Below is a list of the investment commitments to date as provided by TCB.

Organization	Funding Amount
TCB Contribution / Other Sources	\$ 2,573,650.00
City of Cincinnati Capital Funding	\$ 500,000.00
Cincinnati Children’s	\$ 600,000.00
Greater Cincinnati Foundation	\$ 150,000.00
Impact	\$ 75,000.00
Fifth Third	\$ 25,000.00
Haile/U.S. Bank Foundation	\$ 75,000.00
Other Community Resources	\$ 75,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT SOURCES	\$ 4,073,650.00

The Administration has identified \$491,000 of existing capital resources previously allocated by City Council under Ordinance 208-2017 for similar purposes. When the conditions listed above have been met, the Administration will propose reallocating these resources for the Avondale Grocery with other resources to appropriate sufficient funding for this project.

RECOMMENDATION

The Administration recommends approval of this report. Following approval of this report DCED will enter into negotiations with the tenant and TCB. The administration will bring the necessary agreements to City Council for approval.

Copy: Markiea L. Carter, Interim Director, Department of Community & Economic Development

September 23, 2020

To: Mayor and Members of City Council **202001601**
From: Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager
Subject: Ordinance – Zone Change at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley

Transmitted is an Ordinance captioned:

AMENDING the official zoning map of the City of Cincinnati to rezone certain real property commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in the Oakley neighborhood from the ML, “Manufacturing Limited,” zoning district to the RMX, “Residential Mixed,” zoning district to facilitate the development of twelve single-family homes.

The City Planning Commission recommended approval of the amendment at its September 18, 2020 meeting.

Summary

The property owner of 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue is requesting a zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) to facilitate the future subdivision and construction of twelve single-family homes in the Oakley neighborhood. The is future development will be consistent with the existing surrounding built environment and adjacent zoning districts. The property is situated east of Ridge Avenue, between Madison Road and Brotherton Road.

The subject properties are currently located in a Manufacturing Limited (ML) zone; single-family housing is permitted in this zone when abutting residential uses or structures exist. Different development regulations (such as minimum lot area, building height, and setbacks) exist when developing single-family homes in this district. Without a zone change, the petitioner would need to request variances to the minimum lot size for all of the proposed interior parcels.

The requested zone is Residential Mixed (RMX). This zoning district is intended to create, maintain and enhance areas of the city that have a mix of lot sizes and house types at moderate intensities (one to three dwelling units). This zone exists immediately adjacent to the subject properties to the south and the west and contains a mix of single and two-family homes. Single-family housing is permitted in this zone.

The subdivision associated with this project will come before the City Planning Commission at a future date as a Major Subdivision once the Residential Mixed (RMX) zoning is in place.

The City Planning Commission recommended the following on September 18, 2020 to City Council:

APPROVE the proposed zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley.

cc: Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director, Department of City Planning

AMENDING the official zoning map of the City of Cincinnati to rezone certain real property commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in the Oakley neighborhood from the ML, “Manufacturing Limited,” zoning district to the RMX, “Residential Mixed,” zoning district to facilitate the development of twelve single-family homes.

WHEREAS, Daniel Kiley (“Petitioner”) has petitioned to change the zoning designation of certain real property in the Oakley neighborhood commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue (“Property”), which property comprises approximately 1.2083 acres and is presently located in the ML, “Manufacturing Limited,” zoning district; and

WHEREAS, the Petitioner seeks to subdivide and develop the Property into twelve single-family homes; and

WHEREAS, the Petitioner wishes to rezone the Property to the RMX, “Residential Mixed,” zoning district because that district would permit the construction of single-family homes on smaller lots; and

WHEREAS, rezoning the Property from the ML, “Manufacturing Limited,” zoning district to the RMX, “Residential Mixed,” zoning district allows the Property to be developed in a manner that is consistent with adjacent land uses and the surrounding built environment; and

WHEREAS, the proposed zone change is consistent with the *Oakley Master Plan (2019)* goal to “increase the percentage of owner-occupied homes” (page 85); and

WHEREAS, the proposed zone change is consistent with *Plan Cincinnati (2012)*, specifically the goal to “provide a full spectrum of housing options, and improve housing quality and affordability” (page 165), as well as the strategy to “support and stabilize our neighborhoods” (page 160); and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting on September 18, 2020, the City Planning Commission determined that the proposed zone change is in the interest of the public’s health, safety, morals, and general welfare, and it recommended rezoning the Property from the ML, “Manufacturing Limited,” zoning district to the RMX, “Residential Mixed,” zoning district; and

WHEREAS, a committee of Council held a public hearing on the proposed rezoning of the Property following due and proper notice pursuant to Cincinnati Municipal Code Section 111-1, and the committee approved rezoning the Property, finding it in the interest of the public’s health, safety, morals, and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Council resolves to rezone the Property from the ML, "Manufacturing Limited," zoning district to the RMX, "Residential Mixed," zoning district, finding it to be in the interest of the public's health, safety, morals, and general welfare; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the shape and area of the City of Cincinnati's official zoning map in the location of the real property commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in the Oakley neighborhood, shown on the map attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference, and being more particularly described on the legal description contained in Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, is hereby amended from the ML, "Manufacturing Limited," zoning district to the RMX, "Residential Mixed," zoning district.

Section 2. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

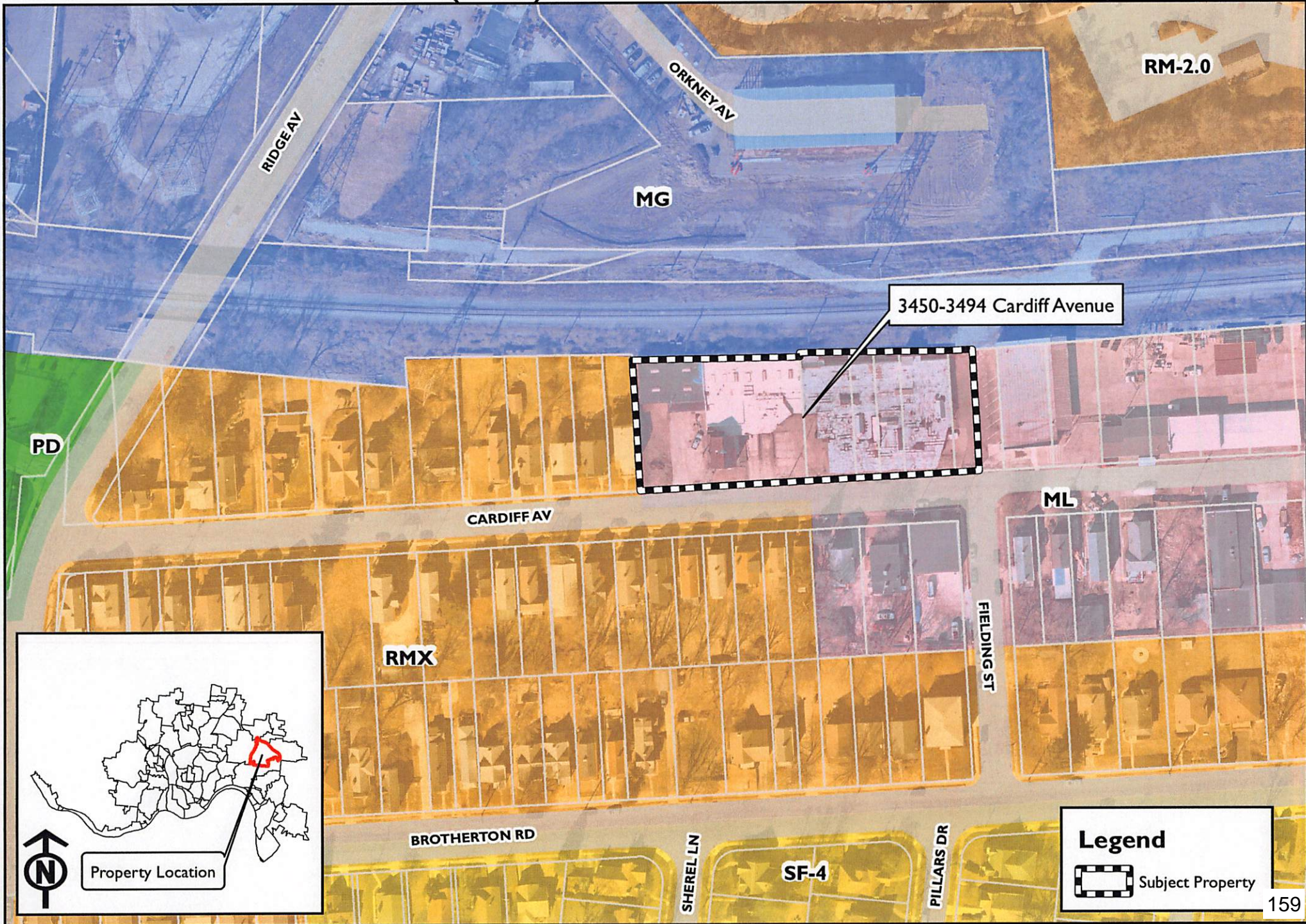
Passed: _____, 2020

John Cranley, Mayor

Attest: _____
Clerk

EXHIBIT A

Proposed Zone Change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450 - 3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley



RM-2.0

MG

3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue

PD

CARDIFF AV

ML

FIELDING ST

RMX

BROTHERTON RD

SF-4

SHEREL LN

PILLARS DR

Legend

 Subject Property

EXHIBIT B



1.2083 Acres – Area to be Reclassified

Situated in City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the northeast corner of Lot 78, Mills & Kline's 2nd Subdivision of Oakley as recorded in Plat Book 8, Page 16 of the Hamilton County Recorder's Office;

Thence with the east line of said Lot 78 and its prolongation, South 06°15'00" East, 150.09 feet to the centerline of Cardiff Avenue;

Thence with the centerline of said Cardiff Avenue, South 83°45'00" West, 345.00 feet;

Thence North 06°15'00" West, 158.52 feet;

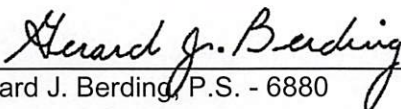
Thence along a curve to the left, having a radius of 5683.62 feet, an arc length of 345.16 feet, a delta angle of 03°28'46" and being subtended by a chord bearing North 85°08'57" East, 345.10 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

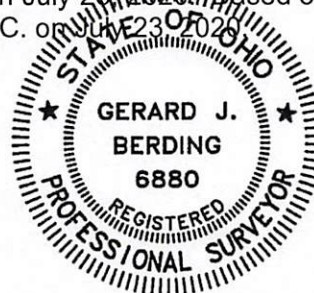
CONTAINING 1.2083 Acres to be reclassified, of which 0.1980 Acres is located within the public R/W of Cardiff Avenue.

Being all of Hamilton County Auditor's parcel 051-0004-0012 as conveyed to KL Management Group, LLC in Official Record 13783, Page 1771 and also being all of Hamilton County Auditor's parcel 051-0004-0016 as conveyed to Team Vision MMA, LLC in Official Record 12576, Page 801 of the Hamilton County Recorder's Office.

Bearings are based on Official Record 13783, Page 1771 as recorded in the Hamilton County Recorder's Office.

Prepared by G.J. BERDING SURVEYING, INC. on July 23, 2020. Based on a Zone Change Plat prepared by G.J. BERDING SURVEYING, INC. on July 23, 2020.


Gerard J. Berding, P.S. - 6880



7-23-2020
Date

G.J. Berding Surveying, Inc.

741 Main Street • Millford, OH 45150 • 513 831 5505 tel • 513 831 6761 fax • www.berdingsurveying.com

September 23 2020

To: Nicole Crawford, Office of the Clerk of Council

From: Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director, Department of City Planning ^{AP/} _{KKJ}

Copies to: Stacey Hoffman, Senior City Planner

Subject: **Ordinance – Zone Change at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley**

The above referenced ordinance is ready to be scheduled for Committee. We are requesting that this item be scheduled for the next available meeting of the Economic Growth & Zoning Committee. This item requires a public hearing and notice in the City Bulletin 14 days before the public hearing.

Included in this submission are the following items:

- 1) The transmittal letter to the Economic Growth & Zoning Committee;
- 2) A copy of the Planning Commission staff report dated September 18, 2020;
- 3) The Ordinance amending the zoning at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley;
- 4) The mailing labels for notification of all property owners within the 400 feet of the zone change; and
- 5) A copy of the mailing labels for your records

September 23, 2020

Cincinnati City Council
Council Chambers, City Hall
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Members of Council:

We are transmitting herewith an Ordinance captioned as follows:

AMENDING the official zoning map of the City of Cincinnati to rezone certain real property commonly known as 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in the Oakley neighborhood from the ML, "Manufacturing Limited," zoning district to the RMX, "Residential Mixed," zoning district to facilitate the development of twelve single-family homes.

Summary:

The The property owner of 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue is requesting a zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) to facilitate the future subdivision and construction of twelve single-family homes in the Oakley neighborhood. The is future development will be consistent with the existing surrounding built environment and adjacent zoning districts. The property is situated east of Ridge Avenue, between Madison Road and Brotherton Road.

The subject properties are currently located in a Manufacturing Limited (ML) zone; single-family housing is permitted in this zone when abutting residential uses or structures exist. Different development regulations (such as minimum lot area, building height, and setbacks) exist when developing single-family homes in this district. Without a zone change, the petitioner would need to request variances to the minimum lot size for all of the proposed interior parcels.

The requested zone is Residential Mixed (RMX). This zoning district is intended to create, maintain and enhance areas of the city that have a mix of lot sizes and house types at moderate intensities (one to three dwelling units). This zone exists immediately adjacent to the subject properties to the south and the west and contains a mix of single and two-family homes. Single-family housing is permitted in this zone.

The subdivision associated with this project will come before the City Planning Commission at a future date as a Major Subdivision once the Residential Mixed (RMX) zoning is in place.

The City Planning Commission recommended the following on September 18, 2020 to City Council:

APPROVE the proposed zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley.

Motion to Approve: Mr. Juech

Ayes:

Mr. Eby
Mr. Juech
Ms. McKinney
Mr. Samad
Ms. Sesler
Mr. Smitherman

Seconded: Ms. Samad

THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION


FOR KATHERINE KEOUGH-JURS

Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director
Department of City Planning

September 23 2020

To: Nicole Crawford, Office of the Clerk of Council

From: Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director, Department of City Planning ^{AP/}KKJ

Copies to: Stacey Hoffman, Senior City Planner

Subject: **Ordinance – Zone Change at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley**

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- 3) The Ordinance amending the zoning at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley;
- 4) The mailing labels for notification of all property owners within the 400 feet of the zone change; and
- 5) A copy of the mailing labels for your records

Honorable City Planning Commission
Cincinnati, Ohio

September 18, 2020

SUBJECT: A report and recommendation on a proposed zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Location: 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45209
Petitioner: Daniel Kiley
Petitioner's Address: 605 Evening Star Lane, Cincinnati, OH 45220

ATTACHMENTS:

Provided in addition to this report are the following attachments:

- Exhibit A – Location Map
- Exhibit B – Zone Change Application, Legal Description, and Plat
- Exhibit C – Preliminary Site Plan
- Exhibit D – Coordinated Site Review Letter
- Exhibit E – Letter from Oakley Community Council

BACKGROUND:

The petitioner, Daniel Kiley, is requesting a zone change at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) to facilitate the future subdivision and construction of twelve single-family homes. The area to be rezoned is approximately 1.2083 acres, of which approximately 0.1980 acres is located within the public right-of-way. The property is situated east of Ridge Avenue, between Madison Road and Brotherton Road.

ADJACENT LAND USE AND ZONING:

The proposed zone change is for two parcels that are currently zoned Manufacturing Limited (ML) as shown on the attached map (Exhibit A). The two parcels are currently used as gyms/fitness training facilities. The existing zoning and land use surrounding the subject properties are as follows:

- North: Manufacturing General (MG) – Railroad and utility
- East: Manufacturing Limited (ML) – Utility
- South: Residential Mixed (RMX) and Manufacturing Limited (ML) – Small scale residential (1-3 units) and light manufacturing (Apollo Glass & Mirror)
- West: Residential Mixed (RMX) – Small scale residential (1-3 units)

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

The proposed zone change would facilitate a proposed subdivision and the construction of twelve single-family homes. The subdivision associated with this project will come before the City Planning Commission at a future date as a Major Subdivision once the Residential Mixed (RMX) zoning is in place. The subdivision requires review by the City Planning Commission due to the number of lots proposed and the zoning relief requested. Eleven of the twelve parcels will require variances from the front setback requirement.

ANALYSIS:

The subject properties are currently located in a Manufacturing Limited (ML) zone. The purpose of this district is to create, preserve and enhance areas that are appropriate for a range of low impact manufacturing activities and supporting commercial uses. Single-family housing is permitted in this zone when abutting existing residential uses or structures exist; however, different development regulations (such as minimum lot area, building height, and setbacks) exist when developing single-family homes in this district. Without a zone change to the adjacent zoning district, the petitioner would need to request variances to the minimum lot size for all of the proposed interior parcels since the minimum lot size in the ML zone is 4,000 sq. ft.

The requested zone is Residential Mixed (RMX). This zoning district is intended to create, maintain and enhance areas of the city that have a mix of lot sizes and house types at moderate intensities (one to three dwelling units). This zone exists immediately adjacent to the subject properties to the south and the west and contains a mix of single and two-family homes. Single-family housing is permitted in this zone.

The proposed zone change will facilitate the future subdivision and construction of twelve single-family homes with minimal deviations from the development regulations. This future development will be consistent with the existing surrounding built environment and adjacent zoning district.

COORDINATED SITE REVIEW:

The petitioner submitted the proposed project for Coordinated Site Review in November of 2019. The Department of City Planning and the Department of Buildings and Inspections (Zoning Division) indicated that a zone change was preferred to work within the development regulations of the adjacent residential properties and reflect how the property will be used.. The Department of Transportation and Engineering stated their preference for the access point at the rear of each parcel. The Law Department outlined the requirements for the ingress and egress and parking easements. No other major concerns were raised in the Coordinated Site Review process. All departmental comments can be reviewed in the feedback letter (Exhibit D).

In May of 2020, the petitioner submitted revisions to their original proposed project. The revision included a change to the access point for the parcels due to concerns raised by Duke Energy regarding their overhead transmission lines at the rear of the subject properties. Previously the garages were to be accessed by a shared drive at the rear of each parcel; the revised proposal indicated eleven individual driveways at the front of the parcels and one driveway accessed from the side. While the rear entry was the preferred access point by the Department of Transportation and Engineering, they have indicated their willingness to work with the applicant. The Department of Buildings and Inspections indicated that dimensional variances would be needed for the front yard setback on eleven of the twelve parcels since they do not meet the minimum front yard setback of 20' in the RMX zoning district.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

The Department of City Planning held a virtual public staff conference on this proposed zone change on August 27, 2020. Notices were sent to property owners within a 400-foot radius of the subject property and the Oakley Community Council. The development team was present at the meeting in addition to City staff and three nearby property owners. No questions or concerns were raised.

All property owners within a 400-foot radius of the subject properties and the Oakley Community Council were notified of the City Planning Commission meeting. The Oakley Community Council submitted a letter of support (Exhibit E). To-date, staff has not received any additional correspondence on the proposed zone change.

CONSISTENCY WITH PLANS:

Plan Cincinnati (2012)

The proposed zone change is consistent with the Live Initiative Area of *Plan Cincinnati* (2012), and the Goal to “provide a full spectrum of housing options, and improve housing quality and affordability” (page 165) and the Strategy to “support and stabilize our neighborhoods” (page 160). Following approval of the zone change, the applicant intends to subdivide the property and construct twelve single-family houses.

Oakley Master Plan (2019)

The proposed zone change is also consistent with the Oakley Master Plan (2019) in the Managing Our Future Growth focus area. The second goal within this focus area is to “increase the percentage of owner-occupied homes” (page 85).

CONCLUSIONS:

The staff of the Department of City Planning supports the proposed change in zoning for the following reasons:

1. The proposed zone change will facilitate the future subdivision and construction of twelve single-family homes. This future development will be consistent with the existing surrounding built environment and adjacent zoning districts.
2. It is consistent with *Plan Cincinnati* (2012) within the Live Initiative Area, specifically the Goal to “provide a full spectrum of housing options, and improve housing quality and affordability”. It is also consistent with the *Oakley Master Plan* (2019) within the Managing Our Future Growth focus area.

RECOMMENDATION:

The staff of the Department of City Planning recommends that the City Planning Commission take the following action:

APPROVE the proposed zone change proposed zone change proposed zone change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450-3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley.

Respectfully submitted:



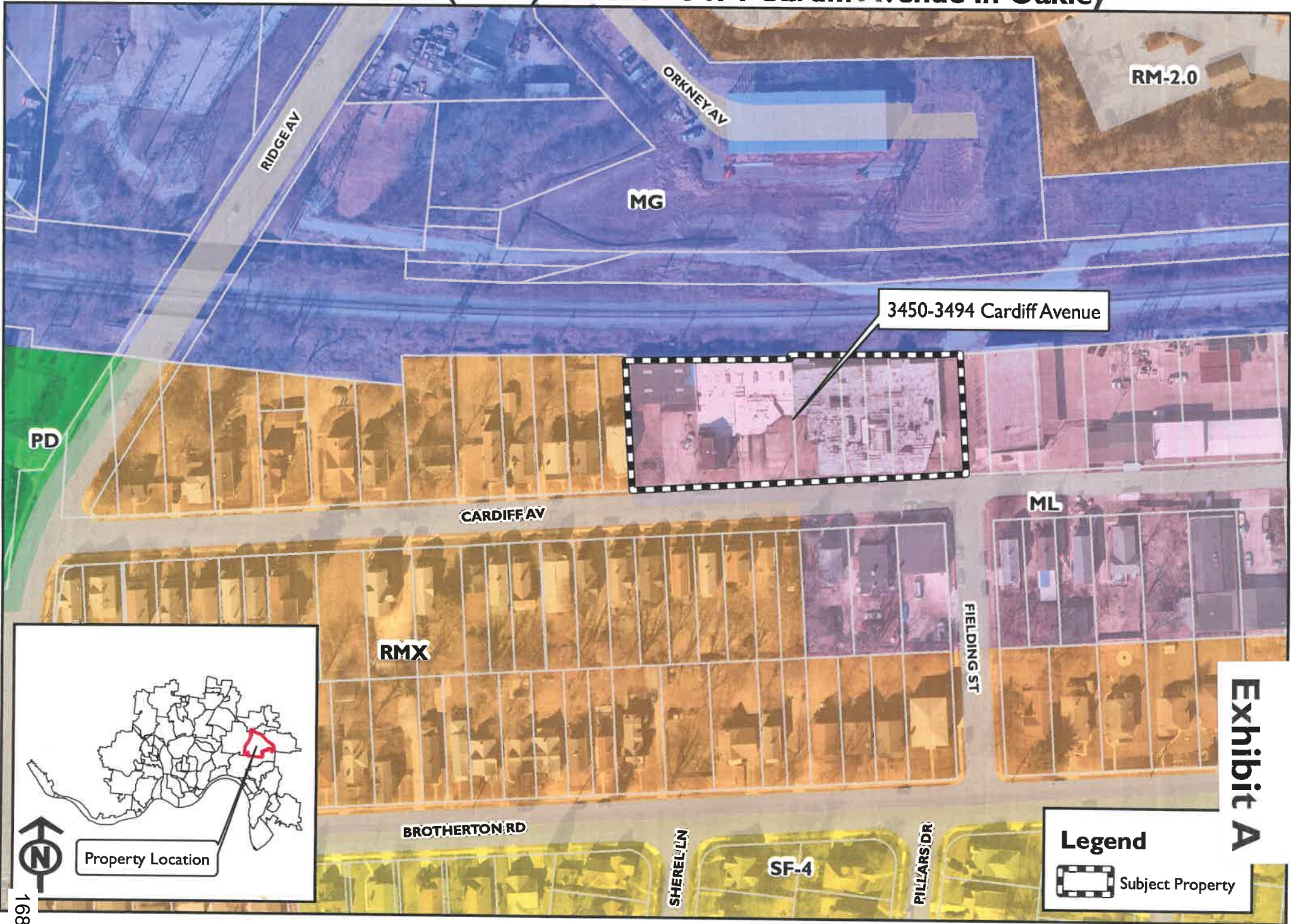
Stacey Hoffman, Senior City Planner
Department of City Planning

Approved:



Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director
Department of City Planning

Proposed Zone Change from Manufacturing Limited (ML) to Residential Mixed (RMX) at 3450 - 3494 Cardiff Avenue in Oakley



PETITION FOR CHANGE OF ZONING OF PROPERTY
LOCATED IN THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

To: The Honorable Council of the City of Cincinnati

Date: 8-03-2020

I hereby request your Honorable Body to amend the Zoning Map of the City of Cincinnati by changing the area described in the attached legal documentation and depicted on the attached plat from the ML Zone District to the RMX Zone District.

Location of Property (Street Address): 3450-3494 CARDIFF AVENUE

Area Contained in Property (Excluding Streets): 1.2083 Ac (GROSS)

Present Use of Property: GYM

Proposed Use of Property & Reason for Change: 12 SINGLE FAMILY HOMES.
ZONING DEPT. WOULD LIKE SITE TO MATCH ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL ZONING (RMX)

Property Owner's Signature: [Signature]

Name Typed: JASON LAINE

Address: 1014 LAKEVILLE DR, CINT, OH 45233 Phone: 513-265-8455

Agent Signature: [Signature]

Name Typed: DANIEL KILEY

Address: 605 EVENING STAR LN. Phone: 513-256-7740
CINCINNATI, OH 45220

Please Check if the Following Items are Attached





Application Fee Copies of Plat Copies of Metes and Bounds

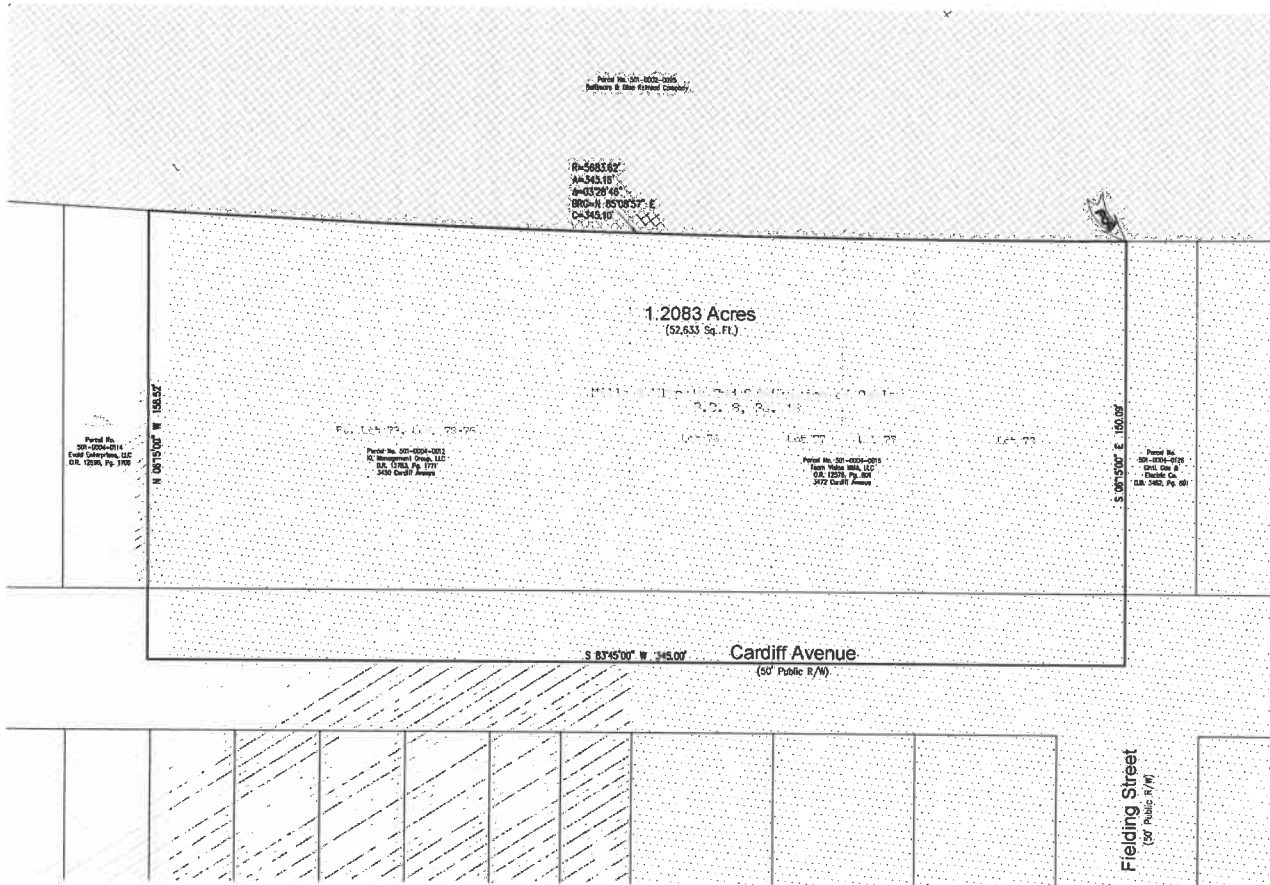


Decorative
Based on Official
Record 13703, Page 1771

1.2083 Ac. (Gross)
-0.1980 Ac. (R/W)
1.0103 Ac. (Net)

LEGEND

-  Area to be Reclassified
1.2083 Acres
-  CURRENTLY ZONED M1
-  CURRENTLY ZONED MC
-  CURRENTLY ZONED R/W



Gerard J. Berding
Gerard J. Berding, P.S. - 6380
berding@berdingsurveying.com
07/23/2020
Date

Zone Change Plat
Survey Type
Evans Engineering
3450 & 3472 Cardiff Avenue
Job Name
City of Cincinnati
Hamilton County, Ohio
Site Location
LYTC | GJB | 1" = 20'
Drawn By: Checked By: Drawing Date
07/23/2020 | 19168
Sheet Date: Project Number:

Berding Surveying

GPS Surveying 3D Laser Scanning
741 Mills Creek | Millersd., OH 45150 | www.berdingengineering.com
513.271.6761 fax | 513.851.5595 fax
Copyright © 2020 G. J. Berding Surveying, Inc. All rights reserved.



1.2083 Acres – Area to be Reclassified

Situated in City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the northeast corner of Lot 78, Mills & Kline’s 2nd Subdivision of Oakley as recorded in Plat Book 8, Page 16 of the Hamilton County Recorder’s Office;

Thence with the east line of said Lot 78 and its prolongation, South 06°15’00” East, 150.09 feet to the centerline of Cardiff Avenue;

Thence with the centerline of said Cardiff Avenue, South 83°45’00” West, 345.00 feet;

Thence North 06°15’00” West, 158.52 feet;

Thence along a curve to the left, having a radius of 5683.62 feet, an arc length of 345.16 feet, a delta angle of 03°28’46” and being subtended by a chord bearing North 85°08’57” East, 345.10 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

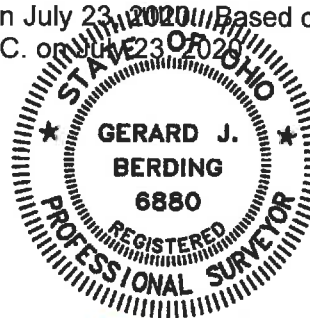
CONTAINING 1.2083 Acres to be reclassified, of which 0.1980 Acres is located within the public R/W of Cardiff Avenue.

Being all of Hamilton County Auditor’s parcel 051-0004-0012 as conveyed to KL Management Group, LLC in Official Record 13783, Page 1771 and also being all of Hamilton County Auditor’s parcel 051-0004-0016 as conveyed to Team Vision MMA, LLC in Official Record 12576, Page 801 of the Hamilton County Recorder’s Office.

Bearings are based on Official Record 13783, Page 1771 as recorded in the Hamilton County Recorder’s Office.

Prepared by G.J. BERDING SURVEYING, INC. on July 23, 2020. Based on a Zone Change Plat prepared by G.J. BERDING SURVEYING, INC. on July 23, 2020.

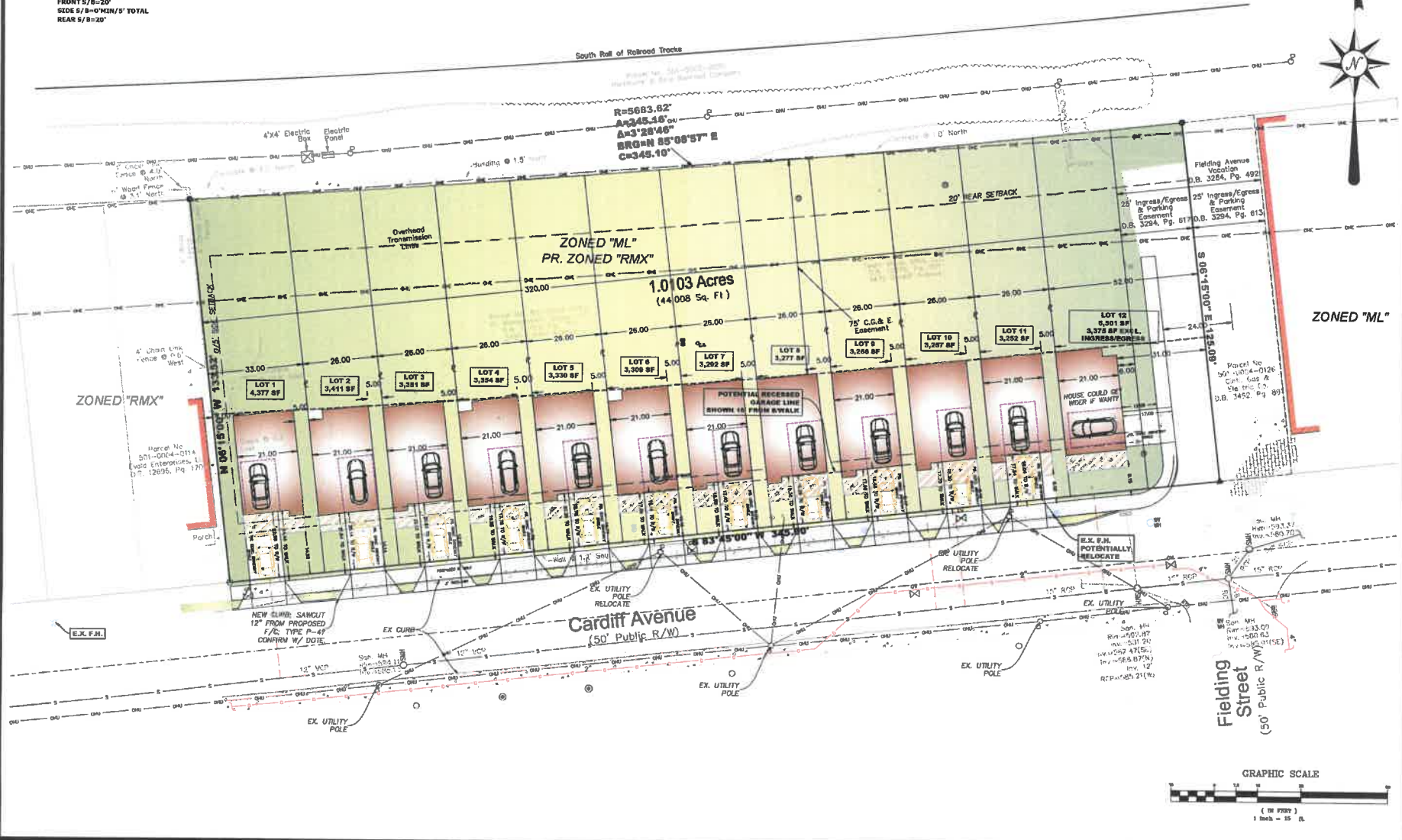

Gerard J. Berding, P.S. - 6880



7-23-2020
Date

ZONING INFORMATION

CURRENT ZONING = ML
 PROPOSED ZONING = RMX
 RMX UNDERLYING ZONING REQUIREMENTS:
 LOT SIZE = 2,500 SF
 LOT WIDTH = 25' MIN.
 FRONT S/B = 20'
 SIDE S/B = 5' MIN / 5' TOTAL
 REAR S/B = 20'



PRELIMINARY
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

EVANS ENGINEERING
 4540 AIRPORT ROAD, SUITE 211
 CINCINNATI, OHIO 45226
 (513) 321-2168



PRELIMINARY SITE
 DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 CARDIFF AVE.
 CITY OF CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

SCALE:
JOB NO.:
DATE:
SH:

Exhibit C

December 5, 2019

Mr. Daniel Kiley
605 Evening Star Lane
Cincinnati, OH 45220

Re: Cardiff ROW Major Subdivision (D) – (CPRE190085) Final Recommendations

Dear Mr. Kiley,

This letter is to inform you that our CSR Advisory-TEAM and CSPRO Committee has reviewed your proposed project at 3450-3472 Cardiff Avenue in the Community of Oakley. The information provided is the recommendations of the City of Cincinnati and must be followed as you move forward with your project. As a reminder, we are also meeting with you on December 10, 2019 @ 10:00 am to discuss this information. Please see the feedback listed below. Thank you for developing within the City of Cincinnati.

City Planning Department

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

1. The proposed project will require a Zone Change from the existing ML (Manufacturing Limited) to the adjacent zone of RMX (Residential Mixed).
2. The proposed subdivision requires review by the City Planning Commission as it is considered a Major Subdivision per Section 200-01-S5 and 200-01-S6 of the Subdivision Regulations under the following provision:
 - o 200-01-S6(c) - The planned subdivision will result in four or more lots.
3. Any variances to the Development Regulations of the Cincinnati Zoning Code (1405-07) can be obtained through the City Planning Commission process or a separate Zoning Hearing Examiner hearing.

Requirements to obtain permits:

- None

Recommendations:

1. The Department of City Planning further recommends that the applicant engage with the Oakley Community Council to discuss any proposed plans for the site.

Contact:

- **Stacey Hoffman** | City Planning | 513-352-4890 | stacey.hoffman@cincinnati-oh.gov

Buildings & Inspections – Zoning

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

1. Refer to City Planning on RMX rezoning recommendation.
2. A front yard setback of 20' is required in the proposed RMX zone. Dimensional variances are required for the proposed front setbacks on eleven of the twelve proposed lots.

3. Proposed variances may be incorporated into the Major Subdivision approval from the City Planning Commission. Applicant needs to demonstrate a case for the requested variances, in accordance with 1445-15 Standards for Variances.

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. Subdivision of lots.
2. Reciprocal easements for shared driveway egress.

Recommendations:

1. Adjustments to building placements may eliminate several variances.
2. A 0 ft. side yard setback means that no part of the building may project over the property line, including eaves, gutters, etc. Please consider modifying the side yard setback to allow for minor projections that often occur in single-family construction.
3. 1425-15(a) Front Yard Parking is prohibited in this zoning district. Applicant is encouraged to develop the rear access drive paralleling Cardiff Ave. to allow for rear entry parking and/or detached garages.

Contact:

- **Emily S. Ahouse** | Zoning | 513-352-4793 | emily.ahouse@cincinnati-oh.gov

Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD)

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None at this time.

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. Detention will be reviewed by Jeff Chen at jeff.chen@cincinnati-oh.gov or 513-244-1357 per Section 303 of the MSD Rules and Regulations.
2. An approved site utility plan will be required for each residence to receive approved permit.

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Jim Wood** | MSD | 513-352-4311 | jim.wood@cincinnati-oh.gov

Stormwater Management Utility (SMU)

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. SMU will not require a detention system if the post development runoff coefficient does not increase by 20 % or more.
2. Sheet C-1
 - Show drainage system for all paved surfaces. Sheet flow limit for entire project is for 800 sf.
 - Show how all roofs drain to the sewer system.
3. Submit a grading plan.
4. Submit an approved erosion control plan.
5. Any proposed storm pipe crossing a property line will require a recorded drainage easement.

6. Add SMU Standard Plan Notes <https://cincinnati-oh.gov/stormwater/construction-and-design/standards/smu-standard-plan-notes-july-2019/>

Recommendation:

- None

Contact:

- **Saidou Wane** | SMU | 513-591-7746 | Saidou.wane@cincinnati-oh.gov

Water Works

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. The subject development property is receiving water service from (2) existing 3/4-inch water service branch (H-78944 and H-58725) connected to existing 8-inch public water main in Cardiff Avenue.
2. Any existing water service branch not to be used for this development, must be properly disconnected at the owner's / developer's expense. Owner would be required to fill out the online FOD form at <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/engineering-construction/forms-specifications/fod/> authorizing removal of the existing water service branch before any new water service can be sold.

Recommendations:

1. Owner(s)/Developer(s) will need to hire a Greater Cincinnati Water Works certified licensed and bonded plumber to perform the private water service branch design work and installation.
2. Owner(s)/Developer(s) must have a licensed plumber that is bonded and certified with GCWW and fill out the Online Branch application <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/engineering-construction/forms-specifications/> for water service.

Contact:

- **Bill Morris** | WaterWorks | 513-591-7858 | bill.morris@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov

Fire Department

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

1. Confirm that the closest two hydrants have fire flows of at least 1000 GPM at 20 PSI.

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. Show any parking related to site along with fire department access hydrants that are within 400 feet from all parts of the structure.
2. For this structure confirm that there are at least two fire hydrants that are within 400' from all parts of each structure.
3. Closest hydrants are located at 3442 Cardiff and 3470 Cardiff
4. The Fire Department needs to have access to three sides of each structure for firefighting operations.
5. Show any parking related to site and fire department access to three sides of each structure

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Fred Prather** | Fire Dept. | 513-357-7595 | fred.prather@cincinnati-oh.gov

Office of Environment and Sustainability (OES)

Immediate Requirements to move forward with project:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

- None

Recommendations:

1. This site is currently light industrial land use, is adjacent to other light industrial land use, and is adjacent to railroad tracks to the north. It is recommended that a current Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be conducted pre-development in consideration of the proposed change to residential use and construction worker health and safety. Additional environmental assessment, investigation, and remediation may be necessary.
2. The development goal should be to earn at a minimum the LEED Certified rating level.
3. Rooftop solar should be considered as a renewable energy source.
4. Onsite parking should be wired for electric vehicle charging.
5. The use of trees in the landscape design should be included to enhance urban forestry.
6. The use of non-impervious surfaces should be maximized to the extent practical in the design.

Contact:

- **Howard Miller** | OES | 513-352-6999 | howard.miller@cincinnati-oh.gov

Police Department

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None at this time.

Requirements to obtain permits:

- No Comments.

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Matt Hammer** | Police Dept. | 513-478-2257 | matt.hammer@cincinnati-oh.gov
- **Brandon Kyle** | Police Dept. | 513-564-1870 | brandon.kyle@cincinnati-oh.gov
- **Shannon Heine** | Police Dept. | 513-352-2556 | shannon.heine@cincinnati-oh.gov

Health Department

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

1. No need for Health to review project as proposed.

Requirements to obtain permits:

- None

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Trisha Blake** | Health Dept. | 513-352-2447 | trisha.blake@cincinnati-oh.gov

Department of Transportation & Engineering (DOTE)

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. DOTE is ok with the access point provided, as long as the easement allows it.
 - If the project wants individual driveways on Cardiff, driveway is permitted to be up to 60% of the frontage. DOTE does not prefer this option.
2. 10 feet is needed from the curb to the property line for 5' walk and 5' tree lawn. DOTE would accept relocating the curb to achieve this by extending the curb from the west end of the project to Fielding intersection.
3. Work with Urban Forestry for any public trees.
4. All existing driveways are to be removed and replace to meet City standards.
5. Any walls need to be completely on private property.
6. Any work in the right of way requires a DOTE permit.
7. Each townhome will need to be assigned a separate address. Please contact dteaddress@cincinnati-oh.gov for assigned addressing.

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Morgan Kolks** | DOTE | 513-352-5285 | morgan.kolks@cincinnati-oh.gov

Buildings & Inspections – Buildings

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

1. No portion of a building may extend beyond a property line.
2. Exterior wall ratings and openings must be per RCO section 302.1.
3. An ingress/egress easement is not the same as a no-build-easement.

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Robert Martin** | B&I Plans Exam | 513-352-2456 | robert.martin@cincinnati-oh.gov

Department of Community & Economic Development (DCED)

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

- None

Requirements to obtain permits:

- None

Recommendations:

- None

Contact:

- **Morgan Sutter** | DCED | 513-352-6268 | morgan.sutter@cincinnati-oh.gov

Law Department

Immediate Requirements to move the project forward:

1. Semi-permanent encroachments require an RSP
2. Permanent encroachments require an easement
3. An easement requires:
 - o Coordinated report
 - o Property appraisal
 - o City Planning Commission approval
 - o Council approval.

Requirements to obtain permits:

- None

Recommendations:

- None

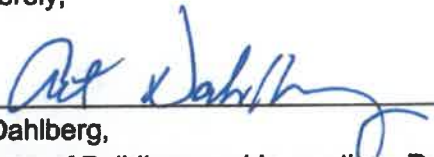
Contact:

- **Charles Martinez | Law | 513-352-3359 | charles.martinez@cincinnati-oh.gov**

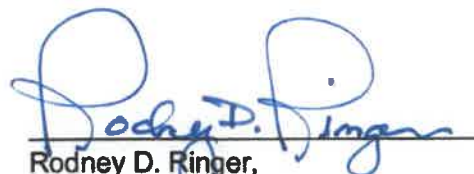
FINAL ACTION: The CSR Advisory-TEAM and CSPRO Committee believes that the proposed project plans are moving in the appropriate direction and recommends that the project move forward to City Planning Commission subject to the following condition.

- **The subject development must follow the requirements listed above to ensure that the development meets the requirements of all agencies as they apply for all permits.**

Sincerely,



Art Dahlberg,
Director of Buildings and Inspections Department
& CSPRO Committee Chair



Rodney D. Ringer,
Development Manager

AD:RDR:hs



September 9, 2020

Ms. Katherine Keough-Juris, AICP
Planning Director
Department of City Planning
City of Cincinnati
Two Centennial Plaza
805 Central Avenue, Suite 700
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
katherine.keough-jurs@cincinnati-oh.gov

RE: Cardiff Row's Requested Zone Change from ML to RMX

Dear Ms. Keough-Juris:

At the August 4, 2020 meeting of the Oakley Community Council, representatives of the Cardiff Row development were present to provide an update to the Trustees and members on their plans for development of 12 townhomes in Oakley. The Trustees were advised that a Zone change from ML to MLX was required by the City of Cincinnati Planning Department. The developers made a request of the Board of Trustees for a Letter of Support for such zone change.

The following motion was made at the August 4, 2020 OCC meeting: "[m]otion to support the Cardiff Row plan as shown and presented on 8/4/2020 per the City of Cincinnati Planning Department request for a zoning change from ML to RMX. Further, the OCC supports the front yard setback variances as shown on the plan." As per the enclosed copy meeting minutes, the motion passed unanimously.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. If you need any further information or have any questions, I can be reached at seth.shaifer@oakleynow.com

Sincerely,

Seth Shaifer

Seth Shaifer
Zoning Committee Chair
OCC Trustee

Attachment

CC: OCC File
Jay Kincaid

Oakley Community Council

Virtual Meeting: Google Meet

August 4, 2020; 7:00 PM

oakleycouncil@oakleynow.com

www.Facebook.com/Oakley45209

513-533-2039

Until otherwise noted, all Oakley Community Council Meetings will be conducted online, via the Google Meet virtual conference tool. You can find full virtual/online meeting details on the homepage of our website, www.oakleynow.com.

Minutes

[Meeting Video](#)

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Trustee Introductions

- Present: Colleen, Evan, Dan, Kenny, Joe, Anthony, Seth, Troy, Cody, Jon
- Absent: Jason, Sandy

Guests:

- Cincinnati Police Department – Captain Jones, District 2 Police
Experiencing uptick in violent crime (shootings) across the city. Oakley crime remains low.
- CRC – JaLisa Elkins
Summer camp still taking place (only 45 kids this year) – two weeks left of camp. Pool is still reservation-based to keep numbers down. Updates for the fall coming soon.
- Bill Frost – Candidate for City Council 2021

COVID-19:

- OCC Updates – Colleen Reynolds

Real Estate Development:

Will include 12 row houses.

Motion by Seth to support the Cardiff Row plan as shown and presented on 8/4/2020 per the City of Cincinnati Planning Department request for a zoning change from ML to RMX. Further, the OCC supports the front yard setback variances as shown on the plan; seconded by Evan Nolan. Unanimous approval; motion passes.

Projects:

- Three Oaks Tunnel (Dan and Joe): Mayor and City Manager believe this project should move forward. \$265k of funding will come from Oakley TIF district. Needs to be approved by City Council. OCC will be integral to the process after approval. Grant applications will need to be submitted.
- NBDIP (Joe): three projects proposed. 1. GoVibrant Walking Paths and Signage; 2. Allston Street Beautification; 3. Tree grates along Madison. Feedback welcomed at the following link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1pNO8nJop3lyhY8KaA0_I8LJ13w5Qn0j0m8Ej4RtujrA/viewform?usp=sf_link
- Discussion around 20Th Century Site: Colleen to research.

- 2020 Census: starting next week, folks will be knocking on your door if you haven't completed. Friday, 8/14 mobile station at Oakley Square from 6-9 and Saturday 11-3PM.

Approve 7/16/20 Meeting Minutes

Motion by Joe Groh to approve the 7/16/20 Meeting Minutes; seconded by Anthony Isaacs. Unanimous approval; minutes approved.

New Business:

- Next Third Thursday Meeting is on Thursday, August 20th – VIRTUAL
- Next Tuesday OCC meeting is on Tuesday, September 1st – VIRTUAL

Speaker Cards

- None

Adjourn Meeting

Motion to adjourn meeting by Seth; seconded by Evan. Meeting ends at 8:34PM.

September 23, 2020

TO: Mayor and Members of City Council

202001563

FROM: Paula Boggs Muething, Interim City Manager

SUBJECT: Property Tax Project Working Group

REFERENCE DOCUMENT #201801401

On September 5, 2018, City Council approved Motion 201801401 which established the Property Tax Working Group, co-chaired by Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman and Carol Gibbs and facilitated by the Department of City Planning. The Working Group was formed to make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping to keep seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs in their homes and communities, and to review the City's residential tax abatement program.

The working group members represented a variety of stakeholders and constituent groups. The working group began meeting in February 2019 and concluded its meetings in July 2020 after an extensive process including working group meetings and public engagement. The working group's initial meetings were to establish goals and a foundation for their work. These were further informed and refined following a public meeting in April 2019. The working group then spent seven meetings (May – November 2019) educating themselves on topic areas and hearing from guest speakers who provided additional perspective. From December 2019 to July 2020, the working group operated in Focused Recommendation Groups (subcommittees) to write and refine recommendations in three topic areas: Resources for Low- and Limited-Income Residents, Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs, and Residential Tax Abatement Policy. The working group voted on the recommendations at their final meeting on July 23, 2020.

Members of the public were invited to all working group meetings. In addition, there were three meetings specifically designed to garner feedback directly from community members and stakeholders. These meetings were held at almost equal intervals throughout the process. As another method to gather feedback from community members and stakeholders, the Property Tax Working Group conducted two surveys that received over 650 responses.

The detailed process of the Property Tax Working Group and their recommendations are included in attached final report.

Attachments: Property Tax Working Group Final Report

CC: Katherine Keough-Jurs, AICP, Director, Department of City Planning

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP REPORT



**VICE MAYOR CHRISTOPHER SMITHERMAN AND CAROL GIBBS, CO-CHAIRS
PREPARED BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING**

SEPTEMBER 9, 2020

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Acknowledgements

The Property Tax Working Group and their recommendations would not have been possible without the contributions of the individual Working Group members, City of Cincinnati staff, guest speakers, and community members, along with guidance and leadership from the co-chairs.

Working Group - Co-Chairs

Carol Gibbs, President/CEO, Mt. Auburn Community Development Corporation
Christopher Smitherman, Vice Mayor, City of Cincinnati

Working Group - Members

Eric Kearney, African American Chamber
Dock Foster, Baptist Ministers
Mike Wagner, Cincinnati Neighborhood Business Districts United
Eve Bolton, Cincinnati Public Schools Board of Education
Sharon Watkins, Community Action Agency
Suzanne Burke, Council on Aging
Mark Quarry, Greater Cincinnati Board of Realtors
Ron Reblando, Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA
Jule Kucera, Homebase
Robie Suggs, Homebase
Dan Dressman, Home Builders Association
Casey Longbottom, Home Builders Association
Brad Olinger, Home Builders Association
Paul Yankie, Home Buildings Association and USGBC
Rick Williams, Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati
Heather Sturgill, Housing Opportunities Made Equal
Elizabeth Bartley, Invest in Neighborhoods
John Schrieder, Legal Aid Society
Paola Garrido Estevez, LISC
Cali Khakoo, LISC
Kathy Schwab, LISC
Jessica Powell, The Port
Megan Meyer, University of Cincinnati Real Estate Center
Chris Auffrey, University of Cincinnati School of Planning
Tara Johnson-Noem, United Way

City of Cincinnati Staff Support

Dan Bower, Community and Economic Development
Erica Faaborg, Law
Kaitlyn Geiger, Law
Katherine Keough-Jurs, City Planning
Samantha McLean, City Planning
Department of City Planning staff

Guest Speakers

Bob Appelbaum, Scripps Center for Gerontology, Miami University
Sister Barbara Busch, Working in Neighborhoods
Michael T. Cappel, College Hill Urban Redevelopment Corporation
Art Dahlberg, Buildings and Inspections, City of Cincinnati
Philip Denning, Community and Economic Development, City of Cincinnati
Kelsey Haus, Council on Aging
Lindsey Mithoefer, Department of Buildings and Inspections, City of Cincinnati
Dusty Rhodes, Hamilton County Auditor
Deborah Robb, The Port
Dan Schimberg, Uptown Rental Properties
Robie K. Suggs, First Financial Bank
Jennifer M. Wagner, Cincinnati Public Schools Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

Community Members

Over 1,000 members of the Cincinnati community who attended meetings, completed surveys, and submitted public comment.¹

¹ This number does not account for duplicate community member engagement, such as community members who participated both in meetings and through submitting survey responses, as some survey responses were anonymous.

Introduction

This report is in response to Motion 201801401, approved by City Council on September 5, 2018, and Motion 201900467, approved by City Council on March 15, 2020, specifically the following clauses (Appendix A):

WE FURTHER MOVE that a Working Group be created to study trends related to property taxes, especially the issue of rising property taxes in areas experience significant levels of development; to make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping to keep senior citizens in their homes and communities; and to report on best practices in other cities and states facing similar challenges (Motion 201801401).

WE FURTHER MOVE that the Working Group include members from: the African-American Chamber of Commerce; the Board of Realtors; the Cincinnati Neighborhood Business Districts United; the Community Action Agency; the Community Development Corporations Association of Greater Cincinnati; the Council on Aging; the Baptist Ministers Conference; the Hamilton County Auditor/representative; the Homebuilders Association; Invest in Neighborhoods; representatives of Allied Construction Industries; the United Way; the University of Cincinnati's Real Estate Program and the DAAP School of Planning; and the Urban League (Motion 201801401).

WE FURTHER MOVE that the Working Group review the City's Tax Abatement Program (Motion 201801401).

WE FURTHER MOVE that the Planning Department lead this Working Group (Motion 201801401).

WE MOVE that the Property Tax Project Working Group also include members from: Cincinnati Public Schools; Greater Cincinnati Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Hamilton County Treasurer; Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA; Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati; Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME); Indian American Chamber of Commerce; Legal Aid Society; Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC); and The Port (Motion 201900467).

This report does not attempt to study trends as outlined in the motion; instead, this report outlines the Property Tax Working Group process and the recommendations that emerged from the process.

Purpose

While the Property Tax Working Group was officially formed by a Council motion, the idea for the Working Group emerged when Carol Gibbs, President/CEO of the Mt. Auburn Community Development Corporation, approached Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman with concerns about how to protect vulnerable homeowners and allow them to continue living in their homes while development occurs in their neighborhoods. From this partnership, the Working Group was formed with the aim to preserve the integrity of neighborhoods by protecting residents with limited income who have owned and lived in their homes for many years. The Working Group also aimed to assure that these residents, who may be in danger of losing their homes due to rising cost of property taxes, have choices that will allow them to continue living in their homes and neighborhoods.

As directed by the Council motions, the Property Tax Working Group looked at trends and best practices that have been utilized in other areas of the country, especially those related to the issue of rising property taxes in areas experiencing significant levels of development and redevelopment, and made recommendations aimed at helping to keep seniors, legacy residents, and people living with disabilities in their homes and communities. The Working Group also proposed revisions to the City's residential Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) tax abatement program. Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman and Carol Gibbs served as the Working Group co-chairs.

Working Group Members

The co-chairs wanted the Working Group members to be representatives of a variety of stakeholders and constituent groups. The intention was to have the Working Group members not only serve as experts in their given fields, but also as communicators, sharing updates from the Working Group to their communities and feedback from their communities to the Working Group.

The Council motions stated that the Working Group should include members from the following organizations:

- African American Chamber of Commerce*
- Baptist Ministers Conference *
- Cincinnati Neighborhood Business Districts United (CNBDU)*
- Cincinnati Public Schools Board of Education*
- Community Action Agency*
- Council on Aging*
- Greater Cincinnati Board of Realtors*
- Greater Cincinnati Chinese Chamber of Commerce
- Hamilton County Auditor's Office*
- Hamilton County Treasurer
- Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA*
- Homebase (formerly known as the Community Development Corporations Association of Greater Cincinnati)*
- Home Builders Association*
- Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati*
- Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME)*
- Indian American Chamber of Commerce
- Invest in Neighborhoods*
- Legal Aid Society*
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)*
- Representatives from the Allied Construction Industries
- The Port*
- United Way*
- University of Cincinnati Real Estate Program*
- University of Cincinnati School of Planning*
- Urban League
- US Green Building Council*

All of these organizations were invited to join the Working Group and attend meetings; however, not all of the organizations chose to participate. Individual Working Group members who participated in the process are listed in the Acknowledgements section of this report. Organizations who participated in the process at one or many points are identified by an asterisk.

Structure

The structure of Working Group's process was organized into the following major components: **Internal Team Meetings, Working Group Meetings, and Focused Recommendation Groups**. These components are outlined in detail below. **Public Engagement** was also a major component of the process. Due to the extensive nature of the public engagement, it is covered separately in the next section (p. 13).

Internal Team Meetings

The Department of City Planning led facilitation and logistics efforts for the Property Tax Working Group. However, the Working Group also received support from City staff in the Department of Community and Economic Development and Law Department. City staff from these departments would meet with the co-chairs on a regular basis, approximately once a month, to plan Working Group meeting agendas, public meeting agendas, and surveys.

Focused Recommendation Groups

The Working Group broke into Focused Recommendation Groups in December 2019 to work on writing and refining topic-specific recommendations. These groups functioned as subcommittees to the wider Working Group. The three Focused Recommendation Groups were based on the following topic areas that emerged from Working Group discussions and public feedback:

Resources for Low- and Limited-Income Residents

Chaired by Rick Williams

This group had the goal of helping low- and limited-income homeowners stay in their homes. During their first meeting, they identified three primary areas of concern to address through their recommendations:

- Property values are rising so residents cannot afford to stay in their homes
- Repairs are needed but residents do not have the funds
- Lack of consistent and equitable communication about resources available to residents

Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs

Chaired by Heather Sturgill

This group established the following goals for their recommendations:

- Determine what measures can be taken to keep people in their homes to address this challenge: An increased demand for housing in general, and an increased desire for more urban community living has led to gentrification and significant upward pressure on property taxes, and other measures that have put pressure on existing residents to relocate against their desire
- A list of legislative and policy recommendations for City Council
- List of any other legislative and policy recommendations that might be under the purview of other entities

Residential Tax Abatement Policy

Chaired by Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower

This group focused on reviewing the current residential CRA tax abatement policy and making recommendations to revise the policy.

Working Group Meetings

The Working Group started meeting in February 2019 and concluded its meetings in July 2020. Working Group meetings were scheduled for the third Thursday of every month with a minor exception in March 2019 to accommodate a public meeting scheduled for early April. 12 regularly rescheduled Working Group meetings were held throughout the process. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings, five special Working Group meetings were held for Focused Recommendation Groups to complete their work. Due to precautions related to COVID-19, Working Group meetings were suspended from March – June 2020. All meetings in July 2020 were held virtually on Zoom.

The Working Group initially met to establish goals and a foundation for their work. These were further informed and refined following a public meeting in April 2019. The Working Group then spent seven meetings (May – November 2019) educating themselves on topic areas and hearing from guest speakers who provided additional perspectives from their areas of expertise. From December 2019 to July 2020, the Working Group operated in Focused Recommendation Groups and worked on writing and refining their recommendations for a final meeting on July 23, 2020.

A full timeline of all meetings and engagement efforts can be found on page 16. Meeting notes are included as Appendix B. Below is a brief description of each meeting (an asterisk indicates that meeting was not held on the third Thursday of the month and was considered a special meeting):

February 21, 2019 *Introduction*

During the first Working Group meeting, the co-chairs introduced the purpose of the Working Group. The Working Group established guiding principles and end goals and a list of what education was needed and which stakeholders were needed at the Working Group table. Their guiding principles included fairness, a balance between resident and stakeholder needs, and the understanding that every neighborhood in Cincinnati is unique. While the Working Group members came with various areas of expertise, they expressed the need for education on current programs that help protect homeowners and aging in place, tax abatements, development in neighborhoods, and more. These topics informed guest speakers in the following meetings. The Working Group identified additional stakeholders who needed to be included in the group. These stakeholders were added to the Working Group through a Council motion in March 2019 (Appendix A). In concluding, they crafted goals for the group: develop policy recommendations that can be brought to City Council, provide educational resources, and identify conversations that need to happen at the local, state, and federal levels.

April 18, 2019 *Emerging Themes*

The Working Group used this meeting to review feedback received from the April 2, 2019 public meeting. During this meeting, the group identified the following most discussed topics during the public meeting: tax abatements, the need for housing court, the adequate level of development for communities, transparency of tax incentives, rising property taxes, tax levies, and tax relief for aging in place. In the end, the Working Group decided on two major thematic areas to consider: property tax relief for seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs, and, and residential CRA tax abatement review.

May 16, 2019 *Small Group Work*

The Working Group split into small groups based on the two emerging themes identified during the April meeting. Each small group was asked to consider the problem, root causes of the problem, potential solutions, and information needed moving forth. This small group work was important in identifying guest speakers for following meetings and setting the foundation for the Focused Recommendation Groups.

June 20, 2019 *Property Taxes and Cincinnati Public Schools*

The Working Group heard from Jennifer M. Wagner, the Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS) Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer. During her presentation, she explained CPS revenue sources and general operating fund, fixed sum versus fixed rate sum levies, and a hypothesis on the impact of freezing property taxes for fixed-income individuals on CPS revenue.

July 18, 2019 *Ohio Aging Demographics*

During the July meeting, Dr. Bob Appelbaum, Director of the Ohio Long-Term Care Research Project at the Scripps Center for Gerontology and Professor in the Miami University Department of Sociology and Gerontology, presented information on aging demographics in Ohio and their implications for housing, service provision, and taxes.

August 15, 2019 *Residential Tax Abatements Part 1: Residential CRA 101*

Philip Denning, the Director of the Department of Community and Economic Development at that time, provided the Working Group with a brief overview of the commercial CRA policy and a more in-depth look at the residential CRA policy.

September 19, 2019 *Residential Tax Abatements Part 2: Community Perspectives*

As a follow-up to the discussion on residential CRA tax abatements that started at the August meeting, a panel of community members shared their experiences with residential CRA tax abatements and community development. The panelists included: Sister Barbara Busch of Working in Neighborhoods, Mike Cappel of the College Hill Urban Redevelopment Corporation, Deborah Robb of The Port, Dan Schimberg of Uptown Rental Properties, and Robie Suggs of First Financial Bank.

October 17, 2019 *Code Enforcement Process*

Art Dahlberg, Director of Buildings and Inspections, presented the code enforcement process to the Working Group. He explained the caseload of inspectors, how complaints are reported and processed, and the financial and educational resources available to homeowners who receive code enforcement orders.

November 21, 2019 *Council on Aging Tax Recommendation and LISC Community-Wide Housing Strategy*

The Working Group heard presentations during this meeting from two Working Group members, the Council on Aging and LISC. Kelsey Haus and Suzanne Burke from the Council on Aging presented their research on property tax relief programs for seniors throughout the United States. Based on this research, the Council on Aging recommended the following proposal: Deferral of property taxes for eligible participants with 3% accrual until the repayment is completed. Deferrals must be repaid when the home is sold, participant passes away, or the home is no longer used as the primary residence. Eligibility for the program includes owning and occupying a property that has been a primary residence for 10 years, meeting the requirements of the Homestead Exemption, and having a maximum income of \$32,800. Kathy Schwab of LISC presented the Community-Wide Housing Strategy and explained that she had been sharing Property Tax Working Group discussions with the strategy committee. The strategy includes recommendations in the following areas: emergency housing support, preservation of affordable rental housing, access to homeowners, new production, and policy and zoning.

December 19, 2019 *Writing Recommendations – Focused Recommendation Groups*

During this meeting, the Working Group broke into the three Focused Recommendation Groups. Each group was asked to respond to prompts that would guide their recommendation writing. The group focused on property tax relief for seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs were asked to propose a tax relief program, outline the eligibility criteria, and think about what impacts the proposed policy would have. The group focused on resources for low- and limited-income residents, were asked to address existing challenges that put residents at risk of being displaced and consider what resources already exist for the population, and brainstorm what resources could be created. The group focused on residential CRA tax abatement policy was asked to look at the current residential CRA policy, review policies from other Ohio cities, and discuss parameters that should be added to or edited in the current policy. Each group was asked to prepare draft recommendations to present in January 2020 based on their discussion.

January 13, 2020* *Writing Recommendations – Focused Recommendation Groups*

The Focused Recommendation Groups on resources for low- and limited-income residents and residential CRA policy required this additional meeting to work on their draft recommendations in advance of the Working Group meeting on January 16, 2020.

January 16, 2020 *Draft Recommendations*

The chairs of the Focused Recommendation Groups presented their draft recommendations to the entire Working Group. Recommendations were edited slightly based on feedback from Working Group members. Draft recommendations can be found in Appendix E.

February 21, 2020 *Refining Recommendations – Focused Recommendation Groups*

Based on feedback received during the January 30, 2020 public meeting, the Focused Recommendation Groups were asked to refine their recommendations and integrate feedback. Additionally, they were asked to fill out an implementation table indicating priority level, difficulty level, implementation partners, required action, and more for each of their recommendations. The recommendation table was used by two of the Focused Recommendation Groups and is included as Appendix F. The Focused Recommendation Group on resources for low- and

limited-income residents completed their final recommendations and implementation table during this meeting.

July 8, 2020* *Refining Recommendations – Residential Tax Abatement Policy Focused Recommendation Group*

The Focused Recommendation Group on residential CRA tax abatement policy met to continue refining their recommendations. During this meeting, the group focused primarily on the residential CRA abatement chart with associated criteria, caps, and terms.

July 13, 2020* *Refining Recommendations – Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs Focused Recommendation Group*

This Focused Recommendation Group met to continue their work from February to refine their recommendations, incorporate feedback, and work on their recommendation table.

July 13, 2020* *Residential Tax Abatement Policy Focused Recommendation Group*

This Focused Recommendation Group met to finish their work from July 8, 2020. During this meeting, the group finalized their recommendations.

July 23, 2020* *Final Meeting*

This was the final meeting of the Working Group. The chair of each Focused Recommendation Group presented recommendations for their group's topic area. Following each presentation, there was a brief discussion and then a vote on the recommendations by the Working Group members. The recommendations presented can be found in Appendix E. The final recommendations that emerged from the meeting are included in the Recommendations section below.

Public Engagement

Public engagement was an important part of the Property Tax Working Group process. Understanding that the group's recommendations would directly affect community members and stakeholders throughout Cincinnati, it was imperative to include the public in the Working Group process. This section outlines the various ways the public were involved.

Working Group Meetings

As a Working Group formed by City Council, the Property Tax Working Group was subject to the Ohio Open Meetings Act. All Working Group meetings, as outlined in the previous section, were open to the public. During in-person meetings, the public was asked to submit comment via written public comment cards which were given to the co-chairs of the Working Group or the chairs of the Focused Recommendation Groups. During the virtual meetings, public comment was submitted via the chat bar or in advance of the meeting if the community member was attending using a call-in line. Throughout this process, more than 75 community members and stakeholders attended one or more Working Group meetings.

Public Meetings

While all Working Group meetings were open to the public, there were three meetings specifically designed to garner feedback directly from community members and stakeholders. These meetings were held at almost equal intervals throughout the process as seen in the Timeline section. All public meetings were held in the evening. Meeting notes and associated presentations are included as Appendix C. Below is an outline of the three public meetings hosted by the Working Group. The Property Tax Working Group presented to community councils and asked for feedback during an Invest in Neighborhoods member meeting in October 2019. This meeting is not included below as it was not hosted by the Working Group, but it is another example of public engagement.

April 2, 2019 *Introduction and Initial Feedback*

The Property Tax Working Group held this public meeting following their first Working Group meeting in February 2019. The purpose of this meeting was to gather information, experiences, and ideas from community members to help inform and guide the Working Group. The Hamilton County Auditor, Dusty Rhodes, also attended the meeting to present "Property Tax 101." This meeting was advertised at the Neighborhood Summit in March 2019. The Property Tax Working Group had a table at the Summit with information on the Working Group, an email sign-up sheet, and flyers for the April 2, 2019 meeting. 52 people attended this meeting.

September 24, 2019 *Pre-Recommendation Writing Feedback*

The Property Tax Working Group held this public meeting to share their process with community members and to give attendees the opportunity to share their experience and opinions with the Working Group before they started writing recommendations. 23 people attended this meeting.

January 30, 2020 Draft Recommendations Feedback

This public meeting allowed Property Tax Working Group members to share the draft recommendations from the three Focused Recommendation Groups with the public. Following the presentation, attendees were permitted to provide direct feedback on the recommendations orally and through a written form. 52 people attended this meeting.

Surveys

As another method to gather feedback from community members and stakeholders, the Property Tax Working Group conducted two surveys. Survey summaries and responses are included as Appendix D.

March – May 2019 Initial Survey

The first survey intended to gather general information from community members on their experience with and understanding of property taxes. The survey asked community members to provide suggestions on potential property tax relief programs. Lastly, the survey asked community members what they wanted to learn more about regarding property taxes since education was a goal of the Working Group. Over 200 responses were received.

July – September 2019 Second Survey

The second survey asked community members more specific questions based on Working Group discussions. The survey included questions about code enforcement, the effect of tax abatements in their neighborhood, and if rising property taxes were affecting other populations beyond seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs. Over 450 responses were received.

Written Public Comment

Throughout the process, community members and stakeholders could submit written public comment through a form on the website or directly to the Department of City Planning project manager. All public comment was compiled on a regular basis and shared with the co-chairs of the Working Group. Over 30 community members and stakeholders submitted written public comment outside of the comment cards at Working Group meetings.

Website

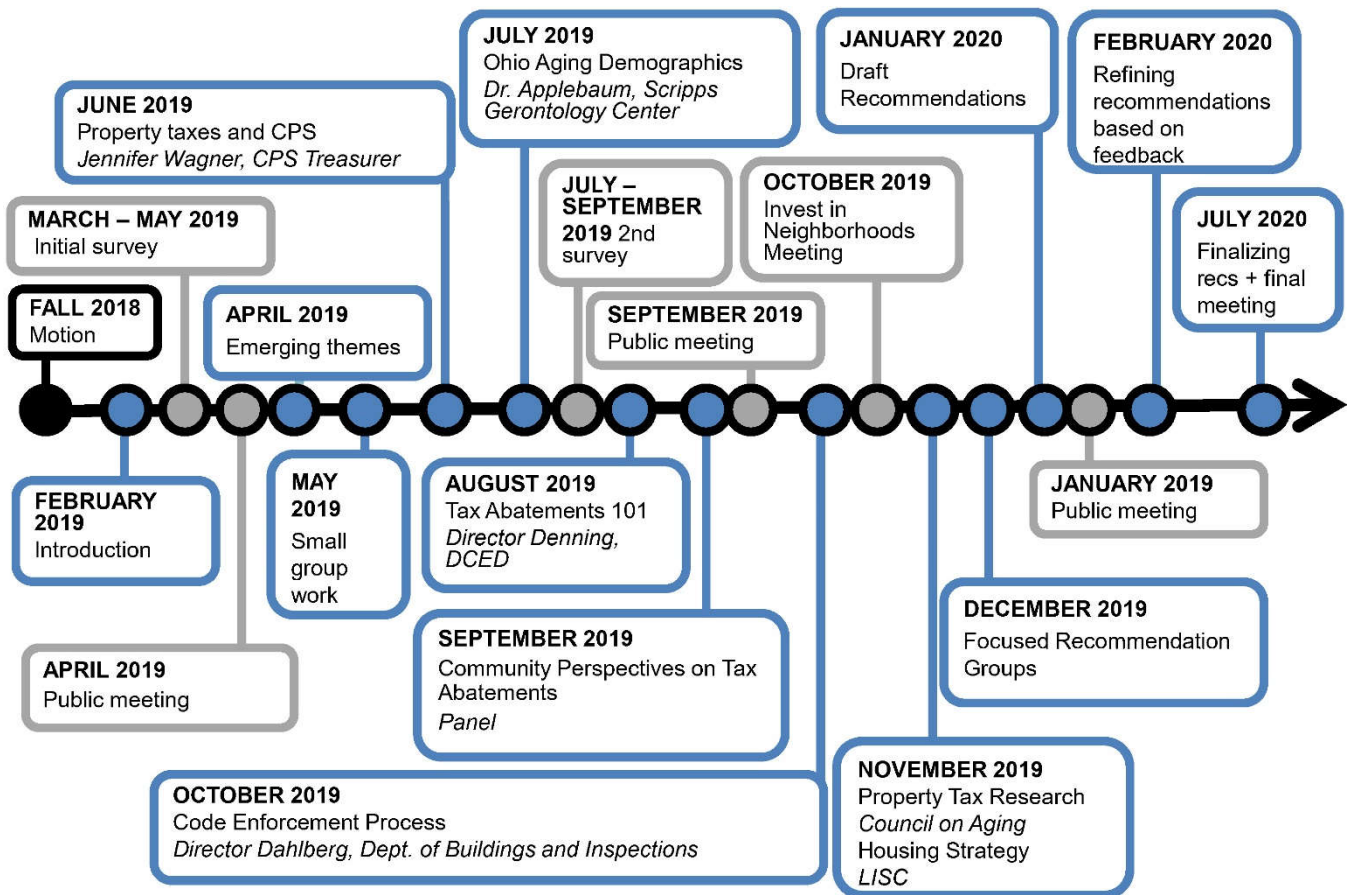
The Department of City Planning created a website for the Property Tax Working Group (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject). The website served as an initial information point for anyone who wanted to learn about the purpose of the Working Group and more about the Working Group's topic areas. The website was designed to be a repository for meeting notes and references. Any resources or references shared by Working Group members or guest speakers were posted. At the end of the process, there were over 55 articles, papers, and reference websites included in the areas of code enforcement, housing and development, seniors and property tax, and tax abatements. The website also guided visitors to the public comment form, email sign-up, and any active surveys.

Email List

When community members and stakeholders attended Working Group meetings and public meetings, completed surveys, and submitted comment via the public comment form, they were asked if they wanted to sign up to receive email updates from the Property Tax Working Group. There was also a form on the website that allowed people to sign up for emails. 435 people were on the email list. All notices about meetings were sent to the email list and community council contacts.

Timeline

This is a visual timeline of the Property Tax Working Group from inception in the Fall of 2018 through its final meeting in July 2020. All events in **blue** were Working Group meetings and all events in **gray** were specific opportunities for public engagement.



Recommendations

The following sections outline the approved recommendations in the three topic areas of the Property Tax Working Group. These recommendations were designed by the Working Group based on consideration of information provided by guest speakers throughout the year, resources shared by Working Group members (such as studies, articles, and data sets), input from community members as outlined in the Public Engagement section, and their own professional experience and knowledge.

There were two previous versions of the recommendations: the draft recommendations presented in January 2020 and the recommendations presented at the final meeting on July 23, 2020. The recommendations below are the recommendations approved by the Property Tax Working Group members during their final meeting. Appendix E includes the previous two versions of recommendations. The vote records from the July 23, 2020, can be found in the meeting's notes in Appendix B.

The following recommendations represent recommendations by the Property Tax Working Group. The City Administration, including the Law Department, will need to review all recommendations prior to their adoption.

Resources Low/Limited Income Residents

Goal of Recommendations

Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

Approach

Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective. "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."

Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters.

This portal would be like the open data portal managed by the Office of Performance and Data Analytics (OPDA). The portal should be user-friendly but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them. Helps with goal to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

Recommendation 2 – Create a housing court with a dedicated support staff who are housing experts and can connect residents to resources.

Convert a Common Pleas seat into a housing court seat. Community members can advocate for this by lobbying the Common Pleas judges directly, and by asking their City representatives to support the creation of a housing court. Cleveland is a good reference for this recommendation.

Recommendation 3 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City.

This position would act as a Connector/Czar. This position would connect with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, City departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has the responsibility to manage the portal.

Recommendation 4 – When a code complaint is filed in a geographic area with high development activity, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs and directions to the portal.

Helps with goal to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

Recommendation 5 – Create a lending program for minority- and women-owned contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households.

This lending program would have a revolving line of credit with favorable rates with the aim to restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the 2008 recession. This would also support and grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors would be housed on the portal.

Recommendation 6 – Provide funding for City programs and organizations that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes.

Information on these organizations would be on the portal.

Recommendation 7 – Look to other cities on how they are addressing recommendations 1-7.

Recommendation 8 – Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention for individuals with low- or limited-income and/or disabilities, and seniors.

Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral Qualifications Discount Deferral Considerations
Section II	Tax Fairness
Section III	Other Measures

Section I: Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral

Qualifications

- a. Own and Occupy Property
- b. 65+
- c. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying

- d. Surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death
- e. Low-income surviving house member - qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totaling the previous 10 years).

Note: % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

Discount

Based on income, increase in amount of taxes paid is capped.

- a. Applies to home +1 acre of property
- b. Applies only to the assessed increase in value after purchase date
- c. Cap/ceiling changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)
- d. The cap/ceiling on taxes paid:
 - i. If income is above 120% AMI - no ceiling/cap
 - ii. Ceiling of 100% rate of increase above original tax bill if income is 80% - 120% AMI
 - iii. Ceiling of 50% rate of increase if low income (50% - 80% AMI)
 - iv. Ceiling of 20% rate of increase if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)
 - v. Ceiling of 5% rate of increase if extremely low income (0-30% AMI)

Deferral

- a. This deferral is automatically available to everyone who is eligible for discount (residential properties owned and occupied by owner) and anyone who has been a resident owner of identified property for 10-15 years or more (how many of these properties exist - study this before determining 10 or 15 years)
- b. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
- c. Lasts until
 - i. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 - ii. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a spouse or a surviving income and time qualified householder
 - iii. Property is sold
- d. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus average (mean) rate of inflation from start of deferral until end of deferral
 - i. Deferral is considered a lien on the property and must be paid in advance of the sale.
 - ii. If deferral amount is more than the sale then the lien remains on the property through continued sales until the deferral is paid.

Considerations Before Implementation of Discount and Deferral

The following questions need to be addressed and considered before implementation Discount and Deferral Recommendation:

- How to count unearned income and other resources? (look into income tax process and what information is collected)

- What is the impact on tax revenue? How much revenue is collected from housing owned by each AML bracket in Discount (d) recommendation?
- What is the potential deferral and how long might that be?
- Education must be built into implementation.

Section II: Tax Fairness

Recommendation 1 – If a property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures, it is not permitted to be registered on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted”. [joint recommendation – Residential Tax Abatement Long-Term Recommendation 2]

Section III: Other Measures

Recommendation 1 – Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats with stipulations that:

- a. Either the larger or smaller residence must be occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 75% of year
- b. Require landlord training on fair housing, sample rental contracts, landlord best practices and more.

Recommendation 2 – Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility, such as widening doorways and hallways, curb less showers, step-free entries, cabinetry modifications for wheel-in space. Extra sound insulation can be considered as well.

Recommendation 3 – Increase funding, including grants and loans, for programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability in maintaining and modifying their residences for accessibility. A sliding scale for eligibility.

Recommendation 4 – Education and information for homeowners and small contractors

- a. Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters, and contractors [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 1]
- b. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices and other points of contact
- c. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all programs and resources to educate them so they can use the info as a marketing tool to find new customers.

Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.).

Recommendation 5 – Avoid housing harassment by fining entities having more than one unsolicited contact with a property owner.

Find out if it is possible to track on-line property maintenance complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties. If possible, these complainants will receive a warning. If they continue, it should be considered harassment and they would receive a fine.

Recommendation 6 – Provide education to landlords about the importance of allowing tenants who are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out. Educate landlords on the importance of this.

Recommendation 7 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City. [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 3]

Residential Tax Abatement Policy

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Immediate Recommendation
Section II	Aims of Recommendations
Section III	Considerations for Recommendation Implementation
Section IV	Long-term Recommendations

Section I: Immediate Recommendation

Recommendation 1 – Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential CRA tax abatements

Section II: Aims of Recommendations

The residential CRA tax abatement recommendations aim to:

- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small-scale developments
- Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
- Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.
- Encourage units appropriate for a family (two or more bedrooms)
- Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population
- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design
- Encourage transparency of residential abatements
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
- Consider overall tax rates and impact of abatements on new tax levies
- Encourage historic conservation

Section III: Considerations for Implementation

This section includes points that must be considered when implementing the recommendations.

Consideration 1 – Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:

- a. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales and splits from parent parcels
- b. Reviewing abatements to ensure that they are not overly inflating neighboring property values. This review should occur on a consistent basis every 3-5 years (including

before implementation of the long-term recommendation). The review should include community input.

Consideration 2 – Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, and other stakeholders. Criteria for grandfathering applicants under current policy should be clearly outlined as well.

Section IV - Long-Term Recommendation

This section includes recommendations that will require a more long-term approach.

Long-Term Recommendation 1 – Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements based on extensive study.

- If a tiered approach is implemented, then increase staff to meet need for long-term monitoring.

Long-Term Recommendation 2 – Consider a stipulation that would prohibit properties that receive residential tax abatements from being able to register on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted.” [joint recommendation – Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs – Tax Fairness Recommendation]

Long-Term Recommendation 3 – Explore possible incentives for local renter co-ops.

Appendices

The following appendices are attached:

- Appendix A: Council Motions
- Appendix B: Meeting Notes
- Appendix C: Public Meeting Information
- Appendix D: Survey Responses
- Appendix E: Recommendation Document
- Appendix F: Recommendation Implementation Tables



201801401

Christopher E. C. Smitherman
Cincinnati Vice Mayor

September 5, 2018

MOTION

WE MOVE that the lobbyist for the City of Cincinnati provide a procedural framework for City Council and the Property Tax Project working group to amend Ohio state laws governing property taxes to ensure that property owners, specifically legacy residents and senior citizens on fixed incomes, who reside in developing neighborhoods and whose property taxes are increasing as a result have a greater opportunity to remain in their homes.

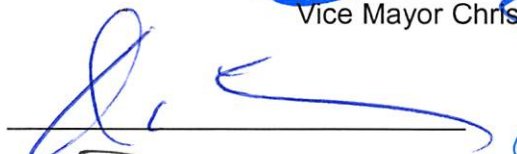
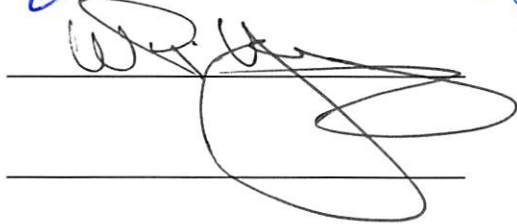
WE FURTHER MOVE that a working group be created to study trends related to property taxes, especially the issue of rising property taxes in areas experiencing significant levels of development; to make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping to keep senior citizens in their homes and communities; and to report on best practices in other cities and states facing similar challenges.

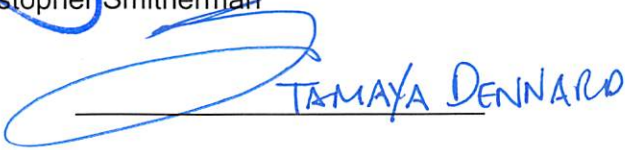
WE FURTHER MOVE that the working group include members from: the African-American Chamber of Commerce; the Board of Realtors; the Cincinnati Neighborhood Business Districts United; the Community Action Agency; the Community Development Corporations Association of Greater Cincinnati; the Council on Aging; the Baptist Ministers Conference; the Hamilton County Auditor/representative; the Homebuilders Association; Invest in Neighborhoods; representatives of Allied Construction Industries; the United Way; the University of Cincinnati's Real Estate Program and the DAAP School of Planning; and the Urban League.

WE FURTHER MOVE that the working group review the City's Tax Abatement Program.

WE FURTHER MOVE that the Planning Department lead this working group.


Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman


TAMAYA DENNARD

{00267017-1}

COMMITTEES

Chair: Law & Public Safety • Committees: Budget & Finance • Economic Growth & Zoning • Neighborhoods

STATEMENT

Recognizing we are appreciative of development and redevelopment in the City of Cincinnati and we applaud these efforts. However, because the City is growing, we anticipate that seniors in all 52 neighborhoods might be negatively impacted by rising property values in the future. See attached

Property Tax Working Group Tax Abatement Law FAQs

- **What are the Ohio state laws and City ordinances that govern residential tax abatements?¹**
 - Ohio Revised Code 3735.65-3735.70 (state laws that govern and enable local governments to enact Community Reinvestment Areas (CRAs); abatements are only on the improvement value)
 - Cincinnati Ordinances 274-2017 and 276-2017 (these ordinances designate the City of Cincinnati as a Community Reinvestment Area and set forth the City's residential CRA policies)
 - Ohio Revised Code 4503.064-4503.0610 (the state law homestead exemption laws that allow low-income senior citizens and permanently and totally disabled residents to reduce their property tax bills; up to \$25,000.00 of the residential property's market value can be exempted).
 - For example, qualifying residents owning a home with a market value of \$100,000 are billed as if the home is valued at \$75,000.
 - The City is not involved with the processing of this exemption.
 - Ohio Revised Code 5715.19 (this law provides the process for challenging valuations; it is not directly related to CRAs)
 - Ohio Revised Code 715.263 (state law which allows a local government to grant a tax credit up to the lesser of \$10,000 or the cost of demolition/abatement to those who purchase a nuisance property at a foreclosure sale)

- **Can the City create new property tax exemption laws?**
 - No. Only the Ohio General Assembly has the authority to pass laws that create *new* tax exemptions.
 - For example, if the residents of Ohio wanted to increase the amount of the homestead property tax exemption from \$25,000 to \$35,000 or create a new exemption for property owners who are legacy residents, a bill would have to be introduced and passed by the Ohio General Assembly.

- **How does someone obtain a CRA abatement from the City?**
 - Complete CRA application²
 - Fee payment
 - Notarized statement of work and budget
 - Copy of closed permits and/or final Certificate of Occupancy
 - A minimum of \$2,500 for 1-2 unit structures and \$5,000 for 3 unit structures must be spent on eligible improvements
 - Annual exterior inspections required to ensure proper maintenance
 - Tax abatements can be denied/revoked if code violations exist and/or are not promptly cured

¹ These laws apply only to residential housing with three or fewer units.

² Available at: <http://choosecincy.com/Community-Development/Homebuyers/Residential-Tax-Abatements.aspx>

Residential CRA Abatement Values (all 100%)

Construction Type	Conditions	Maximum Market Improvement Value	Term (years)
Remodeling	Non-LEED/Non-LBC Qualified	\$275,000	10
	HERS Qualified	\$275,000	12
	Certified Visitable	\$275,000	12
	HERS + Visitable	\$275,000	14
	LEED Certified	\$275,000	15
	LEED Silver	\$400,000	15
	LEED Gold or LBC Net Zero	\$562,000	15
	LEED Platinum, LBC Full, or LBC Petal (must include "Energy Petal")	No maximum	15
New Construction	Non-LEED/LBC Qualified	\$275,000	10
	Certified Visitable	\$275,000	12
	LEED Certified	\$275,000	12
	LEED Certified and Visitable	\$275,000	14
	LEED Silver	\$400,000	15
	LEED Gold or LBC Net Zero	\$562,000	15
	LEED Platinum, LBC Full, or LBC Petal (must include "Energy Petal")	No maximum	15

PROPOSED PILOT PROGRAM STATE LEGISLATION FOR PROPERTY TAX FREEZE FOR LEGACY RESIDENTS

ADD SECTION (g) to ORC 5715.19(A)(1)

- This section sets forth how an owner files a complaint against valuation or assessment of their property
- Proposed add-on language to existing statute:

(A)(1) ... (g) any determination of the total valuation of or assessment of any parcel that appears on the tax list that is triggered by the requirements set forth in section 5715.191 of the Revised Code.

PROVISION CREATING PILOT PROGRAM → ORC 5715.191 Legacy owner valuation or assessment in Hamilton County

- Proposal to add this section to create pilot program in Hamilton County for relief under 5715.19(A)(1)
- Proposed language:

(A) As used in section 5715.19 & 5715.191 of the Revised Code:

“Legacy Resident” shall mean any person owning taxable real property in Hamilton County or such a person’s spouse whose

- 1) market value has increased by over 50% between the current and preceding tax year;*
- 2) has lived in his or her home as a Principal Resident for 5 years or more;*
- 3) property taxes have not been certified delinquent for greater than 1 year or subject to tax lien sale, unless the Treasurer grants a waiver from this requirement;*
- 4) primary residence’s market value in the prior triennial valuation/appraisal conducted by the auditor was less than \$200,000;*

(B) Any Legacy Resident living in an Area of Reinvestment may file a complaint against valuation or assessment as proscribed by 5715.19 of the Revised Code. If a Legacy Resident Complainant can establish that s/he meets the requirements set forth under section (A), his or her property tax valuations will be set at the amount of the prior triennial valuation.

(C) Once a Legacy Resident qualifies under this section and section 5715.19, any valuation or assessment provided pursuant to these sections will be automatically applied to their real estate tax bill for three years. A Legacy Resident may add and remove family members to their deed if they die, move in, or move out, without affecting any valuation or assessment provided under this section and section 5715.19 as long as the Legacy Resident or their spouse lives in the property.

(D) A Legacy Resident becomes ineligible for reduced valuation or assessment under this section and section 5715.19 if they no longer live in the home or become delinquent in real estate taxes that are not subject to a payment agreement with the Treasurer.

Strategy #1: Property Tax Relief	
Existing Efforts / Resources That Support Strategy	Proposed NEW action items
Homestead exemption	Property tax freeze / exemption for legacy residents
BOR process to contest Auditor's valuation	Research other tax relief programs (e.g. CA, Philadelphia)
	Research / draft potential legislative changes in Ohio / locally
	Meet with Treasurer Goering and Commissioner Portune to discuss possible legislative / Policy changes
	Potential local advocacy to make Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) tax abatement (currently given for improvements to property) more limited (and hence, equitable) in how it is allocated &/or if there is VTICA option to capture some CRA "savings" for property tax relief for more vulnerable residents.
Strategy #2: Outreach to educate / inform residents regarding resources & options	
Existing Efforts / Resources That Support Strategy	Proposed NEW action items
Current stakeholders (Legal Aid, ProSeniors, WIN, CUFA, others) do outreach, counseling, one-on-one representation on an ongoing basis	Ask electeds to do more outreach on this issue
	Have stakeholders host more educational & outreach events to inform at-risk residents about their options
Strategy #3: Foreclosure intervention / prevention	
Existing Efforts / Resources That Support Strategy	Proposed NEW action items
Legal Aid / ProSeniors	Identify mechanisms to prevent tax foreclosure filing in instances where owner-occupant resides at tax delinquent property
Emergency Mortgage Assistance Programs	
Strategy #4: Access to Better Finance Tools	
Existing Efforts / Resources That Support Strategy	Proposed NEW action items
Homeownership Center	Identify whether more loan products are available through CRA obligations, etc.
Strategy #5: Increase funding for home improvement grants	
Existing Efforts / Resources That Support Strategy	Proposed NEW action items
City / County – funded programs: PWC, CARE, Harbor	Lobby local politicians for more funding
	Identify potentially hidden / unused funding sources



Christopher E. C. Smitherman
Cincinnati Vice Mayor

201900467

March 15, 2019

MOTION

WE MOVE that the Property Tax Project working group also include members from: Cincinnati Public Schools; Greater Cincinnati Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Hamilton County Treasurer; Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA; Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati; Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME); Indian American Chamber of Commerce; Legal Aid Society; Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC); and The Port.

Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman

STATEMENT

This motion is an addendum to Motion #201801401 dated October 3, 2018, in order to add additional members to the Property Tax Project working group.

COMMITTEES

Chair: Law & Public Safety • **Committees:** Budget & Finance • Economic Growth & Zoning • Neighborhoods

Appendix B – Meeting Notes

Included in this appendix are notes from Property Tax Working Group meetings and Focused Recommendation Group meetings held from February 2019 – July 2020. A complete list of meeting dates is below. Meetings were for the entire working group unless otherwise noted. Notes are attached in the following order:

- **February 21, 2019**
- **April 18, 2019**
- **May 16, 2019**
- **June 20, 2019**
- **July 18, 2019**
- **August 15, 2019**
- **September 19, 2019**
- **October 17, 2019**
- **November 21, 2019**
- **December 19, 2019**
- **January 13, 2020** – Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatements and Resources for Low- and Limited-Income Residents
- **January 16, 2020**
- **February 20, 2020**
- **July 8, 2020** – Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatements
- **July 13, 2020** – Focused Recommendation Group on Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs
- **July 13, 2020** – Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatements
- **July 23, 2020**

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
PROTECTING HOMEOWNERS, STRENGTHENING NEIGHBORHOODS.

Introductory Meeting Notes

Thursday, February 21, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
Griesel Conference Room (7th Floor)
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Welcome and Introductions
 - 33 people attended the meeting (working group members, community members, community organization, business and community councils representatives, and City-representatives)
2. Purpose of the Working Group
3. Expectations of the Working Group
 - Guiding principles
 - i. Fairness
 - ii. Equity
 - iii. How can we strike a balance between goals/needs of residents and other stakeholders?
 - iv. Avoid generalizations and identify affected populations (seniors, limited income, etc.)
 1. What is our focus? – Seniors with limited income?
 2. Can we look at this issue from other angles?
 - v. Understand that each neighborhood is unique
 - vi. Our neighborhoods are strongest when they are diverse.
 - vii. As a working group, we need to be on the same page as this work moves forward.
 - What we need to learn
 - i. Understand what is driving development/change in neighborhoods
 - ii. What programs are currently in place to help protect homeowners and aging in place?
 - iii. Identify realities and perceptions
 - iv. Identify existing challenges > understand their causes > propose solutions
 - v. What are equitable ways of taxation?
 - vi. Look at practices/policies outside of Cincinnati
 - vii. Look into tax abatements – how does this affect what is occurring in neighborhoods?
 - viii. How do we connect limited income seniors with resources?
 - End goals
 - i. Identify conversations to be had with local, state, or federal officials
 1. Start at city then move to state and then maybe federal

- ii. Education
 - 1. For residents
 - 2. For City-employees
 - 3. Financial literacy
 - iii. Develop a policy that can be brought to City Council

- 4. Working Group Members: Who else should be at the table?
 - Legal Aid Society
 - CPS
 - Hamilton County Treasurer
 - Homeownership Center
 - HOME
 - LISC
 - The Port

- 5. Planning for the Public Meeting

Tuesday, April 2nd, 2019 from 6-8 p.m. at Taft Elementary (270 Southern Ave)

 - What do we want to learn from community members?
 - What creative ideas do you have?
 - What is going on in your neighborhood regarding inspections?
 - What do we need to provide education on?
 - What can realistically be done about this under local and state law?
 - How are property values decided?
 - Property tax basics
 - How does the tax abatement program work?
 - Where do the taxes go?
 - Property tax v. income tax, etc.
 - Homestead Exemption Act
 - Impact of TIFs
 - Resources/programs already in place to assist residents with inspections questions

- 6. Next Steps
 - Continue to send questions/education topics for public meeting
 - Next meeting: Public Meeting on Tuesday, April 2nd, 2019 from 6-8 p.m. at Taft Elementary (270 Southern Ave)

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

April Meeting Notes

Thursday, April 18, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
Human Resources Training Room B (2nd Floor)
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Welcome and Introductions

- 16 working group members
- 20 community members
- 5 staff

2. Review of Purpose and Expectations of the Working Group (Co-Chairs)

3. Public Meeting Debrief (Discussion of major themes and takeaways)

- Tax abatements
- Need for housing court
- Passion
- Fairness
- Adequate development for community
- Transparency
- Rising property taxes
- Tax levies
- Tax relief for seniors allowing them to stay in their homes

4. Work Plan

Areas of focus

- Taxes and seniors (in a long term home – can be generational)
 - Look into freezing taxes
 - Must consider impact on other taxes and what services they fund
- Tax abatement review
 - Evaluate when they are needed and when they should stop (what's the trigger?)
 - Look into possibility of making them non-referable
- Education

Educational materials needed

- Information on the tax abatement policy
 - What were the goals? Are they being accomplished?
 - What has been the impact of tax abatements?
 - Share information from DCED CRA meeting

- List of tax abated properties
- Education/outreach to minority-owned businesses/small developers
- How does the valuation process work?
- What makes up the pie of property tax?
- Tax levies – must have frank conversation about this
- Information from Buildings and Inspections on home repair assistance programs, inspections
- Data
 - Numbers of seniors in city (breakdown by neighborhood)
 - Numbers of disabled people in city (breakdown by neighborhood)
 - Total cost of ownership
- State impact/interaction with property taxes

Other Tasks

- Identify what other people/entities need to be involved
 - Lobbyist?
 - Outreach to State representatives
 - Invite School District Treasurer (Eve Bolton volunteered to invite)
- Gather best practices/studies
 - MN policy on seniors and taxes
 - Franklin County and Indianapolis studies on tax abatements
 - CA's Prop 13
 - Homestead Exemption
 - Other models for tax relief for seniors
- Frame the PTWG narrative

5. Next Steps

- May 16th: Working Group Meeting

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

May Meeting Notes

Thursday, May 16, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
Human Resources Training Room B (2nd Floor)
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Welcome and Introductions

- 14 working group members
- 17 community members
- 6 staff

2. Review of Purpose and Expectations of the Working Group (Co-Chairs)

3. Small Group Work: Group 1 Topic - Property taxes and legacy residents/seniors

Recorded by Ron Reblando, Working Group Member (edited for form):

Problems:

- Auditor's valuation
 - Understanding valuation
- Impact of development on valuation
- Property owners incentivized to not take care of their property
- Fixed income in retirement

Things to consider:

- Data based approach v. perception
- Valuation v. income v. taxation
- Owner occupied v. renter
 - Homeowner tenure
- Funding via property tax v. income tax
- Impact of levies (schools, eg Preschool Promise program)

Potential solutions:

- tax relief benefits for the elderly
- development – smart, inclusive, responsive to the community
- Proposition 13
- Equity in funding schools
 - Let's not focus on saying "Don't vote for this levy" if it's an issue you care about. Let's look for a more equitable way to provide funding for these needed services.
- Understand valuation
- Factor in ...

- Age
- Income
- Time at property
- Ownership
- Inflation adjusted base valuation
- Deferrals
 - Payable upon transfer
 - Excludes family members
- Consequences of solutions: vote for property tax when you're not an owner – inequity

To do:

- Do more research on solutions from other states
- Guest speakers who have worked on solutions that work in other places

4. Small Group Work: Group 2 Topic - Tax Abatements

Submitted by Paul Yankie, Working Group Member (edited for form):

Questions that need to be addressed:

1. Do Tax Abatements or TIFs for development make property taxes for existing homeowners go up?
 - Residential and/or Commercial CRAs?
 - New Construction and/or Rehab?
 - If so, how?
 - If not, then why does this perception linger?
2. Do Tax Abatements allow a property to pay less than it paying currently?
 - Can the process of tearing down a house and then petitioning the county to reassess the parcel at a lower value and then building a new home (thus lowering the amount the county is getting currently) be shut down completely?
3. Do Tax Abatements promote or magnify gentrification?
4. Do Tax Abatements promote or magnify teardowns?
5. Do Tax Abatement deals get reviewed or is it a 100% acceptance of applications?
6. Do Tax Abatement deals get analyzed for the City's return on its investment and the impact to its constituents (both positive and negative)?
7. Why are we allowing Tax Abatements in neighborhoods that have a high demand for housing already?
8. How much additional revenue is the City/County receiving every year by these properties coming out of the tax abatement and setting a new higher tax base for the City/County to budget/spend from?

- Is this additional revenue exceeding inflation? If so, this money should be either lowering constituents' taxes or being spent on additional services. Which is it and what are they?

List of Problems (brought up, but not necessarily agreed by all that they are actual problems):

1. Property taxes too high.
2. Property tax rate too high.
3. Levies
 - Renters voting on levies – Do they vote yes more often since it has a perceived less impact on their monthly cost of living?
 - 2012 census – 39.4% owner occupied
4. Real estate tax increasing faster than income.
5. Fixed income/retired residents are burdened disproportionately by increasing tax bills than others.
6. Increased Density increases infrastructure pressure.
7. Not enough data to help target and defend the Incentives.
 - CRA impact
 - i. ROIs
 - ii. Equity – Human Cost/Benefit
8. Small number (1-10) unit buildings and smaller budget developers/developments have unique challenges that do not allow them to take full advantage of the CRA.
 - Fixed Fee for commercial CRA is not equitable between large and small developments.
 - Pre-Development costs needed at time of pre-application but an extra burden on small developers with smaller budgets.
9. Hard to tell if the new house build, house/commercial property improvement or new commercial structure would have happened without an abatement? How to know better?

Possible Root Causes (with opinions voiced below them):

- A. Residential CRA
 - Completely a problem
 - Only a problem in neighborhoods that already have high demand for investment.
 - Low demand neighborhoods definitely need it but high demand ones might be creating lower cost and better returning development to the City and its constituents that does not negatively impact low demand neighborhoods outcomes.
- B. Commercial CRA
 - Not as much of a concern from this group.

C. TIFs

- TIFs are an alternative to CRAs for large commercial projects that may want to avoid the additional investment (and City and constituent benefits) of LEED construction. When getting this benefit, what are we asking the developer to do additional than the legal minimum?
- D. Teardowns and then reassessing the value of the property lower to get a lower tax base. This loophole should be closed.
- E. Developers making too much money.
- F. Higher priced houses due to market demand.
- G. Higher priced houses due to market cost factors (short supply of labor, rising material costs, tariffs, etc.).
- H. Not enough affordable and quality housing in most neighborhoods. Could the VTICA help with this?

5. Next Steps

- Next meeting – June 20th
- Send Samantha resources/references to share with group via PTWG webpage (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject)
- Suggested homework:
 - i. Review survey responses (especially question 2: DO you have any ideas on how to ensure that property owners, specifically legacy residents and senior citizens on fixed incomes, have a greater opportunity to remain in their homes?): <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/planning/planning-projects-and-studies/property-tax-working-group/survey-responses/>
 - ii. Review resources and reference documents on PTWG webpage: <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/planning/planning-projects-and-studies/property-tax-working-group/resources-and-references/>

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

June Meeting Agenda

Thursday, June 20, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
Human Resources Training Room B (2nd Floor)
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Guest Speaker Presentation with Q & A

- Jennifer M. Wagner, Cincinnati Public Schools Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
- Ms. Wagner covered the following topics:
 - CPS revenue sources
 - CPS general operating fund revenue sources
 - Fixed sum vs. fixed rate levies
 - Hypothesis on the impact of freezing fixed income property taxes
- Please see the full PowerPoint Presentation below.

3. Small Group Report Out

- **Group 1: Property taxes and legacy, disabled, and senior residents**
 - Update on May discussion (see May 16, 2019 Notes for more details):
 - Data based approach v. perception
 - Valuation v. income v. taxation
 - Funding via property tax v. income tax
 - Impact of levies (schools, eg Preschool Promise program)
 - Potential approaches/solutions :
 - tax relief benefits for the elderly
 - development – smart, inclusive, responsive to the community
 - Proposition 13
 - Equity in funding schools
 - Factor in ...
 - i. Age
 - ii. Income
 - iii. Time at property
 - iv. Ownership
 - Deferrals
 - Questions to be addressed/data needed:
 - More information on best practices from around the country – Council on Aging is preparing a report with a potential recommendation based on research from around the

country. This should be ready to present to the PTWG in August.

- Potential guest speaker opportunity: Chris Auffrey, a working group member, is doing research in conjunction with the Haile Foundation on neighborhood change. This data may be helpful to the PTWG.
- Data on seniors (62+) in Cincinnati using recent data (ACS 2013-2017)
- Data on disabled population in Cincinnati
- **Group 2: Tax abatements**
 - Update on May discussion (see May 16, 2019 Notes for more details)
 - Property taxes too high.
 - Property tax rate too high.
 - Levies
 - Increased Density increases infrastructure pressure.
 - Small number (1-10) unit buildings and smaller budget developers/developments have unique challenges that do not allow them to take full advantage of the CRA.
 - See questions below.
 - Questions to be addressed/data needed:
 1. Do Tax Abatements or TIFs for development make property taxes for existing homeowners go up?
 - a. Residential and/or Commercial CRAs?
 - i. Residential – one-unit, two-four unit, 4+ unit
 - b. New Construction and/or Rehab?
 - c. If so, how?
 - d. If not, then why does this perception linger?
 2. Do Tax Abatements allow a property to pay less than it paying currently?
 - a. Can the process of tearing down a house and then petitioning the county to reassess the parcel at a lower value and then building a new home (thus lowering the amount the county is getting currently) be shut down completely?
 3. Do Tax Abatements promote or magnify gentrification?
 4. Do Tax Abatements promote or magnify teardowns?
 5. Do Tax Abatement deals get reviewed or is it a 100% acceptance of applications?
 6. Do Tax Abatement deals get analyzed for the City's return on its investment and the impact to its constituents (both positive and negative)?

7. Why are we allowing Tax Abatements in neighborhoods that have a high demand for housing already?
8. How much additional revenue is the City/County receiving every year by these properties coming out of the tax abatement and setting a new higher tax base for the City/County to budget/spend from?
9. Not enough affordable and quality housing in most neighborhoods. Could the VTICA help with this?

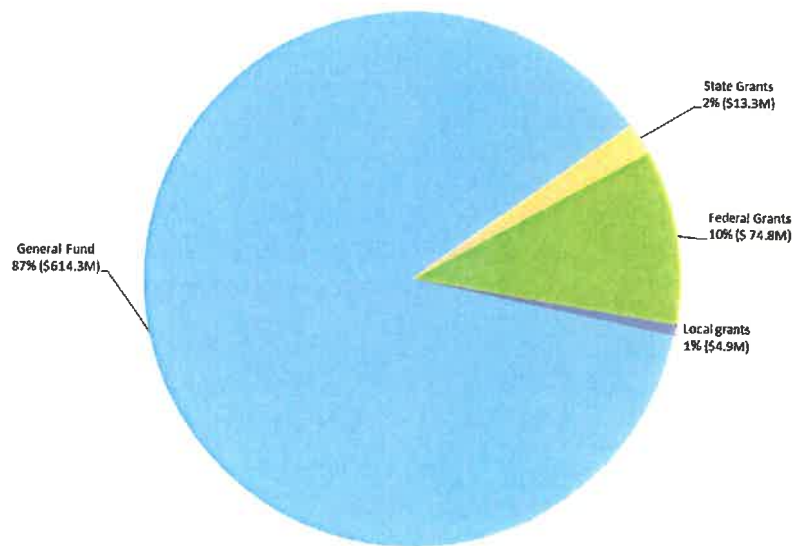
4. Next Steps

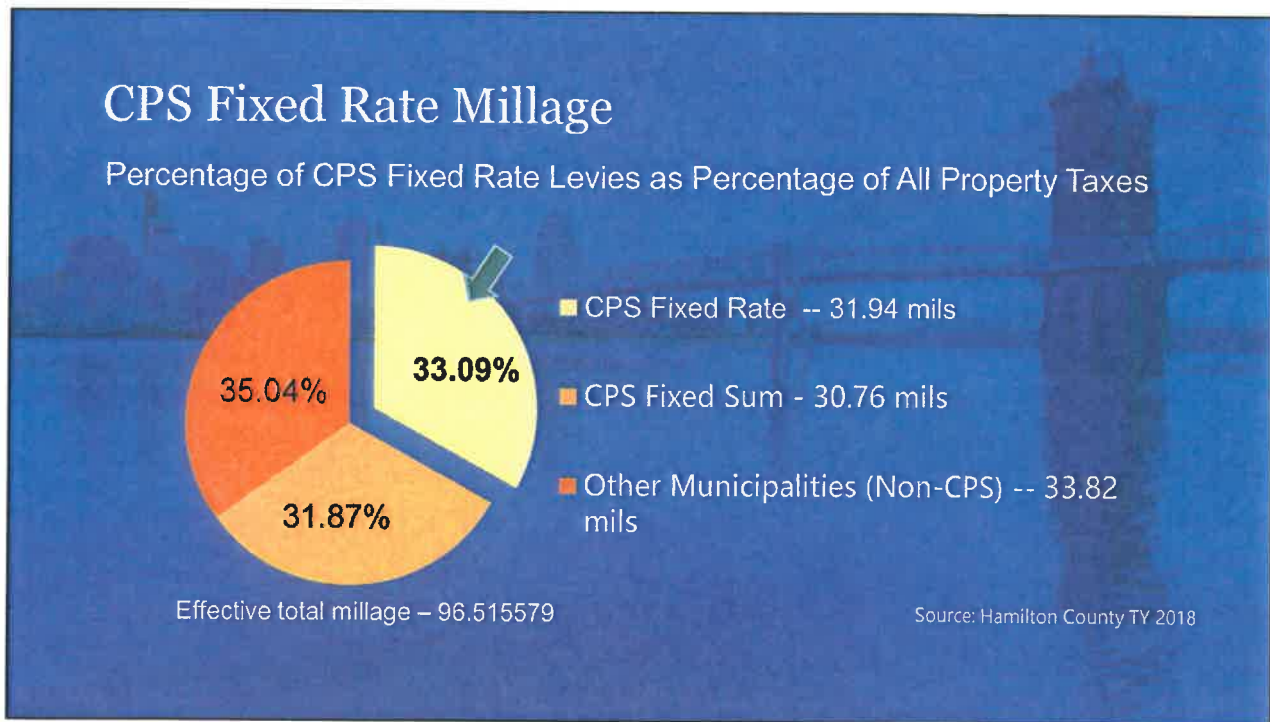
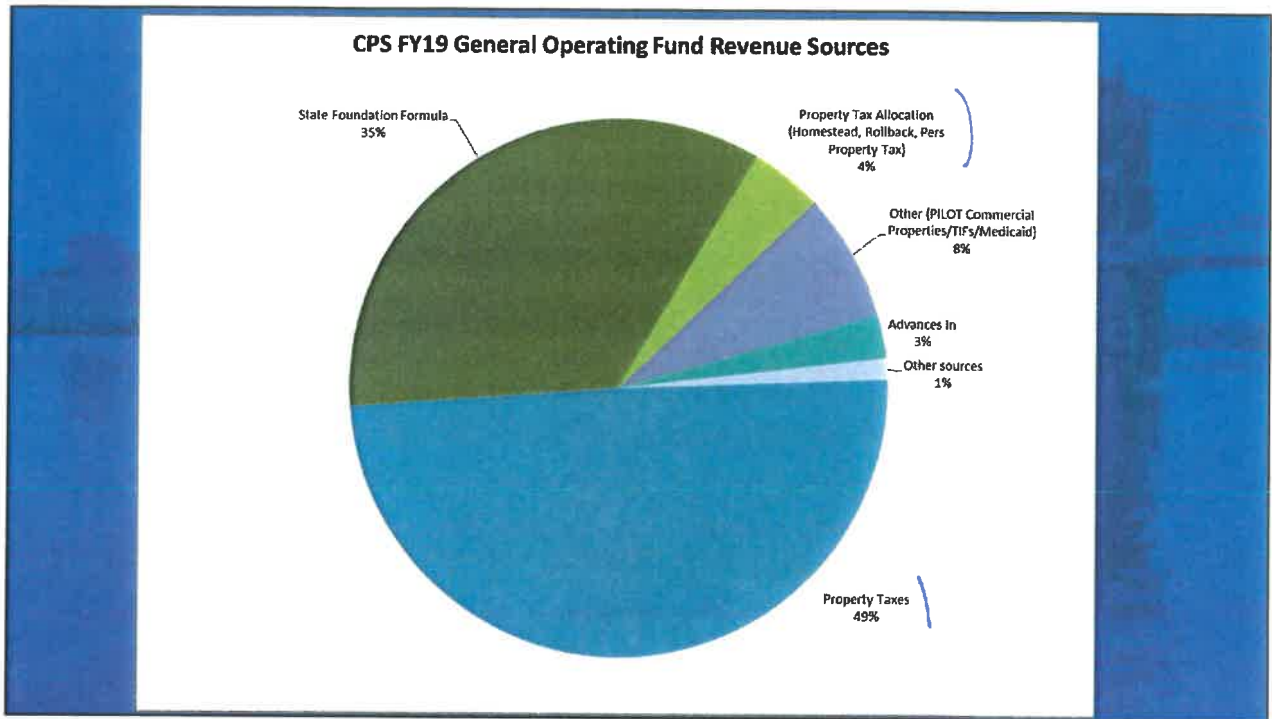
- Next meeting – Thursday, July 18th
- Share information about PTWG with your constituents/community
- Send resources/references to share with group via PTWG webpage (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject) to samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov

TAX WORKING GROUP

Jennifer M Wagner
June 20, 2019

CPS FY19 Total Revenue Sources





Fixed Sum vs. Fixed Rate Levies

Fixed Sum Levies	Fixed Rate Levies
Emergency - \$65M (9.95 mils)	Inside Millage (4.19 mils)
Emergency - \$48.0M (7.63 mils)	Current expense (27.75 mils)
Emergency - \$51.5M (8.18 mils)	
Bond - \$480M (5.0 mils)	
30.76 mils	31.94 mils

Source: Hamilton County TY2018

CPS Revenue Facts:

- Property Taxes do not grow with student enrollment
- Current State Formula allows for 5% annual growth over previous year only –“CAP”
- Tax on business inventory (Tangible personal property tax) reimbursed by State
 - Phased out – Fixed Rate (or current expense) Levies
 - Phasing out – Fixed Sum (or emergency) Levies - \$3M
 - Does not reduce CPS revenues, but rather shifts the burden to taxpayers

Impact of freezing fixed income property taxes

Fixed Sum
\$165M

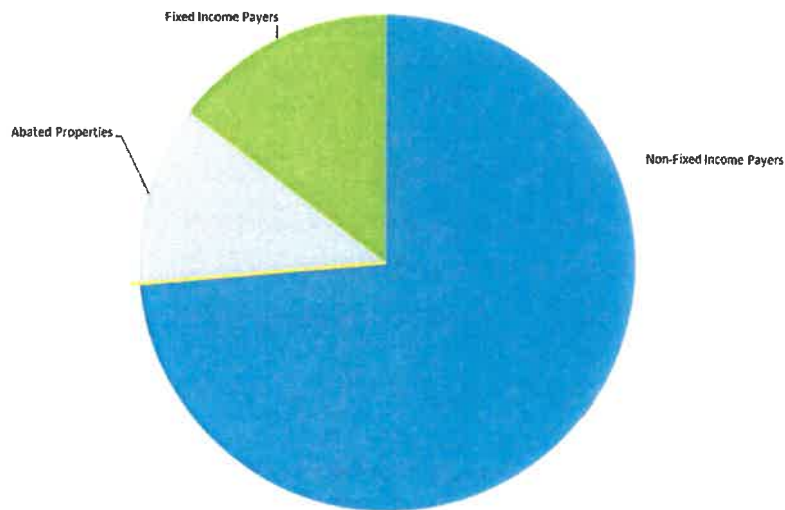
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Per household ↑

Pool of taxpayers ↓

Illustration for Fixed Sum Levies
(numbers are not real)



Fixed Rate \$138.7M

MV x 35% x millage /1000 = tax
 Subject to "reduction factor"
 District revenues grow with new construction

		Values Increase	Reduction Factor
Market Value	5,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
X 35% Taxable Value	1,750,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
31.94 mils/1,000 Tax paid to district	\$55,589	\$89,432	\$ 55,589 Millage – 19.853 (not exact)

Impact to individual homeowners depends on growth in valuation that are higher or lower than the average

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a property tax calculator. The main content area includes a table with the following data:

Market Value	Assessed Value	Full Tax Rate	Reduction Factor	Final Taxable Value
Land	337,410	41.1807	11.5	20,460.67
Building	204,180	37.4401	0.262815	53,630.85
Total	329,790	334,820	Effective Tax Rate (mils)	83,443.25

Below this table is a section for 'To estimate taxes based on a different market value, enter the market value here:'. A red arrow points to the 'Tax Distribution' link in the right-hand sidebar. The sidebar also contains links for 'Start a New Search', 'Email the Auditor', 'Online Help', 'Viewer', 'Property Summary', 'Appraisal Information', 'Levy Information', 'Transfer', 'Value History', 'Board of Revision', 'Payment Detail', 'Tax Distribution', 'Images', 'Special Assessment/Payoff', 'Tax Lien Certificates', 'CAGIS Online Maps', 'Aerial Imagery', and 'Owner Names'. At the bottom of the page, there is a pie chart showing the distribution of taxes among various districts, with a legend on the right listing: School District, City/Village, Children Services, Developmental Disabilities, County General Fund, Public Library, ILTI (Hospital Care-Indigent), Mental Health Levy, Senior Services, and Park District.



PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

July Meeting Notes

Thursday, July 18, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
Human Resources Training Room B (2nd Floor)
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Guest Speaker Presentation with Q & A: Ohio Aging Demographics

Dr. Bob Applebaum, Director of the Ohio Long-Term Care Research Project;
Professor, Department of Sociology and Gerontology, Miami University

- Please see Dr. Applebaum's presentation at the end of the notes
- Population growth in Ohio
 - 0.3% growth overall
 - 60+ years old: 18% growth
 - 65+ years old: 29% growth
 - Ohio is an aging state; the United States is an aging nation
 - Ohio only has an in-migration of population over 80 years old
 - By 2040, 27% of Hamilton Co. will be 60+ years old
- Aging is a women's issue (women tend to live longer)
- Income
 - 50% of workers in the county have a private retirement system
 - 50% rely on SSI for 90% of their income
 - SSI = \$1,350 per month (approx.)
 - Approx. ¼ of Cincinnati's seniors have an annual income of \$100,000+
- Long-term services and support
 - 4% of Ohioans have long-term care insurances
- Housing
 - Affordability
 - ADA accessibility
 - The percentage of seniors living alone is increasing
 - 79% of seniors said staying in their current residence was very important to them
- Approaches to address aging issues must be a combination of federal, state, local, and individual actions
- Must look at the situation holistically

2. Draft Survey Review

- Co-chairs of the Property Tax Working Group worked with City Planning staff to create a survey to gain further insight from community members on their experiences related to property taxes and tax abatements
- The survey was presented to the working group members for edits.

- The survey will be distributed to those who signed up to receive email updates from the PTWG and has been posted to the webpage.
- City Planning staff will compile results and post to webpage in advance of each PTWG meeting.

3. Next Steps

- Next meeting – Thursday, August 15th : Guest speaker from the City of Cincinnati's Department of Community and Economic Development on Community Reinvestment Area 101 (tax abatements)
- Share information about PTWG with your constituents/community
- Send resources/references to share with group via PTWG webpage (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject) to samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov

An Aging Ohio: Implications for the Future

Bob Applebaum



MIAMI UNIVERSITY

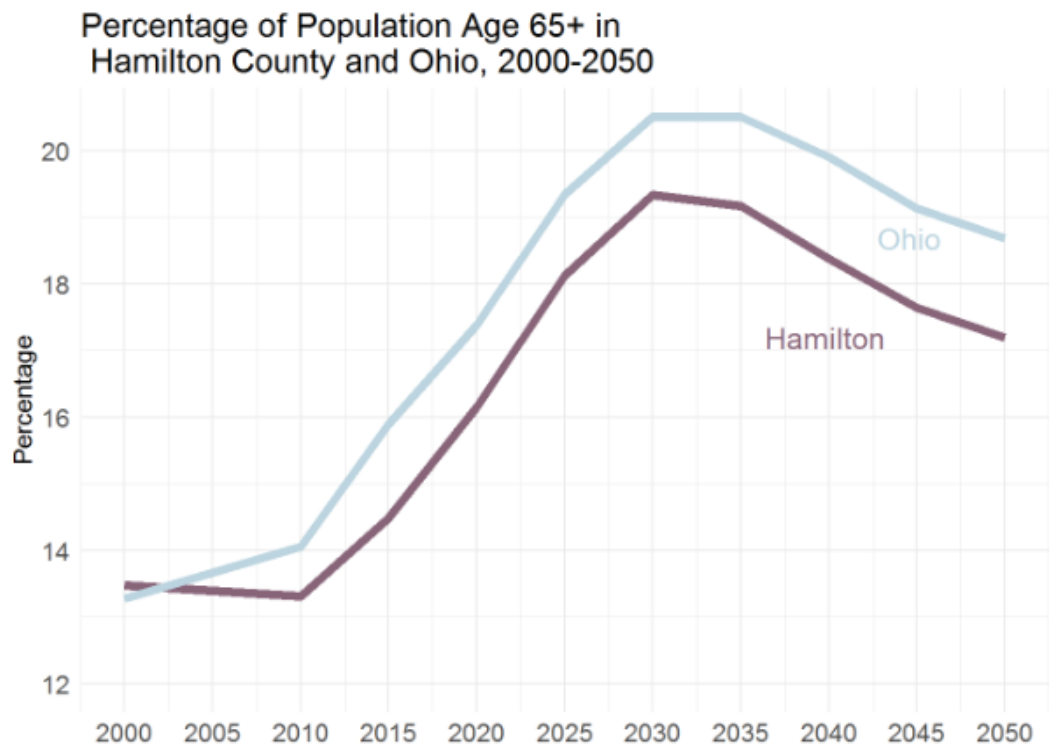
SCRIPPS GERONTOLOGY CENTER

Ohio's Aging Population (2015-2030)

Age Group	Ohio 2015	Ohio 2030	Ohio % Change 2015 – 2030	City of Cincinnati 2017	Hamilton County 2017
All Ages	11.61 Million	11.65 Million	0.3	298,960	808,700
60 and over	2.6 Million	3.1 Million	18	52,400	169,000
65 and over	1.84 Million	2.4 Million	29	35,700	117,000
80 and over	481,800	596,900	24		
85 plus				5,714	18,206

Projected 65+ Population as a Percentage of Total Population

The chart below compares the projected proportion of the county's population made up by adults age 65+ through 2050, and compares it with the projected proportion of 65+ individuals in the state of Ohio overall.



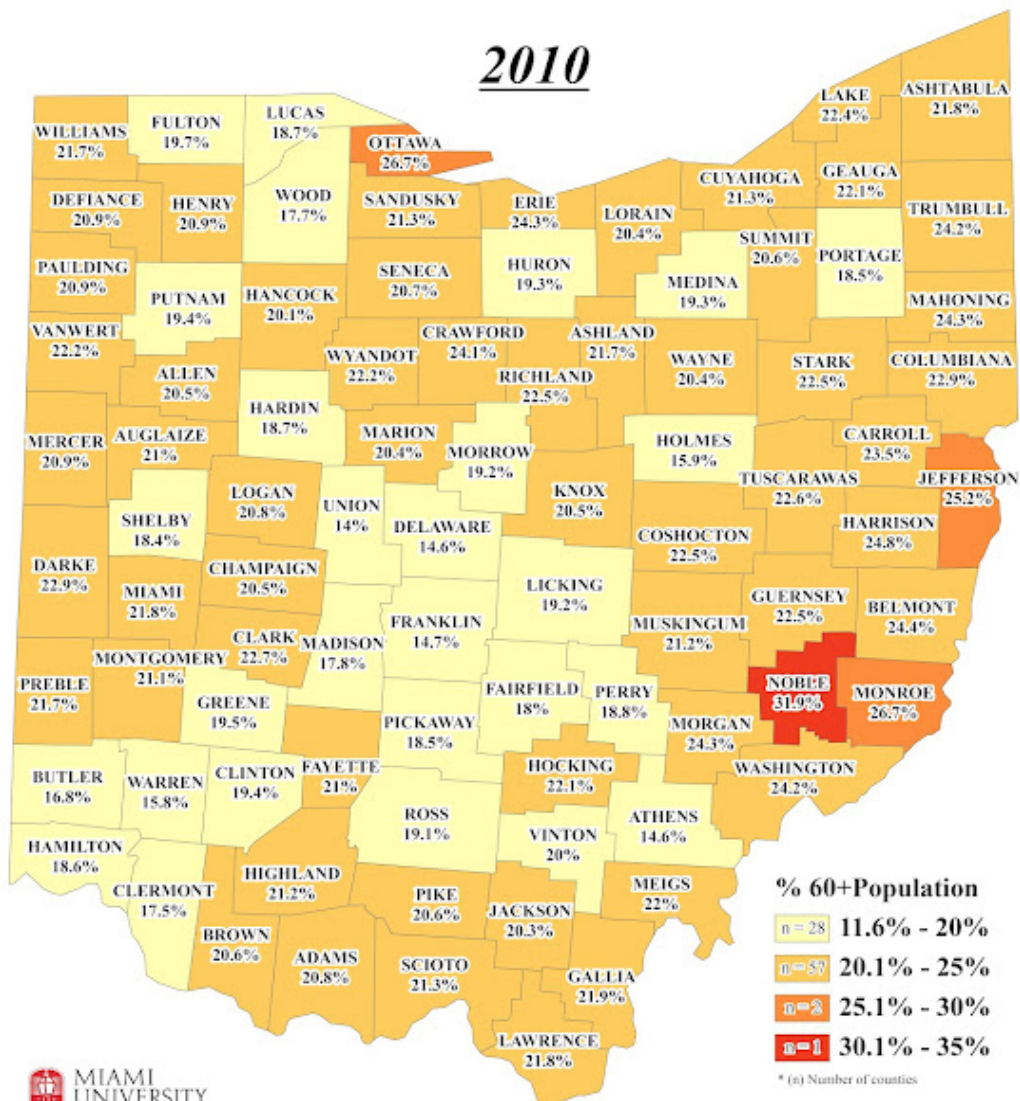
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census of Population and Housing. 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Summary File. Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample, National Historical Geographic Information Systems (IPUMS NHGIS). www.nhgis.org

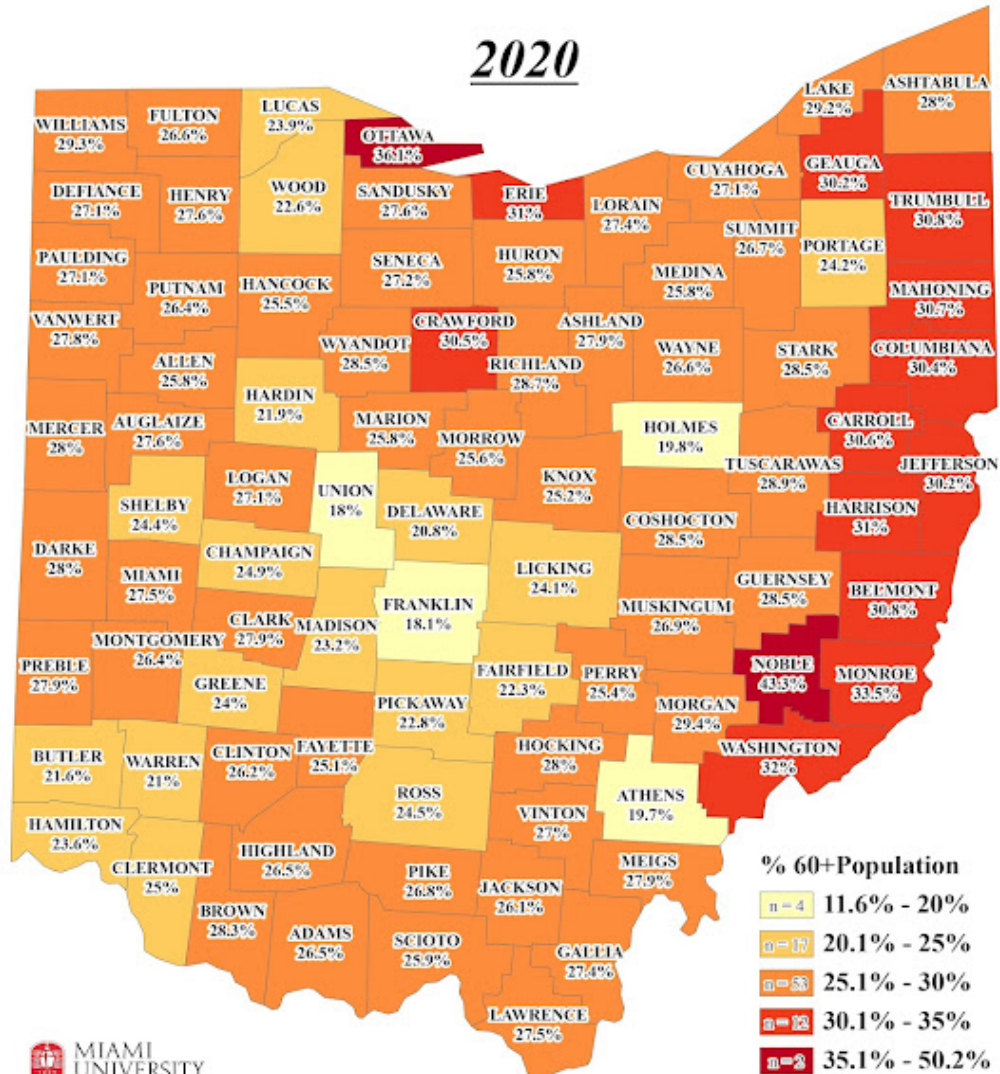
Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Research. 2018. Population Projections: Ohio and Counties by Sex - 2015 to 2040 (April 2018).

Ohio's 60+ Population by County

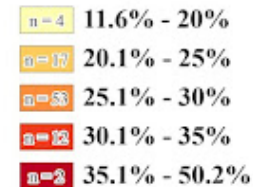
2010



2020



% 60+ Population



* (n) Number of counties



Go to:

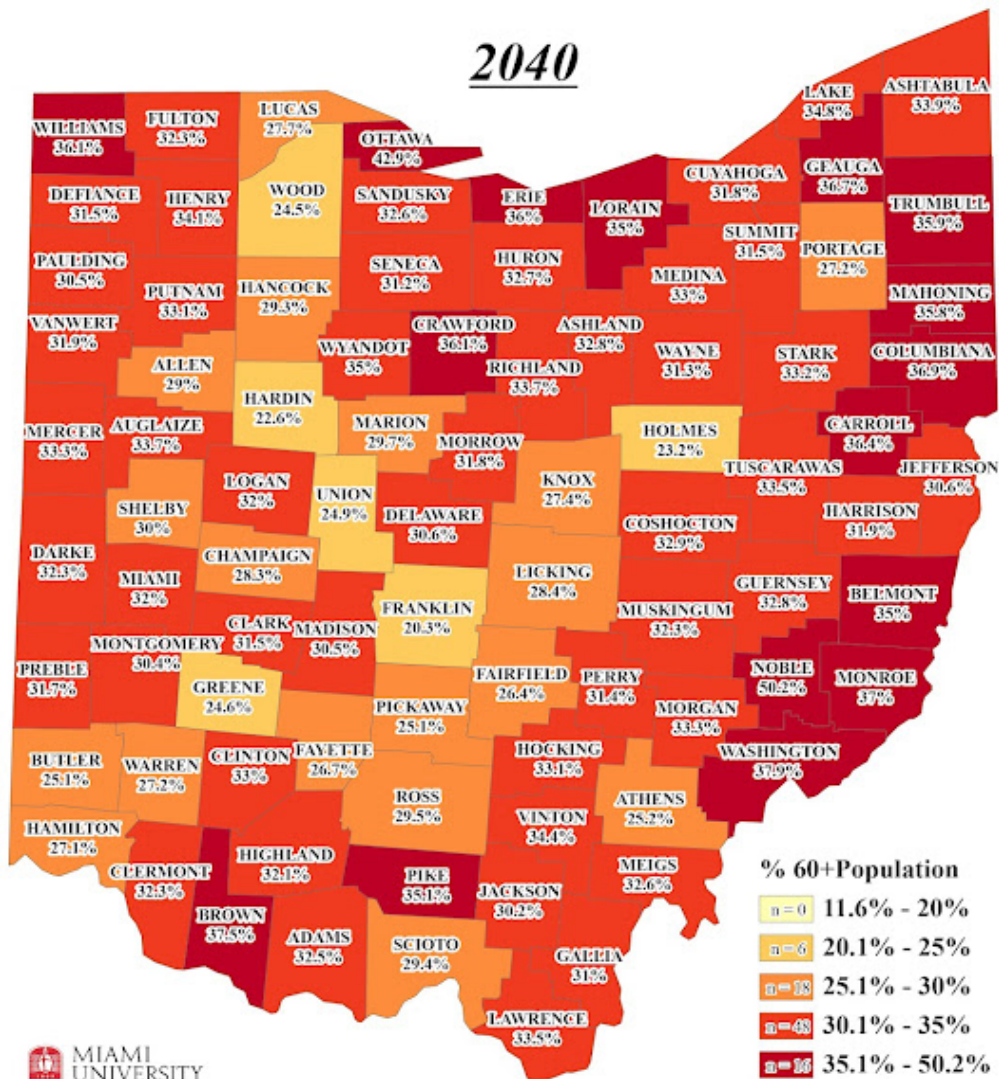
<http://scripps.muohio.edu/content/maps-ohio-60-population-county-1990-2050> to download individual maps (PDF, J-PEG, TIFF formats available).

Note: % categories are based on the quintile points with adjustments; Color scheme based on Brewer (2000). www.colorbrewer2.org.

Citation: Yamashita, T. (2012). Maps of Ohio's 60+ Population by County 1990-2050. Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University, Oxford, OH.

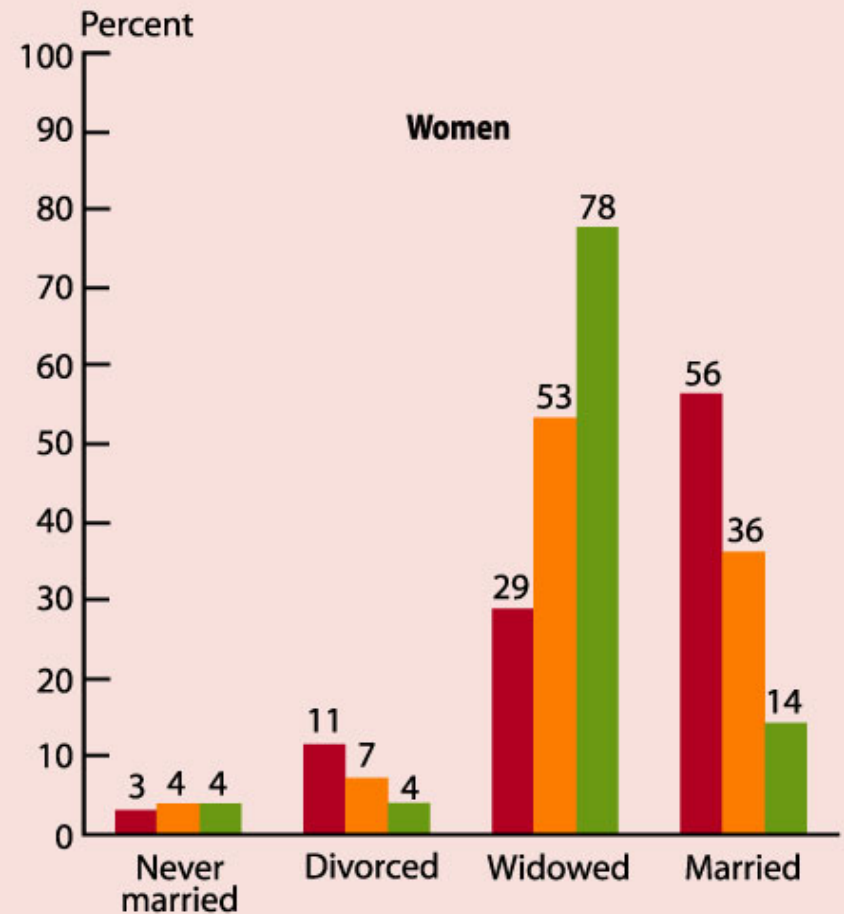
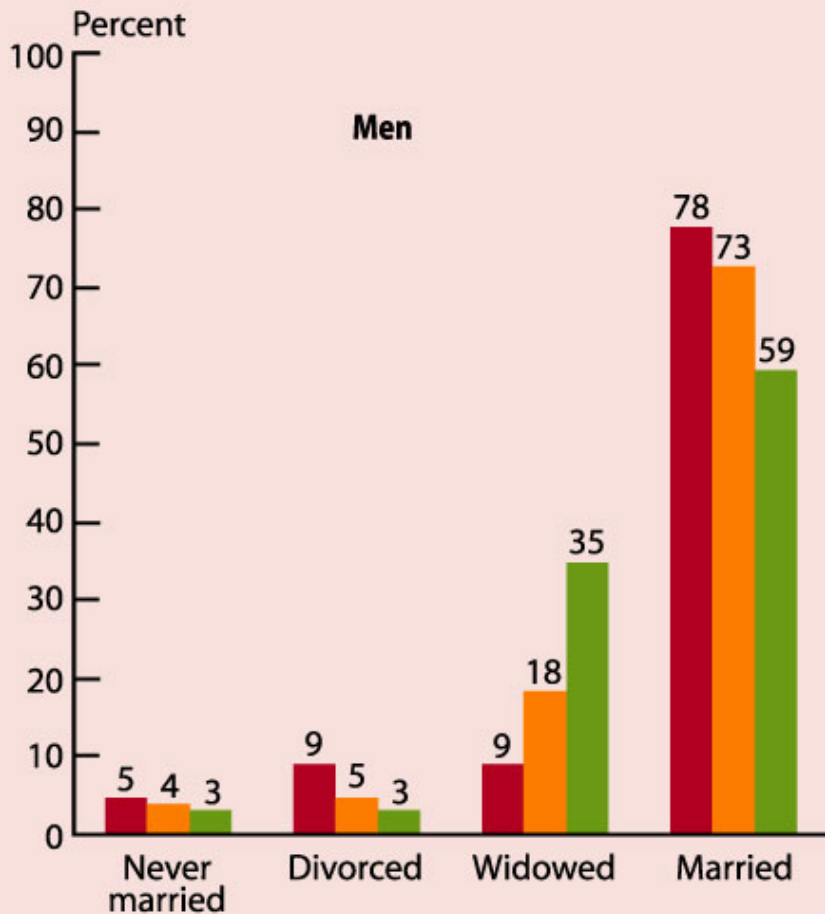
Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2012) U.S. Census 1990, 2000 & 2010 data; Ritchey, P. N., Mehdizadeh, S., & Yamashita, T. (2012). Projections of Ohio's Population. Scripps Gerontology Center, Oxford, OH.

2040



Marital status of the population age 65 and over, by age group and sex, 2010

■ 65-74 ■ 75-84 ■ 85 and over



Note: Married includes married, spouse present; married, spouse absent; and separated.

Reference population: These data refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

An Aging America: Are You Aging?

- Gravity more powerful than kryptonite
- You now look like your parents
- You have given up hope of being a professional athlete
- You have given up hope of finding a sensitive partner
- You need to rely on a junior high school kid to meet your communication needs.

Components of a Good Old Age (Variation R Us)

- Income Security
- Health/Health Care
- Long-Term Services and Supports
- Housing
- Family Support
- Civic Engagement and Employment
- Age Friendly Community – outdoor spaces, information, social participation

Retirement Income

- Maximum Soc Sec benefit in 2018 is \$2788
- Avg. monthly Soc Sec benefit \$1,342
- 40% retirees rely primarily on Soc Sec
- Less than half of today's workforce has a private pension
- Majority of older people do own their own homes (in Ohio 80%)
- Median savings for 60-64 age groups in U.S. is about \$15,000 Avg above \$200K

Health Behaviors

Behaviors	Ohio	U.S.	Rank
Smoking	10.6	8.7	41
Excessive drinking	6.0	7.1	19
Obesity	29.7	28	32
Physical inactivity	34.8	29.5	43
Frequent mental distress	6.2	7.3	11

Aging in Ohio: Health Conditions, 65 plus

Health conditions	Ohio	U.S.	Ranking
Diabetes	24	22	38
Arthritis	57	52	44
Hip fractures per 1000	5.8	5.7	32
Falls (last 12 months)	28.8	29.5	16

Ohio Health Use and Access 65 Plus

Health Access & Use %	Ohio	U.S.	Ranking
Drug Coverage	89	87	1
Dedicated Health Provider	95	94.5	23
Low Care NH Residents	11.7	11.7	27
30 day Hospital Readmits	15.1	14.9	35
Preventable Hospitalizations (per 1000 admits, Medicare)	57	49.4	42

Risk of Social Isolation

- Six factor risk of social isolation Ohio ranks 33/50 (America's Health Rankings)
- Unmarried 46% (Bottom 10)
- Poverty 8.1% (Top 10-20)
- Disability 35.1 (21-30)
- Indpt Living Diff 14.7% (21-30)
- Living Alone 29.1 (Bottom 10)
- Food Insecurity 15% (31-40)
- Volunteerism 26% (20-30)

National Long-Term Services Numbers

- 6 million older people with disability– will more than double by 2040
- Long-term services about one-third of Medicaid expenditures (Ohio 36%)
- Medicaid about 22% of state budgets (Ohio 24%)
- 63% of Medicaid LTC funds to nursing homes– varies by state
- Two-thirds of residents now on Medicaid

Are Individuals Prepared for Long-Term Disability?

- What is disability? Moderate shopping, getting to the doctor without help– Severe help with dressing or bathing
- Will it effect me?

65 and older with some long-term disability 28.4%

65-74 20.2%

75-84 26.9%

85 plus 42.4%

Women higher rates than men

4% of Ohioans over age 40 have LTC insurance

Already talked about income and savings rates for older population

Individuals Prepared: What Clermont County Boomers Think About Their Aging Lives. (CSS and AARP survey)

- 70% expect to stay in this area
- 79% rated staying in current residence as extremely or very important
- 25% expect to move from current place in next ten years
- **89%** intend to drive for their whole life
- 47% would need to move if could not drive
- 20% expect to live alone most of their retirement years
- Will exercise daily **78%**

Housing and Living Arrangements/Decisions

- Where do I want to live?
- With whom? (Who is likely to care for me?)
- What services are accessible to me in my proposed community?
- What do I need to do to make housing and living arrangements happen, and when? (Home modifications? Move?)
- What is the effect of my decision on others?

Family and Aging

- Informal care provided an estimated \$450 billion in long-term services
- No time in history has more care been provided by family
- But the world has changed— living longer, more two person working households, fewer children
- Successful LTSS strategies almost always involve family

How Can Ohio Better Respond to the Growing Long-Term Services Challenges?

- Unprecedented growth in the older population
- Majority of Ohioans not prepared for a long-term disability either financially, environmentally, socially
- Medicaid—the default for the majority of long-term service recipients.
- Ohio's older population is less healthy.

Strategies for Ohio

- We need a range of solutions and an array of stakeholders to respond.
- **Individual level** -- Responsibility for individual long-term planning
- **State Governmental examples**— prevention programs, public/prvt partnerships
- **LTSS Provider examples**—Identify strategies to improve effectiveness & efficiency
- **Business Community examples**—Develop innovative technology, more flexible workplace
- **Local Community examples**—Implement efforts to become a more age friendly community

Policy and the Future

- Even with changes the current system is simply not sustainable.
- Short-term window where “boomer growth” remains small, before the major increase.
- The current system was never designed-- it just happened– Meaningful change is very slow.
- We often have policy changes with unplanned consequences. Hospital reform meant a new nursing home.

Contact info

23

- Bob Applebaum Applebra@Miamioh.edu
- Scrippsaging.org (Scripps web site)

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

August Meeting Notes

Thursday, August 15, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
7th Floor Conference Room
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

Guest Speaker Presentation with Q & A Residential Tax Abatements Part 1: Residential CRA 101

Philip Denning, Director

Department of Community and Economic Development, City of Cincinnati

- Director Denning provided a brief overview of commercial CRA (Community Reinvestment Area) policy followed by a more in-depth look at residential CRA policy. The information covered in his presentation was also presented in a public information session. That session was filmed and can be found here: <http://bit.ly/DCEDCRAPresentation>
- Following the presentation, the working group asked questions and questions submitted through the public comment forms were addressed. Below is a summary of the questions and answers:

Q: Can the CRA policies be amended in anyway?

A: Yes. The State of Ohio sets the general criteria for residential tax abatements and commercial tax abatements within a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) as designated by the City. Cincinnati City Council has established separate policies for both residential and commercial tax abatements within the City's CRA with evaluation criteria including location within the CRA, new construction or renovation, financial need, VTICA, and environmental building design to direct the Department of Community and Economic Development on the CRA application process. Cincinnati City Council can amend its policies for residential CRAs or commercial CRAs at its discretion.

Q: Where can we access tax abatement data?

A: Tax abatement data within the City of Cincinnati can be found on the Cincy Insight's portals for [Residential Tax Abatements](#) and [Economic Incentives](#).

Q: What is the TIRC (Tax Incentive Review Council)'s role in tax abatements?

A: Under Ohio Law (ORC 5709.85), the TIRC only reviews commercial tax abatements, TIFs, and enterprise zones. The TIRC does not review residential tax abatements. The TIRC's recommendations on existing agreements are submitted to City Council for review and approval following the annual TIRC meeting.

Q: Would it be possible to have an "intermediate" residential tax abatement?

A: This could be possible. City Council's current policy is to classify residential buildings of greater than four units as "Commercial" for CRA tax abatement purposes. City Council could increase or remove this threshold at its discretion for residential CRA abatements.

Upcoming Meetings

- Next meeting – Thursday, September 19th (Residential Tax Abatements Part 2: Community Perspectives)
- Public meeting – Tuesday, September 24th at the United Way of Greater Cincinnati (2400 Reading Road)

Relevant Resources

- [Survey Responses as of August 12, 2019](#) – includes feedback on community experiences/perceptions of tax abatements in their neighborhoods
- [PTWG Resources](#)
 - [Cincy Insights Residential Tax Abatements portal](#)
 - [Residential Tax Abatement Data Overview](#) (summary of Cincy Insights portal)
 - [Dept. of Community and Economic Development Public Information Session on Community Reinvestment Area 101 and Residential CRA Policies](#)
 - [Tax Abatement Law FAQs](#)
 - [The Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Property Tax Abatement in a Large County \(Kenyon et al.\)](#)

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

September Meeting Notes

Thursday, September 19, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.

7th Floor Conference Room

Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. August Recap

Residential Tax Abatements Part 1: Residential CRA 101

- Dan Bower, Deputy Director of the Dept. of Community and Economic Development, gave a recap of the August meeting
- August meeting notes can be found [here](#).
- Director Denning's presentation on CRAs can be found [here](#).

2. Guest Speaker Panel with Q & A

Residential Tax Abatements Part 2: Community Perspectives

- Panelists included:
 - Sister Barbara Busch | Executive Director, Working in Neighborhoods
 - Michael T. Cappel | Board Chair, College Hill Urban Redevelopment Corporation and Partner, KMK Law
 - Deborah Robb | Director of the HURC and Residential Sales, The Port
 - Dan Schimberg | President, Uptown Rental Properties
 - Robie K. Suggs | Director of Economic Development and Community Outreach First Financial Bank and Board Chair, Homebase
- Each panelist gave a brief introduction about themselves and their experiences in community development and with tax abatements
 - Robie Suggs, First Financial Bank
 - She supports community development needs
 - Volunteerism
 - Financial support
 - Lending
 - Believes that property taxes need to be set equitably
 - Dan Schimberg, Uptown Rental Properties
 - Developer in Cincinnati for 35 years
 - Sees development as a tool to compete with other cities for businesses and residents
 - Tax abatements allow projects that wouldn't happen otherwise
 - Life cycle of an abatement is short in relation to that of a city and allows for high quality development that has a long life
 - Deborah Robb, The Port
 - Director of the HURC. HURC has two programs:
 - Market rate
 - Affordable
 - They acquire properties that are not paying taxes or going through tax foreclosure and put them back into productive use
 - Since more people are moving back into Cincinnati, neighborhoods are now able to secure more private investment

- Lives in an abated house – moved to the house in 2005
 - Neighbors are wondering what will happen when abatements run out?
 - Must bring financing to help with this
 - Mike Cappel, College Hill Urban Redevelopment Corp.
 - The CHURC has worked to address a business district that faced disinvestment
 - Business district had businesses owned by families and the next generation was not interested so this led to many vacancies and disinvestment
 - He sees CRAs important tools in some neighborhoods
 - Sister Barbara, Working in Neighborhoods (WIN)
 - Community building through homeownership and financial literacy
 - WIN has rehabbed/built over 100 homes in Northside, College Hill, South Cumminsville, etc.
 - Abatements have allowed for homeownership for working poor (60-100% AMI)
 - WIN also has a contract with Duke for energy conservation – homes built by WIN are LEED or energy star to help with utility bill
 - Gave examples of first time homeowners who live in abated homes
- Following the brief introductions by each panelist, there was a question and answer period:

Q: How can people acquire financing to do home improvements that would allow them to qualify for a tax abatement?

A: Many banks support low-income people with low-rate loans. Banks will help with refinancing once abatement is about to expire. The big issue is the lack of awareness of these resources. (Suggs)

Q: Should abatements apply only to certain communities?

A: Abatements should be a “but for” tool for projects that wouldn’t occur otherwise or where development risk is higher. This could be measured by a bi-annual neighborhood ranking that takes into consideration income, vacancies, blight, etc. (Schimberg)

Tax abatements were originally envisioned as a way for communities to attract more investment. Even if a community is doing well, there are still people in those areas they may need help. Maybe Census tracts could be used? (Busch)

Q: Could we use measurements such as if housing prices in a neighborhood jump a certain percentage or if the number of low-income individuals in a neighborhood decrease a certain percentage in order to determine where tax abatements are needed or not needed?

A: It shouldn’t be based off of income, but vacancy. For example, Bond Hill’s average income might not be high, but there is not a lot of vacancy whereas

there is more than 20% vacancy in Mt. Auburn. Developers need a tool that will make the case for investing in these riskier investment areas (Schimberg).

The group needs to understand the reality of appraisals (for properties with abatements) and the negative impact for existing/surrounding residents.(Williams – Working Group member)

Increased appraisal value could be good for some homeowners, but negative for those on a fixed income (Wagner – Working Group member)

Don't single out specific neighborhoods to receive or to not receive abatements. Consider other criteria and maybe there are different thresholds in certain Census tracts.

Q: What happens when abatements expire?

A: Renters don't see prices increase. We refinance. The tax abatement helped as gap financing, but the project grows out of this need. (Schimberg)

Tenant demographics can shift and this reflects property values over time. Certain populations get excluded. What we really need to consider is how abatements link to income overtime. (Williams – Working Group Member)

Longer term abatements help people in abated homes realize gains on their property which will help people grow intergenerational wealth (Yankie – Working Group Member)

Q: Is the cost of land reset when a building is torn down?

A: Uptown does not reset taxes based on land if we tear down structures so taxes should be based on land and structure. (Schimberg)

The auditor sets the value and this is something we should look into (Smitherman – Co-Chair)

3. Announcements

- Review of webpage and resources
 - The Property Tax Working Group has a webpage: cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject.
 - Can be found by access City of Cincinnati's Department of City Planning's webpage and clicking on "Planning Projects and Studies"
 - [Resources sub-page](#) is organized thematically. This page includes any documents submitted by working group members and guest speakers.
 - [Survey responses sub-page](#) has responses documents from two surveys. The most recent survey garnered over 450 responses.
- Next meeting – Public Meeting on Tuesday, September 24th from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. at the United Way of Greater Cincinnati (2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202)

- Working group members will have the chance to hear from the public directly. Members of the public will be given two minutes to speak.
- Next regularly scheduled working group meeting – Thursday, October 17th from 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

October Meeting Notes

Thursday, October 17th, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
7th Floor Conference Room
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

Public Meeting Recap

- Notes from the September 24th public meeting can be found [here](#)

Presentation on Code Enforcement

- Art Dahlberg, Director of Buildings and Inspections, City of Cincinnati, presented on the code enforcement process including:
 - Caseload of inspectors
 - How complaints are reported
 - How complaints are processed
 - Financial and educational resources
- His presentation is below.
- Materials related to code enforcement can be found on the Resources and References section of the Property Tax Working Group webpage [here](#)

Announcements

- Next regularly scheduled working group meeting – Thursday, November 21st from 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.



Department Of Buildings & Inspections

September 25, 2019

Department of Buildings & Inspections

- The **mission** of the City of Cincinnati Buildings & Inspections Department is to protect the health and safety of the citizenry by ensuring the quality and integrity of the City's Building Environment.
- The **goal** of the department is to promote economic development and maintain the quality of the commercial and residential building stock through the enforcement of established building and zoning codes.

Department of Buildings & Inspections

Who's here....

- Business Development Services
- Building Plan Review
- Zoning Administration
- Historic Preservation
- Building Construction Inspections
- Property Maintenance Code Enforcement
- Administrative Boards

Department of Buildings & Inspections

Reach us:

- www.cincinnati-oh.gov/buildings
- Main: (513) 352-3271
- Art Dahlberg, Director
(513) 352-2424 or Art.Dahlberg@Cincinnati-oh.gov
- Lindsey Mithoefer, Communications Manager
(513) 352-2443 or Lindsey.Mithoefer@Cincinnati-oh.gov



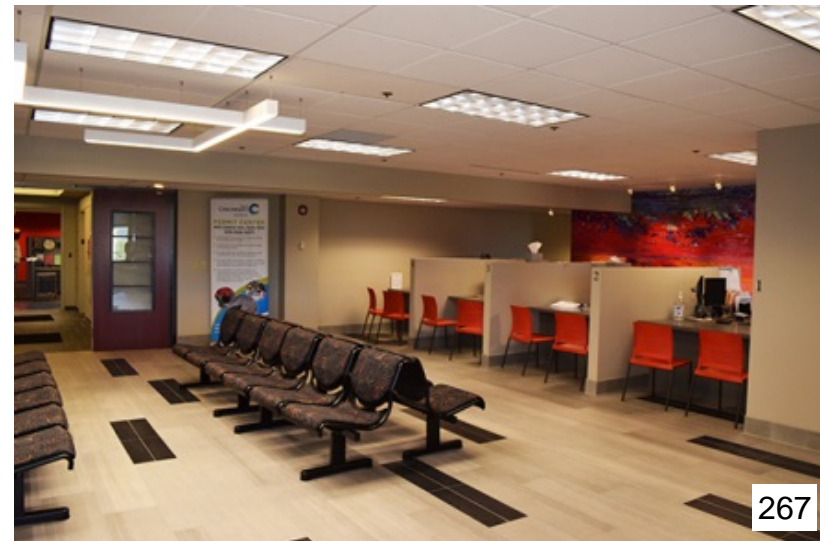
Permit Center

805 Central Avenue, Suite 500

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.

- All reviewing agencies sit on the floor to offer a streamlined permitting process
- Offers a three-tier review process
 - Same-Day Review
 - Review by Appointment
 - Traditional Plan Review



Property Maintenance Code Enforcement

The Property Maintenance Division is charged with eliminating blight and building safety hazards and promotes building repair and renovation through education and enforcement to protect the public health, safety and quality of life.

- **Cincinnati Housing Code**
 - Chapter 1117 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code



PMCE Caseload

- Manages approximately **18,000** cases
- Receive approximately **7,400** complaints per year
 - Approximately **60%** verified
 - Approximately **40%** unsubstantiated
- Perform approximately **57,000** inspections per year
- Conduct approximately **1,000** Concentrated Code Enforcement
- Monitoring over **2,100** vacant buildings in the city

PMCE Complaint v Proactive

- **Complaint Based Code Enforcement**
 - If a complaint is received, PMCE is legally obligated to investigate
 - Approximately **60%** verified
 - Approximately **40%** unsubstantiated
- **Proactive or Concentrated Code Enforcement**
 - Neighborhood Enhancement Program (NEP)
 - All properties within focus area are inspected
 - Longer time to comply: 30 days vs 90 days
 - Strategic area identified and adopted by a community council

PMCE Complaint Process

- **How Complaints are Received**
 - Complaints are received through:
 - (513) 591-6000
 - 5916000.com
 - FixItCincy! App
- **Field Verification**
 - When a complaint is received:
 - Inspector contacts complainant
 - Schedules inspection within 48 hours
 - Inspector inspects from the right-of-way (ROW)
 - Inspects on or in property if invited by resident or property owner

Anonymous CSRs for Building and Inspections

By Year

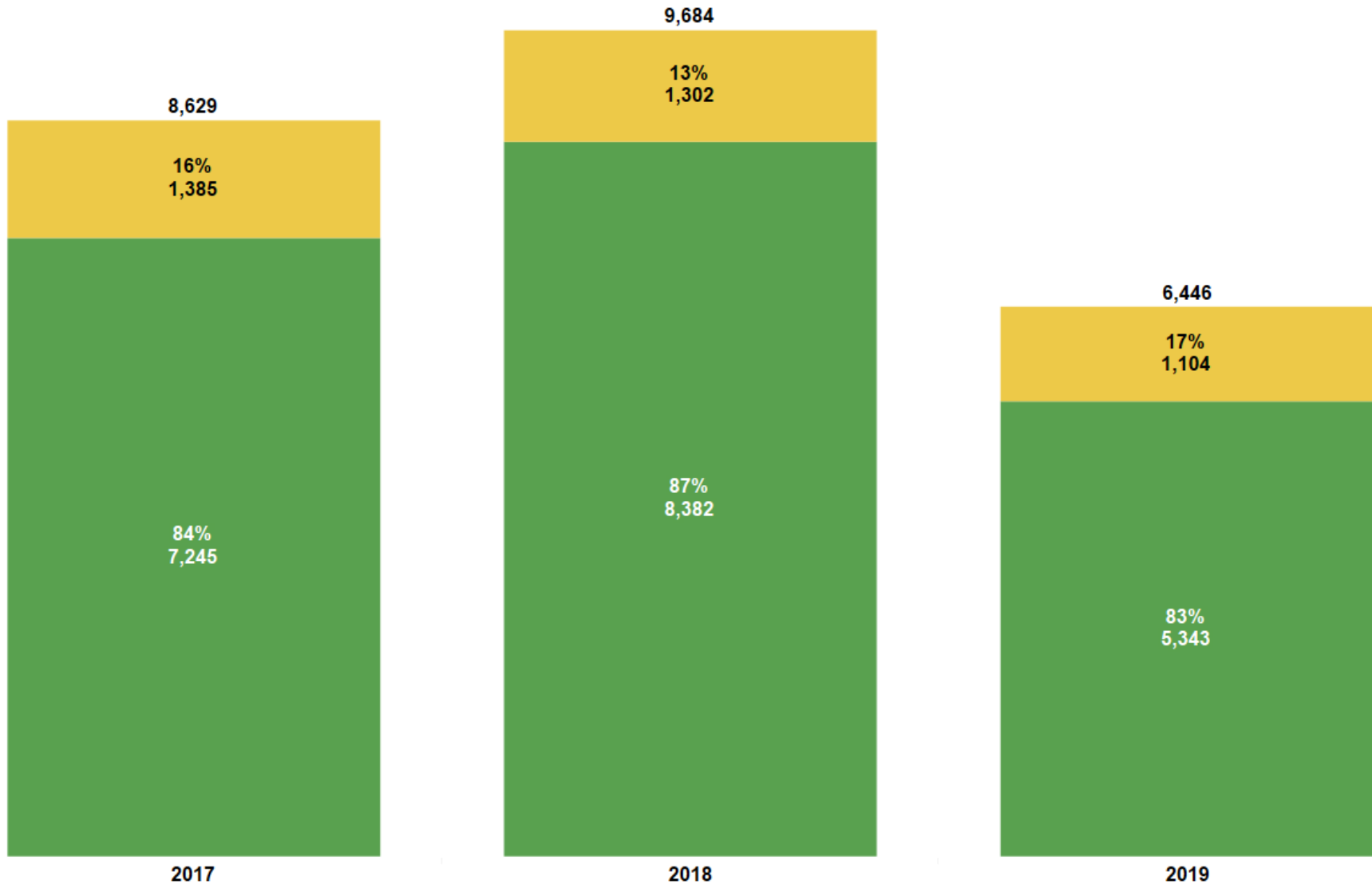
*This excludes construction violations, litter and tall weeds/grass

** 2017 and 2018 are full years; 2019 is from Jan to Oct 14, 2019.

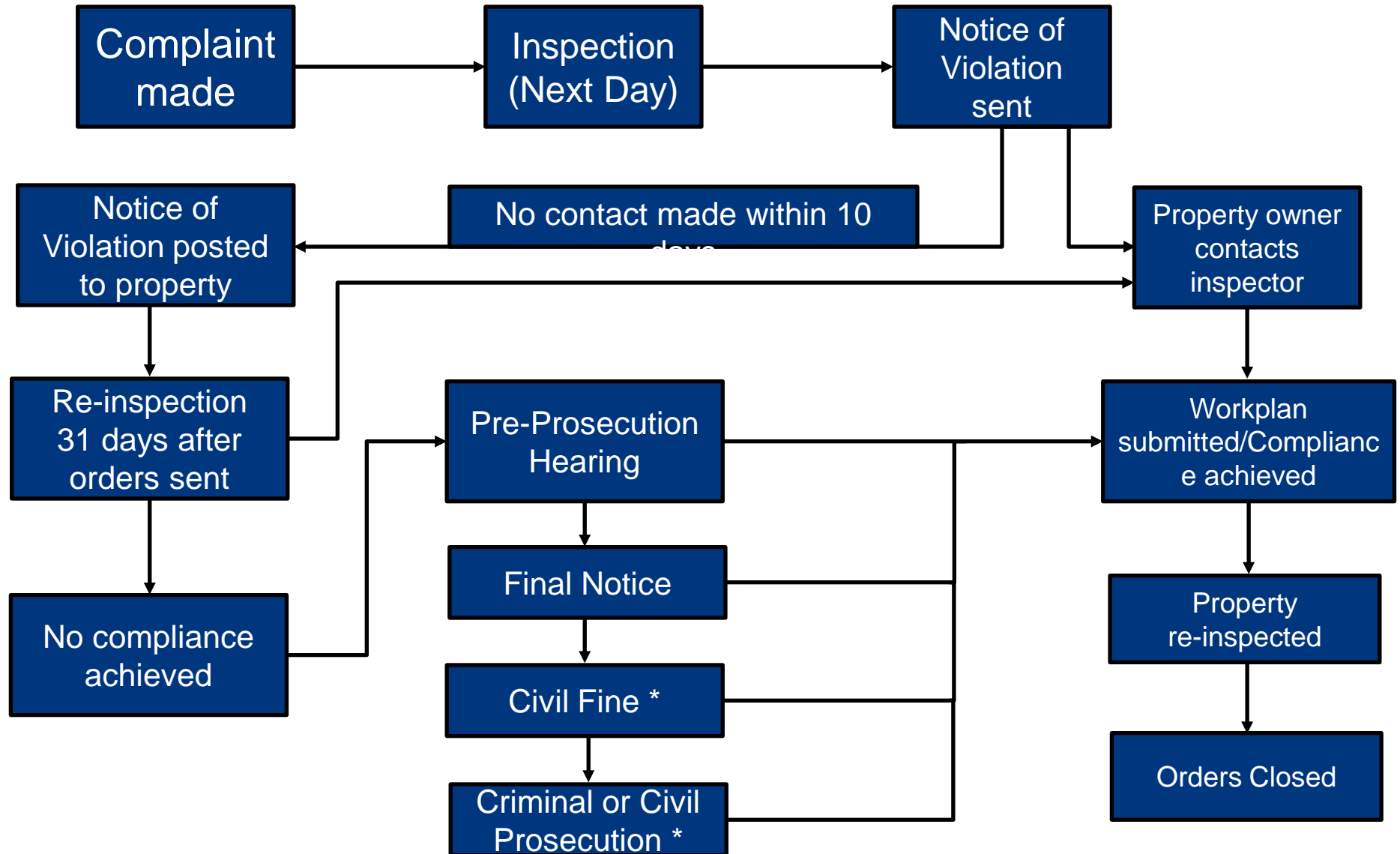
*** This is an approximation of those that considered themselves "Anonymous". Please reach out to OPDA if you need it updated.

■ Anonymous
■ Not Anonymous

Anonymous Calls



PMCE Process



* For owner occupied properties, this step does not occur without prior approval from Director and Quality of Life Team

Communicating with a City Inspector

If a property owner receives a notice of violation:

- **You will receive it via mail**
- **Immediately contact the inspector listed on the order**
 - They will be able to explain the order in detail
 - Can provide a walk-thru of the property to explain the violation
 - Will work with the owner to develop a work plan
 - Help to identify available financial assistance resources
- **If the owner does not acknowledge the order within 10 days:**
 - A copy of the order will be posted on the property

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE

COMMON VIOLATIONS

The investment you have made in your home is probably the largest single investment you will make in a lifetime. One sure way to protect and potentially increase the value of this investment is through routine preventive maintenance. With timely maintenance of your home comes greater value for you and your neighborhood. Routine checks of the items in the house graphic will enable you to detect problems early and avoid costly replacement of systems prematurely. It is far less expensive to paint and maintain a box gutter than to replace it.

Call the Division of Property Maintenance Code Enforcement at 513-352-3275 for further information.



**(A) ACCESSORY STRUCTURES-GARAGES AND SHEDS
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES**

Repair or take down and remove the dilapidated accessory structure located on the premises.

(A1) SWIMMING POOL ENCLOSURE

Provide a pool enclosure. The enclosure shall extend not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) above the ground. All gates shall be self-closing and self-latching with latches placed at least 4 feet (1219 mm) above the ground. Enclosure fences shall be constructed so as to prohibit the passage of a sphere larger than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter through any opening or under the fence. Fences shall be designed to withstand a horizontal concentrated load of 200 pounds (91 kg) applied on a 1-square-foot (0.093m²) area at any point of the fence. Contact the area inspector for further code requirement information pertaining to specific pool, spa or hot tub enclosures.

(A2) VENTILATION

Provide adequate ventilation for all rooms or spaces as required under the Housing Code.

(B) TREES REMOVE HAZARDOUS TREE

Take down and remove from the premises, hazardous dead tree or tree limbs.

(C) CHIMNEYS REPAIR CHIMNEY

Rake out mortar joints of chimney (s), replace crumbling brick and point up. After a chimney has been repaired, all flues, inlets and cleanouts shall be thoroughly cleaned and left in good operating condition.

(D) WINDOWS REPAIR WINDOWS

Overhaul windows, where necessary, provide sound sash, replace broken glass and restore to good working order.

(E) FLASHINGS REPAIR FLASHINGS

Repair or replace all rusted, defective, leaking or missing flashing.

**(F) ACCESSORY STRUCTURES - FENCES REPAIR
FENCE**

Substantially repair or remove dilapidated fence.

(G) YARD WALKS REPAIR WALKS

Repair deteriorated yard walks, replacing all cracked, broken or otherwise defective sections in an approved manner. Pitch the walks to drain away from the building.

(H) PORCHES AND GUARDRAILS

Provide approved guardrails for all balconies, porches and decks.



(I) HANDRAILS PROVIDE HANDRAIL EXTERIOR
Provide approved handrails for all stairs where necessary. Handrails shall be not less than 30 inches or more than 34 inches above the nosings of the treads or landings.

(J) ROOF REPAIR ROOF
Restore the roof to good repair, free of holes, large cracks, and any loose and deteriorated material and make the roof reasonably weathertight and watertight.

(K) EXTERIOR WALL COVERING WEATHER TIGHT EXTERIOR
Restore exterior walls, roofs, floors and foundations to watertight and weather tight condition.

(L) GUTTERS REPAIR GUTTERS
Repair or replace all leaking, loose, rusted or defective gutters.

(M) YARD - WEEDS AND RUBBISH REMOVE LITTER
Collect and remove all litter from the premises within 15 days of the date of this notice. If you do not collect and remove all litter from the premises within 15-day period, the City Manager or Commissioner of Health is required to have the litter collected and removed. The cost of collection and removal is placed as a lien on the property or collected by personal judgment against the owner or person in control. Cut or destroy all noxious weeds on the subject property and then remove the cut or destroyed weeds from the premises. Correct this violation within 7 days of the receipt of this notice. If you do not correct this violation within 7 days, the City Manager or Commissioner of Health is required to have the weeds cut or destroyed and removed. The cost of this work is collected as a lien on the property or by personal judgment against the owner or person in control.

(N) STEPS REPAIR STEPS
Repair and maintain exterior steps. Replace all defective materials

(O) STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
REPAIR WALL STRUCTURE- WOOD
REPAIR FRAME WALL STRUCTURE
Repair or replace all defective, studs, sole plates, top plates, headers, bracing and other defective structural members in the wood frame wall system in accordance with standard engineering practice.

(P) FOUNDATIONS REPAIR FOUNDATION
Repair defects and large cracks in the foundation and restore them to structurally sound and reasonably watertight condition.

(Q) DOORS REPAIR DOORS
Restore doors to good condition and repair.

(R) CHIMNEY FLUES
FLUES TO BE CLEAN/UNOBSTRUCTED
Clean chimney flues to make them capable of providing the draft necessary to remove the products of combustion from heating of water heating equipment.

(S) CORNICE REPAIR CORNICE
Repair cornice, replacing all rotted material and securely fastening all loose parts.

(T) PAINTING PAINT EXTERIOR
Paint or otherwise protect all exterior wood and/or metal, which are now inadequately protected against the weather. Existing painted surfaces that must be disturbed to complete this work may contain lead.

(U) INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL
INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL
Exterminate the insects and/or rodents on the premises.

(V) REPAIR LINTELS REPAIR LINTELS
Replace or repair, in an approved manner, all cracked, broken or otherwise defective lintels.

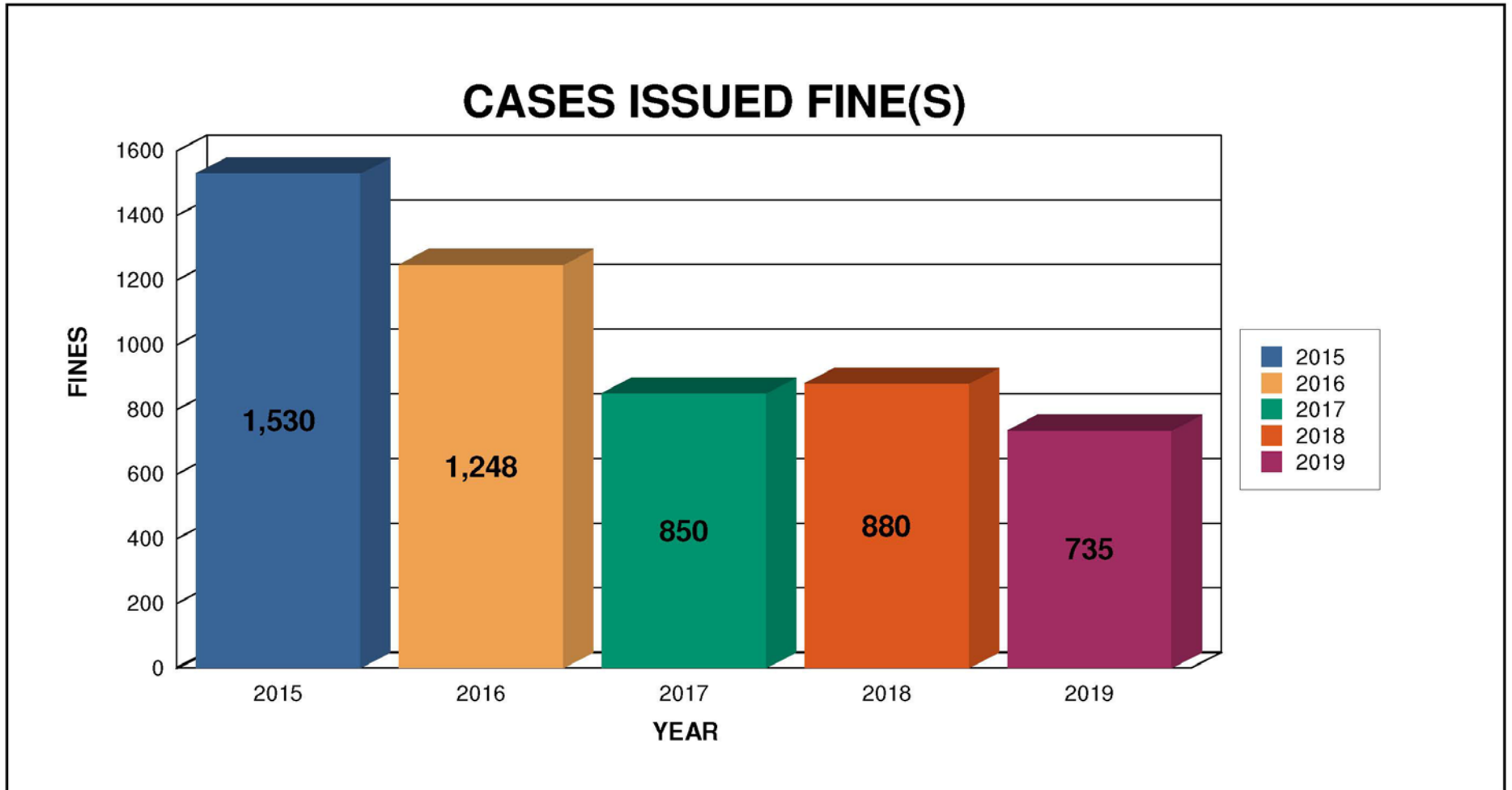
(W) YARD DRAINS CLOGGED YARD DRAINS
Clean out yard drains and drain lines and restore them to good working order.

(X) PAVED SURFACES DRAINAGE OF PAVING REQUIRED
Provide subsurface drainage for paved area in excess of 800 square feet. If there is no approved sewer the drainage must be disposed of on the property in an approved manner.

(Y) DOWNSPOUTS REPAIR DOWNSPOUTS
Repair or replace all leaking, loose, rusted or defective downspouts.

(Z) SEWER CONNECT DOWNSPOUTS
SEWER CONNECT DOWNSPOUTS
Sewer connected downspouts or otherwise dispose of storm water in an approved manner.

Civil Citations Filed Citywide Since 1-1-2015



ACTIVE ORDERS



City of Cincinnati, Department of Community Development

Division of Property Maintenance Code Enforcement

10/16/2019

AVONDALE	620
BOND HILL	98
CALIFORNIA	10
CAMP WASHINGTON	264
CARTHAGE	70
CBD	57
CLIFTON	56
COLLEGE HILL	92
COLUMBIA TUSCULUM	48
CORRYVILLE	54
CUF	290
EAST END	28
EAST PRICE HILL	545
EAST WALNUT HILLS	56
EVANSTON	276
EVANSTON-WALNUT HILLS	15
HARTWELL	55
HYDE PARK	65
KENNEDY HEIGHTS	58
LINWOOD	38
LOWER PRICE HILL	94
MADISONVILLE	136
MT ADAMS	16
MT AIRY	58
MT AUBURN	271
MT LOOKOUT	8
MT WASHINGTON	74
NORTH FAIRMOUNT	145
NORTHSIDE	148
OAKLEY	58
OTHER	4
OTR	341
PADDOCK HILLS	50
PLEASANT RIDGE	62
QUEENSGATE	4
RIVERSIDE-SAYLER PARK	21
ROSELAWN	59
S. FAIRMOUNT	173
SAYLER PARK	30
SEDAMSVILLE- RIVERSIDE	126
SOUTH CUMMINSVILLE	91
WALNUT HILLS	350
WEST END	332
WEST PRICE HILL	300
WESTWOOD	363
WINTON HILLS	13
WINTON PLACE	23

How can we partner?

The Community can partner with the City by:

- **Educating residents about the code enforcement process**
- **Steer homeowners with code violations to available financial resources**
- **Identify problem properties in the neighborhood and refer them to PMCE**
 - ie. Dilapidated and/or unsecured vacant buildings, deteriorating rental properties, etc.
- **Use www.cincycodeenforcement.com to advocate for homeowners**

Financial Resources for Owner-Occupied Properties

- **Emergency Repair Grants** - People Working Cooperatively, Inc. (PWC)
- **Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly (CARE)** - The Community Action Agency's (CAA)
- **Home Improvement Program (HIP)** - Hamilton County
- **Repairs Corps program** – Habitat for Humanity of Greater Cincinnati (HFHGC)
- **West End Housing Improvement Fund** – Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses

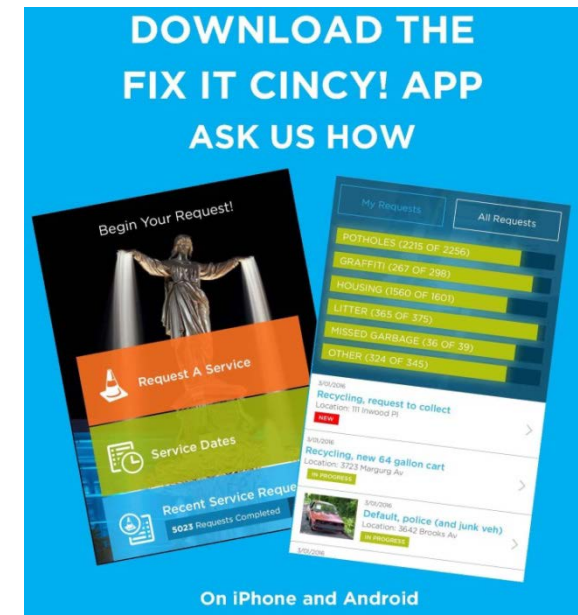
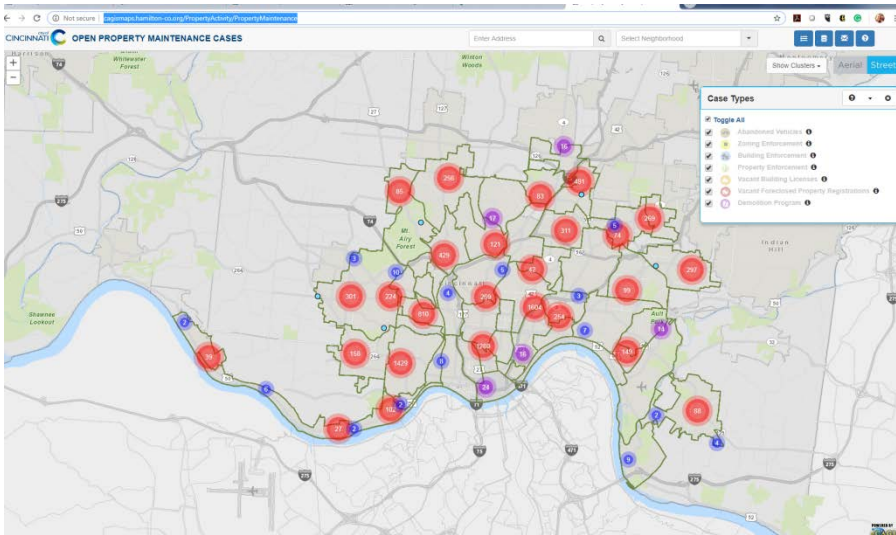
Educational Resources for Landlords and Tenants

- **Landlord Training**
 - Partnership with Police, Fire, and Law
 - Teaches fair housing law, tenant screening, eviction process, properties maintenance best practices, fire safety, and the role of the police
 - Lunch & Learn series component
 - Approximately people **225** attended the trainings
- **Tenant Training**
 - Partnership with Law and Legal Aid Society of Greater Cincinnati
 - Teaches rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords
 - Launched training in 2019

PMCE Complaints

Submit a Complaint

- FixIt Cincy! App
- (513) 591-6000
- 5916000.com



Track a Complaint

- Cincycodeenforcement.com
- CAGIS Activity Report

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

November Meeting Notes

Thursday, November 21st, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.

2nd Floor – Human Resources Room B
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. A note from the co-chairs:

The Property Tax Working Group emerged as a partnership between a concerned community member, Carol Gibbs, and a council member, Vice Mayor Smitherman. It was officially established by a City Council motion. The Council asked the working group to study trends related to property taxes, especially the issue of rising property taxes in areas experiencing significant levels of development; to make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping to keep seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs in their homes and communities; and to report on best practices in other cities and states facing similar challenges, in addition to reviewing the City's Tax Abatement Program. During this meeting, the Property Tax Working Group heard research and recommendations from two speakers. We view these presentations as part of this working group's charge to collect research and best practices, not as an endorsement of their recommendations or partnership with their initiatives.

2. Guest Speaker: Suzanne Burke and Kelsey Haus – Council on Aging Property Tax Recommendation

- The Council on Aging did research on property tax relief programs for seniors throughout the United States. During this research, they looked at what exists in other states and the eligibility criteria.
- See PowerPoint presentation below.
- A spreadsheet with their research information is available on the "Resources and References" section of the Property Tax Working Group webpage.
- The Council on Aging's proposal is: Deferral of property taxes for eligible participants with 3% accrual until repayment is completed. Deferrals must be repaid when the home is sold, participant passes away, or the home is no longer used as the primary residence.
- Eligibility for this includes:
 - Own and occupy property
 - Primary residence for the past 10 years
 - Meet the requirements of the State of Ohio Homestead Exemption
 - Maximum income: \$32,800

3. Guest Speaker: Kathy Schwab, LISC – Community-wide Housing Strategy

- Kathy Schwab presented on the work being done by stakeholders on the Community-wide Housing Strategy
- See PowerPoint presentation below.
- Additional resources and a link to the strategy's draft recommendations are available on the "Resources and References" section of the Property Tax Working Group webpage
- Over 100 recommendations in the following categories:
 - Emergency Housing Support
 - Preservation of Affordable Rental Housing
 - Access to Homeownership
 - New Production
 - Policy and Zoning
- Kathy has been sharing the work of the Property Tax Working Group with people working on the Community-wide Housing Strategy

- The Property Tax Working Group recommendations may be mentioned in the strategy, but will go to City Council as a separate piece of legislation.

4. Focused Recommendation Groups Introduction

During the December 19th Property Tax Working Group meeting, the working group will split into subcommittees called "Focused Recommendation Groups." The groups are:

- **Focused Group 1: Desired Property Tax Policy for Seniors/People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs (Lead: Heather Sturgill)**
 - What is the property tax relief program?
 - What are the eligibility criteria for gaining the property tax relief?
 - What impacts will this proposed policy have – both positive and negative?
- **Focused Group 2: Support for Low/Limited Income Residents (Lead: Rick Williams)**
 - Address existing challenges that put low or limited income residents at risk of being displaced from their homes
 - What resources exist already for this population?
 - What resources could be created (financial tools, etc.)
- **Focused Group 3: Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review (Leads: Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower)**
 - Dissect the current City of Cincinnati Residential CRA policy.
 - Look tax abatement policies from other Ohio cities
 - What parameters should be added to the current policy?

These groups will be charged with bringing recommendations to the January Property Tax Working Group. Please provide your thoughts to the Focused Recommendation Group leads [here](#).

All working group members will receive an email from Samantha asking them to rank their Focused Recommendation Group preferences. Assignments will be sent out before Thanksgiving.

5. Announcements

- Next regularly scheduled working group meeting – Thursday, December 19th, 2019 from 9:00-10:30 a.m. at 805 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (2nd Floor)
- The Vice Mayor stated that after the recommendations come back in January he hopes to start writing legislation with the group. Part of this work will be thinking strategically about how to get the legislation through City Council.

Property Tax Research & Proposal

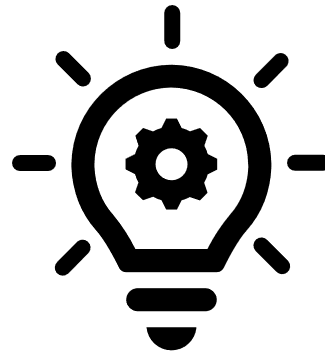
November 21st, 2019



Torch
AWARD
2010 WINNER



[Process]



[Top Options Identified]

- Freezes
- Exemption/Deduction
- Property Tax Discount
- Tax Credit
- Deferrals

[Freezes]

1

Freezing the
taxable value of the
property

2

Freezing the
amount of taxes
owed

[Freezes]



Minimal
Changes in
Property Taxes



Unaffordable
Taxes will be
Still be
Unaffordable

[Exemption/Deduction]

Shield **some** of the market value of a home by **decreasing** a property's taxable value

[Exemption/Deduction]



May Bring Taxes
Down to an
Affordable Level



Other Taxpayers
May Pick up the
Burden

[Property Tax Discount]

Discounted
property taxes
based on income

30%

100%



[Property Tax Discount]



Straightforward
Approach



Other Taxpayers
May Pick up the
Burden

[Tax Credit]

Reduce an individual's
property tax bill by a
certain amount

Tax credit is determined
by **income**

[Tax Credit]



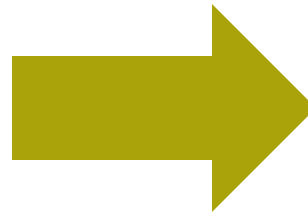
Credits are a
Straightforward
Approach



Other Taxpayers
May Pick up the
Burden

[Deferral]

Postpone paying property taxes



Results on a **lien** on the property

[Deferral]



Government
Receives Taxes
Eventually



Some Interest
Rates May be
Excessive

[Our Proposal]

“Deferral of property taxes for eligible participants with **3% accrual** until repayment is completed. Deferrals **must be repaid** when the home is **sold**, participant **passes away**, or the home is **no longer used** as the **primary residence.**”

[Our Proposal]

- Own and Occupy Property
- Primary Residence for the Past 10 Years
- Meet the Requirements of the State of Ohio Homestead Exemption
- Maximum Income: \$32,800



Thank You!

Any Questions?

Community-Wide Housing Strategy

Presented to Property Tax Working Group
November 21, 2019

A Growing Housing Need

In Cincinnati and Hamilton County

Gap in Households and Affordable and Available Units Hamilton County Overall

Poverty, Income & Housing Housing Gap Cost Burden

<i>Household Income</i>	Total Households	Affordable and Available Units	Gap
<i>\$14,678 or less</i>	55,600	15,581	-40,019
<i>\$24,464 or less</i>	90,946	52,611	-38,335
<i>\$39,142 or less</i>	138,559	125,073	-13,486
<i>\$48,927 or less</i>	165,531	163,191	-2,340
<i>\$58,712 or less</i>	190,342	193,252	2,910

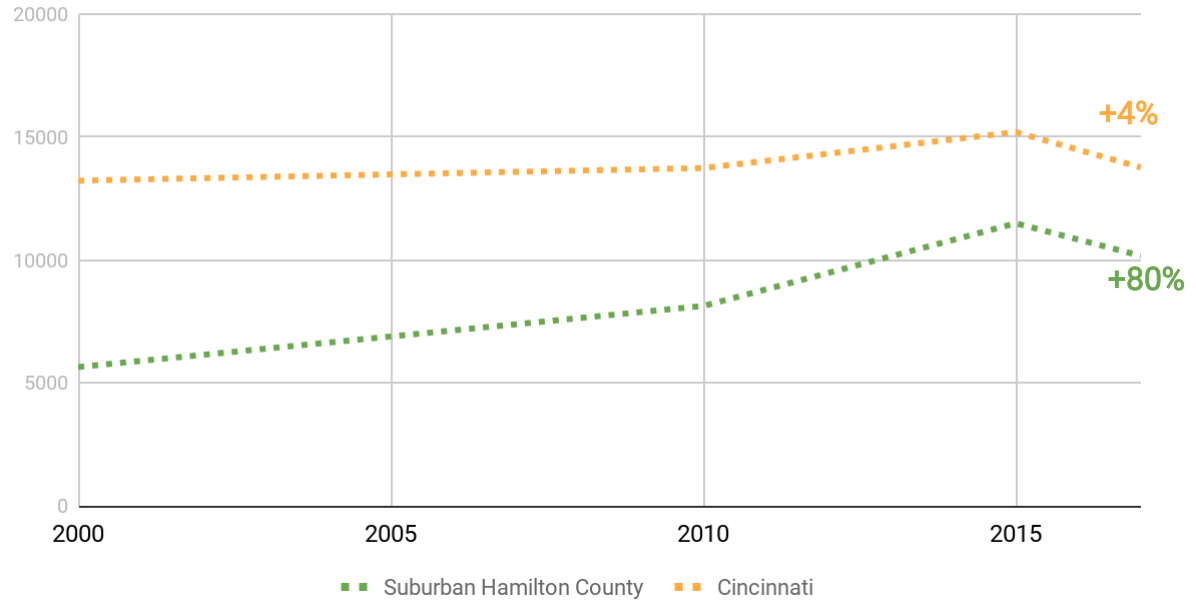
Poverty

Poverty has been rising

The number of Hamilton County families in poverty grew by 27% between 2000 and 2017.

In 2017, 22.4% of families in Cincinnati, and 8% in suburban Hamilton County, were living below the poverty line.

Families in Poverty, 2000-2017



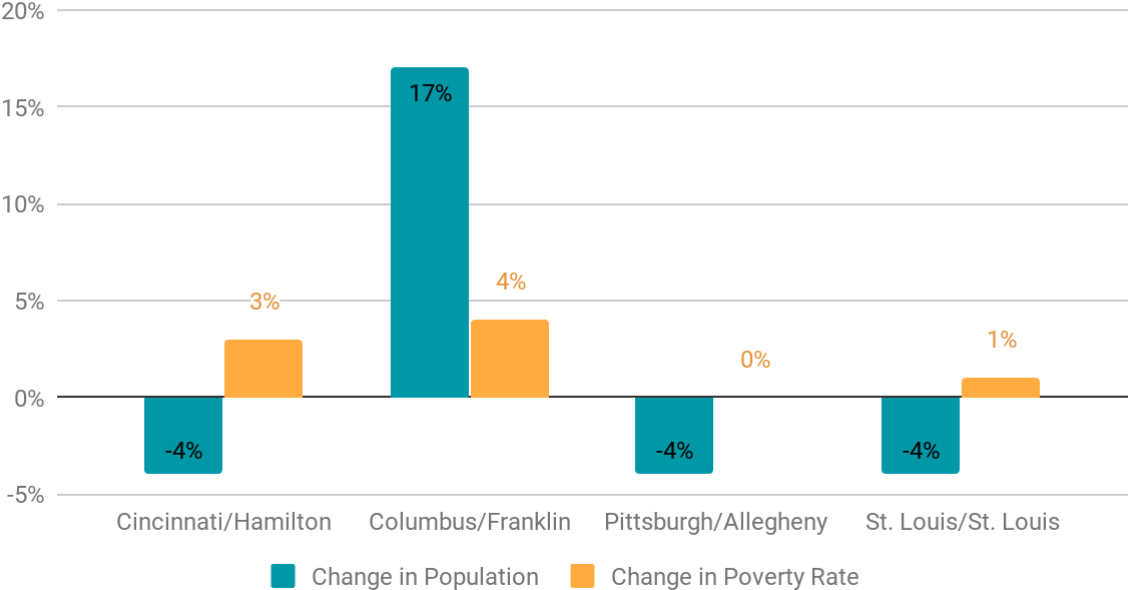
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017

Peer Cities

Population vs. Poverty

Many of Cincinnati's peer cities saw similar population decreases between 2000 and 2017, but Cincinnati saw higher increases in poverty than these peers.

Change in Population and Poverty Rate, 2000 to 2017



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017

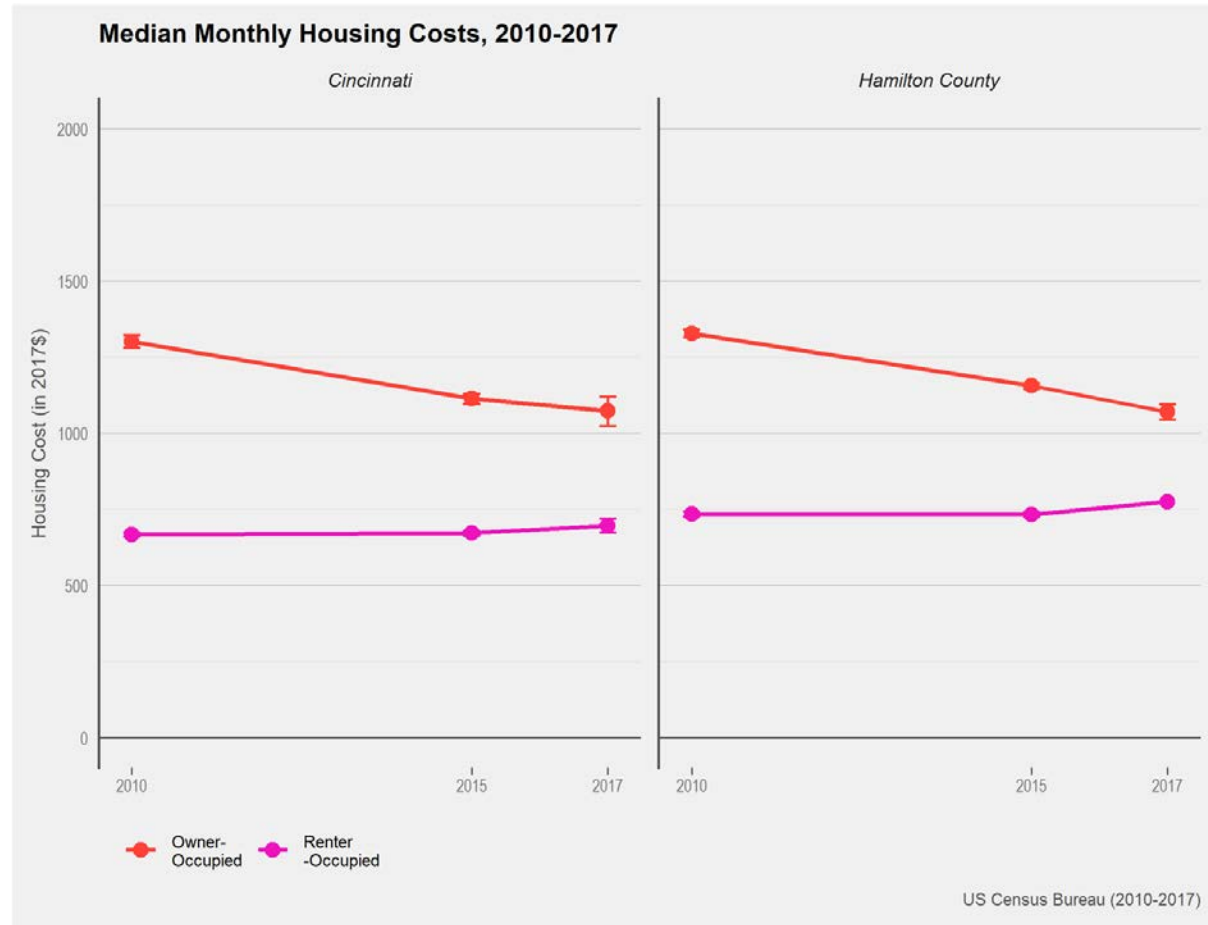
Housing Costs

Rising Costs for Renters

Tenants in both the city and county are seeing their rents go up, even as costs for homeowners fall.

OTR/Pendleton Housing Inventory

Based on a study by CBI, nearly 3,000 units of affordable housing (or 73% of units affordable at 0-30% AMI) were lost from OTR 2002-2015. A majority of these units were rented to people of color.



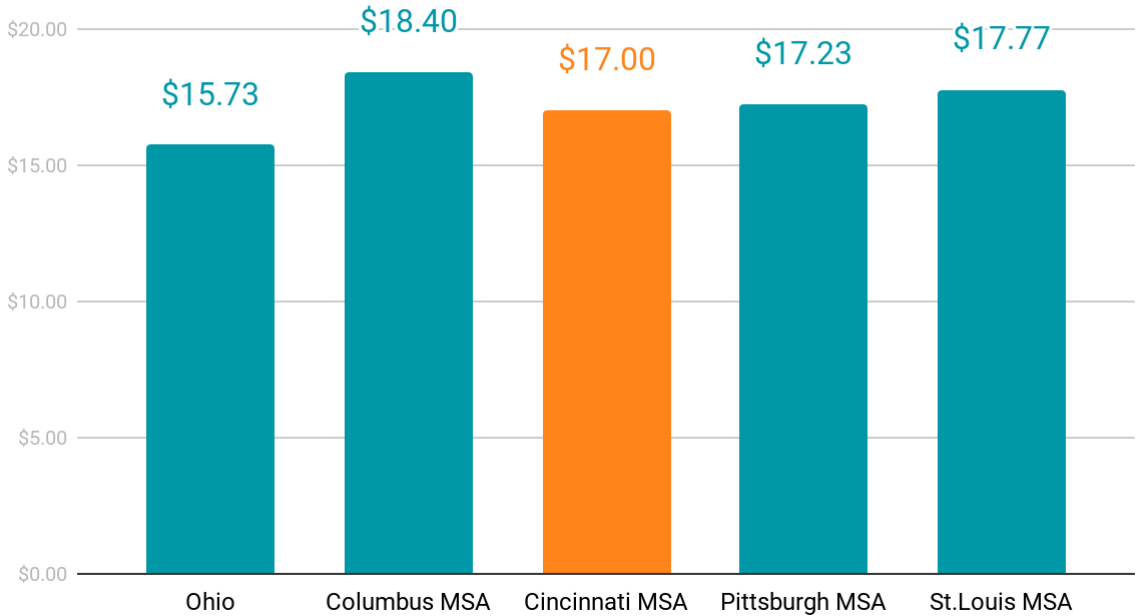
Peer Cities

National Low-Income Housing Coalition "Out of Reach," 2018

In the Cincinnati metro area, a household must earn **\$17 per hour** to afford a fair market rate 2-bedroom apartment without being cost-burdened.

This is slightly lower than for peer cities, but since minimum wage in Ohio is \$8.55, a renter would still need to work **2 full-time minimum wage jobs** just to afford a 2-bedroom apartment.

Housing Wage, 2019

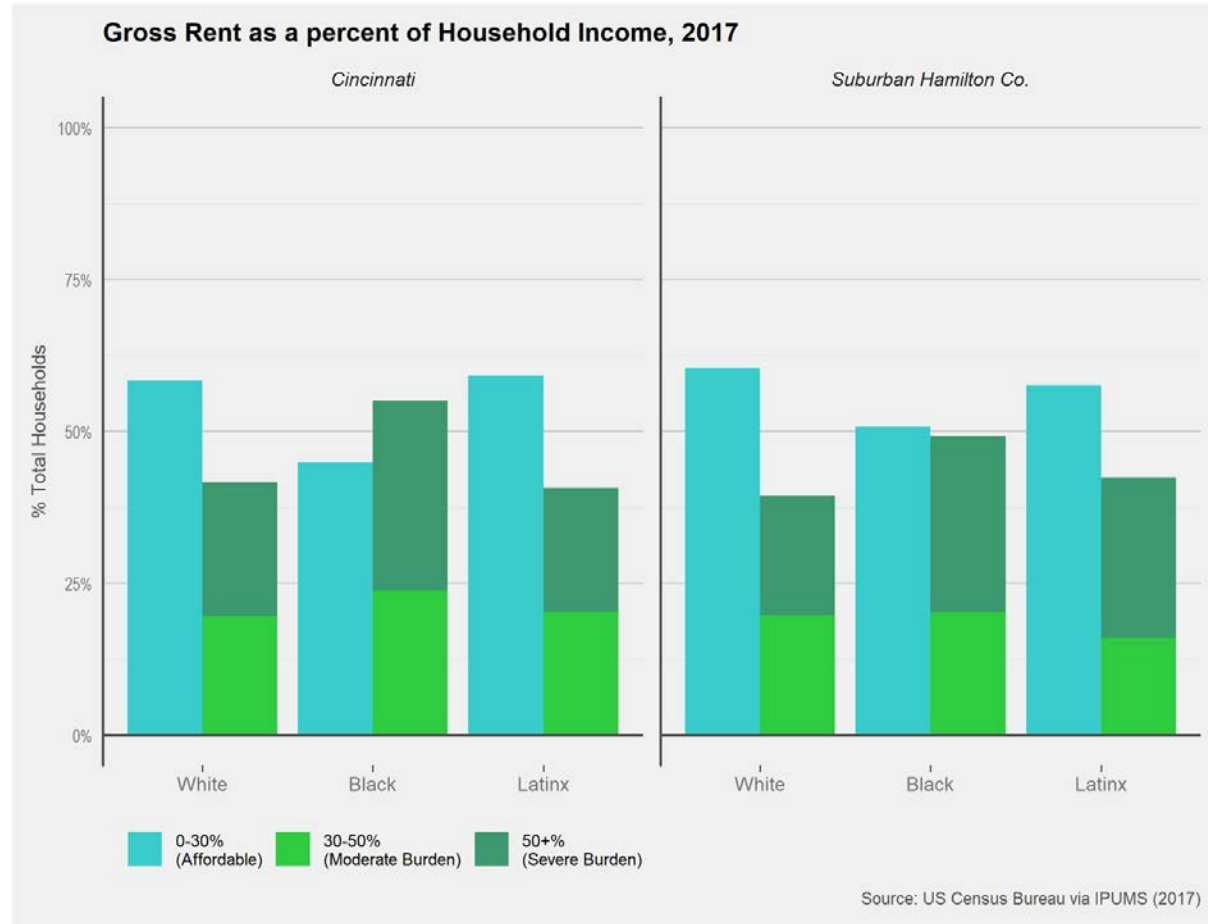


Source: NLIHC Out of Reach Report, Ohio, 2019

Renter Cost Burden by Race

Even higher burdens among Black renters

In both the city and county, Black renters are more likely to be moderately and severely cost-burdened than Whites or Latinos.

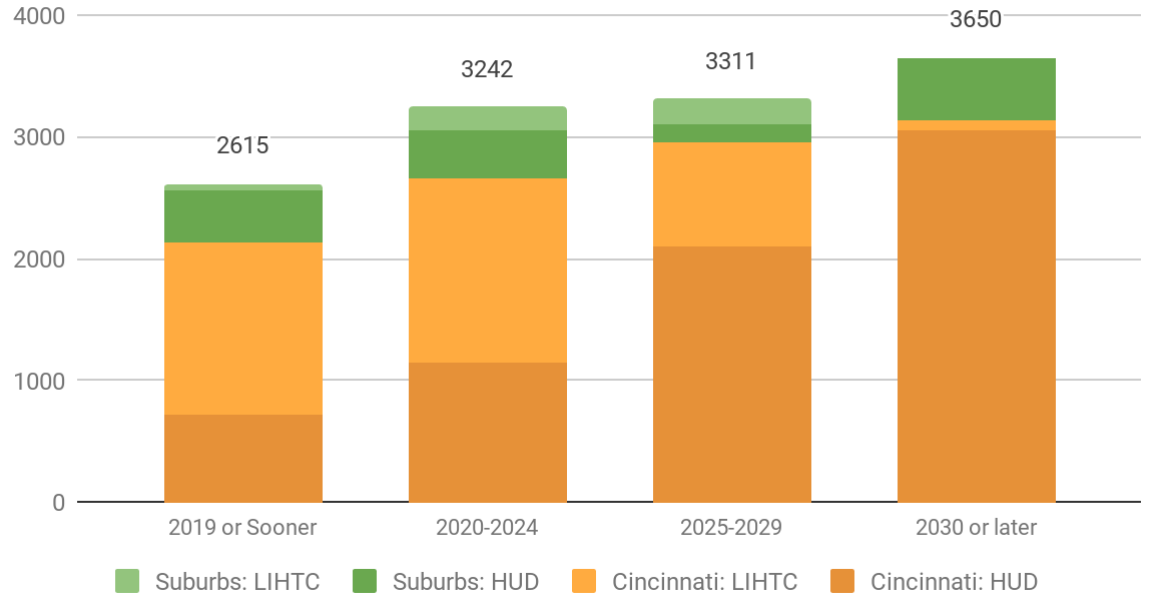


Expiring Units

2017 Ham. Co. Affordability Study

A snapshot of expected expiration dates as of 2016 shows that 42% of homes kept affordable by HUD contracts are set to expire before 2030. About 72% of LIHTC units are also scheduled to expire before 2030.

Subsidized Housing Expirations by Decade



HUD Picture of Subsidized Households; OHFA LIHTC Database, 2015

Evictions

Hamilton County Eviction Report

From 2014 to 2017, an average of **12,439 residential evictions** were filed in Hamilton County. The eviction filing rate (8.7%), or percentage of renter-occupied units that experience an eviction filing, sits **well above the nation's average** (6.3%).

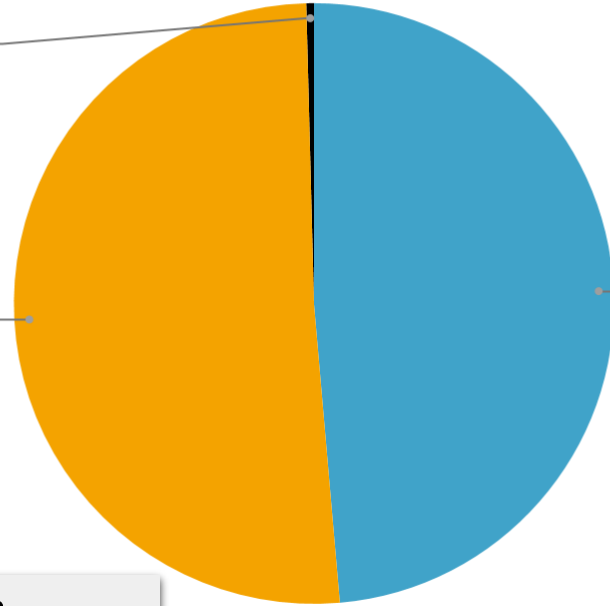
Hamilton County evictions are highly **concentrated** in predominantly Black neighborhoods.

Formal Eviction Decisions, 2017

Tenant's Favor
0.4%

Dismissal
51.0%

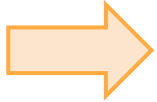
Landlord's Favor
48.6%



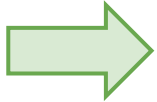
A landlord may dismiss their case if:

- They reach an informal agreement with tenant
- Tenant vacates the premises

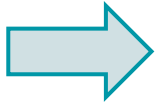
Why a housing strategy?



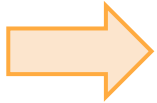
The scope + complexity of the problem demands a holistic response.



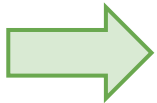
A chance to bring all the stakeholders to the table & build collective capacity.



Document that will unify and align advocates' collective strategies and efforts



We want to guide philanthropic dollars, but also municipal policy.

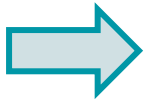


Provide specific policy recommendations

Since 4th Quarter 2018

The working group process:

- Over **250** working group participants
- A total of at least **28** meetings
- **17** Community Engagement forums for input

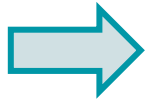


Narrowed to **5** topic areas

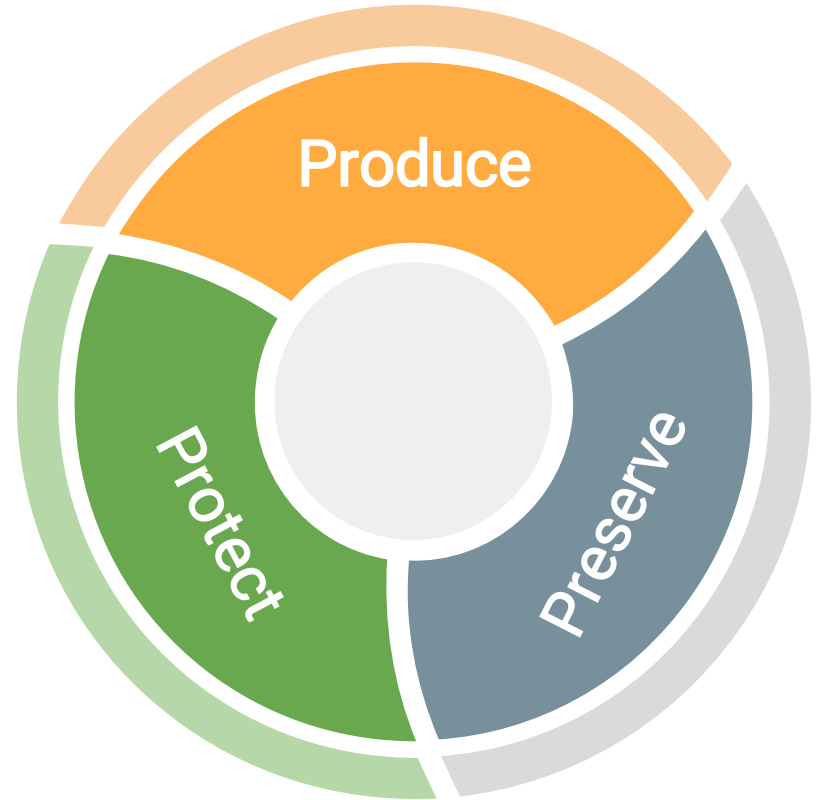
Assessed **need** and developed a set of **over 100** recommendations

Overview

Cincinnati and Hamilton County face complex, interlocking housing challenges.



These challenges must be addressed via **production**, preservation, and **protection**.



Proposed Vision Statement:

Everyone has access to a spectrum of quality, affordable housing within their neighborhood of choice.

Proposed Guiding Principles:

- Put People First
- Promote Choice
- Foster Diversity
- Advance Equity
- Cultivate Collaboration
- Challenge the status quo
- Confront racist and discriminatory policies and practices

Broad themes across working groups

Renter Protections

Housing Quality &
Conditions

Local Capacity

Innovative Financing
Streams

Equitable Production
Goals & Distribution

These are based on recurring recommendations...

Tenant Rights to
Counsel, 'Pay to
Stay,' and
Landlord/Tenant
Mediation

Proactive Code
Enforcement + Home
Repair Grant/Loan
Program

Increasing
Development &
Property
Management
Capacity

Dedicating Funding
for the Housing Trust
Fund

Introducing Fair
Share Expectations

Access to Homeownership

Four Key Ideas

Property tax relief for low-income homeowners, esp. in rapidly appreciating neighborhoods

Proactive Code Enforcement combined with home repair programs, loans, and incentives for small landlords

Open new pathways to homeownership through homesteading and alternative credit building strategies

Increase coordination to offer one portal for homeownership resources, information, and data

New Production

Four Key Ideas

Address wage gap by challenging companies to pay a living wage

Increase by-right zoning for multifamily development

Streamline approvals and waive fees in exchange for affordable units

Expand the pool and build the capacity of small developers, contractors, and property managers

Affordable Rental Preservation

Four Key Ideas

Create a **system to flag expiring units** and offer incentives for preservation and rehabilitation

Combine **data-driven code enforcement** with robust home repair programs and access to loans

Protect against displacement using tenant **legal protections, emergency rental assistance, and legal aid**

Change the narrative around affordable housing through outreach and information campaigns

Policy & Zoning

Four Key Ideas

Reform the zoning code to incentivize affordable development through density bonuses, require in-lieu fees, and permit accessory dwellings

Support a **tenant association** to educate tenants on their rights and mediate with landlords. Adopt new **tenant protections**.

Conduct a “**Fair Share Study**” and evaluating progress.

Dedicate permanent funding streams to the Housing Trust Fund and set up an **oversight board**

Homelessness

Four Key Ideas

Support existing programs that are proven to reduce and prevent homelessness

Require affordable development in exchange for public land, subsidies, or incentives

Enact tenant protections such as a right to counsel, just cause eviction legislation, and a 'pay to stay' ordinance

Dedicate permanent funding streams to the Housing Trust Fund and use it to fund deep, permanent affordability

CoHear

Four Key Ideas

Provide **emergency rent and utility assistance** to families on the brink of homelessness

Require **affordable development** in exchange for public land, subsidies, or incentives

Pursue **creative homeownership programs**, such as renter equity and co-op models, and alternative credit histories

Build **property management capacity** and allow (and train) tenants to invest in their properties

4. Next Steps

Timeline



Revisioning

Realistically, what will this plan achieve?

- Provide an **assessment** of current needs
- Establish **key goals** (with the idea that the City and County can adopt them)
- Provide a **suite of tools, policies and funding** for a range of strategies

Funding for the Community-Wide Housing Strategy provided by:



Contact:

Kathy Schwab
Executive Director
LISC Cincinnati
kschwab@lisc.org

<https://www.lisc.org/greater-cincinnati/what-we-do/housing/strategy/>



PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

December Meeting Notes

Thursday, December 19th, 2019 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.

2nd Floor – Human Resources Room A, B, and C

Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

The entirety of this meeting was conducted in three Focused Recommendation Groups.

Focused Group 1: Desired Property Tax Policy for Seniors/People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs (Lead: Heather Sturgill)

Prompts provided to the group in advance:

- What is the property tax relief program?
 - Completely frozen?
 - Pay only a certain percentage?
 - Other?
- What are the eligibility criteria for gaining the property tax relief?
 - Income?
 - Tenure in residence?
 - Age?
 - Other?
- What impacts will this proposed policy have – both positive and negative?

Overarching purpose of discussion:

- An increased demand for housing in general, and an increased desire for more urban community living has led to gentrification and significant upward pressure on property taxes, and other measures that have put pressure on existing residents to relocate against their desire.
- What measures can be taken to keep people in their homes?

Goals of subcommittee:

- A list of legislative and policy recommendations to give to City Council.
- List of any other legislative and policy recommendations that might be under the purview of other entities.

Recommendations:

- I. Tax Relief
 - a. Discount & Deferral - Recommend both
 - i. Local –
 - ii. Qualifications
 1. Own and Occupy Property
 2. Based on Ohio Homestead Exemption with 2 additions
 - a. Low-Income owner or dependent living at residence is legally disabled
 - b. Low-income surviving house member ... qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totally the previous 10 years).

- i. % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence
 - ii. How does State/County know person has died?
 - iii. Concern that this is beyond scope of seniors and those with disabilities
 - iv. Concern that property inherited by low-income relatives will not be able to receive benefit
 - 1. Likely living elsewhere, not as concerned about displacement then
 - 2. Condition of transfer: Children of owners only
 - a. May want to return to neighborhood. Still a part of stabilizing neighborhood
 - v. How to monitor and enforce? How to prove one is a house member
 - 1. Paying bills, State ID
- b. Discount based on income
 - i. If existing owner as of the date Hamilton County Auditor decreased all property values due to housing crisis/recession, ___% of the assessed increase of home/property value after the date Hamilton County Auditor decreased all property values due to housing crisis/recession
 - ii. % of the assessed increase of home/property value after purchase date.
 - iii. % changes based on income (deducting medical expenses)
 - 1. No Discount if income is above 120% AMI
 - 2. 40% discount if income is between 80% - 120% AMI
 - 3. 60% discount if income is 50% - 80% AMI
 - 4. 80% discount if income is 20% - 50% AMI
 - 5. 100% discount if income is below 20% AMI
 - 6. Need established baselines that State already uses (e.g., Medicaid eligibility, reduced school lunch program=highest discount)
 - iv. Ex) Purchase when valued at \$100k -> value of property increases 50k, discount applies to the incremental assessed value
- c. Deferral
 - i. Lasts until
 - 1. Death of senior
 - 2. When senior moves, and there isn't a
 - a. Surviving spouse
 - b. Surviving income qualified householder
 - 3. Property is sold
 - ii. Due upon deferral's end: all back unpaid discount plus 3% interest
 - iii. Homestead exemption separate
 - iv. As people are living longer, the length of deferral could increase
 - 1. There should be a separate benefit
 - 2. If increase homestead exemption it could offset
 - v. Hamilton Co cannot create a deferral unless the State legislation allows it
- d. Avoiding unintended consequences
 - i. How to count unearned income & other resources?
- e. State policy has important effect (e.g., schools)
- f. Expand State homestead exemption w/ possibility of deferral
 - i. Incremental based on income and asset test
 - ii. What happens over time? What about effect of inflation?
 - 1. There will still be increases in taxes due to inflation but will be offset by deferral if needed

- iii. Hamilton Co can only create their own homestead exemption if the State creates legislation to allow it

II. Tax Fairness

- a. If property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures (abatements/deferrals/etc.), is not permitted to register same property on City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".

III. Other Measures

- a. Permit accessory dwellings/granny flats if occupied as primary residence more than 50% of year AND requires landlord training (fair housing, sample rental contract, landlord best practices, etc.)
 - i. City could do for all
- b. Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility
- c. Increase funding:
 - i. to maintenance and modification programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities...(sliding scale eligibility)
 - ii. Grants
 - iii. Loans
- d. Education/information:
 - i. Include fliers listing all these tax reliefs, resources assistance sources with tax bills, on-line, fliers at permit offices, etc.
 - ii. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Educate them on abatements and other programs so they can use as a marketing tools. And, they in turn share info with clients...presumably seniors & clients with a disability (or dependent with a disability). Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.)
- e. Avoiding "harassment":
 - i. More than 1 unsolicited contact with a property owner
 - ii. Tracking property complaints and issuing a fine if a single complainant (track ip – phone numbers?) is submitting complaints on multiple properties.
- f. One portal for homeownership resources, information, and data
- g. Allow (and train) tenants to invest in their properties if renting from a senior or person with a disability

Next Steps:

- Distill recommendations down to present during PTWG in Jan.
 - Run recommendations through contacts to see how folks feel about it, if they support
- Eventually goes through City Council process

Focused Group 2: Support for Low/Limited Income Residents (Lead: Rick Williams)

Prompts provided to the group in advance:

- Address existing challenges that put low or limited income residents at risk of being displaced from their homes
 - What barriers exist?
 - What is the effect of development or redevelopment?
 - Etc.
- What resources exist already for this population?
- What resources could be created (financial tools, etc.)?

Challenges:

- Displacement risks for homeowners
- CDCs not aware of available resources
- Transparency in how to access public funds or private funds
- Funding is sometimes one-time or not available
- Resources are piecemeal throughout the city

Structure needs to be created to increase access to resources:

- Transparency
- Access to information
- Clarity
- Eligibility
- Support for those with illiteracy
 - Phone line
 - People with no computer skills
 - Instruction should be for those with a 5th grade reading level
- Information housed on the City's website should be restructured
 - How? Use a focus group to find out where the communication disconnect is
- A website that shows resources available based on income
 - City, county, public, private, state resources
 - People can enter "this is my income and this is my problem"
- Community councils could have meeting spaces with computer access or identify schools, libraries, etc. with accessibility

Who is the customer?

- Neighborhood? Building? Person?
- All of these are inter-related

Next Steps:

- Develop a structure for communication coordination
 - Change the "Who is the customer" paradigm
- Create a product that can house resources
- An ordinance for Council that is organically driven by need
- Don't duplicate recommendations being made in other spheres
- Meet again to discuss recommendations (see Upcoming Events on cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject)

Focused Group 3: Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review (Leads: Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower)

Prompts provided to the group in advance:

- Dissect the current City of Cincinnati Residential CRA policy.
- Look tax abatement policies from other Ohio cities
- What parameters should be added to the current policy?

Review of gathered data:

[https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/planning/assets/File/PTWG_Group%203_Addendum\(1\).pdf](https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/planning/assets/File/PTWG_Group%203_Addendum(1).pdf)

Discussion:

- Explanation of Columbus CRA policy
 - Study was done and then an eligibility framework was created
 - 3 neighborhood classifications based on objective criteria
- Rules and process should avoid being complex like Cleveland **Heights**
- CRAs are meant to encourage development or improvements that people would not be able to make without the assistance.
- Need to expand residential CRA to include multi-family buildings
- No tax abatements given if there are not affordable units – this is an incentive to maintain affordable units
 - Federal law: increase in LIHTC units proposed; lobby elected officials
 - Affordable housing is not currently required
- Plan should be in place for when abatements expire

Potential Recommendations:

- Close teardown loopholes
- Encourage investment caps
- More incentives for rehab
- Zoning – remove SF requirements for high density
- 25% of revenue from expiring tax abatements to affordable housing fund
 - Requires change of state law
- Transparency on increased revenue from expiring tax abatements to justify the investment
 - New construction raises other property values surrounding it – based on Franklin Co. study
- Tier neighborhoods
 - Can tailor it to make sure it works
 - Keep in mind that investment is long-term
- TIFs should have **not** have outs for development standards

Questions/Comments from public:

- Many lot splits in Mt. Lookout due to desire for tax abatements
- Difference between Cincy Insights info and Auditor's website
- Desire to preserve trees and on-street parking
- Use Census tracts for CRAs
- Consider financial need for home (must be objective)
- Consider other factors rather than just LEED
- Compare Cincinnati and Columbus abatement policy
- Have abatements only in low income areas
- Abatements subsidize the wealthy

Next steps:

- Meeting on January 13th (see Upcoming Events on cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject)

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

January 13th Meeting Notes

Monday, January 13, 2020 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
2nd Floor – Human Resources Room B, and C
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

The entirety of this meeting was conducted in two Focused Recommendation Groups.

Focused Group 2: Support for Low/Limited Income Residents (Lead: Rick Williams)

Discussion:

- How do we work within existing systems (not within existing resources)
- How to help people understand/learn about resources available
- Need to turn recommendations into ordinance/law
- What are other cities doing?
- MAKE HOUSING A PRIORITY

Recommendations:

- Resources for home repairs
 - Social worker goes with inspector and has available programs
- Create a favorable lending program for companies that work with seniors and low income persons
 - Revolving line of credit
- Housing Court
- Portal (online database) on resources available
 - Hire someone to manage it (OPDA?)
 - Include resources for homeowners and renters
- Citizen Advisory Board focused around housing (like CABA)
 - Connector between Mayor, City Manager, Board, citizens, Council
- Lobbying effort to cap real estate taxes for seniors, low income residents, and people living with disabilities

Focused Group 3: Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review (Leads: Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower)

Guidrails

- The policy should...
 - Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs
 - Application information should help the auditor track land sales (splits from master parcel)
 - Look at actual market value of property, not sale price
 - Use a tiered system
 - Not reduce overall quantity of affordable housing.
 - Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
 - Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.
 - Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)

- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.)
 - Reduced utility costs
- Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
- Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies
- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small scale developments
- Encourage historic conservation
- Increase current staff should be increased due to long-term monitoring
- Provide adequate notice about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.

Recommendations

- Three tiers based on distressed criteria
 - Look at Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park for top tier consideration
 - Distressed criteria should be evaluated every 3-5 years
 - Market ready, ready for revitalization, ready for restoration
- Eliminate blanket, city-wide policy, but every neighborhood should be able to seek abatements for both new construction and renovations

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

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January 16 Meeting Notes & Draft Recommendations

Red text = notes added during the January 16th meeting

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS/PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

Goals

1. An increased demand for housing in general, and an increased desire for more urban community living has led to gentrification and significant upward pressure on property taxes, and other measures that have put pressure on existing residents to relocate against their desire. What measures can be taken to keep people in their homes?
2. A list of legislative and policy recommendations to give to City Council.
3. List of any other legislative and policy recommendations that might be under the purview of other entities.

Recommendations

1. Tax relief – Discount and deferral

This would require adoption at the state level and approval of the Area Agencies on Aging

- a. Qualifications

- i. Own and Occupy Property
- ii. 65+,
- iii. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying
- iv. 59+ years old surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death
- v. Low-income surviving house member ... qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years **and qualify based on income** (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totally the previous 10 years).
 1. % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

How to ensure that people are not being taken advantage of during transfer of property?

- b. Discount (*% based on income*) – **Consider the rate of inflation**

- i. Applies to home + 1 acre of property
- ii. % of the assessed increase of value after purchase date
- iii. % changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)

How can we define affordability/income beyond AMI?

1. No Discount if income is above 120% AMI
2. 25% discount if income is 80% - 120% AMI
3. 50% discount if low income (50% - 80% AMI)

4. 75% discount if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)
5. 100% discount extremely low income/poverty (up to 30% of the area median income, or the federal poverty line, whichever is greater)

iv. Discount is not to be repaid at any point

c. Deferral

i. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted

ii. Lasts until

1. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
2. When the dependent with a disability moves, or senior moves and there isn't a
 - a. spouse
 - b. Surviving income and time qualified householder
 - c. Property is sold
3. Due upon deferral's end: all back unpaid deferral plus 3% interest
 - Is new property value based on discount or original value?
 - All value increases during deferral process + new property value (present day – most recent auditor assessment)

d. Avoiding unintended consequences

i. How to count unearned income & other resources?

- What would the impact on tax revenues be (impact on schools)?
- Can we use numbers based on current homestead exemption to calculate potential impact?
- We need numbers!

2. Tax fairness

a. If property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures (abatements/deferrals/etc.), is not permitted to register same property on City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".

3. Other measures

a. Permit accessory dwellings/granny flats if occupied as primary residence more than 50% of year AND requires landlord training (fair housing, sample rental contract, landlord best practices, etc.)

b. Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility

c. Increase funding:

- i. to maintenance and modification programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities...(sliding scale eligibility)
- ii. Grants
- iii. Loans

d. Education/information:

- i. Include fliers listing all these tax reliefs, resources assistance sources with tax bills, on-line, fliers at permit offices, etc.
- ii. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Educate them on abatements and other programs so they can use as a marketing tools. And, they in turn share info with clients...presumably seniors & clients with a disability (or dependent with a disability). Have fliers about these educational/marketing

- opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.)
- e. Avoiding “harassment”:
 - i. More than 1 unsolicited contact with a property owner would receive fine – **define what the fine would be**
 - ii. Tracking property complaints and issuing a fine if a single complainant (track ip – phone numbers?) is submitting complaints on multiple properties.
 - f. One portal for homeownership resources, information, and data
 - g. Allow seniors or person with a disability tenants to modify properties without requiring return to original upon move out.

SUPPORT FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

Goal: Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

Three areas of concern

1. **Property values** are going up so residents can’t afford to stay.
2. **Repairs** are needed but residents don’t have the funds.
3. Lack of consistent and equitable **communication** about resources available to residents (sources and current status of funding).

Recommendations

1. **Create an online portal** similar to the [Office of Performance and Data Analytics \(OPDA\)](#) portal so that residents (homeowners and renters) know what programs and resources are available to them. The portal should work simply for users but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them.
 - **How can this be communicated in a non-digital way?**
2. **Create a housing court** with a dedicated support staff who are expert in housing who can connect residents to resources. (Reference: Cleveland)
 - \$50-70,000 would need to be given to County from City to fund this
 - Specific staff need to be in place for this role
 - **Convert existing common pleas seat into housing court**
 - **Common pleas court judges need to be on board**
3. **Make housing a priority** by creating a position similar to the Chief Advocacy Officer role, that would lead housing for the city as a Connector/Czar. This position connects with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, other departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has responsibility for the portal.
 - **Request updates from lobbyist**
 - **Have the Chief Advocacy Office report to a board and define what the board is – who are the members, how are they appointed?**
 - **Similar to this working group with affiliations named rather than individuals (COA, CPS, Law, Coalition for the Homeless, CMHA board, etc.)**

4. **In geographic areas with high development activity**, when a code violation is filed, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs, and direction to the portal.
5. **Create a lending program** with a revolving line of credit with favorable rates for contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households. This lending program could help restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the recession of 2008, and could be a vehicle to grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors will be on the portal.
 - **How is there accountability in getting people to pay back loans?**
6. **Proactively identify homeowners** who need help with repairs so it's not so dependent on the homeowner reaching out.
7. **Provide funding for those organizations** that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes, so those organizations can help more households. Information on this organizations will be on the portal.
8. **Look at other cities** to see what they are doing for direction addressing recommendations 1-7.
9. **Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective:** "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."
10. **Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention** for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.
 - **Lobbyist reports to the board**

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY REVIEW

Guidelines

The policy should...

1. Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs
 - a. Application information should help the auditor track land sales (splits from master parcel)
 - b. Abatements should be reviewed to ensure they are not overly inflating neighboring property values through comps.
2. Use a tiered system
3. Not reduce overall quantity of affordable housing.
4. Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
5. Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.
6. Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)
7. Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.) - Reduced utility costs
8. Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)
9. Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
10. Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies
11. Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small scale developments
12. Encourage historic conservation
13. Increase current staff should be increased due to long-term monitoring

14. Provide adequate notice about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.

Recommendations

1. Three tiers based on distressed criteria
 - a. Look at Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park for top tier consideration
 - b. Distressed criteria should be evaluated every 3-5 years
 - Potential criteria: low-mod census tracts, poverty level
 - If rental property values/house sales have increase certain % then tier can be changed
 - c. Market ready, ready for revitalization, ready for restoration – be more specific
2. Eliminate blanket, city-wide policy, but every neighborhood should be able to seek abatements for both new construction and renovations
 - Cap, term, criteria may be different
 - How are neighborhoods engaged?

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

February Meeting Notes

Thursday, February 20, 2020 | 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.
7th Floor – Griesel Conference Room
Two Centennial Plaza, 805 Central Avenue

1. Welcome

2. Review of Feedback

- All feedback on the draft recommendations can be found [here](#).

3. Focused Recommendation Group Work Time

The three groups were:

- Desired Property Tax for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs
- Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents
- Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review

The three Focused Recommendation Groups focused in integrating feedback into their recommendation and answering the following questions about each of their recommendations:

- What method of action will this require? Motion, Resolution, Ordinance, Other?
- What legislative level? City, County, State
- Priority level (High, medium, low)
- Difficulty level (Hard, medium, difficult)
- Implementation Partners
- Other Notes/Parking Lot: Any other detailed information that may be needed further down the line when policy is being written.

Each group integrated feedback and answered the questions above to varying degrees. The Focused Recommendation Groups will be completing their work in March. [Here is a link](#) to the spreadsheets that the groups worked on.

4. Next Steps

- Next meeting: Thursday, March 19th from 9:00 – 10:30 a.m. on the 7th Floor of Two Centennial (805 Central Ave)

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP MEETING
Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review
Wednesday, July 8, 2020 | 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.

MEETING NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A virtual meeting of the Property Tax Working Group's Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatements met on Monday, July 8th, from 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. This meeting was also live streamed on Youtube and can be viewed here: bit.ly/CityPlanningYoutube 12 members of the working group were in attendance, including the co-chairs, Vice Mayor Smitherman and Carol Gibbs, and 15 members of the public were in attendance in addition to City staff from the Law Department, Department of Community and Economic Development, and Department of City Planning. The goal of the meeting was to review the draft recommendations and finalize them. The group will meet again virtually on **Monday, July 13th from 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.** to continue and finalize their work.

Presentation of Draft Recommendations

The Focused Recommendation Group last met in February 2020. [Here is a copy of the draft recommendations from that time.](#) These recommendations were presented for context.

Presentation of Changes in Recommendations

Please note that the #s do not correlate to the previous version of the draft recommendations. Based on the conversation during the meeting, there was a need to reorganize the recommendations. Section I are the immediate recommendations, Section II explains what these recommendations aim to accomplish, Section III indicates considerations for implementation of the recommendations, and Section IV is a long-term recommendation.

I. Recommendations

Recommendation 1 - This is the recommendation that determines recommended caps and terms. Two options were discussed during this meeting. A third option was submitted following the meeting by co-chair, Carol Gibbs.

Option A

This proposal was presented by the co-chairs of the Focused Recommendation Group, Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower.

Citywide Policy Proposal Option A		
Application Criteria	Abatement Cap	Abatement Term
New Construction	\$200,000	10 yr
Renovation	\$300,000	15 yr
New Construction - Green Building Tier 1	\$400,000	12 yr
Renovation - Green Building Tier 1	\$500,000	15 yr
New Construction - Green Building Tier 1	\$650,000	15 yr
Renovation - Green Building Tier 1	\$750,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria	Additional Cap	Additional Term
Visitability	\$100,000	Up to 5 yrs (capped at 15yr)

Notes on Recommendation I - Option A:

- The City administration has not yet weighed in on these proposals
- Vice Mayor Smitherman explained that he has met with the Mayor to share this proposal
- With this proposal:
 - There would be no tiers proposed in order to get a recommendation moving right away (the working group has heard a desire for immediate change). If tiers or targeted neighborhoods were proposed, it would be a very long process. For example, when Columbus revised their policy it was over two-years.
 - Renovations would be valued higher than new construction - recommendation to include “restoration” in language
 - Green building is valued higher
 - Visitability is included (find definition of visitability in Residential CRA Policy ([Ord. 276-2017](#)) and [Attachment](#))
- Positive feedback on proposal
 - It’s important to have a recommendation that can move forward quickly
 - This is simplified
 - Visitability is needed but is not being built. This policy incentivizes.
- Concerns about proposal
 - Caps may limit some income to the City
 - Regarding renovations: Concerned because developers are tearing down houses but using existing foundations and calling them renovations
 - Caps over \$500,000 lead to public concerns of fairness in the tax system with wealthy people getting abatements and middle-class people having to

pay property taxes. Won't that affect the political acceptance of the recommendations?

- Green building tiers need more explanation
- Looking at the current abatement chart, the dollar difference between new construction silver and gold is \$162,000. The new chart is showing a difference of \$200,000. Why are we increasing the dollar value of these abatements?

Option B

This proposal was presented by Paul Yankie, a working group member, on behalf of USGBC, Green Building Consulting, and Home Builders Association.

Citywide Policy Proposal Option B		
Application Criteria	Abatement Cap	Abatement Term
New Construction	\$0	0 yr
Renovation	\$150,000	10 yr
Renovation - HERS/Other moderate level EE & High performance Cert	\$300,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Silver	\$300,000	15 yr
Renovation - LEED Silver	\$400,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$500,000	15 yr
Renovation - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$600,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$700,000	15 yr
Renovation - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$800,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria	Additional Cap	Additional Term
Visitability	\$100,000	0yr

Notes on Recommendation 1 - Option B:

- Training program/education is key for green building
- Note of new construction - are we incentivizing things that will already be built? Neighborhoods that can support \$150-200k houses
- City Council has regularly been supportive of green building
- 80% of abatements currently have no green building components
- Positive Feedback
 - Prioritizes quality projects that minimize the long-term cost to

- owners
- Reflects structure of LEED with Silver, Gold, and Platinum
- Concerns
 - Caps over \$500,000 lead to public concerns of fairness in the tax system with wealthy people getting abatements and middle-class people having to pay property taxes. Won't that affect the political acceptance of the recommendations?
 - Does not allow for non-green building new construction

Option C

This proposal was submitted following the PTWG meeting by Carol Gibbs, co-chair of the working group.

Citywide Policy Proposal Option C		
Application Criteria	Abatement Cap	Abatement Term
New Construction	\$200,000	10 yr
Remodel/Restoration	\$300,000	15 yr
New Construction - Green Building Tier 1 (LEED Silver, Gold, LBC equivalent)	\$400,000	12 yr
Remodel/Restoration - Green Building Tier 1 (LEED Silver, Gold, LBC equivalent)	\$500,000	15 yr
New Construction - Green Building Tier 2 (LEED Platinum, LBC equivalent)	\$650,000	15 yr
Remodel/Restoration - Green Building Tier 2 (LEED Platinum, LBC equivalent)	\$750,000	15 yr
Restoration - Minimum \$500,000 Investment in Pre-1940 Homes	\$750,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria	Additional Cap	
Visitability	\$100,000	

General notes on all options: Need to define restoration/renovation due to concerns about tear downs to the foundation.

Recommendation 2 - Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential tax abatements.

Notes on Recommendation 2

- Current policy: Buildings with 3 or fewer units are eligible.

- School Board would prefer not to lose any revenue, but is supportive of seeing more units available to families which would be achieved by increasing the eligibility to 4 units. School Board would be concerned about increasing that any further.
- There is not a desire to increase unit eligibility above 4 units.

II. The recommendations aim to:

- 1. Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.**
- 2. Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.**
- 3. Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.**
- 4. Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)**
- 5. Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.) - Reduced utility costs**
- 6. Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)**
- 7. Consider investment incentives of our local competitors**
- 8. Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies**
- 9. Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small scale developments**
 - Note: The Cincinnati Area Board of Realtors wants this to be a priority.
- 10. Encourage historic conservation**

III. When implementing these recommendations:

- 1. Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:**
 - a. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales (splits from parent parcels)**
 - b. Abatements should be reviewed on every 3-5 years to ensure they are not overly inflating neighboring property values through comps. The review should include community input.**
- 2. Current staff may need to be increased due to long-term monitoring as needed**

Note: may not be necessary anymore based on citywide proposals
- 3. Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.**

Note: What does this look like?

IV. Long-Term Recommendations: Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements.

Notes on Long-Term Recommendation:

- Throughout conversations and in feedback, there was a noted desire to explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements.
- There was some concern expressed by the Home Builders Association, the Greater Cincinnati Board of Realtors, and community members about the targeted neighborhood/tiered approach due to similarities to the redlining of the past and fair housing.
- In order to establish the tier criteria, additional studies would be required, which is why it is not being proposed for the immediate term, rather a goal for the future.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Focused Recommendation Group Meeting Notes

Topic: Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs
Monday, July 13, 2020 | 12:00 – 2:00 p.m. | Virtual Meeting on Zoom

1. Welcome, Introductions, & Virtual Meeting Housekeeping

- Meeting was being recorded, livestreamed, and can be viewed on <https://bit.ly/CityPlanningYoutube>
- Meeting was chaired by Heather Sturgill, working group member
- 6 City staff and 4 community members were in attendance

2. Recap of Draft Recommendations and Discussion of Recommendation Edits

The group worked off of a spreadsheet with the recommendations that can be found here:

<https://bit.ly/0713Notes>

The chair reviewed each recommendation and addressed the following:

- Feedback on recommendation (Column B)
- Edits to recommendation based on feedback (included in spreadsheet as **bold text**)
- Identification of the each of the following for each recommendation
 - Methods: Motion, Resolution, Ordinance
 - Level: City, County, State
 - Priority level
 - Difficulty level
 - Implementation Partners
 - Other Notes

3. Next Steps

- Thursday, July 23rd from 9:00 – 11:00 a.m. | Presentation on Final Recommendations and Report – more information to come
- Visit [Cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject](https://cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject) or contact Samantha McLean (Samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov) for more information.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP MEETING
Focused Recommendation Group on Residential Tax Abatement Policy Review
Monday, July 13, 2020 | 2:30- 4:30 p.m. | Virtual on Zoom

NOTES

These are notes from the July 13th meeting. *Notes and any additions to the recommendations are in italics.* These do not constitute official minutes nor a transcript. For a recording or to watch the meeting please visit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I33D4IHDXXQ>

Agenda

- Welcome and virtual meeting housekeeping
This meeting was held virtually on Zoom. The meeting was co-chaired by Carol Gibbs and Dan Bower. 6 working group members, 5 City staff, and 12 community members were in attendance.
- Purpose of meeting: Finalize Recommendations
- Next Steps: Thursday, July 23rd meeting on final recommendations and report

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Immediate Recommendations
Section II	Aims of Recommendations
Section III	Considerations for Recommendation Implementation
Section IV	Long-term Recommendation

Section I - Immediate Recommendations

Recommendation 1 - This is the recommendation that determines recommended caps and terms. *Three options were discussed during the meeting as seen in [this spreadsheet](#).*

- *Option A: Was presented by Carol Gibbs as a starting point for discussion*
- *Option B: Was presented by Paul Yankie*
- *Option C: Was presented by Carol Gibbs. This option clarifies the green building tiers.*

The final recommendation from the group is seen in the chart below following discussion. The main topics of conversation included:

- *Whether “New Construction” with a \$200,000 cap should be included in the recommendation (as in Option A and C) or whether New Construction must have a green building component to be eligible (as in Option B). 3 of the working group members voted in favor of the inclusion of New Construction as in Option A and C and 2 members voted against.*
- *The language to be used in the remodel category (restoration/renovation/remodel). Remodel was chosen as it is used in other policies. The working group made a note that they want to avoid owners tearing down houses to the foundation and classifying it as a remodel.*
- *The placement of “Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre-1940 buildings).” Some members believe that it should be included under Remodel Criteria with a \$750,000 cap whereas others believed it should be included as a Bonus Criteria and an additional cap of \$100,000. A vote was taken - 3 members were in favor of the \$750,000 cap and 2 members were in favor of the \$100,000 additional cap. Additionally, this criteria applies to all pre-1940s buildings, not just pre-1940s masonry buildings.*

Recommendation		
NEW CONSTRUCTION Criteria	Cap	Term
New Construction	\$200,000	10 yr
New Construction - LEED Silver	\$400,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$500,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$650,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria	Add't Cap	Add't Term
Visitability	\$100,000	0 yr
REMODEL Criteria	Cap	Term
Remodel	\$200,000	12 yr
Remodel - HERS/Other moderate level EE & High performance Cert	\$300,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Silver	\$500,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$650,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$800,000	15 yr
Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre-1940 building)	\$750,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria	Add't Cap	Add't Term
Visitability	\$100,000	0 yr

Recommendation 2 - Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential tax abatements.

- School Board would prefer not to lose any revenue, but is supportive of seeing more units available to families which would be achieved by increasing the eligibility to 4 units. School Board would be concerned about increasing that any further.
- There is not a desire on behalf of co-chairs/working group to increase unit eligibility above 4 units.

Section II - Aims of Recommendations

The recommendations of this group aim to...

- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small scale developments
- Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
- Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.
- Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)
- Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.
- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.) - Reduced utility costs
- Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors

- Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies - *there was a note to make this statement clearer*
- Encourage historic conservation

* *These recommendations are not in a priority order.*

Section III - Considerations for Implementation

When implementing these recommendations...

1. Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:
 - a. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales (splits from parent parcels)
 - b. Abatements should be reviewed consistently every 3-5 years to ensure they are not overly inflating neighboring property values through comps. The review should include community input. - *this should be reviewed before tiers are implemented.*
2. Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.

Section IV - Long-Term Recommendation

Long-Term Recommendation 1 - Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements (In order to establish the tier criteria, additional studies would be required, which is why it is not being proposed for the immediate term, rather a goal for the future.)

- Current staff may need to be increased due to long-term monitoring as needed

Long-Term Recommendation 2 - *Consider short-term rental caveat so that no abated properties can have a listing on the short-term rental registry other than "hosted".*

- *This is an overlap recommendation with the group focused on Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs*
- *This would require further conversations with the departments that manage the registry and work on abatements.*

Long-Term Recommendation 3 - *Is there a way of incentivizing local renter co-ops? In the long run buildings are better maintained and money is recirculated in the community rather than leaving the region and going into large investment companies. A way that is the best of both worlds...offering equity that can be tapped without being forced to move as long as the renter stays 5+ years – but provides flexibility to relocate more quickly by not having to wait to sell.*

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Meeting Notes

Thursday, July 23, 2020 | 9:00 – 11:00 a.m. | Virtually on Zoom

These are notes from the final Property Tax Working Group Meeting. These do not constitute official minutes nor a transcript. For a recording or to watch the meeting please visit:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfB7RCsXdUU>

Welcome, Introductions, & Virtual Meeting Housekeeping

- Final working group meeting
- Working group was formed by a motion in Fall 2018 and has been meeting since February 2019. Since then, the working group has held over 13 meetings and 3 public meetings. Additionally, the working group conducted two surveys with over 650 total responses.
- Goal of the meeting: Present recommendations and vote on recommendations from each of the three Focused Recommendation Groups.
- 16 working group members, 7 City staff, and 16 members of the public were in attendance. The meeting was also live streamed on Youtube.

Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendations *[Discussion and Questions in Italics]*

Presented by Rick Williams, Chair of Focused Recommendation Group

Goal of Recommendations

Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

Approach

Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective. "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."

Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters.

This portal would be like the open data portal managed by the Office of Performance and Data Analytics (OPDA). The portal should be user-friendly but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them. Helps with goal to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

Recommendation 2 – Create a housing court with a dedicated support staff who are housing experts and can connect residents to resources.

Convert a Common Pleas seat into a housing court seat. Community members can advocate for this by lobbying the Common Pleas judges directly, as well ask their City representatives to support the creation of a housing court. Cleveland is a good reference for this recommendation.

Recommendation 3 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City.

This position would act as a Connector/Czar. This position would connect with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, City departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has the responsibility to manage the portal.

Recommendation 4 – When a code complaint is filed in a geographic area with high development activity, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs and directions to the portal.

Helps with goal to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

- *African American Chamber - Are there enough social workers to do this work? From what organizations?*
 - *Law Dept. - aware building dept does have hiring position open for single social worker – triage situation; social worker goes w/ inspector on situations where they have info that individual will need social services*
- *African American Chamber: would social worker know about funds that are available? Do we need someone w/ financial background additionally?*
 - *Law Dept.: social worker connected w/ city's housing resources/county resources*
- *CNBDU: Can we provide training for buildings & inspections so that they know what tools are available? Could they do this on their own w/o social worker? Provide brochure w/ info to homeowner?*
 - *Law Dept.: Bldg Dept currently receives training/education on resources that are available – specific docs are provided to tenants/property owners when property falling into code compliance issues scenario*
- *Board of Education: prefer term like “Citizen Advocate” instead of social worker – social worker may categorize citizens in a negative way*
 - *Carol Gibbs: someone w/ MSW, agrees job title could be different than “social worker”*
 - *Rick Williams, Chair of Focused Recommendation Group: intentional to say “social worker” – there are skills that social workers have that are needed for this type of work. Great to have “advocacy” as part of the role position, but emphasizes having “social work” as part of title*

Recommendation 5 – Create a lending program for contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households.

This lending program would have a revolving line of credit with favorable rates with the aim to restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the 2008 recession. This would also support and grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors would be housed on the portal.

- *Carol Gibbs: include minority and women owned*

Recommendation 6 – Provide funding for organizations that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes.

Information on this organizations would be on the portal.

Recommendation 7 – Look to other cities on how they are addressing recommendations 1-7.

Recommendation 8 – Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.

[Vote on recommendations 1 – 8 as written, with the inclusion of “minority and women owned” in Recommendation 5 – passes]

Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/ Special Needs Recommendations *[Discussion and Questions in Italics]*

Presented by Heather Sturgill, Chair of Focused Recommendation Group

Structure of Recommendations

- Section I Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral
Qualifications | Discount | Deferral | Considerations
- Section II Tax Fairness
- Section III Other Measures

Section I: Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral

Qualifications

- a. Own and Occupy Property
- b. 65+,
- c. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying
- d. Surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death
- e. Low-income surviving house member - qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totaling the previous 10 years).

Note: % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

Discount

Based on income, increase in amount of taxes paid is capped.

- a. Applies to home + 1 acre of property
- b. Applies only to the assessed increase in value after purchase date
- c. Cap/ceiling changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)
- d. The cap/ceiling on taxes paid:
 - i. If income is above 120% AMI - no ceiling/cap
 - ii. Ceiling of 100% rate of increase above original tax bill if income is 80% - 120% AMI
 - iii. Ceiling of 50% rate of increase if low income (50% - 80% AMI)
 - iv. Ceiling of 20% rate of increase if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)
 - v. Ceiling of 5% rate of increase if extremely low income (0-30% AMI)

Deferral

- a. This deferral is automatically available to everyone who is eligible for discount (residential properties owned and occupied by owner) and anyone who has been a resident owner of identified property for 10-15 years or more (how many of these properties exist - study this before determining 10 or 15 years)
- b. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
- c. Lasts until
 - i. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 - ii. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a spouse or a surviving income and time qualified householder
 - iii. Property is sold

- d. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus average (mean) rate of inflation from start of deferral until end of deferral
 - i. Deferral is considered a lien on the property and must be paid in advance of the sale.
 - ii. If deferral amount is more than the sale then the lien remains on the property through continued sales until the deferral is paid.

Considerations Before Implementation of Discount and Deferral

The following questions need to be addressed and considered before implementation Discount and Deferral Recommendation:

- How to count unearned income and other resources? (look into income tax process and what information is collected)
- What is the impact on tax revenue? How much revenue is collected from housing owned by each AMI bracket in Discount (d) recommendation?
- What is the potential deferral and how long might that be?
- Education *revenue* must be built into implementation.

Discussion on Section I

- *Heather Sturgill: City has no direct control – modified at State level – city passing resolution, ongoing education needed across state to have this go into effect*
 - *Base level recommendations that needs to be modified, based on further research*
- *African American Chamber: How does this impact school funding?*
 - *HS: we need questions answered about % of people these discounts would apply to, then we can fine tune the policy; Need fine-tuning before going to council for resolution, this may not actually apply to many properties/will be not a lot of money, depending on property values*
- *Council on Aging: doesn't support discount, does support deferral*
 - *Too many unanswered Qs on the discount – we feel deferral, from statewide ability to give senior's relief*
 - *Regarding qualifications - we don't agree w/ Item E – we believe adding E is beyond scope of aiding seniors*
 - *All this has been discussed w/ advisory council & board*
- *Hispanic Chamber: simply effect on growth rate – it will not be as big of an effect on \$\$\$ as imagined (seniors make up 20% pop, even less are homeowners)*
- *Carol Gibbs: Concern about taking both discount and deferral to the state may not fly*
 - *Council on Aging shares this concern - to get this passed you need statewide support – we believe if we can get movement it will be ONLY the discount, not the deferral*
- *Legal Aid Society: feels like there are great ideas in this proposal; comment on scope of it:*
 - *Focused on seniors/disabilities/special needs, but we should point out Housing our Future Plan says we should increase assistance to ALL low-moderate income homeowners who are facing tax increases (especially in gentrifying neighborhoods)*
 - *I see problem as broader than seniors/special needs, and that needs to be addressed further down the line*
- *Question from chat bar: Will discounts apply retroactively or only to future increases in value?*
 - *Ron: it's the increase in value after purchase – you set reference point to date determined by legislation – the point is to not take away any tax revenue – this would be more effectual to properties purchased AFTER the legislation goes into effect – we do not think it will affect properties purchased BEFORE legislation*
- *Board of Education: Clarification on last bullet under “Consideration before implementation” – Should read “Education revenue should be built into implementation.”*

- *School of Planning: conceptual recommendation w/ details worked out later – we don't need to vote on this as if we are City Council passing a resolution – we're voting on the GENERAL IDEA*
- *Carol Gibbs: In the discount, you're talking about assessment of increase in property value. Are you limiting that to increase in prop value due to development? Or are you saying, if my house appreciates over 15 years just sitting there, that I can apply for this discount? Can anybody apply?*
 - *Heather Sturgill: Yes, currently Homestead Exemption says you can*

[Vote on Qualifications – passes]

[Vote on Discount (with considerations noted) – passes]

[Vote on Deferral (with considerations noted) – passes]

- *Vice Mayor clarified that even though the recommendations passed, there is still more work to be done before they go to Council.*

Section II: Tax Fairness

Recommendation 1 – If a property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures, it is not permitted to be registered on the City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".
[joint recommendation – Residential Tax Abatement Long-Term Recommendation 2]

Section III: Other Measures

Recommendation 1 – Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats with stipulations that:

- Either the larger or smaller residence must be occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 75% of year
- Require landlord training on fair housing, sample rental contracts, landlord best practices and more.

Recommendation 2 – Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility, such as widening doorways and hallways, curb less showers, step-free entries, cabinetry modifications for wheel-in space. Extra sound insulation can be considered as well.

Recommendation 3 – Increase funding, including grants and loans, for programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability in maintaining and modifying their residences for accessibility. A sliding scale for eligibility.

Recommendation 4 – Education and information for homeowners and small contractors

- Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters, and contractors [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 1]
- Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices and other points of contact
- Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all programs and resources to educate them so they can use the info as a marketing tool to find new customers.

Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.).

Recommendation 5 – Avoid housing harassment by fining entities having more than one unsolicited contact with a property owner.

Find out if it is possible to track on-line property maintenance complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties. If possible, these complainants will receive a warning. If they continue, it should be considered harassment and they would receive a fine.

- *Constitutionality concerns about this recommendation*
- *Law Dept. would have to look at this recommendation in more detail before it could move forward*

Recommendation 6 – Allow tenants who are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out. Educate landlords on the importance of this.

- *Carol Gibbs: thought this working group was only address homeowner issues; this seems to address renter concerns*
- *Heather Sturgill: we can reword this recommendation so it states focus on educating homeowners (landlords) of benefits*

Recommendation 7 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City. [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 3]

[Vote on Section II and III with edit to Recommendation 6 re: homeowners – passes]

Residential Tax Abatement Recommendations Discussion/Questions and Vote by Working Group Members *[Discussion and Questions in Italics]*

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Immediate Recommendations
Section II	Aims of Recommendations
Section III	Considerations for Recommendation Implementation
Section IV	Long-term Recommendations

Section I: Immediate Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – The following chart outlines the recommended criteria, caps, and terms for residential tax abatements.

Recommendation		
NEW CONSTRUCTION Criteria	Cap	Term
New Construction	\$200,000	10 yr
New Construction - LEED Silver	\$400,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$500,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$650,000	15 yr
REMODEL Criteria	Cap	Term
Remodel	\$200,000	12 yr
Remodel - HERS/Other moderate level EE & High performance Cert	\$300,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Silver	\$500,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$650,000	15 yr

Remodel - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$800,000	15 yr
Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre-1940 building)	\$750,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria (for New Construction and Remodel)	Add't Cap	Add't Term
Visitability	\$100,000	0 yr

- *Discussion on New Construction, \$200k cap, 10 yr term*
 - *USGBC – doesn't believe this is what was agreed upon in the Focused Recommendation Group*
 - *Objection because it leads to overweighting of LEED in certain neighborhoods*
 - *Less than 20% of new construction is not LEED and is often of lower quality and in lower income neighborhoods*
 - *To build LEED is not more expensive, long-term, but there is a lack of education for builders and contractors*
 - *Legal Aid Society – concern based on Housing Our Future study that abatement policy does not benefit low and moderate-income households. Why are we working on a program with high caps when this doesn't benefit low/moderate-income?*
 - *HOME – these are upper limit caps so lower cost building/renovation projects will still be able to benefit*
 - *Carol Gibbs – want to raise New Construction to \$275k for 10 yr term*
 - *African American Chamber – where is \$200k or \$275k number coming from? What about 10 yr term? Is this related to what we are seeing in the market? Wants to abstain because lacks info*
 - *Carol – lowered to \$200k to compromise with USGBC, HBA, and Realtors. Keeps an option to new construction without LEED or HERS. Argument that it doesn't cost more, but it does. Low-income people have harder time to get a mortgage anyways, LEED may make it even more difficult and may not be worth it in terms of savings. Thinks caps are too high.*

[Vote to move cap for new construction from \$200 to \$275k – does not pass]

[Vote to eliminate new construction/reduce cap to \$0 – does not pass – New Construction to remain as written]

- *Discussion on Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre 1940 building)*
 - *Carol Gibbs, Co-Chair – historic restoration (pre-1940s) issue is cost of taking an old home and restoring to habitable conditions and cost to do HERS or LEED (more expensive than building a new home) so it should be kept as separate line item.*
 - *USGBC – wanted to get some of the harder homes to renovate/restore an extra amount that doesn't cannibalize on LEED or visitability. Wants this as bonus criteria for extra \$100k cap. 1920s is probably better starting point. Benefits are reduced or eliminated by keeping as part of Remodel criteria. Might as well eliminate rest of Remodel category if keep here because most renovations/remodels are pre-1940s buildings.*

[Vote to keep Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre 1940 building) in Remodel criteria - does not pass]

[Vote to move Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre 1940 building) to Bonus Criteria (\$100k additional cap, 0 additional yrs) - does not pass]

[Vote for recommendation chart as proposed - does not pass]

Recommendation 2 – Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential tax abatements

- *The idea behind this recommendation is to incentivize people to buy and bring vacant 4-unit buildings back to life. Live in one unit and be able to rent out the other 3*

Section II: Aims of Recommendations

The residential tax abatement recommendations aim to:

- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small-scale developments
- Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
- Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.
- Encourage units appropriate for a family (two or more bedrooms)
- Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population
- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design
- Encourage transparency of residential abatements
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
- Consider overall tax rates and impact of abatements on new tax levies
- Encourage historic conservation

Section III: Considerations for Implementation

This section includes points that must be considered when implementing the recommendations.

Consideration 1 – Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:

- a. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales and splits from parent parcels
- b. Reviewing abatements to ensure that they are not overly inflating neighboring property values. This review should occur on a consistent basis every 3-5 years (including before implementation of the long-term recommendation). The review should include community input.

Consideration 2 – Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, and other stakeholders. Criteria for grandfathering applicants under current policy should be clearly outlined as well.

- *Lots of conversation about teardowns so want to ensure abatement is on value increase from pre-demolition, not post-demolition*

Section IV - Long-Term Recommendation

This section includes recommendations that will require a more long-term approach.

Long-Term Recommendation 1 – Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements based on extensive study.

- If a tiered approach is implemented, then increase staff to meet need for long-term monitoring.

Long-Term Recommendation 2 – Consider a stipulation that would prohibit properties that receive residential tax abatements from being able to register on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted.” [joint recommendation – Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs – Tax Fairness Recommendation]

Long-Term Recommendation 3 – Explore possible incentives for local renter co-ops.

[Vote conducted for Section 1 Recommendation 2 and Sections 2, 3, and 4 – passes]

Concluding Remarks and Next Steps (from Vice Mayor Smitherman)

- Thanked everyone for their commitment over past one and a half years.
- Looks forward to bringing recommendations to Council. Items will need to go before a Council Committee before going to full Council. He hopes this will happen in August/September.
- Vice Mayor's Office will work on the residential tax abatement caps/terms recommendation to find consensus.

Log of Votes [see next page]

Y = Yes, No = N, A = Abstain

	Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents – All Recs	Property Tax Relief – Section 1, Qualifications	Property Tax Relief – Section 1, Discount	Property Tax Relief – Section 1, Deferral	Property Tax Relief - Section II and III	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1, Rec 1 - New Construction increase to \$275k	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1, Rec 1 - New Construction decrease to \$0k	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1, Rec 1 - Historic Renovation/Resoration - keep under "Remodel Criteria" at \$750k	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1, Rec 1 - Historic Renovation/Resoration - move to "Bonus Criteria" at \$100k add't cap	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1 - Chart as written	Residential Tax Abatement Section 1, Rec 2 and Sections 2, 3, and 4
African American Chamber	Y	A	Y	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y
Cincinnati Area Board of REALTORS	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	N	Y	A	Y
CNBDU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Community Action Agency	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]
Council on Aging	Y	A	N	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	[not present]
CPS Board of Education	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hispanic Chamber	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A
HOME	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	A	Y
Home Builders Association	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Homeownership Center	Y	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]	[not present]
Legal Aid Society	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y
LISC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y
UC School of Planning	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y
USGBC	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Carol Gibbs, Co Chair	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Vice Mayor Smitherman, Co Chair	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RESULTS	PASSES 16 - Yes	PASSES 12 - yes; 3 - abstain; 1 not present	PASSES 12 - yes; 1 - no; 2 abstain; 1 not present	PASSES 13 - yes; 2 - abstain; 1 not present	PASSES 12 - yes; 2 - no; 1 abstain; 1 not present	FAILS 4 - yes; 2 - no; 8 - abstain; 2 not present	FAILS 5 - yes; 3 - no; 6 - abstain; 2 not present	FAILS 5 - yes; 4 - no; 5 - abstain; 2 not present	FAILS 4 - yes; 5 - no; 5 - abstain; 2 not present	FAILS 6 - yes; 1 - no; 7 - abstain; 2 not present	PASSES 12 - yes; 1 - abstain; 3 not present

Appendix C – Public Meeting Information

Included in this appendix are the flyers, notes, and presentations for the three public meetings held by the working group.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP PUBLIC MEETING

April 2nd, 2019 | **6 - 8 p.m.** | **William H. Taft Elementary School**
270 Southern Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45219

The Property Tax Working Group is studying trends related to property taxes in order to make recommendations aimed to help keep senior citizens on a limited income in their homes and communities. **Come and share your experience with property taxes in your neighborhood.**



Protecting homeowners,
strengthening neighborhoods.

Visit cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject
for more information + to submit comments or contact
Samantha McLean at samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov | 513-352-4886.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Public Meeting Notes

Taft Elementary School
270 Southern Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45219
April 2, 2019 | 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

AGENDA

- Welcome from Property Tax Working Group co-chairs, Vice Mayor Smitherman and Carol Gibbs
- Property Tax 101 from Dusty Rhodes, Hamilton County Auditor. Please visit <https://hamiltoncountyauditor.org/> for more information.
- Purpose of the Working Group
 - Established by motion from Vice Mayor Smitherman to study trends related to property taxes, especially the issue of rising property taxes in areas experiencing significant levels of development; to make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping to keep senior citizens in their homes and communities; and to report on best practices in other cities and states facing similar challenges. To learn more about the Property Tax Working Group, visit Cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject
- Purpose of the Public Meeting
 - To gather information, experiences, and ideas from community members to help inform and guide the working group. Community members can continue to provide ideas/thoughts by filling out this survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PropertyTaxProject>

DISCUSSION NOTES

After the brief presentation from the co-chairs, meeting attendees broke into small groups for a facilitated conversation with working group members. At the end, each group presented their top themes/ideas to the larger group. Here are the notes from each group:

Group 1

- Property taxes rising at an unsustainable level

- Inequitable tax abatements – out of control
- Retired – can't keep having taxes go up
- Desire to age in place
- Concerns of gentrification

Proposed Solutions

- Need transparent tax abatement criteria and accountability, secure council member voting records
- Determine how Hamilton County Auditor sets base values of non-abatement
- Can you create a rebate locally?
- Are tax abatements still necessary to get people to move into city? (probably not)
- Explore legacy tax payer – property owner – Philadelphia
- Legacy owners get some relief

Group 2

- 40k value – spent 60k to rehab – now valued at 20k
- Worried about being taxed out of favorite neighborhood
- Tax abatement issues – schools being overcrowded in certain neighborhood schools
- Lived in home in '87 and worried about trend of rising taxes – would like “common Joe” to be able to live in working class neighborhood/house without being
- Been in house for 10+ years and worried about being taxed out
- Lack of equity in the process – 12% higher taxes this year and 10% higher last year – worry about trend retirees want to be able to stay in home (fixed income)
- Like neighborhood and wants to be able to age-in-place
- Families (young) move to suburbs for schools often times
- Family in Northside raised family and stayed and want to stay
- One person (slumlord) owned many houses in South Fairmount and created a lot of vacancy – hoping Lick Run project helps
- Aging population in Walnut Hills and property maintenance

Proposed Solutions

- In addition to aging in place and issues about rent rising reverse tax abatement at later age
- Urban homesteading program in 90s – if home value rises, won't be able to afford monthly
- Should we raise other taxes other than property?

- Tax abatement can have good intentions but being used in neighborhoods that don't need them as much
- Homestead program – braid in based on income (fixed)
- In CA they froze taxes at the value of prop when bought – TIF; different abatements for different neighborhoods
- Phase out tax abatements
- How do we address the increase in home value based on surrounding properties to not get taxed out?
- Building code violations coming from complaints
- Housing court based on Cleveland model - Columbus/Toledo
- Code enforcement can be inequitable
- Seniors/aging in place/fixed income solutions
- Same sentiment as above
- Effective/objective study of tax abatements and limiting t.a. to shorter periods of time possibly
- Need more equity in tax abatements; use for neighborhoods that need them and first time homebuyers
- Freeze property taxes – graduate/braid
- Need to see data and economic impact of incentives – more than just City data – county, state, etc.

Group 3

- Mt. Auburn taxes rising
- Mt. Lookout – tear downs – others pay taxes – tax abatement
- Some property owners may have to move
- City and County together – building code violations
- Low income areas – tear down single families to build rental properties
- Constant re-evaluate values of houses
- Tax abatement good if building to environmental standards
- People not being taxed at the same rate – unfair
- Everyone wants to sell their house at the highest price
- Increase values in Evanston – has help owners get bank loans
- Individual property rights vs. community (good for community?)
- Development follows the wealth
- Protect elderly, legacy owners, disabled
- Change state law on 3 year valuation
- Need more transparency – with Dusty's shop
- Need more affordable housing financing
- Approach the issue city wide not by community

- Moratorium on foreclosures
- Zoning huge asset
- Financing for people about to lose their home

Proposed Solutions

- City wide housing strategy
- State legislation to protect seniors/legacy home owners
- Weatherization funds – TCO
- Transparency of funds for incentives
- Sunset on abatements
- Where does the tax money go?
- Graduated homestead
- Moratorium on foreclosures
- Build modular homes

Group 4

Themes

- Freeze abatements
- Freeze property taxes for affordable housing landlords
- Freeze taxes for seniors
- Taxes should be equitable and fair
- Abatements create socio-economic inequality
- Abatements hurt schools and kids – pay incremental value to schools
- Losing historic housing stock

Ideas

- How schools are funded (state-level)
 - Funding method unconstitutional
- How properties are evaluated after renovations nearby (offsets)
 - By age (65+)
 - By income
- Freeze property taxes when value goes up for existing homes
- Narrow window for reevaluation of value
- Homestead – age based ONLY
- Property tax roll back
- Local government fund
- Property code enforcement too excessive
- Property taxes hurt housing affordability

Group 5

- Pressure to move out – wondering where I can afford
- People think of Hyde Park/Mount Lookout as wealthy but some are no longer working and taxes keep going up
- Why do we have tax abatements? Don't understand big picture
- We don't have enough money as a city which may be because of tax abatements
- Keep abatements in neighborhoods that need them
- Dusty Rhodes answered that top neighborhood for tax abatements are Hyde Park and Mount Lookout
- Does city need to have blanket tax abatement policy? Is that a state/law or can the city change that?
- What policies can we change?
- Cincyinsights is a good source of info (send out link)
- Tax burden shifted to poor people
- Greenspace is lost by teardowns
- Water run-off is getting out of control by teardowns/new construction
- Pendleton – in 80s no one wanted to be there – may be like North Fairmount now
- Individual communities should be able to vote – people who live there know best
- “Every tree left standing is a dollar wasted”
- If the city needs money, are tax abatements in Hyde Park/Mount Lookout helping that?
- Are there kickbacks? Follow the money
- LEED houses on Herschel are flooding neighbors but have tax abatements
- LEED – what is green about demolishing and hauling off to a dump to replace with new products
- If you can apply for an abatement for renovation, why can't there be an abatement for legacy residents
- Solutions: stop new const tax abatements in Hyde Park/Mount Lookout/Pendleton – keep tax abatements for rehab
- People okay with paying more for a house because they know they will have tax savings over the years – developers are making out
- What is the makeup of the Working group?
- Homestead ceiling raised because many can't qualify (what is the ceiling? Is it per household?)
- Solution: if you live in a neighborhood for x number of years (20) you get credits or abatements

- People who bought in neighborhood during recession because they could afford now can't – part of neighborhood
- Solution: Cap on transferability of abatement (goes away or drastically replaced)
- Tax abatements are welfare/tax benefits for the rich
- How to disincentivize the developers?
- Tax abatements thrive where people can make the most money

Group 6

Why are we here?

- Taxes going up
- Abatements
- Property values increase
- Lot splits or tax abatements destroy character
- Ex: 350,000 house appraised \$1 million
 - More money you spend you receive higher value
- LEED silver
- Pay \$600,000 in taxes, but not the \$400,000
- Same thing is going on in other communities, using lesser quality materials
- Housing market in Hyde Park is high, these abatements put gasoline on fire
 - Lose, lose situation
 - Possibility of criteria for need in a neighborhood
 - Save houses vs. starting new
 - Utilize where needed
- Grovedale – cut down 20 trees and tear houses down to put three in
- Overdevelopment and add more homes on small lots in Hyde Park
 - Traffic
- Hamilton County low-income homes
- Northside senior citizens concern
 - Value rises
 - Pay more property taxes
- Mom forced to see home since taxes have gone up
- Developers don't have enough skin in the game
- Positives and negatives to development
- Problem: tear down one house to build four
- Invested in city and neighborhood
 - On the IDC group
 - City as a whole was blighted
 - Ex: OTR, used abatements to revitalize
- What do you think about abatements in Hyde Park?

- It enables utilization of better materials
- I do not believe that that is a great way to utilize abatements
 - Should be up to the people who live in the area
- Who determines this process?
- Get rid of abatements since it causes all of these problems
- People move every 7 years
 - Abatements will enable buying 3 more houses
- if you can afford to develop in this area, you don't need an abatement
- Need to scramble due to new problems
- Causing a lot of issues on tax abatements, people are taxed out of areas
 - Catch-22
- Rising cost has displaced many people
- Some exceptions need to be made for seniors
 - Another issue on taxes in general
- Raise other people's taxes and lower others
- How do we all utilize the benefit of these tax structures
- We need to change the tax structure
- As the economy changes from 15 years ago has changed, and what people want is changed
- Pressure from people coming into the city may push development into areas that need it
 - Redirecting the population flow
 - Win-win, assuming no one is taxed out
- A lot of people who don't want other people
 - Ex: the east end
- There has been a lot of people coming
- Shortage of housing, land is scarce, density is higher
- Affordability issues in regulatory costs
 - Permit, inspection time
- Tore trees down that created a large swath of water
 - Lowered taxes – know your audience

Trends

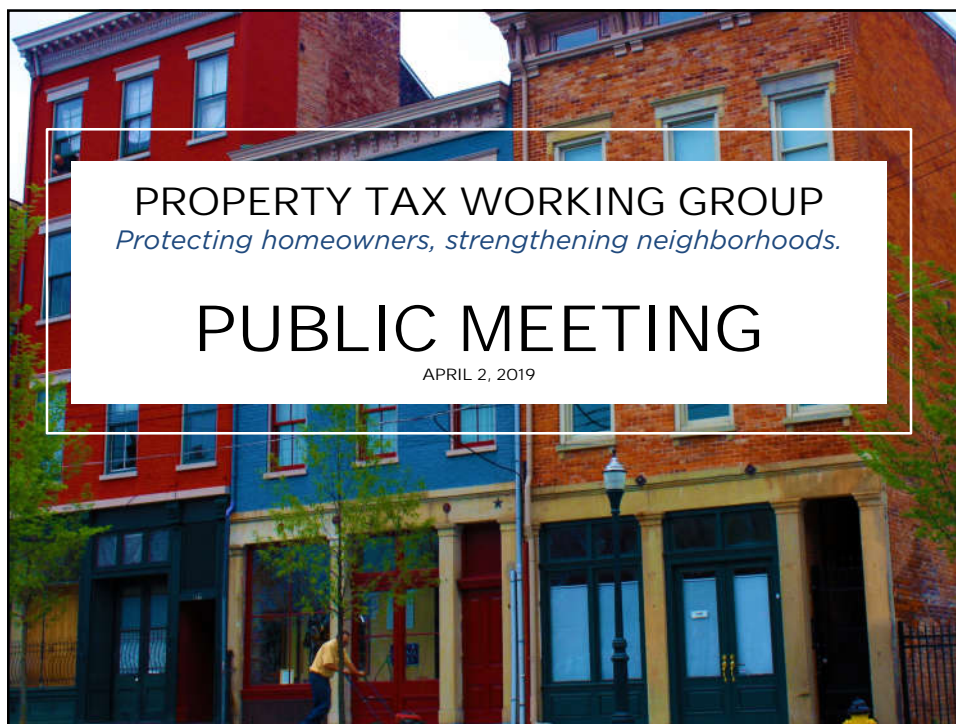
- Are there programs that help people not be taxed out
- Utilize 10% of property tax to pay part of cost from income
- These groups exist, but that is determined by the state
- Do not like lot splitting and new houses that aren't taxed while everyone else pays all of the property
 - Make renovations only a possibility

- OTR tax abatements have helped
- Community council in Avondale to study how these can be affected
 - Don't understand how people who are able to pay taxes want to get out of it
 - First meeting tearing down taxes for abatements and it doesn't make sense
 - I am going to do everything to make sure seniors do not lose their houses
- Come up with new ideas
 - Seniors and those with disabilities
- Talking about all of our concerns
- Not what this meeting is about, you are all talking about something else
- It's important to us too
- Talk about different topics
- Says for this meeting, property tax group, to make recommendations to prevent them being kicked out from their homes
- Mom has an in-home daycare center
- I am assisting seniors, but a lot of people do not think about it
 - They need a place for them
 - Haven't talked about this
- No one told us what this is about
- Taxed a percentage of income
- Work on sewers and a housing quart in lieu of being fines, should have some intervention
- Stop abating other properties
- Code infractions
- Certain group can access funds (abatements) to bring up to code
- 1 million dollar citation for lead paint
 - EPA
 - Inspectors
 - Target to ensure revenue in Mt. Auburn for 13 years
 - Parking is better
- South Cumminsville 25 LEED certified homes for low-income people
 - Geo-thermal
- Once they finish South Fairmount MSD project
- Incentivize some of those things, must be some way to do it

Large Group Debrief

- How schools are funded
- Freeze prop taxes for existing homes, affordable units

- Taxing should be fair and take into account socio-economic inequality
- How “base value” is determined
- What are other cities doing?
 - Philly – “legacy owners”
- How city council approves abatements
- Take equity into account – keep people in their homes
- Better information about TIFs, abatements, property value, etc.
- How abatements are used in areas that may not need them
- Property tax relief for elderly
- Transparency (where money is going)
- City should develop a strategy
- New state policies & codes
- Legacy homeowner protection
- Stop new construction tax abate. In thriving neighborhoods
- Localize decision-making by neighborhood



PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

PUBLIC MEETING

APRIL 2, 2019

1

AGENDA

- Purpose of Working Group
- Property Tax 101
- Small Group Discussions
- Debrief
- How to Stay Involved

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PURPOSE OF WORKING GROUP

- Formed by motion from Vice Mayor Smitherman
- Study trends related to property taxes
- Make recommendations to City Council aimed at helping seniors stay in their homes



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PROPERTY TAX 101

Hamilton County Auditor's Office

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SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

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DISCUSSION DEBRIEF

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STAY INVOLVED

- **Tonight:** Sign-up for our email list
- **April 18th:** Next working group meeting
805 Central Avenue, 2nd Floor, Cincinnati, OH 45202
- **Ongoing:** Visit cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject
to submit questions, experiences, and ideas

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP PUBLIC MEETING

Tuesday, September 24, 2019 | 6 - 8 p.m.
United Way of Greater Cincinnati
2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202



Protecting homeowners,
strengthening neighborhoods.

Throughout the past few months, the Property Tax Working Group has been studying trends related to property taxes in order to make recommendations aimed to help seniors and those with special needs, living on a limited income, remain in their homes. The Working Group has also been looking at the varying effects of tax abatements on the neighborhoods of Cincinnati and will make recommendations for possible changes. **We would like to hear your thoughts and opinions. Please come and share with the Property Tax Working Group.**

Visit cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject

for more information contact Samantha McLean at samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov | 513-352-4886 or the co-chairs, Carol Gibbs at csbgibbs@aol.com and Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman at christopher.smitherman@cincinnati-oh.gov | 513-352-3464

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

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Public Meeting Notes

United Way of Greater Cincinnati
2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Before the start of the meeting, a PowerPoint presentation was scrolling with an overview of the Property Tax Working Group's previous meeting. The presentation is attached below. Additionally, the information can be accessed on the Property Tax Working Group webpage > Resources + References > Miscellaneous > Property Tax Working Group Timeline, Process, and Resources.

At the start of the meeting, the second PowerPoint below was used as a visual. Please see the PowerPoint for more information

Overview

- Overview of evening's agenda/flow
 - Working Group timeline and process
 - Public Comment
 - Opportunities for Further Engagement
- Working Group Timeline
 - Started as a conversation between Carol Gibbs and Vice Mayor Smitherman and was formalized through a motion in the fall of 2018
 - The Working Group started meeting on a monthly basis in February 2019 and has held the following meetings on the third Thursday of the month from 9:00 – 10:30 a.m.:
 - February: Introduction
 - April: Emerging Themes
 - May: Small Group Work
 - June: Property taxes and CPS (Guest speaker: Jennifer Wagner, CPS Treasurer)
 - July: Ohio Aging Demographics (Guest speaker: Dr. Appelbaum, Scripps Gerontology Center)
 - August: Tax Abatements 101 (Guest speaker: Director Denning, City of Cincinnati Department of Community and Economic Development)
 - September: Community Perspectives on Tax Abatement Panel (Guest speaker panel)
 - Additionally, the Working Group has held the following meetings and distributed the following surveys to gain public input:
 - March – May: Survey
 - April: Public meeting
 - July – September: 2nd Survey

- September: Public Meeting
 - Additionally, all Working Group meetings are open to the public and there are comment cards that can be submitted at the meetings or online through the website (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject)
- Resources and References
 - There are a lot of educational documents, data sets, etc. under the “Resources and References” section of the Property Tax Working Group website

Public Comment

Each speaker got two minutes to speak. In some instances, the Working Group members responded. Here are the emerging themes from the public comment:

- Abatements can lead to destruction of green space by developers
- Who are the winners and losers of the current policy
 - Winners: developers, disinvested communities, folks on path to homeownership
 - Losers: seniors, disabled, working poor & low-income residents, legacy residents
- Incentives and what is given back to community
 - Many feel abatements are a subsidy to the wealthy who only harm neighborhoods through increased tax burden, thus not giving back
 - VTICA ensures that commercial development receiving abatements is still providing money for community
 - Unique to Cincinnati and something others are looking to replicate
- Current taxation system is not fair nor equitable
 - Some folks tear down properties to get reduction on tax basis and then also get abatements
 - Abatements allow wealthy to avoid paying their fair share
 - Seniors on fixed incomes face taxation in same way as others even though on fixed income
 - As property values rise in area, so do property taxes, even if one’s income does not change
- Changes to abatement policy
 - Some would like them to go away entirely
 - Limit the number of abatements a community is eligible for
 - Abatements should promote development in high risk communities, not low risk communities (which is often currently the case)
 - Even if a neighborhood as a whole is well-off, there are residents who are not wealthy and who could benefit from an abatement
 - Close loophole regarding building demolitions and reduction of tax liability
- Other models
 - Columbus, OH: applying abatements differently in different neighborhoods
 - Atlanta, GA: capping taxes for seniors
 - Los Angeles, CA: Prop 13 freezing taxes at rate of sale price of home
- Need for more information on:
 - Eligibility for tax abatement

- Tax value on properties/land where building is torn down
- Consistency of tax appraisal from County Auditor
- Columbus Abatement Model

Opportunities for Further Engagement

- Sign-up for our email list
- Attend a Working Group meeting to observe or submit written comment
 - Third Thursdays of the month
 - Next one: October 17th
- Evening meeting at Invest in Neighborhoods on October 29th
- Visit the webpage to submit questions, ideas, and comments through the online comment form (cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject)



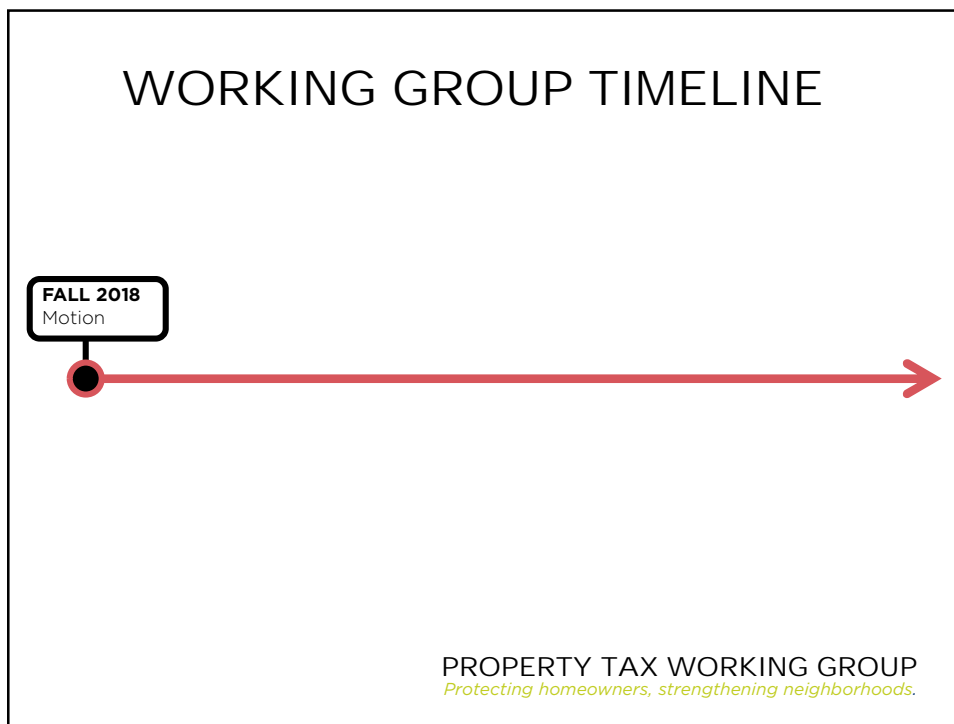
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MEETING AGENDA

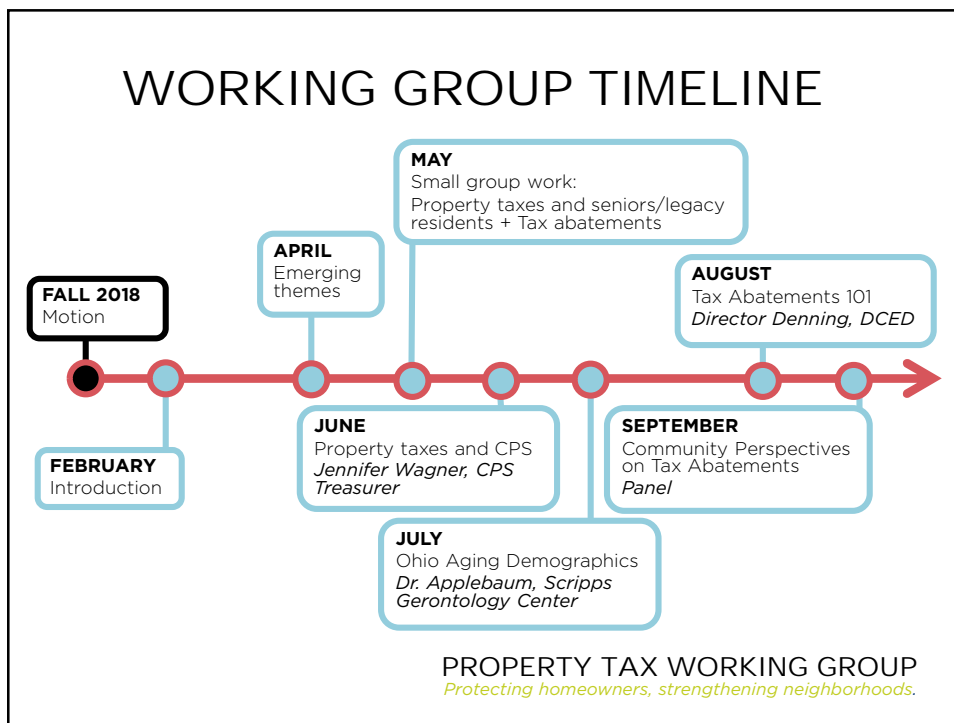
- Working Group timeline and process
- Public Comment
- Opportunities for Further Engagement

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Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

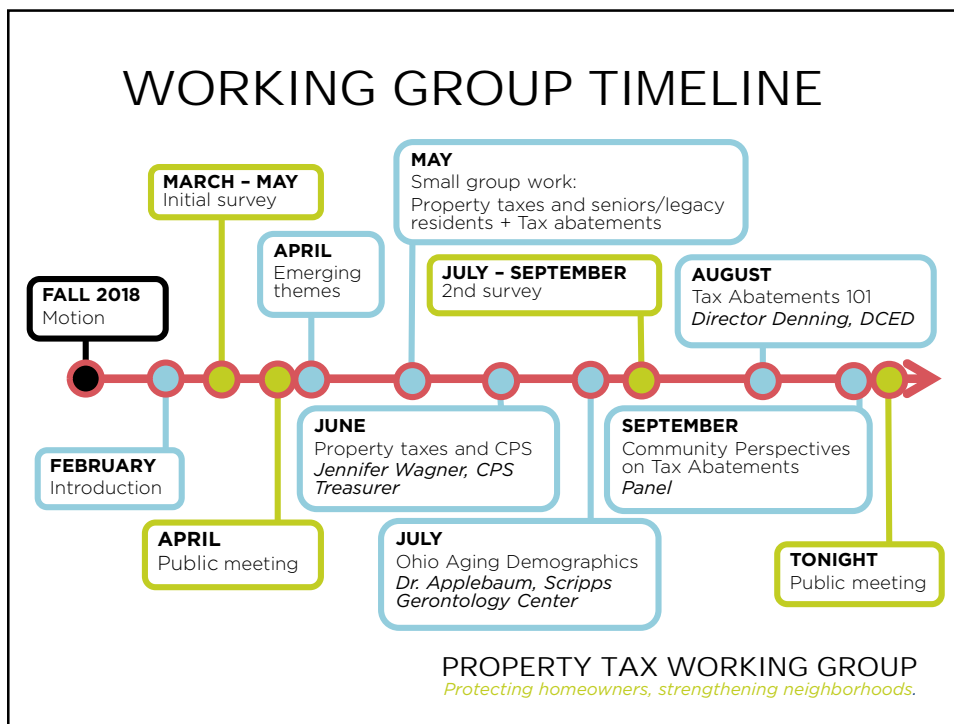
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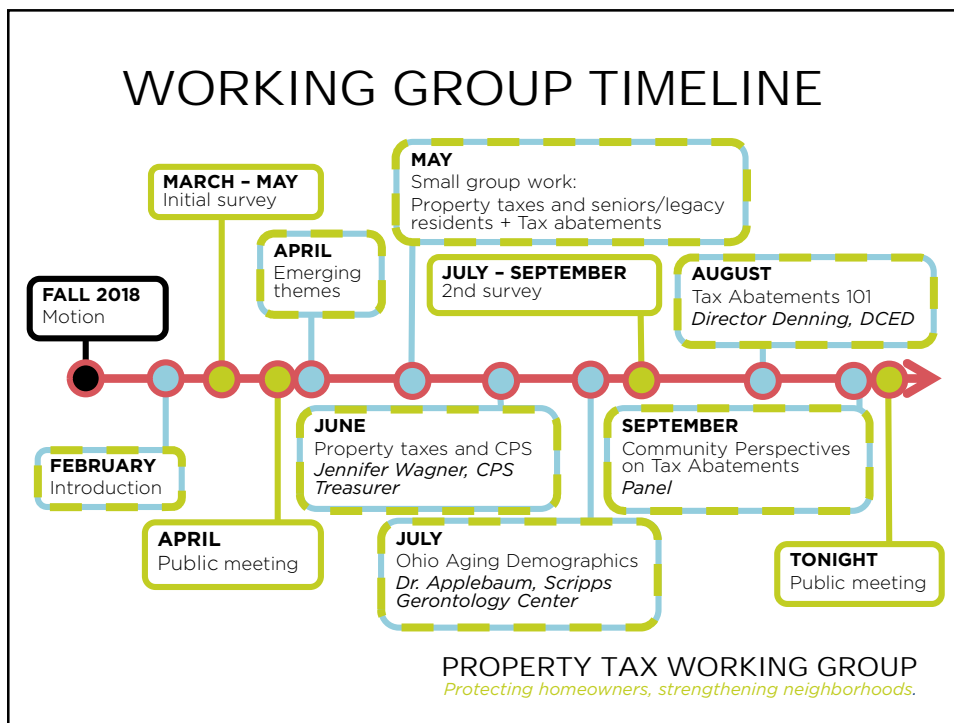
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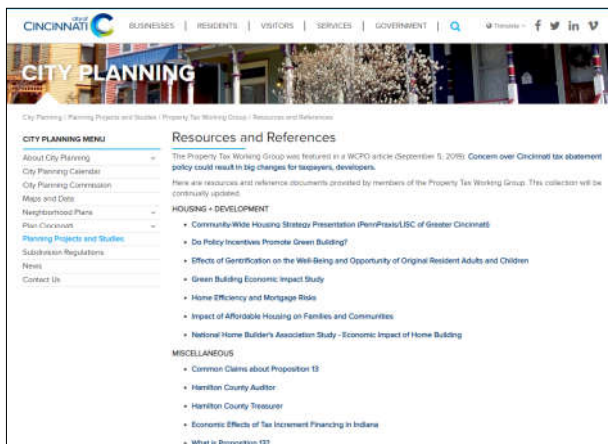
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RESOURCES + REFERENCES

cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject



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7

PUBLIC COMMENT

Please fill out a speaker card.

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8

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER ENGAGEMENT

- **Tonight:** Sign-up for our email list
- **October 17th:** Next working group meeting
805 Central Avenue
- **Ongoing:** Visit webpage to submit questions, experiences, and ideas



cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP
Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, January 30, 2020 | 6 - 8 p.m.

United Way of Greater Cincinnati

2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202



Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Over the last year, the Property Tax Working Group has been listening to experts, gathering data, and forming opinions concerning property taxes as they pertain to retaining long term owner occupied homes, securing seniors and those with disabilities and special needs while reviewing tax abatement policies in order to have needed development fairly dispersed throughout our neighborhoods. The group has drafted recommendations on:

- 1. Desired property tax relief for seniors and people with disabilities/special needs**
- 2. Resources for low/limited income residents**
- 3. Residential tax abatement policy review**

Please join us, learn about our recommendations, and share your thoughts.

Visit cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject

for more information contact Samantha McLean at samantha.mclean@cincinnati-oh.gov | 513-352-4886 or the co-chairs, Carol Gibbs at csbgibbs@aol.com and Vice Mayor Christopher Smitherman at christopher.smitherman@cincinnati-oh.gov | 513-352-3464

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Public Meeting Notes

Thursday, January 30, 2020
United Way of Greater Cincinnati
2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Purpose of meeting: To present draft recommendations and hear feedback from community members.

Overview of Property Tax Working Group's Progress

- 11 regular meetings (with guest speakers and discussion of the draft recommendations)
- 3 public evening meetings (including tonight)
- 1 special meeting to complete draft recommendations
- All meeting notes can be found [here](#).

Draft Recommendations

- The Property Tax Working Group split into three “Focused Recommendation Groups” to formulate draft recommendations in the following areas:
 - Desired property tax relief for seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs
 - Resources for low/limited income residents
 - Residential tax abatement policy review
- The draft recommendations can be found [here](#).

Public Comment

- Community members could provide spoken comment or submit written feedback. Written feedback can be found [here](#). Below are notes from the spoken comment:
 - League of Women Voters
 - Supports taxation that is fair and equitable, is understandable, ensures compliance, is easy to administer
 - Support elimination of city-wide blanket abatements
 - Eliminates wealthy homeowners not paying fair share
 - Affordable development
 - Concern tiered system is complex and not easy to understand or administer
 - Measure of distress not great/fully accurate for quickly transitioning neighborhoods
 - Something for everyone approach
 - Hides tax expenditures for programs
 - Need transparency to know amount of tax money forgone during abatement period
 - Community Member
 - Abatements and contractors
 - Some people don't have to pay taxes for 10-15 years while others do
 - Port Authority does not pay taxes or violations
 - Already have housing charges handled in County and City

- Where were inspectors when construction accidents occurred? Writing people up for code violations
- Community Member
 - Suggestion to rank priority of recommendations
 - What will have the greatest impact?
 - What is easiest to tackle first?
 - Equity
 - Serious questions about abatements and TIF
 - Who is going to pay for this and how?
 - Assign potential costs/financial impacts to the recommendations
 - Community engagement
 - Disappointed with progress on strengthening community engagement, specifically surrounding abatements and TIF
- Community Member
 - Representing mom who is homeowner in Bond Hill
 - Still early enough in the neighborhood to help with these recommendations before lots of change in the area
 - Concern about retirees who are not 65
 - Concern about the effect of changes in property tax if City and County don't change in same way
- Community Member
 - Concern about prioritization and cost to execute
 - Most important recommendations
 - Eliminate blanket city-wide abatement policy
 - Owner or dependent resident
 - Process of getting formally designated as disabled can takes years
 - There are may be abuse of disabled designation though
 - Adhere to what is required by City, State, and Fed Gov for disability rather than just dr. designation
 - Dockets in courts are already full, what would be manageable if one judge is shifted to only housing issues
 - What about neighborhood without lots of development, but still needs a social worker to help with code violations?
- Community Member
 - Supports getting rid of city-wide blanket abatement policy
 - Need to hash out how to execute
 - Don't think Council will pass it because it's not realistic
 - City should hire outside company to evaluate abatement policy
 - Will inherently incur a cost to do so
 - Supports the initiative to ensure abatements do not lead to decreased property tax (via tear downs, lot splits, etc.)
 - Eliminate no-cap abatements for LEED platinum projects
- Community Member
 - \$1M+ houses being built in neighborhood
 - \$25,500 of taxes abated a year (x15 years) =\$380,000+ of taxpayer subsidy to these houses

- PWC does home repairs for free for those in need
- Community Member
 - Grave difference between residential and commercial abatements
 - Typical building in OTR will be commercial
 - Want 4-19 unit residential and mixed-use buildings to be under the residential policy
 - Typical development (of hers at least?) available to working class people
 - Her buildings from 1995 are still at affordable rents
 - \$300-\$650/month
 - Need incentive for small developers
 - Should be able to come in the door after the fact (like in residential program...commercial is more difficult to work through application)
- Community Member
 - Concerns about transportation
 - Tax abatements are a moral issue
 - HOMEARAMA project
 - Min. 22 LEED Gold
 - \$137,000 per home lost to CPS
 - What we get from city property tax is capped
 - City has incentive to do these to bring in more earnings tax
 - Developers benefit, financially, from abatements because list prices higher and advertise the abatements
- Community Member
 - Old house he bought for \$80,000 in 1980s, sold in 2006 for a good profit
 - In 2018 a developer bought it for \$525,000
 - Now 2 \$1M LEED platinum houses
 - Neighbors still live in area, their taxes are going up
 - Ensure the property tax values do not diminish
 - Cap LEED platinum abatements
- Community Member
 - Questions about tiered system
 - Top tier means 1st or last to receive the abatements?
 - What do the tiers mean?
 - Dan Bower, Dept. of Community and Economic Development, responded
 - 3 tiers
 - Top tiers still eligible but for less length of time or lower cap
 - Criteria (from FFACT50 program)
 - Pop change
 - Permit activity
 - Median HH Income
 - Median gross rent
 - Code violations
 - Renter %

- Poverty %
- Human Services Chamber
 - Concern about the amount of rent paid by low-income households
 - 44,000 unit shortage in Ham Co. for families making >\$25K/year
 - Do not have a shortage of affordable housing for those making <\$25K/year
 - Workforce \$40-70k
 - How to use abatements to leverage and encourage the development of housing affordable to those making >\$25K/year
- Property Tax Working Group Member
 - Accessibility data
 - Anecdotal evidence, but very little formal data
 - Want OPDA to track permits related to accessibility
 - Ensure accessible units are actually built accessible in multi-family units
 - Changes to MLS to ensure people can find accessible units
 - Housing Board for Czar
 - Made up of people similar to those in PTWG
 - Abatement policy goal should include promoting long-term accessibility
- Community Member
 - Accessibility & tracking complaints
 - Track complaints on same property multiple times
- Community Member
 - Her taxes have gone up thousands of dollars in the past few years
 - Has lived in the same house for decades, in their family and want to keep it in the family
 - Upset that new subdivision is abated
 - She doesn't use public services but the people moving in do
 - They are ruining the neighborhood
 - City is overly fixated on density...density ruins neighborhoods
 - Ambiance and historic nature of neighborhood ruined by developers tearing down houses
 - Construction and development is having negative environmental impacts felt all the way in the Gulf of Mexico
- Community Member
 - Likes change zoning to allow ADUs
 - Not reducing overall quantity of housing is important too
 - Some multi-family homes being converted to single family
 - Like rating/tiered system for abatements
 - Change to neighborhood should be equitable
- Community Member
 - Cincinnati is considered top in nation in terms of amount of LEED certifications
 - Changes in building styles means most new development will be LEED eligible
 - Need to rethink the whole concept of abatements for LEED certification
- Vice Mayor Smitherman
 - Will get into details (of caps, how to adjust program, etc.) in the coming weeks
 - Motion can include prioritization
 - Need to ensure Legal team approves it all

- More radical recommendations means more time needed to explain the justify the legislation, but that's okay
- Property Tax Working Group Member
 - Property taxes increasing
 - Current resident is paying for non-taxes and for an increased amount of their own taxes
 - NYT articles about San Fran
 - Want to keep families and children in neighborhoods & can't do that by making it more expensive to live their or by not giving enough \$ to the schools
- Community Member
 - Teacher in Hyde Park hurt by abatements triply
 - If CPS does not have \$, cannot afford to keep teacher employed
- Community Member
 - Need to recognize that abatements we are giving affect schools and residents
 - Schools need \$
 - Wealthy need to pay fair share and then other can afford their taxes, won't need to pass levies every few years, can afford quality education
- Community Member
 - Echoing statement on LEED abatement caps
 - We don't use AC, don't put out much recycling or trash
 - Those receiving abatements in LEED houses might be big consumers & waste lots of resources
- Community Member
 - In 20 years since buying house his taxes have more than doubled
 - Doesn't qualify to claim property taxes
 - Living on S.S.
 - Lives in an old neighborhood and there is more construction here than in the suburbs
 - Pays his taxes even though he doesn't have kids in school, why do families using the school not have to pay taxes
 - Direct abatements towards affordable housing development instead, not just anybody
 - Abatement is worth \$100,000 of mortgage payments
 - Inflates value of houses and value of house will plummet at conclusion of abatement
- Community Member
 - Concerned about development in Madisonville
 - So many tear downs
 - Building large apartment complexes
 - Developer bought house for \$48K, tore it down, now selling for \$275K (on her street)
 - Also building condos at the end of her street
 - Moving people out and eliminating affordable housing
- Community Member

- Pays more taxes on her small house than her neighbors living in large, expensive homes
- Property Tax Working Group Member
 - Problem is not unique to Cincinnati with abatements and gentrification
 - Columbus actually seeing a bigger problem even though they don't have city-wide blanket problem
 - We don't have a lock on tear down of house and then reassessed property taxes
 - That's a goal of the recommendations
 - When \$ goes into abatement, City needs a ROI when it comes back on the roll for long-term
 - We need data
 - Abatement doesn't drop taxes (once close loophole)
 - Abatements enables development that otherwise couldn't occur
 - E.g., redevelopment of brownfield site
- Community Member
 - Cleveland hired experts to re-evaluate tax abatement problem, and Cincinnati should too
 - Columbus tied abatement program to affordable housing in certain neighborhoods
- Community Member
 - It no longer costs significantly more to build LEED
 - Why subsidize any new building for any more than \$5,000-\$10,000/year to make a building LEED certified?

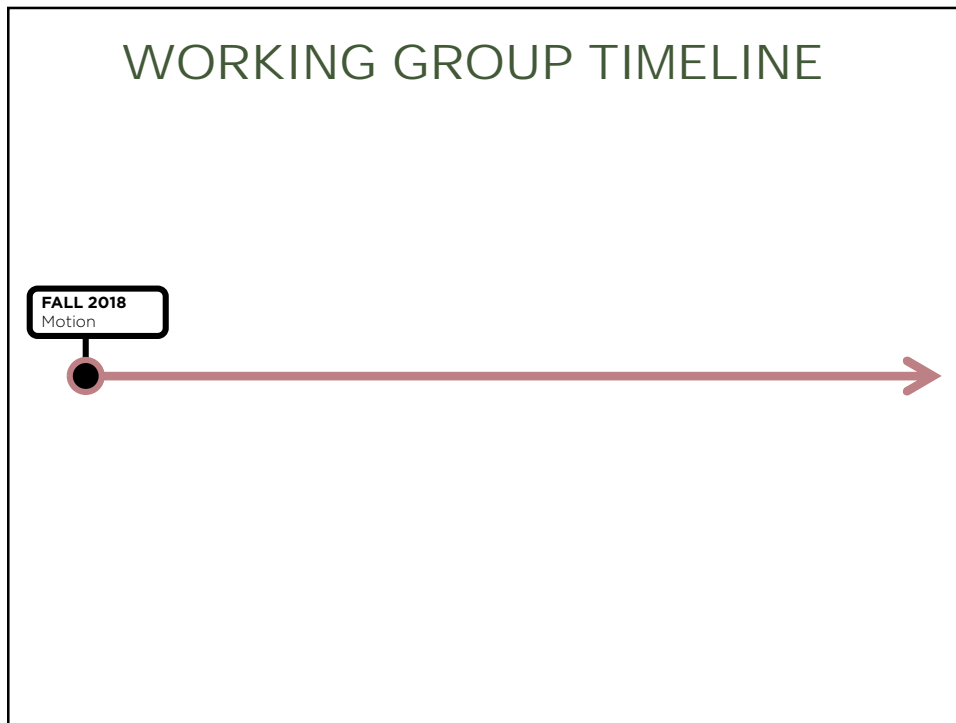


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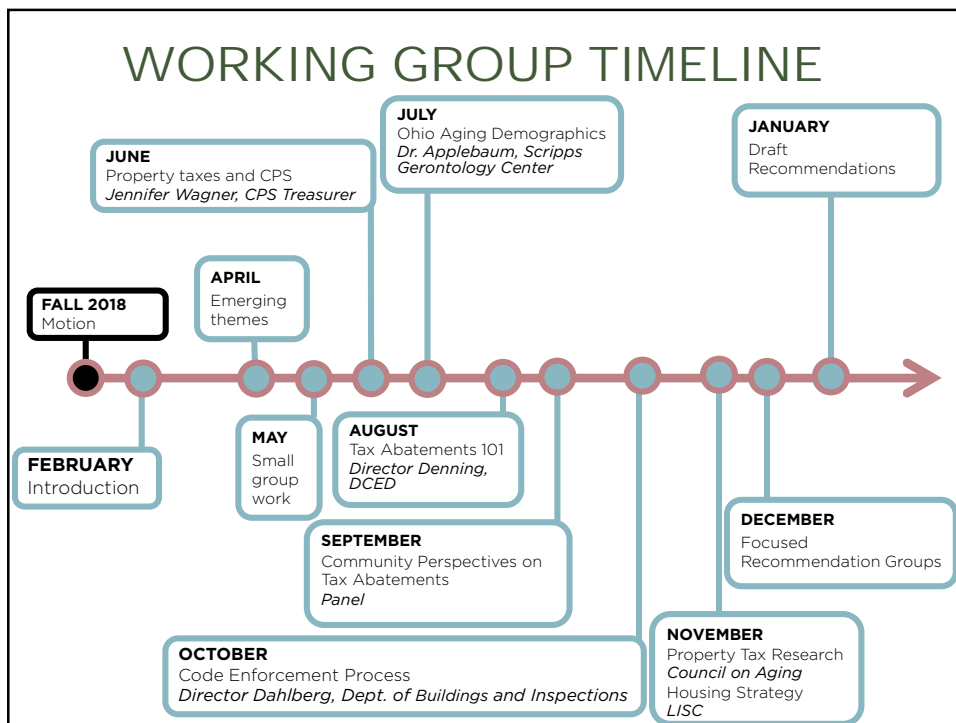
MEETING AGENDA

- Working Group timeline and process
- Presentation of Recommendations
- Public Comment

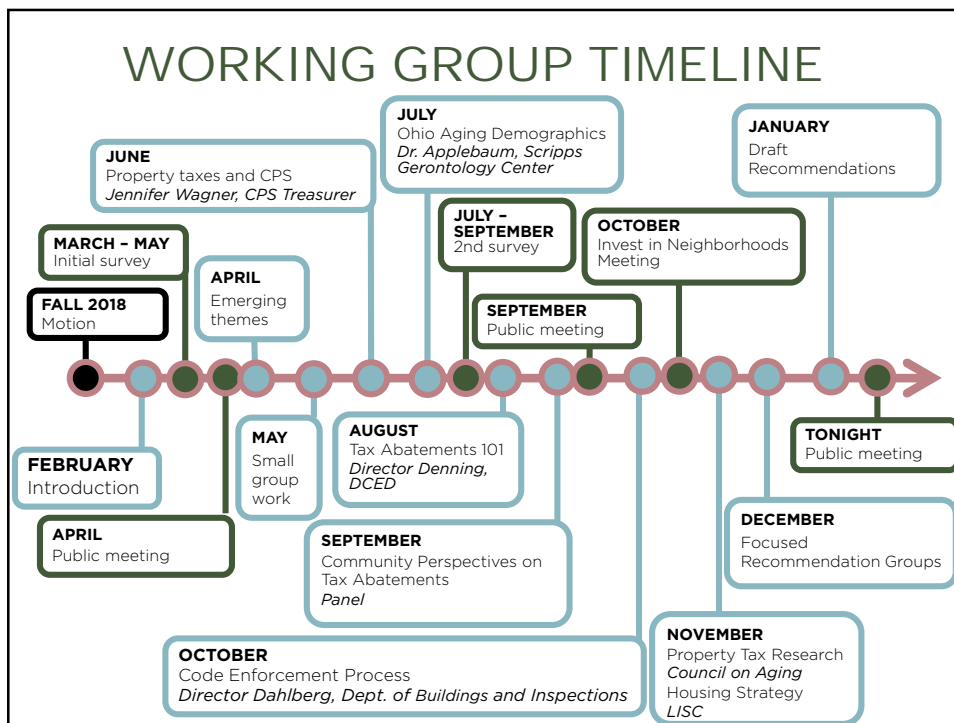
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4



5

cincinnati-oh.gov/propertytaxproject

Resources | Meeting Notes | Survey Responses

CITY PLANNING MENU

- About City Planning
- City Planning Calendar
- City Planning Commission
- Maps and Data
- Neighborhood Plans
- Plan Cincinnati
- Planning Projects and Studies
- Subdivision Regulations
- News
- Contact Us

Resources and References

The Property Tax Working Group was featured in a WCPO article (September 5, 2019) [Concern over Cincinnati tax abatement policy could result in big changes for taxpayers, developers.](#)

Here are resources and reference documents provided by members of the Property Tax Working Group. This collection will be continually updated.

HOUSING + DEVELOPMENT

- Community-Wide Housing Strategy Presentation (PennPrestis/LISC of Greater Cincinnati)
- Do Policy Incentives Promote Green Building?
- Effects of Gentrification on the Well-Being and Opportunity of Original Resident Adults and Children
- Green Building Economic Impact Study
- Home Efficiency and Mortgage Risks
- Impact of Affordable Housing on Families and Communities
- National Home Builder's Association Study - Economic Impact of Home Building

MISCELLANEOUS

- Common Claims about Proposition 13
- Hamilton County Auditor
- Hamilton County Treasurer
- Economic Effects of Tax Increment Financing in Indiana
- What is Proposition 13?

6

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

7

**DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY
FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE
LIVING WITH
DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS**

8

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

GOALS

Opening Discussion Statement: An increased demand for housing in general, and an increased desire for more urban community living has led to gentrification and significant upward pressure on property taxes, and other measures that have put pressure on existing residents to relocate against their desire.

1. Propose measures that can be taken to keep people in their homes.
2. Propose a list of legislative and policy recommendations to give to City Council.
3. Propose a list of any other legislative and policy recommendations that might be under the purview of other entities.

9

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tax relief – Discount and deferral

[All underlined recommendations under “Discount and Deferral” require changes at the state level, which are not likely without approval of the Area Agencies on Aging, locally known as Council on Aging]

- a. Qualifications
 - i. Own and Occupy Property
 - ii. 65+,
 - iii. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying
 - iv. 59+ years old surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death

10

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- v. Low-income surviving house member ... qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totally the previous 10 years).
 - 1. % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

11

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- b. *Discount (% based on income)*
 - i. Applies to home + 1 acre of property
 - ii. % of the assessed increase of value after purchase date
 - iii. % changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)
 - 1. No Discount if income is above 120% AMI
 - 2. [25] % discount if income is 80% - 120% AMI
 - 3. [50] % discount if low income (50% - 80% AMI)
 - 4. [75] % discount if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)
 - 5. [100] % discount extremely low income/poverty (up to 30% of the area median income, or the federal poverty line, whichever is greater)

[The % of discount listed above is a starting point for negotiation/discussion.]

12

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- c. Deferral
 - i. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
 - ii. Lasts until
 - 1. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 - 2. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a
 - a. Spouse
 - b. Surviving income and time qualified householder
 - 3. Property is sold
 - iii. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus 3% interest

13

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- d. Avoiding unintended consequences
 - i. How to count unearned income & other resources?
 - ii. We need to know what the impact would be on tax revenues (schools, etc.). We need to start with calculating the tax revenue impact of the existing Homestead Exemption, then figure the difference.

14

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

2. Tax fairness

- a. If property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures (abatements/deferrals/etc.), it is not permitted to register the same property on City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".

15

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

3. Other measures

- a. Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats, if either the larger or smaller residence is occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 50% of year AND require landlord training (training to include fair housing info, sample rental contract, landlord best practices, etc.)
- b. Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility.

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DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- c. Increase funding:
 - i. For programs that assist the elderly, people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability to maintenance their residences and modify their residences for accessibility (use a sliding scale for eligibility)
 - ii. Grants
 - iii. Loans

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DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- d. Education/information:
 - i. Compile all these tax reliefs, resources, and assistance sources.
 - 1. Put this information on-line (Portal?)
 - 2. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices, etc.
 - ii. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all these tax reliefs, resources, and assistance sources to educate them on abatements and other programs so they can use the info as a marketing tools to help get customers. The contractors share the info with clients...presumably seniors & clients with a disability (or clients with dependent with a disability). Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.)

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DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- e. Avoiding “harassment”:
 - i. Entities having more than 1 unsolicited contact with a property owner could be subject to a fine that increases if unsolicited contacts continue. *[Would need to define what the fine would be]*
 - ii. Find out if it is possible to track on-line property complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties (track ip – phone numbers?). If so, these complainants need to have a warning sent that if they continue, they could be fined. If they continue, it should be considered harassment, and these entities should be fined.

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DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- f. Allow tenants that are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out.

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SUPPORT FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

21

RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

GOAL

Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

THREE AREAS OF CONCERN

1. **Property values** are going up so residents can't afford to stay.
2. **Repairs** are needed but residents don't have the funds.
3. Lack of consistent and equitable **communication** about resources available to residents (sources and current status of funding).

22

RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

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23

RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Create an online portal** similar to the [Office of Performance and Data Analytics \(OPDA\)](#) portal so that residents (homeowners and renters) know what programs and resources are available to them. The portal should work simply for users but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them.
2. **Create a housing court** with a dedicated support staff who are expert in housing who can connect residents to resources. (Reference: Cleveland) Convert a Common Pleas seat into a Housing Court seat. Community members should advocate for this by lobbying the Common Pleas judges directly and by lobbying their City representatives and asking them to support the creation of a housing court.

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RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- 3. Make housing a priority** by creating a position similar to the Chief Advocacy Officer role, that would lead housing for the city as a Connector/Czar. This position connects with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, other departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has responsibility for the portal.
- 4. In geographic areas with high development activity**, when a code violation is filed, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs, and direction to the portal.

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RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- 5. Create a lending program** with a revolving line of credit with favorable rates for contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households. This lending program could help restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the recession of 2008, and could be a vehicle to grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors will be on the portal.
- 6. Proactively identify homeowners** who need help with repairs so it's not so dependent on the homeowner reaching out.

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RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- 7. Provide funding for those organizations** that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes, so those organizations can help more households. Information on this organizations will be on the portal.
- 8. Look at other cities** to see what they are doing for direction addressing recommendations 1-7.
- 9. Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective:** "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."
- 10. Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention** for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.

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**RESIDENTIAL TAX
ABATEMENT
POLICY REVIEW**

28

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY**GOAL**

To re-design the residential tax abatement policy to reflect a fair and reasonable policy that benefits the neighborhoods within the City of Cincinnati.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The policy should...

1. Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs
 - a. Application information should help the auditor track land sales (splits from master parcel)
 - b. Abatements should be reviewed on every 3-5 years to ensure they are not overly inflating neighboring property values through comps. The review should include community input.

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RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY**RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

2. Use a tiered system
 - a. Look at Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park, and Mt. Adams for top tier consideration
 - b. Distressed criteria should be evaluated every 3-5 years
 - c. Market ready, ready for revitalization, ready for restoration
3. Eliminate blanket, city-wide policy, but every neighborhood should be able to seek abatements for both new construction and renovations

30

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

4. Not reduce overall quantity of affordable housing.
5. Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
6. Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.
7. Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)

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RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

8. Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.) - Reduced utility costs
9. Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)
10. Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
11. Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies

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RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- 12. Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small-scale developments
- 13. Encourage historic conservation
- 14. Current staff should be increased due to long-term monitoring as needed
- 15. Provide adequate notice about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.

33

PUBLIC COMMENT

Please fill out a speaker card.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER ENGAGEMENT

- **Tonight:** Leave your feedback forms on the table
- **Ongoing:** Visit webpage to submit questions and/or submit a digital feedback form on the recommendations



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Appendix D – Survey Responses

Included in this appendix are the survey responses for a survey conducted from March – May 2019 and a survey that was conducted from July – September 2019.

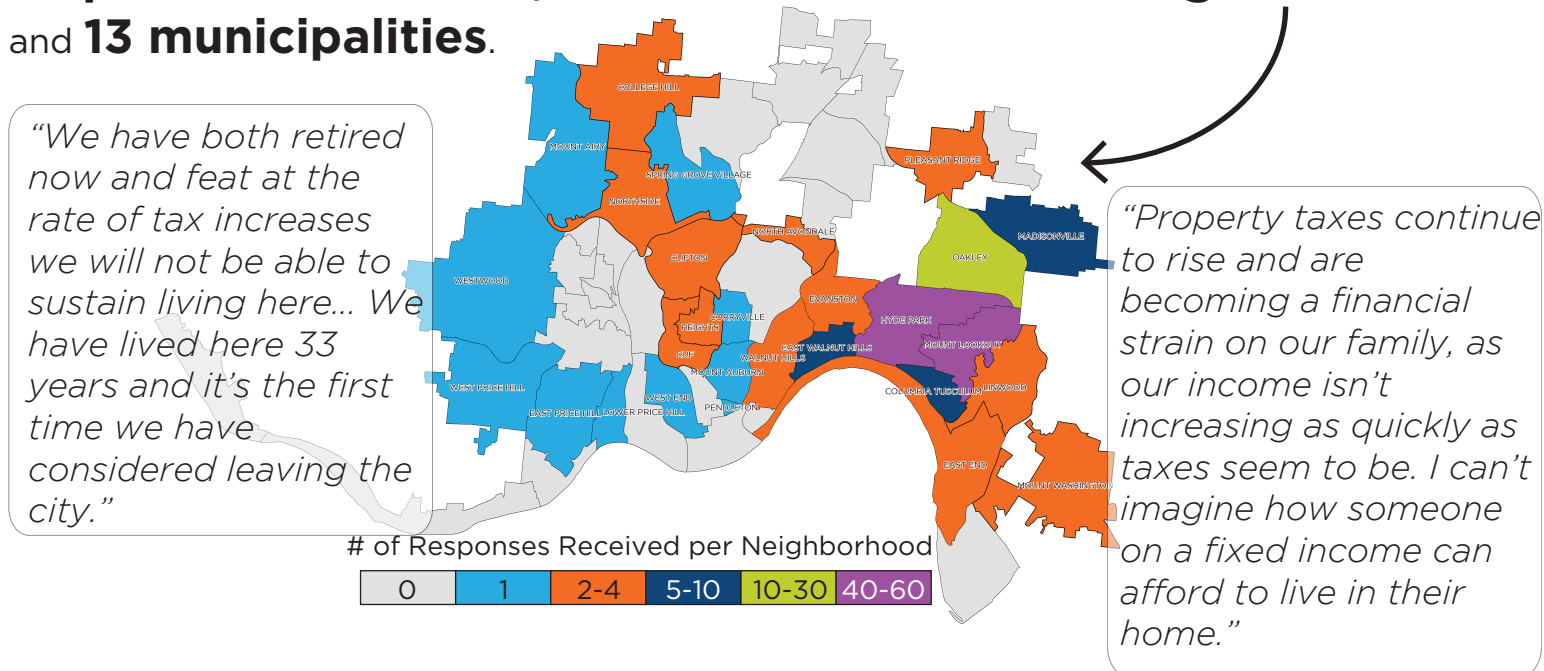
PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

SURVEY RESPONSE SNAPSHOT

As of May 23, 2019

One of the ways the Property Tax Working Group is gathering feedback from members is through an online survey. The survey opened on March 14, 2019 and remains open. To submit your responses, visit: surveymonkey.com/r/PropertyTaxProject

In the **71 days** since the survey opened, the working group has received **208 responses** from community members in **26 Cincinnati neighborhoods** and **13 municipalities**.



EMERGING THEMES WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH THIS ISSUE?

Concern about effects of tax abatements

Rising property taxes are affecting ability to stay in neighborhood

EMERGING THEMES WHAT IDEAS DO YOU HAVE TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE?

Review tax abatement policy (39 respondents)

General comments on lowering taxes (30 respondents)

Adjust property taxes for legacy residents/senior citizens (41 respondents)

No abatements for new construction

Limit abatements to remodeling and reuse

Tax break for long-term residents (10+ years - freeze taxes at 10-year rate)

Property taxes as a % of net income

Extend cap for Homestead Exemption

Freeze property taxes at year of retirement

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP | **ONLINE FEEDBACK FORM RESPONSES**

Grayed out responses were recorded in past documents. Responses in black are new since April 26th.

1. **Tell us about your experiences with property taxes in your neighborhood. *Note: Some respondents live outside of Cincinnati-city boundaries. Neighborhoods and municipalities are included.**

AMBERLY VILLAGE

- My property tax is 12k a year.

ANDERSON

- We have great snow removal but no sidewalks.

BRIDGETOWN

- Costs keep rising with every election. Even renewals cost more with increased property values. Schools are adding levies too. Oak Hills tried to increase our taxes for vague reasons by holding a special election during summer vacations. It failed but they will try again.

CLIFTON

- They go up and up! I was told you can't even get a replacement trash can. I can afford the zoo or stadiums because I have no extra money. Taxes used to be less than 25% of my mortgage; now they are over 50%. Seriously thinking of selling.
- We have had a negative experience in the significant rise in property taxes. After a re assessment our tax increased over 2,000\$ / year

CLIFTON HEIGHTS

- City of CINCINNATI taxes are high because residents pay for stadiums instead of those venues passing the cost to those who attend the events at the stadiums in the form of a sports or entertainment tax.
- Too high.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS/CUF

- My taxes have increased by nearly \$1,000 each year for the last three years. My mortgage has increased by \$120 (avg.) per month during those last years, resulting in a \$300+ increase overall.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP

- Yes whenever they need more to cover something it's more taxes and mine just went up again and yes I'm a senior citizen and things need repair and I know longer can do it myself so that cost more and it never ends .
- My property taxes went up over \$100 per month. Dusty Rhodes decided that my property value almost doubled although nothing has been changed to my property. I sent paperwork to them that was postmarked before the deadline as I was advised to do by someone at the Board of Revisions but I was told that it was late

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

because it was sent with a Certificate of Mailing at the post office instead of Certified Mail. I had brain surgery a few years ago and my comprehension isn't always where it should be but I do understand that it doesn't change the postmark or the date of arrival. In my opinion the Board of Revision is taking advantage of people. I could not afford to get an assessment but I did take pictures as best as I could but to no avail.

COLLEGE HILL

- I have one of the highest property taxes on the street. I understand I bought the house later than most of the neighbors but if you are looking at it, you will see my taxes area almost three times higher than the next door.
- Paid on time.

COLUMBIA TUSCULUM

- They are too high. We moved from the DC area and pay 3-4 times as much on a \$\$-for-\$\$ basis, and this gets us a much lower level of services. If the purpose of the property tax is to fund services, there is no need for abatements. If its purpose is to encourage development in a couple of neighborhoods, then I guess it is doing its job.
- They are going higher at WAY beyond "inflation". We purchased a couple of years ago, and our experience matches that of neighbors who have lived here more than ten years. We purchased old stock, and do not get the giveaway of tax abatement.
- There has been a considerable amount of new construction in Columbia Tusculum. These new houses sell at a premium for a variety of reasons - open floor plans, upgraded appliances and aerial views. But the County considers the sales of these new custom homes as comparable sales for every other home in the neighborhood, even when the result is an unrealistic increase in market value over a recent purchase price. This shows a lack of good faith likely driven by the overriding need to generate as high a tax base as possible. It also creates an never-ending cycle where you buy a house, the property taxes are inevitable raised over and above anything realistic, you sell the house and the new owner appeals and gets the value lowered. This is what drives retirees out of their homes.
- Columbia Tusculum is a hotbed of construction on new home builds. As a result, our property values are rising along with our taxes. I'm happy that the area is popular. And I'm happy to pay my fair share of property taxes. However, tax abatements on these high priced homes is not fair. It's time for abatements to end.
- It's outrageous and thinking about moving to another county.
- Disastrous. Every 3 years I have to file a complaint with the Auditor's office because they have decided my taxes should double. So far I am winning but it is an extreme hassle especially in light of the significant tax abatements being given to LEED homes and to other projects in the high dollar range.

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- Bought my first house in 2016. My taxes have gone up every year. There have been four new tax abated houses put across the street across from my home, three more to come. If the taxes continue to go up, I will be forced to move. I am in my 20's and already have student loans, stagnant wages, etc. and it was not expected that my mortgage payment would continue to go up every year due to tax abated homes. I would not be able to afford a home in my neighborhood if I were looking to buy now, rather than 3 years ago. It's gotten out of hand and the character of our neighborhood is being ruined by these ugly homes.
- Decreasing taxes for my home over last 10 years.
- They continue to increase exponentially faster than any income increases. My property tax has increased at least 25% if not more in the last 3 years. If I divide my total tax bill by 12 on a monthly basis, my taxes are almost as high as my mortgage. Who can realistically afford that? I know it is a result of new taxes voted in and auditors increase in value due to much larger and higher priced abated houses in the neighborhood. But. According to the 2012 US census, 39.4% of the taxed real estate in Cincinnati is owner occupied. Leading us to conclude that 60.6% are renter occupied, or vacant. The School Foundation Program Law was put in place when home ownership was common in urban centers. It's not common any longer. Home ownership is at its lowest rate in 50 years. With a growing population of families who rent, and renters in general, these people I feel, also tend to vote for school levies. Because of this, the homeowner has very little say over how high his property taxes go. I feel this is what we are seeing in Cincinnati. I think we need to set a percentage cap on the amount homeowners are required to pay towards public school funding. The state currently cuts and awards funding based on school performance and when we have a failing school system, the school comes to the homeowners to pay more, they label it an "emergency" and it passes. CPS spends around \$12k per k-12 student and with issue 44 passing, \$8k for select preschoolers. As taxpayers for public education, we're paying pretty close to private school numbers which in my opinion is absurd. When do homeowners, many who don't or never did use CPS get to say "we can't afford this anymore"?
- Way to high

CORRYVILLE

- Property taxes are extremely high. Sources of new funding should not default to property owners. Additionally, if you are NOT a property owner you should NOT be permitted to vote to increase property tax rates. Instead, sources of revenue should be driven by sales taxes where everyone can participate.

EAST END

- I'm in a 15 year old condo and don't have an abatement. I pay more here than I did when I lived in a seven bedroom home in Mt. Lookout.
- Too darn high!

EAST PRICE HILL

- Many of the homes here are really valued too high for this neighborhood.

EAST WALNUT HILLS

- Even though I'm lucky enough to be protected from developers building hideous mansion on my block and their owners receiving huge tax abatements, the property taxes have increased since I moved into the neighborhood... I do my best to vote for people who represent mine and our communities interests... however what is happening to our property taxes, and taxes in general is unacceptable. My neighbor had to fight a recent tax increase so he could afford to stay in the neighborhood... I hope our opinions a beard to reverse this trend.
- Property taxes tripled :(
- TOO HIGH! I moved here from outside of Cincinnati and I am truly regretting it. I love the city but property taxes are too high.
- Taxes rose significantly last year. I worry about my long-term neighbors, some who are fixed income, being able to afford to stay in the neighborhood.
- My property taxes increased by 47% just this year! We have lived in our house for almost 20 years, and have done almost no improvements other than what we did when we first moved in to make it 'livable', and new windows almost 10 years ago now. By and large the house still needs a LOT of work, and is in no way comparable to the houses of equal size selling for many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the area—because they have been rehabbed inside and out with new kitchens, new baths, they have driveways, etc. The tax increase of such an amount for no obvious reason (we didn't increase inherent value even if they 'market' did increase) just about ruined our finances in one fell swoop. I understand how property taxes work, more or less, and I believe in the community good. But there should be a limit to how much taxes can increase in one year's time if the property itself has not changed dramatically to justify it. There should also be a much easier and open process to appeal such tax increases.
- Disproportionate and arbitrary tax hikes that don't consider the actual property but rather other factors like gentrification/growing interest in the area.
- We have been in our home since 1995. In the past three years our property taxes have doubled. Developers are buying up older homes, tearing them down, and building new lead certified homes that are tax abated. This is going to price us out of our home at some point because we won't be able to afford the property taxes.
- My taxes here are much higher than suburban Montgomery, where I lived while my kids were growing up.

EVANSTON

- None at the moment, but I/we do anticipate a rise in taxes as development and new/ renovation of homes increase.
- So far so good but I want to keep it that way.
- As property taxes have increased in Evanston, there have been impacts to current residence most who are single senior citizens and single parents who live far under the poverty line. Due to the rising property taxes renters are being forced

out as they can no longer afford rent in the community and seniors and other middle-class homeowners are having to make serious decisions about being able to remain and maintain their homes. Evanston is a generationally rich community however the generationally richness is at risk due to displacement caused by development driven by tax abatements. As I watch my neighbors being forced from their home their communities in which they raise their children and planted deep roots, it saddens me deeply that the city of Cincinnati has not acted in a more efficient manner to ensure that development does not equal displacement of current residents and that the value of every life including black brown and those of color in those in poverty are seen as valuable.

- In Evanston, they haven't jumped as much as other communities

FAIRFAX

- They are high, getting higher, for things that I don't necessarily agree with. The older residents with fixed incomes in my neighborhood who helped build it into what it is are being priced out as taxes become too costly. Average property tax in the state of Ohio is 1.56%, ours is already 1.75% and now we're building a new school and funding increases for a fire department that is not solely serving our community as well.

GLENDALE

- Very high.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

- Property taxes are way too high!

HARRISON

- They continually go up; it is to the point that we are considering moving.

HYDE PARK

- My property taxes have increased disproportionately to income or my home's value. It is bad policy to tax non-liquid assets, and our property taxes are a strong disincentive against home ownership in general, investment in homes and real estate in Cincinnati, and retaining residents.
- Think that Cincinnati is showing what a progressive city it is giving tax abatement for those who build LEED. Finally, homeowners who are willing to pay extra for energy alternatives such as solar are getting a tax break. We need incentives to help people conserve energy-our future depends on it with climate change and Cincinnati is leading the way!
- They keep going up up up. I resent my wealthy neighbors who live in tax abated properties and don't pay taxes. Their share has to be borne by someone and I feel like it's me and my longtime neighbors.
- Our taxes are outrageous! We do not use the schools, yet we pay large taxes to support them and are frustrated when we here that some of them aren't very good. We worry that if we move it will be difficult to sell our house because there are limited buyers who can afford \$25,000. annually in taxes
- They have sky rocket in the last 4 years.

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- Way too high
- Property taxes have gone up exponentially since we moved to Hyde Park in 1990. As everyone else points out, tearing down houses in the neighborhood to build/cram monster houses with tax abatements makes no sense. It "increases" the value of the neighborhood but you get to pay all the taxes. Giving rich people tax abatements is absolutely ludicrous.
- We previously owned two tax abated properties, one in Columbia Tusculum and one in Hyde Park
- I am a lifelong residence of Hyde Park 60+ years. I had to sell my beautiful home when my husband passed away simply because I could not afford the taxes. Tax abatements are very discriminating. Cincinnati should be fair to their life long seniors
- The high real estate taxes are on our mind and we talk about moving out of Cincinnati to escape them
- They have gone up much faster than the standard living cost
- Have steadily increased the past 15 years I have lived here
- Ever-increasing
- Property taxes are consistent with my expectations in my neighborhood
- They're too high.
- I moved in to my house 29 years ago. Then, the property taxes were reasonable and affordable. As time has gone by, in my opinion, property taxes are no longer reasonable and affordable - at least not for me, a retiree on a fixed income.
- Massive new houses on divided property.
- We have been in our house since 1976. Property taxes in Hyde Park have always been high. In recent years they have escalated to a level that is 60% HIGHER THAN WHAT THEY WOULD BE IN CALIFORNIA per \$100,000 valuation.
- They have gone up consistently and the city services are lacking
- They have risen dramatically and now that my husband and I are 65 we are afraid we cannot afford to stay here.
- I am in my late 50s, on a fixed income, and a Hyde Park homeowner since 2005. I live in a very modest two bedroom home by Hyde Park standards. I expected to be able to live in my home for the foreseeable future. A developer built 3 hideous mansions on our street's dead end lot two years ago. These houses went for more than 700k. All are tax abated. It is criminal that such wealthy individuals are not paying their fair share of taxes. Anyone who can afford to live in a luxury home does not need or deserve a tax break. This is nothing but welfare for the wealthy and it is only a matter of time before my taxes are increased to compensate for this abomination.
- Besides the fact that my taxes are going up, many wonderful homes which give our neighborhoods an historic, authentic feel are being torn down and many new, unattractive houses are being built so that people can receive tax abatement. The new awful buildings and lots splits are ruining our neighborhoods, and I feel ripped

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off because while my neighborhood is getting uglier with more traffic, I am footing the bill for all the people who aren't paying their fair share!!!! It's deplorable.

- They have skyrocketed in the 25 years I have lived here. It is out of control. Non-property owners from all over the city can vote and determine my fate. I parked in Mount Lookout share 80% of the tax load while only 20 or so percent live in the Hyde Park Mount Lookout area this grossly unjust and absolutely wrong.
- Property taxes are rising. My property taxes have increased by more than 50bps in the past 5 years.
- Way to high. 65% going to failing Cincinnati Schools, except for a couple of schools, roads in disrepair, routine services only fair, lack of police officers. When I check the Sunday NY Times Cincinnati ranks among the highest for property taxes. Could move to Indian Hill and pay lower property taxes for same value of my home!!!!
- Tax abated properties around the corner from our home also enjoy a more energy efficient house than our old one. We have the added burden of paying full taxes while on a fixed retirement income.
- Higher than most cities in the country. Services provided not worth the money we pay in taxes- terrible roads, poor school system, unresponsive police, lazy or overworked city service employees.
- We owned two tax abated properties - one in Columbia Tusculum and one in Hyde Park. We currently do not live in a tax abated property but live in Hyde Park.
- The property taxes are very high. It does not seem fair that new construction gets tax abatements in our neighborhood.
- Property Taxes are very high in this area and Cincinnati in general.
- My taxes have increased significantly.
- Have steadily increased...I have not done updates...Considered dated. Condo in chestnut station 1... Will be priced out of my condo in about 5 to 10 years. Condo fees increase and property taxes. Just a matter of time...
- Rising taxes due to complete tear downs.
- I've only lived in Hyde Park for two years and the rising property taxes already have me looking to move out of the county. I have one of the smaller houses on the street and pay more than any other reasonable bigger houses than me due to the tax abatement laws.
- They are ridiculously high - almost as much as my mortgage.
- Property taxes keep going up as developers tear down viable houses and get 15 year tax abatements FROM MY CITY! Some of these developers who live in another state!
- Like all of Cinti they increase every year. We have both retired now and fear at the rate of tax increases we will not be able sustain living here. Another house on our street is being torn down. Million dollar homes replace them. We have lived here 33 years and it's the first time we have considered leaving the city.

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- It's going up, up, up. Soon I will be subsidizing the 1plus million dollar houses going up at the end of my street. I can't afford to buy one, but apparently I'm expected to subsidize the buyer's property tax. I will have to move if it gets much higher. I've lived and loved this neighborhood for 40 years. The teardown houses are also destroying the loveliness of the area, so maybe it won't be so bad to relocate to Mariemont or Wyoming.
- Property taxes in Hyde Park are rising at an unreasonable level. I paid less than \$3,000 per year as recently as 2001. Now my property taxes are nearly \$8,000 per year. Tax abatements for new construction/tear downs are raising property taxes for long-time home owners. I have paid off my home and hoped to pass it on to my children. Now I'm not sure I'll even be able to afford to live in it myself if taxes keep escalating so rapidly. Something needs to be done! The character of the neighborhood is also changing from the beautiful, old historic homes that we all loved when we bought houses in Hyde Park.
- Purchased house in 1976. Currently paying about 20% of the 1976 purchase price ***every year *** just for property taxes.
- They have fluctuated every time a new assessment happens. The unpredictability is very concerning as a single income home owner.
- Hyde Park and Mount Lookout are getting decimated by tax abatements! TA's were supposed to encourage developers to bring new life/resources/opportunities to hurting areas. Instead, developers are using TA's to guarantee big profits in our hot markets! LEED-oriented TA's encourage the tearing down of our older homes, because to get the pork, it's cheaper to level the home than retrofit for LEED. And once they've torn down the house, they exploit our outdated zoning code and jam in more homes on the same lot. Our hot market is already a threat to older homes, but TA's are like throwing gasoline on a brush fire. Once the desirable character and scale of our neighborhoods that attracted developers in the first place are gone, we won't get them back. It is so wrong for us the residents to have to pay developers' to destroy our own neighborhoods!
- Abatements are hurting our community in myriad ways. This incentivizes tear-downs of existing beautiful old homes, which forever alters our neighborhood's character. Soul-less, out of scale homes are jammed in the lots. A lot of developers don't live here. Why should we reward them who have "no skin in the game"? We are subsidizing wealthy homeowners which leave us to pay their share. Isn't that called stealing?
- Ours seem to keep increasing while the owners of the 4 new tax abated homes on our side of the street, which range from 1.5 to 4 million dollars, are not paying.
- In my neighborhood, there is an increase of affluent homeowners wanting to live in tax abated houses just to avoid paying their full share of taxes for 10-15 years. Residents of Hyde Park/Mt. Lookout are actually tearing down their own homes in order to build tax abated houses. This increased desire to live in abated housing is incentivizing developers to tear down good housing stock and split lots in Hyde

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Park and Mt. Lookout. The demand is up so developers are creating the supply. Tear downs and lot splits are hurting our community. They are forever changing the character and scale of our neighborhood. New construction tax abatements should not be permitted in healthy thriving communities. Incentives are not needed in Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout. New construction tax abatements in healthy affluent communities are simply tax shelters for the wealthy.

- Our property taxes have increased to over \$7,800 per year while the new \$500,000+ homes that surround us only pay \$1,000 more!!!! I've already told my spouse that it is unlikely we will be able to live in his family home when we retire due to our inability to pay the property taxes.
- They have continued to rise exponentially.
- Rising very fast and abatements are unfair. Houses selling over \$1MM could have same tax amount as my property of only \$350k.
- Our property taxes keep going up, our roads, sidewalks and street lights are not maintained and are in bad shape. I see new construction getting 15yr tax abatements and paying less tax than I do in a much smaller 100yr old home. This is unfair. In order to maintain our neighborhood charm and feel we need to stop the tax abatements for new construction which will slow down the demolition of old homes. Property owners should be encouraged to remodel or add on to their homes as I have just done and offered more tax incentives to do so than new construction.
- The taxes have increased for us over 50 percent since we bought our house less than five years ago.
- Quiet high as I own and older home. Yet equivalent tax rate for newer and much more expensive homes. I would like to purchase a larger older home but will not due to tax rate and will likely be forced to leave neighborhood.
- They keep escalating because the people vote for the levys
- Auditor's drive-by "re-evaluations" of properties have been going up at ever increasing rates. The lion's share of many retirees' "federal benefit" (aka social security) incomes is being swallowed by Hamilton County property taxes. We MUST have the equivalent of a California Prop 13 in Cincinnati, and Hamilton County, and throughout the State of Ohio.
- Taxes are increasing due to the number of tear downs/rebuilds that take advantage of tax abatements.
- My neighbors tear down and \$600k new home cost them nothing in property taxes while my family pays over \$7000 a year on a home valued at 50% less than the new home!!!

HYDE PARK/MT. LOOKOUT

- Too high.
- Gone up exponentially due to ridiculously ugly tear downs and build new. I'm guessing they get tax abatements while we pay higher taxes to cover them. Has to stop.

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- **INSANE** My taxes rise exponentially every year while builders tear down beautiful homes and build monstrosities valued insanely high while destroying the peace of my neighborhood. Then those Uber-wealthy jerks pay NOTHING in taxes for 15 years while my taxes climb based on their over-priced and inappropriately large eyesores.

LINWOOD

- Some neighbors have them.
- I find it utterly ridiculous that they tear down historical homes, build monstrosities for \$900,000 and give the new owners a tax break in a neighborhood that is not hurting for occupancy.
- We have many houses in the neighborhood with property tax abatement and it's really been a welcome sight as we've had a lot of blighted homes in the past and the overall neighborhood seems to be turning over.

MADERIA

- The valuation on my house jumped over 90000.00. We are in our second appeal.

MADISON PLACE

- 60-70% increase in 10 years.

MADISONVILLE

- My property taxes more than doubled last year. For the sake of being fair my new tax rate is likely more realistic. That being said if it happens again I will be moving out of the city.
- Our property value continues to rise and so do our taxes. We have lived in Madisonville for 40 years; we raised our family here when our friends all moved to the burbs. We love being in the city and we made sure we didn't over buy so that we could afford the taxes. At this point in our life as we approach a fixed income, we will have to make choices. We love our old house but it is not efficient and with the taxes we might choose to not afford to stay. The homestead break for seniors is not realistic based on the amount and the income requirements.
- Just purchased my first home so I budgeted accordingly and use escrow to help plan ahead when my home gets reassessed in 2 years. I understand that my neighbors are concerned that too many developers and rich people get tax abatements
- My property taxes doubled in 2018. I am retired teacher. According to the existing property tax guidelines for homeowners over 65, I don't qualify for any tax abatement or relief. A retired teacher makes too much money to qualify for property tax abatement? REALLY!
- Unacceptable. Tax increase for 2017 was over 150%. This property had NO lease-hold improvement.
- They're increasing and are more than I can pay without assistance.
- I have been a Madisonville homeowner since 1999. Like any good citizen, I've always considered my property tax too high, my property taxes have doubled. I am 69 and a retired school teacher. According to the applications, I don't qualify

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for any tax abatements. The scale is out of balance. As a retiree, I find it a laughing matter that I make too much money to qualify for an abatement while some businesses receive abatements. I understand some churches are tax exempt, while having sources of income. These things need to be considered. In the meantime, I am scrounging to come up with \$1250 for my 1/2 year taxes.

MT. AIRY

- Property taxes are too high. I am retired. I cannot afford the increased tax.

MT. AUBURN

- After years of little change the Over-the-Rhine changes are pushing the county evaluation up and up but I have not invested in changes in my property. Could be taxed out, rest to say it is worth all that money but it is not till I sell it.

MT. LOOKOUT

- My taxes have increased 60% in the last 8 years. We have been in our house 28 years.
- I dearly love Mt Lookout-I have lived in the area for 40+ yrs. While my taxes continue to increase, people buying new homes valued at 2-3 times the value of mine are paying very little in taxes. The long time residents of the area are getting screwed at the hands of greedy developers that have little regard for the charm and integrity of the area. I am disappointed in our city leadership for allowing this to go on as long as it has. Shame on you!
- They're excessive and limit the our quality of living.
- We have lived here for over 25 years. Our property taxes have gone up year over year and it is becoming unaffordable. Now tax abatements are driving tear downs. People who can afford \$1M plus new homes are now paying significantly discounted property taxes. Meanwhile, they will use the city services and will not pay their fair share for the next 10+ years. It is welfare for the rich. Economic development was not needed in neighborhoods like Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park. This stimulus is having big unintended negative consequences and should be stopped.
- I have been gentrified by taxes. Am moving to Clermont County. I can get more house for less money strictly due to taxes. My \$300k condo has higher taxes than a tear down/new build \$750k tax abated house behind me. The newer big home also required removal of large old beautiful strong trees which ruined the character of the property.
- 2010 taxes = \$3402 2018 taxes = \$7658 That pretty much explains it.
- Our property taxes keep going up and there are million dollar houses being built in the neighborhood and they pay less property taxes than we do because of the abatements.
- They have skyrocketed in 3 years of living there. They have gone up almost \$400 a month or 25% in 3 years.

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- Raises rents; legacy homes being sold to developers for tax abatement. How would you like to live next-door to someone paying zero tax while your tax goes up?
- Values are high as are associated taxes.
- Extremely high. Higher than my family in Boston.
- Back when we would normal deduct property taxes rather than standard deduction it used to make me feel better paying such high property taxes almost as my parents who have 4x larger home in Ft. Thomas. I have always been okay with it because we have wonderful parks and private schools.
- There are funny things going on - House is being sold well below market value by one person then an LLC being set up to do a redo on that house and then the taxes appear very low because of what the original selling price of the house was. I suspect it's a scam where the owners of the house rebate money back to the previous owners under the table. It is also a shame to see so many houses being torn down and then getting a big property tax abatement on the new houses that are put up. The only tax Abatement should be if it was vacant land and it was actually new construction. There should not be tax abatement on tearing the house down only to build another new house. Those people do not need tax benefits. At this point it probably does not make sense to have tax abatements at all in the Hyde Park Mount Lookout area when these houses are well above the market value in the city. When should also understand why soak the taxes in Cincinnati are so high compared to places like Indian Hills where they claim that each house has a farm. And therefore get tax breaks.
- They keep going up!!
- After moving into the City of Cincinnati from Blue Ash 4 years ago we have stunned at the sharp increase in real estate taxes in the neighborhood. Just read the real estate section in the Sunday New York Times where they compare similarly valued homes in 3 cities. Cincinnati's real estate taxes are shockingly high.
- I feel that it is a travesty when the longtime residents have increased property taxes and decreasing values of their property. All property should be taxed equally and fairly and abatements are unfair and criminal. Until the tax abated wealthy pay their fair share, maybe the rest of us should pay only the current percent of the abated properties on our homes at property tax time.
- Since we moved in 1991, our property taxes have increased by approximately 467% and now significantly our largest bill. We are now considering leaving the city of Cincinnati because of how high this bill is with no anticipation of it decreasing or slowing down.
- Property taxes continue to rise and are becoming a financial strain on our family, as our income isn't increasing as quickly as taxes seem to be. I can't imagine how someone on a fixed income can afford to live in their home.

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- We are forced to pay for a stadium we never use. If we did use it, we would not receive a discount on ticket prices. Roads, schools, and sewers are worth the investment. But a playground for the fabulously rich financed on the backs of city residents who receive no return on the investment is larceny. Also, I took an old house and modernized the interior 20 years ago, making its value rise, extending its useful life span so where's my tax abatement?
- I have had teardowns on either side of me in 2015-2016, and am currently opposing a proposal to teardown 6 homes behind me and replace them with a 30-home cluster housing development.
- They are high yet those in way more expensive homes are not sharing in the expense because they are getting tax abatements for 10-15 years. This needs to be fixed.
- They are so much higher than other areas. We don't utilize the public schools. We will likely move out of this area largely due to property taxes. (Mt. Lookout)
- Our taxes keep going up, while new multi-million dollar properties get huge tax abatements.
- Real estate taxes have funded the public schools which my children attended for free.
- They keep rising, but I am surrounded by new development that is getting tax abatement. Very unfair!
- They are insanely high. I lived in metro Atlanta. I had a home worth 16% more and paid about 35% of the property tax I pay here. And there was no income tax. And services--police, fire, roads--were better. Parks are better here. I only came back b/c of family. No rational person would move here based on the economics. It's an economic brick-bat to the head.
- They keep getting higher because of recent levies that have been passed.
- They have gone up tremendously. We moved here in 1991. Our appraised value peaked in 2007 and is now \$100,000 less than 2007. However we actually pay more in property tax than we did when our home was at its peak.
- The significant increase due to the school levy is difficult for me since I am retired and on a fixed income. On the other hand I do understand the need for it.
- Very high for where I live.
- In general, they seem to continue to increase year-after-year as new levies continue to be added and existing ones consistently get renewed. In addition, the tax abatements available for new/LEED construction are encouraging developers to demolish older, smaller homes in exchange for newer homes in the \$750K+ price point. This in turn is affecting the stock of lower price housing in the area while at the same time giving massive tax breaks to people that can afford these expensive new homes. In addition, the tax abatements act as incentive for new projects such as the proposed 30 unit Redstone development on Linwood (starting at \$500K) and the 40 unit development on Walworth (starting at \$1million). These

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large scale developments will introduce more families into school districts that will not pay property taxes that then go towards their funding.

- They are about 3x higher than the neighborhood that we left in Denver CO. Our house there was valued higher than the property we have here.
- Have always, consistently gone up. Significantly higher than surrounding areas outside the city.
- Property taxes have skyrocketed. Between the never ending increases and the limits on property tax as a tax deduction, I will have to sell my home when I retire.
- Extremely high and continue to increase.
- Taxes here have gone up very rapidly and we're nearing the breaking point. We bought our home for \$27,000 in 1974 when we were in our 30's and we're now both 74...the house needed a lot of work, and we did nearly all of it ourselves, including putting on the first new roof. The only contractor we hired was a plumber to install a hot water heating system. The most recent evaluation of our home was closer to \$400,000 than to \$300,000 and we have no idea how that figure was arrived at. This is our home, not an investment, and the other homes near us that are selling in the \$600,000 range are vastly different properties, so basing our evaluation on the sale of recent properties doesn't seem appropriate to us. Our annual tax bill is now over \$8000 and we're retired!
- My husband and I are small business owners, and we had been renting in Mt. Lookout for many years. Due to increased property taxes for our landlord, our rent was about to take a significant increase, so we were forced to try to find a new, affordable location. We had the opportunity to purchase the property at 816 Delta Ave on land contract directly from the previous owner. He and his wife had been using it as an advertising agency, which they closed, and so it was set up as a move-in ready office, furniture, fixtures, and all. We felt like we had been given a true opportunity. We settled on a price for the building, the contents, and a monthly payment amount that would allow us to demonstrate to a bank after 2-3 years that we could move to a traditional mortgage. On November 11, 2014, we closed on the property. At that time, our taxes were \$2206.99 per half year. In our land contract, the value of the land, property, and fixtures was \$325,000. An additional \$24,000 is designated under the contract as Personal Property and Furnishings. On April 20, 2017, we refinanced the property through Farmers and Merchants Bank. The process was very difficult because the appraiser that was assigned only valued the property at \$180,000 - a far cry from the \$325,000 purchase price. After discussion with the bank, the branch manager decided to override the appraisal and grant us the loan. We refinanced both the property and the contents for a total of \$349,000. We then received a letter from the Hamilton County Board of Revision that our new tax bill would increase to \$5,905.51!!!! I immediately thought there must be some mistake and contacted the auditor's office. I was directed to petition the board of revision for a hearing, which I did. I gathered all the documentation needed and attended the hearing explaining 1)

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That the building had been purchased for \$325,000, not the \$349,000 listed on the auditor's website, and 2) that during the re-finance; the building had been appraised at \$180,000. I was told that the appraisal was irrelevant to their process and that since we didn't include a detailed list of furnishings in our land contract, that they would not grant our petition. So now we struggle every 6 months to find the money to pay our property taxes. We have to borrow from family, go into credit card debt, etc. just to pay these property taxes. What we thought was the best opportunity we could've imagined has turned into a financial nightmare for us. We are as creative as we possibly can be to rent out space in the building, but no matter what, we can't earn enough on the building to cover the mortgage and property taxes. There are building repairs we can't afford, so parts of the house are crumbling. We feel like the county has pulled one over on us, and whenever that tax bill arrives, it's a sad day. If small business is the backbone of our city, then our property taxes are crushing our back. I was encouraged to see this project put together by the city, and I really hope that our story helps identify the harm caused by skyrocketing property taxes, and just maybe our individual situation might be addressed. Thank you for looking out for us as residents and small business owners.

- Property Taxes continue to increase eventually it will drive me out of the house in which I have raised my children. I assume some of the money goes to providing bike trails and bike lanes at the expense of home owners. The value equation seems dramatically misaligned.
- The property tax abatement program is unnecessarily fueling the transformation of a mixed housing market in HP, Mt Lookout, Oakley etc. into a much more uniform high-end market. Tear downs in already wealthy neighborhoods is not good public policy!
- I'm paying over \$7,000/year on a house assessed at \$301,000, which I think is about the fair market value.
- They are super-high. Don't get me wrong, as a homeowner I know it's important to support the community and pay for the services received. Except property taxes are way out of line. Since we moved to Mt. Lookout, under 3 years ago, property taxes have increased almost 20%. Part of this, but only a portion, is because of value increase. As another point of comparison, my sister-in-law, living in the Bay Area of California, pays slightly less in property tax than we do, in a similar size house but that because of the area, is valued at probably 3-4 times our house value. It's way too much.
- Very upset about the abatements given in this area. This is not in the spirit of what abatements were created for.
- Our property tax is too high and so many surrounding new builds are not paying any taxes.
- My taxes are rapidly increasing, but my retirement income is not.

MT. WASHINGTON

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- Undervalued.
- It is high.
- Huge increases for some decreases for your next-door neighbor Contested and reduced 21k but still 20k above others. Consultant sets the values, consultants rarely admit mistakes. The “listening” grout you appeal while nice maybe one was competent. The whole process makes little sense as object in to make a smaller than fair reduction hopefully making the complainant semi happy and they go away.

NORTH AVONDALE

- Too high especially given the failing public schools that makes up 75-80% of the bill as a whole!
- They are jacking up at ridiculous rates especially with the nonstop tax hikes for schools and preschool promise.

NORTHSIDE

- I am happy with my property taxes, since I know that the vast majority of my taxes are supporting the school district, children services, developmental disabilities, public library, park district, and other important programs and services. It's a big city, and there is a lot to take care of within it.
- I am a renter in Northside looking to buy a home in Northside. Values for many homes have tripled in the past 5 years, and when they sell they are re-appraised at the higher sales price. While I can afford these homes and the taxes that come with it, I am concerned for the long-time residents of the neighborhood whose property tax bills will skyrocket once enough homes in Northside are re-appraised to higher values. Part of the value of your own property is determined by the value of other properties in the neighborhood. Reinvestment and new residents are a good thing, but many in Northside and other neighborhoods are on fixed incomes. The rapid rise in property values threatens their ability to age in place should the value of their home rise given the hot real estate market of Northside.

NORWOOD

- The continuous rise in our property taxes has me concerned that I may not be able to afford our monthly mortgage in the not so distant future. The extremely frustrating part is that this money is supposed to go towards road repair and Norwood has the worst roads I've seen in my entire life.

OAKLEY

- Property taxes continues to escalate every time the auditor does the reappraisals.
- In 2016 the annual property taxes on my house at 2780 Minot Avenue in Oakley were about \$2500. Now they stand at \$5000. They have doubled in 3 years. I have lived at this address since 1978. I am now 75 years old, and continued tax escalation like this may force me to consider selling. Some sort of abatement would be a godsend.
- My property taxes have doubled in 7 years of living here

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- Taxes keep increasing as values go up and school levies increase. They're almost as much as our mortgage!
- Taxes are higher than other regions of the country or state. My neighborhood has ugly roads and poor public transportation.
- Property taxes are becoming the biggest threat to me being able to remain in my home. My taxes keep increasing and I honestly have not made any improvements to my property except keeping up on the general maintenance. It's just ridiculous. I worry more about my property taxes going up than anything else when it comes to my home. I've worked hard all my life and it's not right how folks in my neighborhood have homes valued at 5 times of mine and I pay more than they do!
- My taxes went up much higher after a reassessment due to everything going up. I fought it as my house is in fair condition but because it's in Oakley it was deemed worth a lot more just due to location.
- Property taxes keep going up and up, MUCH faster than wages do. I'm going to move out of Cincinnati if it keeps going up.
- Been living in my home for almost 40 years, in the last few years my taxes have almost tripled due to the inflated real estate market.
- They keep going up and up.
- Taxes have tripled in our neighborhood.....I am a senior citizen and WILL be forced to sell my house by next year. The so called homestead reduction is a JOKE.....I only had 300.00 reduced.....this is a joke!!!
- My taxes are astronomical given the size of my small 110 year old home on Drakewood Drive.
- Property taxes have gone up in huge increments and it makes it difficult for folks like me who have been here stay. I've lived here 7 years and taxes are more than my mortgage payment!
- I believe in a strong tax system to support our local infrastructure and community, especially our public schools. I take huge issue with tear downs in exchange for large and suburban looking homes selling for \$700,000+ in my neighborhood to someone who in turn will pay property taxes on maybe \$150,000 for the next 10-20 years. This has to stop on neighborhoods like Oakley, Hyde Park, and Mt. Lookout and be reserved for more depressed neighborhoods that need to incentivize potential buyers. Someone buying a \$700,000 house can afford to pay their fair share in taxes. This is out of control!
- I've have delayed buying a house and will probably have to look in a different neighborhood due to property taxes.
- I think it is absolutely ridiculous that property developers are allowed to build tax-abated (half million dollar plus) homes in my area. They are destroying sound historical homes and our area is prosperous and does not require incentives for people to live here. Sick and tired of subsidizing home purchase for individuals with 6 figure incomes.

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- Our property taxes are ridiculously high. We pay more in taxes per month than the principal on our mortgage. We bought a \$300k house and will be paying more than the million dollar tear down/new build down the road. It is fundamentally unfair. If the city needs revenue it should use progressive income taxes.
- Continue to rise.
- As more development comes into Oakley, they receive tax abatements while my house is re-appraised for a higher value - raising my taxes. A lot of developments are apartment complexes that don't pay property taxes. So our community continues to expand, but we receive no benefit from the expansion. On top of that, we continue to have to pay for stadium taxes that are used by people outside of our community as well as us.
- way too high! It seems that every opportunity a government entity has to raise the millage or add a separate tax they do. There should be no reason for this as property taxes raise with inflation and property values.
- Old house gets torn down instead of remodeled, new tax abated house that doesn't fit the neighborhood in style or price gets built and they pay less taxes.
- Property tax rates are inequitable and favor higher income residents and developers. They are becoming burdensome for the average homeowner. Case in point: City Council just voted to give Hubbard a 12 year abatement on 100% of improvements to a site to build a new building, valued at approximately \$6.2 million. This is a poor decision by city council because Hubbard currently leases a building in the City and there is no understanding of whether the City will get a return on this tax abatement investment. The City has not been able to quantify a tangible benefit for why taxpayer dollars should be used to subsidize private corporations at such high levels. What will likely happen is that Hubbard's current location will remain empty for a long period of time, similar to what has happened in Walnut Hills after the City gave Anthem a \$6 million TIF to build a new building in Oakley. Anthem's old site in Walnut Hills has been a vacant eye sore with sidewalks blocked off by chainlink fencing. All of these tax-payer subsidized financing items just put the burden of paying for vital city services on the backs of residents. That's why this is inequitable. Businesses and developers profit with no return to us. They use & benefit from those same City services and don't pay a fair rate of use. Giving Hubbard all of that money would be akin to the City giving renters massive tax breaks to buy a home. Will they City start doing that?
- Escalating at a ridiculous rate. My property taxes are more expensive than my mortgage and crazy expensive houses are being built that pay no taxes. I find this very sad
- Property taxes in southwest Ohio are some of the highest in the state. They continue to increase as values increase and more levies are instituted.

PENDLETON

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- They continue to increase. When we moved here in 1981. No one wanted our house so property taxes were very low. Now with development our taxes continue to increase, while our newer, more prosperous neighbors receive tax abatements.

PLEASANT RIDGE

- Consistently gone up in the nearly 9 years we have lived here. I do not understand Cincinnati's desire to pay for idiotic sporting stadiums instead of schools or public transportation.
- I have lived in my house since 1980. Taxes have at least tripled. I am on the verge of having to move because I am a retiree and my pension doesn't begin to keep up. I believe in paying taxes for the public good like libraries, parks, schools and social services. I RESENT having my taxes raised because I live in a popular neighborhood and my same old house has gone up in value more than \$200,000. I also resent paying FOREVER for Mike Brown's selfishness in foisting the stadium on us with no end to his demands for expensive upgrades. I resent developers getting a ton of money in abatement while pushing me out of my home.

PRICE HILL

- The value of my house has dropped nearly \$20+K since the recession. It is paid off; yet my tax bill alone amounts to more than \$300 a Month. I live on a corner. And, my house is valued about 30K more than any other house in my general area. (Wyoming Ave.) I do not know why this is so and have been unable to get any answers from the County/City. Best guess...arbitrary valuation. I am Retired.

SILVERTON

- My property taxes are so high I can't pay them. I have made no improvements since I moved in in 1999.

SPRING GROVE VILLAGE

- Lived here for over 20 years taxes goes up yearly to point it's over 3800.00 year for here it's ridiculous.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

- Our fixed mortgage went from just over \$1200 to \$1585 in 2 years. Our total tax paid last year was \$7,999.76.

WALNUT HILLS

- I see neighbors having to decide to leave their longtime homes when the taxes rise beyond what their (often limited) incomes can support. This dynamic eventually reaches renters, too. There are fewer people of modest means. The contagion of rising valuation is changing the demographics of our neighborhood. Not only are we less diverse (race, age, income), but the new neighbors tend to be short-term residents whose interest in the neighborhood is largely financial, not putting down roots and engaging with neighbors.
- Our property taxes go up every year. It makes it difficult to budget and make repairs on our 150 year old home.

WEST END

- High, even on low valued property.

WESTERN HILLS/COVEDALE

- My property tax continues to rise even with more and more houses on my street becoming rentals, these rental companies do the minimal amount of work to property. I feel penalized for taking care of my house and property.
- We live in a home in West Price Hill/Covedale, and we pay \$9000 in property tax. Because we are in the CPS district and do not feel confident that the local schools can give us the education that our kids need, we pay for private education. Add to this the growing incidents of crime in our area, and you can imagine that we are fed up with paying the exorbitant property tax for the location and lack of adequate services we would like.

WESTWOOD

- The property value is actually lower than the county's evaluation due to all of the foreclosures and properties sitting empty but we cannot get a lower valuation.
- Our homes haven't seen much improvement-as many whom move in-don't stay due to property tax increases as well as school levy taxes etc. All taxes-owners have to pay here. I'm going to be moving in next 3 yrs. as well. I have lived on west side all my life-53 yrs. old.

2. Do you have any ideas on how to ensure that property owners, specifically legacy residents and senior citizens on fixed incomes, have a greater opportunity to remain in their homes?

REMOVE TAX ABATEMENTS

- STOP TAX ABATEMENTS IN NEIGHBORHOODS WHERE THERE IS STRONG DEMAND. THIS IS NOT ROCKET SCIENCE.
- Put an end to the abatements and give tax breaks to single and elderly homeowners who have lived in the area over a certain number of years and who have paid to support the schools and city for so long.
- Yes - abolish the abatement for new construction in Hyde Park. It's unnecessary and diverts these dollars from other parts of the City where this economic development would be helpful.
- Yes. First of all, cut out the "tax abatement" scandal. It is completely unnecessary. Everyone who lives in the areas of Hyde Park and Oakley should share the property tax burden. For a senior (70 yrs. old) like me, on a static, low income, the city could increase the homestead tax-break. Otherwise, I probably will have to leave. This is what I am contemplating now i.e. leaving. I would like to stay because I love the area and have lived here for a long time. I have improved my house over time and have planted a lot of perennials. It would be a shame, literally (on the city), if I were forced out.
- YES. Stop giving tax abatements in the HP/Mt. Lookout/Columbia Tusculum neighborhoods. It is non-sensical for these McMansions to receive tax abatements and the rest of us shoulder the burden.

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- Stop the abatement program and distribute the tax burden equitably.
- Get rid of the tax abatements, or at the very least create an income-based tax abatement schedule which favors lower income families and not the wealthy individuals...
- End the abatements. Tax income from high end homes will reduce tax increases.
- STOP the tax abatement policy. Whatever the original thinking was, the actual effect is strongly net negative. I have yet to talk to anyone who - beyond narrow self-interest on the part of the (already wealthy) buyers of abated homes - believes this policy is improving the quality of living or housing stock in Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout or Columbia Tusculum. The policy is instead correctly viewed as grossly unjust to legacy taxpayers and a pork project for builders of new (generally inferior) housing stock. Stop this now!
- Get rid of the abatement immediately for thriving neighborhoods. This was not the intent of the tax abatement, which was supposed to spur development in needy areas.
- Yeah, discontinue the practice of abatements especially in the wealthy neighborhoods so that everyone pays in and so the rest of us don't get over taxed anymore. It's so unfair that we are paying for all the new residents in their new ugly houses. They should be paying MORE for ruining our neighborhoods with their subdivisions and traffic, not LESS.
- First and foremost you have to stop tax abatement programs in the wealthy parts of Cincinnati. That includes Hyde Park, Mt Lookout and Oakley. There have been FOUR teardowns by developers and of course all new houses are now tax abated for 10+ years. Who pays for that lost tax revenue? All the current tax payers. We are losing the character of our city as these cookie cutters houses are being put up by the land/home grab of these developers. Typically houses on our street costs 225K-300K on our street. Now there are teardowns and these brand new houses are being sold north of 600+K. Are you kidding me? Do we want to be like California where we price out middle class and working class people due to affordable housing being removed from the inventory?
- STOP HANDING OUT TAX ABATEMENTS! Hyde Park, Oakley, Mt Lookout in particular doesn't need the tax abatements - if the project isn't profitable without the abatements, then it shouldn't be done...
- Remove tax abatements on new construction and renovations. These abatements are for depressed or neglected areas, which is not the case for Hyde Park or Mt. Lookout.
- End the tax abatements and lower property taxes for all, not just senior citizens.
- Stop the tax abatements for new construction (even if you keep it for updates) - spread the pain evenly, especially for those who can afford it, like those building 7 figure homes.

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- Stop all the tax abatement on new builds. Otherwise you'll just be raising taxes on everyone else to keep seniors and legacy residents in. Not sure what qualifies as legacy, but that would price me out with taxes.
- Yes, stop giving tax abatement in areas that do not necessitate them for development (i.e. - Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park come to top of mind). By giving tax abatement to developers to develop in desirable areas in NOT needed and furthers the divide between those that pay exorbitant city taxes and those that are taking advantage to line their own pocketbooks.
- Stop giving tax abatement to people buying 300k - million dollars homes.
- Stop unnecessary abatements
- Eliminate tax abatement for wealthy residents in desirable neighborhoods like Hyde Park and Mount Lookout. Provide true tax relief for longtime residents who are over 65.
- Eliminate tax abatement for developers, especially for tear downs. Limit abatement to adaptive remodeling and reuse of existing structure and prioritize home owners over developers. Consider relief in terms of percentage reductions for owners who reside on their properties and who have done so for 10-15 years or longer or who are retired.
- STOP TAX ABATEMENTS! All the new homes in Mt. Lookout do NOT NEED abatements!
- Don't allow tax abated homes in well off neighborhoods.
- Stop giving out tax abatement sand instead give out tax credits to those citizens. This amazing neighborhood is being ruined by developers and the city council who continues to allow tear downs and tax abatement a.
- The city needs to stop giving abatements to developers in neighborhoods that don't need help to attract buyers.
- Stop abatements. If you want to live in a million dollar home then pay the taxes on a million dollar home.
- Yes. Instead of offering handouts to wealthy home buyers in the form of tax abatements, offer tax credits to seniors or other residents in need. Not the wealthy. Why are they not paying their fair share?!
- End tax abatements for new construction. Force the wealthy to pay their share. The dollars gained could be used to provide discounted taxes for those in need.
- I think tax abatements are overused in many urban neighborhoods--make the wealthy pay their share.
- Won't happen unless the abatements STOP!!!
- Dramatically limiting tax abatement so costs are more evenly shared. Taxes are for services and all should contribute.
- Stop giving tax abatements in Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout. The spirit of tax abatements was to help blighted areas. Giving abatements to these expensive homes hurts all of us who are paying taxes.

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- End the tax abatement program for residential property; reduce budget for stupid projects like fc Cincinnati and the useless streetcar, return to the homestead exemption
- Families buying home over \$500,000 do not need tax abatements. I should not have to subsidize the taxes of people that can afford a home two to three times the value of my home.
- Put a Cap on the amount of tax abatement a single property can utilize, such that low income properties get a full abatement, but not properties in excess of \$750,000.
- They could fix it to only these groups, and not to wealthy people buying new homes.
- The tax abatement program needs to be looked at and requirements Changed. The use of the program to avoid taxes is crushing seniors and lower income people who own their homes, but can no longer afford property taxes.
- End abatements in established neighborhoods such as Hyde Park, Mt Lookout, Clifton...
- My concern is that even If there were no property tax abatements, the city of Cincinnati would continue to use property taxes as a way of financing other projects within the city. So regardless, property owners that are legacy residents and senior citizens would have the issue either way. There's no guarantee that their problems go away with the reduction and/or illumination of tax abatements.
- Review qualifications for tax abatements.
- Eliminate the subsidies in strong neighborhoods that don't need them and direct what would have been the abated moneys to long-term residents that do actually need help with paying their property taxes. The end of abatements would also reduce the frenzy of real estate buying which drives up prices/values for all.
- Yes, stop giving these abatements so all will share the costs in this community.
- Stop giving out massive taxpayer subsidies to developers and businesses. Doing so has drastically raised the home values in neighborhoods b/c developers off giant tax abatements.
- Eliminate the property tax incentives for new builds in Oakley, HYde Park, Mt. lookout. These neighborhoods are highly developed and it isn't helping revitalize the neighborhood. It's only putting an undue burden on everyone else.
- Abatement should be if it was vacant land and it was actually new construction. There should not be tax abatement on tearing the house down only to build another new house. Those people do not need tax benefits. At this point it probably does not make sense to have tax abatements at all in the Hyde Park Mount Lookout area when these houses are well above the market value in the city. When should also understand why soak the taxes in Cincinnati are so high compared to places like Indian Hills where they claim that each house has a farm. And therefore get tax breaks

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- Stop teardown incentives in affluent areas. If one can afford to buy a million plus house, one can pay the resulting taxes. Property taxes should not be expected to cover EVERYTHING.
- Stop granting permits for tear downs and rebuilds. Stop providing property tax abatements for new construction. On my street there is a house valued at nearly 3 times what mine is valued at with property taxes of about one third of what I pay. How is this fair? This is a case of the rich get richer while those unable to afford to buy a house solely for the purpose of tearing it down and building a higher valued home in its place carry the tax burden for the wealthier person. There are numerous examples of this situation in Hyde Park/Mount Lookout.

PROPERTY TAX DETERMINED BY OWNERS/LEGACY OWNERS

- Yes, put a ceiling on the taxes. Once you reach retirement age stop raising our taxes or at least charge us a lesser amount.
- Increase the income qualifications for seniors. My wife & I receive SS and it is more than the maximum income amount for the senior exemptions. Reduce the tax abatement program and only allow these rebates in low income neighborhoods instead of the wealthy neighborhoods like Oakley, Hyde Park, etc.
- Decrease taxes for Social Security residents (or anyone who have owned their home in Mt. Lookout for more than 25 years and have income of less than \$50k. These folks have never envisioned this type of private investment development (spurred, not by pride in community, but by short sighted city council interference in tax policy). I fail to see how any value comes to the county in this area of Cincinnati. The current abatement situation is actually destroying the very community charm that attracts people to it.
- Freeze property taxes for legacy residents 65 years or older until as long as they live in their homes and extend the freeze for an additional 10 years for relative taking over the home.
- Freeze taxes of legacy, seniors' homeowners at the rate and duration of new homeowners benefiting from the tax abatement in our neighborhoods.
- Property tax issue should be determined by those who own property area they are voting in.
- Do not raise taxes on those older than 65.
- I certainly think Legacy owners and senior citizens on fixed incomes should get more consideration than Developers. The developers are here to make money. The people who have lived in these neighborhoods for years are here to make their lives.
- I think 55 and up should be eligible for a "homestead exemption" and maybe even anyone who stays over ten years regardless of their age.
- Legacy owners make up a large part of CT along with senior citizens. We need some way to implement a cap on the taxes and eliminate the continual

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harassment to increase taxes. I recommend a cap and how about an abatement to purchase homes over 100 years of age.

- If legacy owners... (what defines legacy) are on fixed income perhaps make the property taxes a % of net income...
- Have legacy owners and senior citizens submit income tax statements. Have them pay taxes based on what they earn.
- There should be some sort of break for anyone who resides in their home for over 10 years. Whether this is freezing the tax rate at that 10-year level or giving some sort of tax break to long-term residents and seniors, something has to happen. A block from us a developer bought a home that was abandoned and is now selling a new construction home there for \$450,000 on a block where most of the houses are valued at \$40,000.
- An acquaintance had suggested tying property taxes to income for elderly legacy residents, to assure taxes don't force them to sell. Seems like a good idea. I don't think this should be transferable to subsequent owners, even if related.
- Restore the senior citizen discount
- There needs to be a broader base for homestead, a broader base of income requirements and a better rate. Often times, senior citizens want to stay in their homes but the upkeep, taxes, utilities make that impossible with a fixed income. Many senior citizens are alone because a spouse has passed.
- Homestead exemption for seniors 2. What's a legacy resident? I was born here and left for a job, and now I'm back. So I don't get a benefit? Screw that idea. 3. Eliminate the LEED abatement. LEED is a hoax. If someone thinks it saves them money, they can have at it. It should not be (further) subsidized. 4. Equalize the abatement benefits so they are the same for improvement and replacement, with one exception.... 5. Abatement on replacement is reduced by 50% on each resale/transfer of the property to future owners until it falls below 10%, and then it's 0. So 100% of the abatement to the first owner occupant (OO), 50% to the 2nd OO, 25% to the 3rd OO, 12.5% to the 4th OO, then zero. And it expires in 15 years no matter what.
- Study the effects of introducing a way to lock in current property tax rates for legacy residents of X amount of years and ensure that these are tied to owners, and not properties, so as to be non-transferrable upon sale. In addition, end blanket abatements to all new construction and rather offer specific incentives towards building affordable housing and access to public transportation; in general it's a tool that should be used like a scalpel, not a sledgehammer.
- Extend the cap for the Homestead property tax exemption. Create legacy tax exemptions for residents who have lived in the same house for 20+ years.
- There are already some options in place for people over 65 with the homestead approval but maybe you could cap the rate increase to that class.
- Make a property tax credit for residency longevity; Higher taxes for properties that are not owner occupied; Stop abatements for new builds except in defined

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blighted areas (not wealthy, desirable areas); Provide abatements in other areas to owner-occupied homes only - not transferrable to subsequent purchasers; Pin a substantial portion of taxes to value on date of purchase for long term residents

- Freeze or reduce property taxes for anyone 60 and older.
- Cap real estate taxes at retirement age.
- Expand Homestead Exemption by decreasing the minimum age and increasing the exempted value 2) Freeze valuation revisions for long-term homeowners
- Maybe some kind Of break for senior citizens and /or for people who remain in their homes for over 20 years.
- In high cost areas pass a law to make homeowners property tax fixed as soon as they file for social security. Limit the maximum abatements to 50% for new developments in highly developed areas (e.g. Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park & Oakley). Abatements should continue in lesser developed areas (e.g. Walnut Hills, OTR, Avondale, and Price Hill).
- Senior residents should not have to move out of the city and I hope you can find a Formular t cap rising taxes for seniors under a certain income.
- Create a deduction for people over 65. Other states / communities have these types of deductions.
- 0% property taxes for home owners over 65.
- Lock tax rate increases for legacy seniors. We watched a gifted and wonderful neighbor move out of the city last year because the taxes on her paid-for home became unbearable. Meanwhile, just a stones-throw away, an employed couple buys a remodeled, updated home with a 10-year tax abatement.
- No but make sure legacy residents, not just extremely low income residents are protected.
- I think there should be a cap put on property taxes for seniors with a fixed income, especially if they have been paying Cincinnati property taxes for 25 years or more. 10.8% of the population of Cincinnati is 65 and older. Those on a fixed budget cannot afford the continued property tax increases and may force them out of a home they've paid 30 years to own. Recent tax increases (7.93mil - 2016), and continued high tax rates (8.55mil - 2012, 10.26mil - 2014) are much greater than social security cost of living increases are. The yearly cost of living increase this population has seen lately is less than a Starbucks latte, yet they are paying taxes to CPS in 20% increases. I think When the male head of household is 65, or 62 for single elderly women, taxing their real estate should end for the purpose of school funding.
- Long-time residents and people on fixed-incomes should be able to apply for a property tax freeze until they move, sell, or pass the property on to their heirs. Or, when a fixed-income person's property value increases due to a changing neighborhood, the property tax increase should be phased in over time.
- No, but it MUST be done, elderly fixed-income home owners deserve a break

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- Yes, allow a homestead credit for senior citizens. Pass a sales tax to make up the difference.
- How about tax abatements to those of us who have been living in the city and paying taxes instead of those building new homes? The tax abatements in areas like Hyde Park are often detrimental to the neighborhood and then developers, builders are rewarded and leave behind the negative consequences for long-time home owners.
- Postpone any increase in taxes until sale of property at end of life or within x years.
- Have reduced or hold on increases tired seeing seniors support the Cincinnati increase a sales tax so everyone can help soon elderly going to have to move to be able to live
- I know there are cities where taxes for senior citizens are frozen at a reasonable rate and don't go up until the property is sold...and the buyer will then pay the increased tax.
- Perhaps a cap on their tax based on income. But if house is passed on to other family members, it would need to be re-evaluated.
- Start by taking the Homestead Exemption back to where it used to be
- Place a cap on property taxes for homeowners over a certain age, and who have lived in their homes for a minimum of 10 years.
- I agree with breaks for seniors. I'm not sure why legacy residents should be treated much differently than new homeowners in the community - unless the goal is to prevent new owners from buying a house/property.
- There used to be a homestead deduction, but it now has a very low income requirement.
- Yes, legacy tax abatements. Increase the homestead exemption at the state level. Eliminate tax abatements in thriving neighborhoods, like Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout. Possibly grant tax abatements for renovations, thereby preserving historic housing.
- Give seniors a tax break. There is a state tax break now, but your income has to be almost poverty level.

GENERAL - TAXES

- One approach would be to freeze taxes for longtime owner occupants or to defer the increased tax burden to the point of sale.
- Stop giving the wealthy and developers a free ride. How about a tax break for being in your home longer than, say, 15 years?
- Some solutions would require state approval. (Eg, changing how calculated and/or switch to LVT.) Easiest solution is to reduce taxes. Can be done by shifting to other revenue sources (for example, SDIT's which are common in northern Ohio).
- Stop giving tax breaks to corporations.

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- Some discount on further tax increases would help me considerably.
- Yes, fair taxation for all not for tear downs.
- End all tax abatements for highly desirable areas such as Mt Lookout, Hyde Park, and Oakley especially when a home that has been there for years are being torn down and replace with \$1 million-dollar homes. If you can afford a Half million to million-dollar house, you shouldn't be getting an abatement no matter what. If everyone pays taxes, it allows people to pay less or prevent increases. Tearing down of historic homes and building multiple tax abated properties on land is stressing the schools and making roads overly crowded.
- If everyone were to pay their fair share (no abatements in thriving neighborhoods) then the legacy residents and senior citizens would not have to pick up so much of the slack.
- When you purchase your home, I believe your property taxes should stay the same until that home is sold.
- After 10 years of owner occupancy, the owner's annual property taxes should be REDUCED 1% for each and every year of ownership. People like us who have supported this City for more than 42 years (and who have even been forced to replace all our sidewalks while sidewalks in OTHER neighborhoods remain cracked, broken, dislocated and otherwise out of code, leading one to wonder what the Sidewalk Banditos do to earn their pay) DESERVE such financial consideration for preserving and beautifying a 115-year-old house in a 130-plus year old neighborhood.
- Reduce everyone's property taxes.
- This committee should work to provide specific instruction to ALL property owners as to HOW the valuations -- and therefore the taxes -- on their properties are determined here in Hamilton County/City of Cincinnati. The Hamilton County Auditor claims he does not have time to prepare a document that would provide explanations and examples. That is unacceptable. Government is a monopoly and government take from its citizens. In America, however, citizens have a God-given right to expect government to SECURE their rights, including their right to property, not just take citizens' monies without explanation. Without clear understanding of how taxes are determined, citizens are robbed of information needed to challenge the workings of the tax law.
- Calculate taxes on their income. STOP all the new builds with 10 year tax abatements!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- No except to have developers and builders of McMansions pay their fair share.
- Reallocate taxes.
- Make the wealthy people that are getting abatements pay their fair share, we cannot provide welfare to the wealthiest people in town. Who is getting pay in the county or city?
- The County needs to engage in good faith appraisals, which would include the rated age of the property into the appraisal factors. There should also be a ceiling

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on the % increase that may be imposed over an arms-length market price in any given period. And we need some sort of exemption for retirees.

- The tax policy should not be skewed in favor of one group over another. All property taxes need to be reduced.
- I'm no tax expert - perhaps tying it to SSI increases in terms of percentage raised?
- There is no one single silver bullet fix: Assess a municipal real estate transfer tax; change the municipal income tax from a straight % to a stepped up tax based on income levels; assess a tax on vehicle ownership; raise the hotel taxes paid by visitors.
- Stop raising taxes!
- Lower the taxes!!!! I'm sick of hearing about City Council giving all new companies tax abatements-that gives them a free pass while property owners have to pay more to utility companies-water/gas, schools, and sadly the police/fire-do with less all the time-even having to lay off much needed personnel. Also owners should pay fines for walking away from their homes-if they are upside down on mortgages and not keeping their properties looking good/upkeep/maintenance. Then we wouldn't have crime/drugs/theft etc. coming into our neighborhoods. West Side is deteriorating at a rapid rate! That's why I will be moving sooner than later.
- I believe one way is to slow down the new development which we have to compensate in our higher taxes.
- Taxes have to be cut back to stay in my home. Property taxes in Georgia are 1/4 of taxes here.
- A nice tax break for the Elderly would surely help. Such as: School Tax (my kids had a private education, are with kids of their own) However, this reality will never happen.
- Again have residents pay for services they use, such as garbage, recycling, schools. But the extraneous taxes should be paid by those who use the services
- No property tax increases after 65. We are age 75 and pay way too much now that we are retired. My neighbor who built her house in '83 pays \$3,945 a half on what they say is a house that cost \$50,000. Her husband died and she bought from estate. Our house built '84 is one bedroom smaller and we pay \$5,350 a half. Same builder same modern house. Crock.
- Senior citizens on fixed income, who have lived at the same address, should be given dispensation on property taxes.
- Lower rates, less levies.
- Property taxes need to be frozen.
- Limit the amount of increase
- Build a bracket based on income for reduction or not.
- Just stop increasing property taxes and start reducing property taxes. Put a use tax on bike trails, like public golf courses. Take a hard look at programs that take money sourced from property taxes and ask, "do the majority of people that pay property taxes want to spend money on this?"

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- Stop increasing taxes
- Yes! If people can't afford the increase in taxes they should not vote for it and then complain later! This is a recurring saga.
- We MUST have the equivalent of a California Prop 13 in Cincinnati, and Hamilton County, and throughout the State of Ohio. Roll back property taxes 1% for every year an owner has occupied his house since original purchase.
- Yes, stop increasing property taxes and have EVERYONE pay.
- Everyone is technically on a fixed income. If my taxes go up, my salary doesn't necessarily go up as well.
- Lower property taxes by shifting to a School District Income Tax (SDIT), and shift city and county taxes to other revenue sources (eg, sales and income taxes) over which people have control.
- The three year reappraisal should be controlled and fixed to the inflation rate or the home improvements put into the property. Then when it is sold the new tax value is put on for the new owner based on the sale price. Perhaps a tax on the seller if there is a big protect also.
- Yes, I am on Homestead and my taxes are very reasonable and I hope the program continues because it is very hard to make monthly bills when you are only living on a small Social Security check every month.
- Tax the land not the homes.
- A shift to a land tax could potentially shift the tax burden away from existing residents and towards the developers that are lifting the value of the neighborhood.
- I'm on a small widows pension, there is no relief to help with the taxes unless you are over the age of 65...why not base your taxes on low income families on what you paid for your property...
- Long-term residents should be eligible for tax discounts - they've spent years taking care of and working to improve the neighborhoods.
- Yes! By all means, see the above. Cap the percentage of any increase driven by outside values/market (factors not directly impacted by improvements in the property itself) to no more than 3-5% per year, and no more than 10% in five years. Make it easier to appeal large increases. Award 'longevity abatements' like tax abatements to those who live in their home for 5-10 years, 10-15, 15-20, and 20+. The longer you live in your home the better your abatement. This rewards continuity and investment (personal human investment and commitment) to a neighborhood.
- Offer prorated tax abatements for specific changes: solar, windows, insulation...
- Cap property taxes or give discounts based on length of time owning the property. Minimize tax abatements, especially for tear downs and new construction.

GOVERNMENT

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- Reduce the tax rate, manage budget.
- Increased taxes are primarily driven by increases in underlying value. Perhaps a program to help seniors understand reverse mortgages and their use in converting the appreciation in their homes into cash to offset tax increases
- 1. Implement a Proposition 13-like law in Ohio / Cincinnati 2. REDUCTION in EXPENSES WILL REDUCE PROPERTY TAX % --Reduce money spent on schools. Stop the mass delusion (City Council, etc) that giving more and more money to schools makes any significant difference to scholastic outcomes here (it hasn't)
- Have a fixed amt that all people pay and a reduced amt for over a certain age. Why should some pay more and some less for the same services. Help the seniors but why should someone pay more for living in an expensive home that a less expensive one. The inhabitants aren't using any more of the services. I pay enough taxes on my salary compared to others, shouldn't have to do so on my house too.
- We should cap property taxes like California did through Proposition 13. We should focus on taxing income, not assets.
- Number one. Until there has been a plan made and implemented to protect current residents of communities there should be an immediate end to tax abatement for all development. #2 tax abatements within tiff districts should not be utilized at any time period as it has a negative impact on the community as a whole. #3 begin utilizing and equitable development rubric to increase transparency and development as well as the amount of abatement it should be given to a developer. #4 require impact fees for all development and use this to fund an affordable housing trust. These funds could be utilized for the development of affordable housing as well as for seniors or those below the poverty line to maintain their home and avoid code violations. #5 create a radius around all properties have tax abatements and freeze the properties taxes of those within the radius for the duration of the developed properties tax abatement. #6 increase the sales tax on convenient items such as to go fast food as well as tax fast food that is eaten in to fund affordable housing and or a bit of foldable Housing Trust.
- Maybe something similar to rent control in NYC or the Florida property tax freeze on older Florida homes
- Mayor Cranley came to my house while campaigning during my last election and didn't seem to understand my frustrations with property taxes and gentrification in general. I suggest a new Mayor that understands what it is like to not have disposable income. Stop building new stadiums. Stop offering tax abatements as only the well-off can afford those homes anyway. I can't express how gross and inappropriate the FC stadium is regarding the treatment of West end citizens. Regular Cincinnatians will not matter until Cranley is out of office.

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- Other than rent stable rental units similar to NYC. For home owners it's the cost of owning a home. Perhaps capping the amount of TAs in each neighborhood is a good compromise.
- YES: EQUIVALENT OF CALIFORNIA PROP 13 "Led by a curmudgeonly tax fighter named Howard Jarvis—and the fear of being taxed out of their homes—California voters 40 years ago overwhelmingly passed Proposition 13. "The landmark measure slashed property taxes and limited how much they could go up. It also tied tax rates to the purchase price of a home rather than to the wild fluctuations of California's housing market. "What motivated voters to pass Prop. 13 "was a combination of fear and anger," said Jon Coupal, president of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. "Fear of losing their homes and anger over this attitude that governments could not reduce their spending." "Prop. 13 officially called the People's Initiative to Limit Property Taxation, remains popular four decades later. It is credited with preserving the California dream for a generation of homeowners. Supporters say it has allowed neighborhoods to stay intact, helping older residents on fixed incomes to remain in their homes rather than being forced out by high tax bills." <https://www.kpbs.org/news/2018/oct/25/birth-californias-taxpayer-revolt/>
- Government be willing to make tough choices without going to the "old standby" of raising property taxes
- The city needs to learn how to live within a budget. You know, like everyone who works for a living has to in order to pay their bills.
- I think someone needs to oversee the Board of Region....watching the watcher
- There are budget shortfalls because you aren't collecting enough property taxes because you are providing abatements to areas like Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout that don't need any!!!!
- Everything you do is taxed so where to go from here I don't know make another tax I guess but yes need to do something.
- I think better valuation schedules, grandfather clauses can be used to curtail significant increases
- Cut taxes to equivalent to abatement rate.
- New builds requirement to start at the same tax rate as property owners of older homes.
- Public Private Partnership in a city wide Community Benefit Agreement with Top 100 CBC members
- As a new resident paying for "retail" valuation, I'm not entirely sympathetic to those paying legacy valuations which are much lower than market rate. The city could have a loan program for those truly in need to be repaid at time of sale.
- I think regulation on the percent increase from year to year for people already living in the area. You may be able to comfortably afford your mortgage when

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you buy your house but it's difficult to forecast if that will still be the case 3+ years down the road with the rate the property taxes are increasing at

- It would be impossible for the city to execute any plan that deviates from the norm
- I personally do not know why it is legal for people who do NOT pay property tax, to have a vote on levies like CPS. If you are not paying for the levy, you don't get a vote, is the way I see it. I am tired of paying higher and higher taxes and not getting anything in return.

HARDSHIP

- Property tax should be prorated based on poverty level income.
- Stop giving support to individuals and groups who are "improving" the neighborhood. Landlords are kicking out tenants in order to flip and sell houses in Northside, which then can't be afforded by any current resident. It is fundamentally changing the fabric of the neighborhood, and it is creating a housing hardship for the people who are most at risk.
- Do not forget the disabled community too. Blind/Amputees/Deaf who cannot find jobs to support themselves and their homes when the government keeps increasing and cutting the rollbacks. Maybe increase homestead exemption instead of just 600 dollars (I know it's a state thing but maybe a county could follow suit and add some to that, helping reduce the burden of citizens. We all want to stay in the city but Warren County is starting to look attractive.
- Not really. Utilities and maintenance are more expensive than property taxes. Many people today can't afford to own a house, and financially ruin themselves trying to stay in a house they can't afford. I've seen this happen more than once. I support easing property tax burdens in hardship cases. It would be well to reduce the number and amount of property tax abatements that Cincinnati offers to real estate developers.

SCHOOLS AND TAXES

- As far as I know it is unconstitutional to continue to fund public schools with property taxes, they need to figure out funding in another way.
- Eliminating, or reducing, the school tax to seniors would be of great help.
- Privatize the school district (or at least the funding of the new building) rather than making residents without children pay for a brand-new structure and supporting costs.
- Allow anyone who does not have school age children or uses private schools to opt out of paying property tax for schools. Council stop spending money ridiculously; i.e. streetcar, make people who live or own business on streetcar pay tax for that perk, lower parking meter rates, etc.
- Yes! Eliminate the school tax portion of our property taxes after age 62. Other communities in America do this and it allows older families to stay in their homes and not flee the city.

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- Exempt them from school property taxes
- Cap the number of levies the school board can take and attach increase in rates to consumer price index for a max level

OTHER THOUGHTS

- None that haven't been mentioned.
- Stop raising property taxes and devise a new way to assess or bring in tax revenue through consumption.
- Stop having property owners pay for every dream project. Cap what seniors pay. Only allow property owners to vote on property tax issues.
- No, I think it's great. We have a football stadium that we pay for and don't get to use, everyone gets raises except for retirees. I hope city council and the mayor continue to raise taxes and make more tax cuts for GE, Bengals, Reds, FC Cincinnati to move into the city and let's drive out all these old people who don't contribute anything except their past stories of blah blah blah
- Lower their taxes through homestead.... more than the paltry amount offered now.
- Why are businesses and real estate developers not paying their fair share? Where are my taxes going?? The roads are terrible, CPS is bureaucratically bloated, public transportation has been gutted - what are you doing with all these taxes??
- No. I think if things keep going this way and the realtors working in cahoots with their builder pals continue to raze the homes and build massive ugly McMansions while destroying our green spaces and wildlife habitat, there will be no more HP/MtL as we have known it.
- I will probably move
- I do have ideas.

3. Do you have anything else to share with the Property Tax Working Group?

GOVERNMENT

- Please reduce the property taxes. And make sure that neighborhood has good community services including roads and public transport.
- Please spend part of our area's tax money on fixing roads here.
- Need taxes rolled back!
- The current State/County property tax "valuation" system is inscrutable to property owners. We will NOT be told by the county auditor specifically what houses were used by their computerized drive-by appraisal system to determine the "value" of our house. What we do understand is that a, say, a 3BR/2.5Bath house is just that; that condition of the building, upgrades or not, additions or not, and other factors that the real estate marketplace knows will either increase or decrease the actual sales price of a given house are not taken into account in setting a value for tax purposes. We also learn that the Cincinnati School Board has a person

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planted on the review board that hears property owners' complaints about valuations to specifically protect every dime that the schools would extract from property owners. Meantime, the City gives abatements that take away from the schools and leave even more of the cost of that failing school system on the backs of those of us who pay ever-higher taxes without even so much as a thanks or kiss-my-you-know-what from the "students." It's time for a California-style Proposition 13 in Ohio, in Hamilton County, in Cincinnati.

- The property tax system in Ohio/Hamilton County is inscrutable, secretive and overbearing. It's time for 100% transparency so citizens can challenge their taxes.
- Driving through my village, we're not exactly posh looking, but we pay hefty. Why? And where is our money going? We have the same police department building and rec center that has been there for as long as I can remember and I'm nearly 50. We pay separately for the pool membership. Working in Blue Ash I pay less in employer taxes and this town is MUCH nicer.
- Yes, please find ways to expand the tax base. The region is cut into too many small townships. Can someone publish how cities with unified governments fare over those with multiple fiefdoms?
- Yes - I believe city leaders, developers, and realtors shared the goal of delivering yet another "gimmie" to wealthy residents. This shameful situation was so predictable that there is simply no other explanation.
- Please take action. I hate seeing the historical integrity of our neighborhoods deteriorating and forcing legacy residents out.
- Please help to stop the constant raising of taxes with little or no advantage to our neighborhood. Our schools are overcrowded, our sewer systems are old and over capacity, our streets are a mess and our traffic patterns and pedestrian safety are in chaos. We also don't have enough police in our district to keep up with basic needs.
- What is the value of the property in the city Residential Commercial Government Industrial etc. vs Government assets such as MSD, WW and Roadways
- My hope is that City Council will do something besides OTR concerns and think about the rest of the city. Property Taxes are outrageous; meanwhile, anyone who wants to tear down a house and build anything on the property gets a huge abatement. It's not right!
- The current single, city-wide approach to abatements is simply unfair to residents of thriving neighborhoods, both by encouraging the destruction of their character and asking residents of that neighborhood to bear a greater property tax burden.
- There needs to be a reckoning and a swift change to the laws that allow this travesty before the neighborhood is gone forever
- Yes. 1. I've read many people who think that abatements are "tax shelters" and "rich" neighborhoods shouldn't have them. We are 58 neighborhoods, but we are ONE city. We are Balkanized enough. We don't need to divide the city by geography, race, income, occupation ("developers are evil"), or ZIP Code. One

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City; one rule. 2. Right now, the City is being supported by three neighborhoods: HP, ML, and OAK. The City surrendered the tax base of Clifton to hospitals and the University. It's time they paid their share. Their employees come from all over on City streets. I know they pay income tax, but the institutions need to pay some modest amount in prop tax. They have the money, and they use the services. UC isn't Mt. St Joe. 3. This has to be about REDUCING prop tax. And city spending. 4. I'll serve on the working group or a committee.

- Be aware that developers are contributing to landslides above Columbia Park way, particularly in Mt. Lookout and East Walnut Hills. Freeze current development plans RIGHT NOW until a thorough assessment is made of the safety of these planned developments. The one in Mt. Lookout (Redstone) is on a high-risk landslide area.
- I know of several stories of current Hyde Park/Mt. Lookout residents buying new homes just to have the tax abatement, and I am sure there are so many I haven't heard about. The new construction tax abatement in our neighborhood is having a negative impact. Please take action to modify this legislation so it helps the neighborhoods that need it and not those that don't! Tax abatement should only be on additions or modifications to current housing stock for homeowners that want to stay in the neighborhood and can't afford the pricier home (in Mt. Lookout/Hyde Park), not for new construction. I can't speak to what is needed in other neighborhoods.
- Bravo to the group for brilliant tax planning strategies. Your tax incentives make it lucrative for developers to level three homes and build six or eight in their place. This creates jobs and long term, taxable properties into the area. Now please take that extra funding and widen the roads, renew water and sewer services, and help improve the gridlock caused by all the extra taxpayers you crammed into our neighborhoods.
- The tax abatement is a great program for areas that truly need development of new homes to encourage younger people to move into a blighted area. But giving that incentive to areas that people want to live for good schools or shopping areas does not make sense
- I believe property should be taxed on the property not what's on. It's not right because I want a nice home and my neighbor doesn't. I pay more taxes that always been a problem with me. This country is run backwards; punishing the guy for fixing up his home stinks. Hope that this helps you.
- I, like so many others are so sick and tired of Local/County Governments crying deficit and poverty; only to quietly discover a surplus...AFTER the cuts have been made and the budget has been finalized. Just look at the City and the last 10 or so years of budget. Yet, there is always this mysterious pot of gold when our local Government wants to buy something nice. And then give Police a big fat compound pay increase! (Please, don't get me started!)

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- This is not a problem limited to Clifton, across the board in Cincinnati, the taxes are high.
- Involve the school district representatives and the county auditor
- Find other revenue sources for the city besides the easy out of taxing residents
- I would like to know how my property value nearly doubled overnight
- The city should leverage national programs rather than spend money on what I believe are national issues such as healthcare for the poor, elderly care, etc. We do not have a large enough population or tax base to pay for these services and remain competitive with surrounding communities.
- Please do your job to help with this problem. Also what about Western Hills Viaduct-everyone worries about landslides on Central Parkway-but everyone should worry about WHV. Also sick of dealing with Queen City-they should work weekends/overnights to get this disaster of an obstacle course that west siders drive everyday-should be done. It has been well over 4 years and it looks worse than when I travel to 3rd world countries!!! Sad Decline
- CPS and other school districts statewide need to rely less on property taxes and more on income taxes or state funding. 2/3 of the property tax bill for properties in Cincinnati goes to CPS due to the unconstitutional school funding model set by the State of Ohio.
- I'm not sure if this already exists but I'd like there to be clear public visibility into what our property taxes are going towards. I can justify it a little more if I see it's going towards something to better our community and increase the overall value of my house
- it is NOT fair to penalize home owners, taxes should come from everyone. There is no incentive to own a home. Property taxes are almost as much as monthly house payments any more
- Homeowners cannot continue to be the petty cash fund of every project or organization that needs funding. Additionally, Cincinnati City School Systems reaps a high percentage of the property taxes paid. A sales tax should be created to meet their budget needs. I cannot even send my children to Cincinnati Public Schools because of the lack of quality, yet they are responsible for a large percentage of my tax bill.
- There is a sense of unfairness in the current system.
- The system to file a complaint at the Board of Revision is clearly one-sided. It is stacked against the person filling.
- Property taxes should not determine who can live in a neighborhood. This minimizes diversity and home ownership.
- The tax abatement program in the city is being abused. We must look at what this program is truly doing to our neighborhood. Lot splits, higher density, overtaxed sewer and storm water systems are the result. Then when we need the income to run the city and pay for upgrades and maintenance of our sewers, roads, sidewalks, there is no new money from all the construction.

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- I do not like the tear downs of perfectly good houses and lots being split.
- Yes - I understand the importance of education, especially as I have two children who will be coming into the school system, but the amount of property tax that goes to schools is just insane. It is CRAZY that the State government comes nowhere close to properly funding the public schools in Ohio. The State government needs to do its part - and its got a long, long, way to go. We also need to figure out abatements and how to make it work. It sounds like the working group has some good ideas, and some that may or may not work, but its a good start. Who gets tax abatements, what areas are eligible and how much and for how long needs to be seriously changed. Why a developer in a thriving community like Mt. Lookout/Hyde Park/Oakley can get full 30 year abatements while tearing down historical properties to stuff in more homes than reasonable on a given plot, while the environmental consequences of development are minimized or complete ignored (see: increasing landslides on Columbia Parkway) is unforgivable. Those that have responsibility to approve (or not) these projects need to take a good hard look at the community impacts before rubber-stamping every developer proposal (with tax abatements included).
- Property taxes are so high that they are almost the same amount as a mortgage. The government needs to find income generators that are not taxes. An example would be for the Rec department to run concession stands at Otto Armleader park that could easily pay for the maintenance!

TAX ABATEMENTS

- Stop the abatements in our area! Abatements were meant for blighted neighborhoods. It's ridiculous that we have homes with abatements and then the rest of us have to carry the load.
- In my experience in going to Oakley community council, every company is asking for tax abatements. This should only be used when bringing lots of jobs to less desirable neighborhoods.
- I feel that the tax abatements should be reserved for those making improvements in depressed neighborhoods. Hyde Park, Mt Lookout and Oakley are not depressed neighborhoods.
- There are 2 million dollar home being built down the street from me and if those people can afford to build them- along with the price of the lot- THEY NEED TO PAY TAXES, don't burden me because I have lived here for 17 years and they are building new! It will make me leave the city.
- I think that the incentives to increase investment in my neighborhood are driving good construction projects and the creation of high value housing that is in high demand currently. Although some of my neighbors are vocal in their expectations of their say in the private property of others, I do not share their opinion. Please keep this highly successful program running to increase the long-term tax base of our great city!

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- Should be a limit to the amount of properties that get a tax abatement in Hyde park.
- STOP THE TAX ABATEMENTS IN THE NEAR EAST SIDE OF CINCINNATI (HYDE PARK, MT. LOOKOUT, COLUMBIA TUSCULUM, OAKLEY)
- I have read the feedback of those in wealthy neighborhood, who also are suffering from the rising property taxes, they are advocating that abatement should be stopped in their areas as they are not needed. However, if the wealthiest of Cincinnati are feeling the pressure of escalating property taxes due to abatement, how much greater are those in poverty feeling those same pressures. Please do not forget the impact people of color and those in the lower economic status are taking due to gentrification.
- I think it is terribly unfair to have million-dollar homes getting tax abatements.
- End tax abatements.
- Yes, cut out the business of giving tax abatements immediately. Have developers along with new residents who are building inappropriate houses and too many of them pay MORE for the privilege of squeezing into our neighborhoods. Density is ruining our communities. We don't want DENSITY.
- I'm very upset with the dynamics of Oakley changing due to all these teardowns. NONE OF THEM WOULD HAPPEN without the poorly designed Tax Abatement program which was supposed to be for developing/less affluent sections of the city. NOT Oakley, HP, ML etc. come on folks. Let's make serious changes to this and prevent the rich from getting richer (developers making big profits and wealthy people buying homes they don't have to pay taxes on for 10+ years). Who will buy these homes in 10 years when it's no longer tax abated? What will happen to their true value in 10 years? No one will be these brand new homes at 600+K with property taxes at 15K per year when nice older ones are 250-300K and 6-8K taxes per year.
- The tax abatement issue was for blighted neighborhoods, I don't see Hyde Park, Oakley etc. in this equation...basically it's forcing fixed income people to have to make up the taxes you're not receiving from the many tear downs etc...This abatement issue has gotten out of hand...your holding us financially hostage for real estate mongers
- Tax abatement is no longer needed on the east side. All east side neighborhoods are doing fine and do not need that incentive to drive development. Instead, it's driving the destruction of historic properties and building new ones that don't fit the character of the neighborhood in search of tax abatement credits. Tax abatement should only be allowed in neighborhoods that need the additional incentive to encourage new development.
- Stop tax abatements in desirable neighborhoods!
- Stop subsidizing wealthy property buyers who don't need tax relief in Hyde Park and Mount Lookout. That raises the taxes on all other residents. Not fair!

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- STOP THE TAX ABATEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE NEAR EAST SIDE OF CINCINNATI. I believe this is fine to keep in areas of the city that TRULY need revitalization. THIS IS NOT HYDE PARK AND MOUNT LOOKOUT.
- I can see tax abatements given to Developers who choose to develop in blighted areas. There is something very wrong with tearing down beautiful historic houses in thriving established neighborhoods to throw up \$1000000 high grade cardboard Shacks for tax abatements.
- Yes. When the abated homes no longer qualify for these exceptions, they plummet in value.
- The tax abated new builds in this area are not paying their fair share...need at least 50% of sale price taxed...
- Continue to prohibit the sale and development of "front yards"; reduce tax abatement from 15 years; set design standards in keeping with the neighborhood.
- I think abatements should only be offered to remodeled homes, not tear down new builds
- Tax abatement should not be an all or nothing policy. Neighborhood characteristics such as median price by type of residence, median income, average time to sell, and density should all be factors taken into consideration. Of particular concern is the cutting of mature trees and construction on hills. Given changing climate, the preservation of the existing tree canopy is critical in contributing to air quality, providing shade, and holding hillsides with their extensive root systems. Developers should also be required to maintain contact with the neighbors and neighborhoods they are disrupting. They should be required to minimize disruption and not take up existing street parking with their vehicles. And they should be required to actually be considerate. Currently, there are two developers in my area who never answer phones, never respond to voice mail, never respond to email, and interact with great hostility with residents when approached on the street. Developers are in this only for profit. The quality of a neighborhood is not their concern. Most residential neighborhoods do not need what they bring. Eliminate tax abatement - it benefits no one but developers. Neighborhoods like Mt Lookout and Hyde Park do not need incentives like tax abatement in order to attract residents. They are also overbuilt already. This gets at another issue of tax abatement and development - the radical shifts in neighborhood character that often result. Squeezing two houses into space where there once was one, reducing setbacks, and altering architecture are factors that should be taken into account as well. Another critically important issue is the likelihood of displacement of current residents - regardless of neighborhood. No one should be forced to leave because their home has become too expensive for them, whether rentals or owner occupied. Property taxes are necessary to support city services. But they must be shared equally across ALL property owners. Abatement is a short-sighted policy that transfers the tax burden to legacy

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residents and favors developers over the people who actually live in and care for their neighborhoods. .

- Tax abatement with new builds need to stop in desirable markets. There is no reason that Hyde Park, Oakley, and Mt Lookout should be included in tax abatement. Property values are high and people will continue to buy without the abatements. Also, we need taxing to be fair. Rich folks buy 750k houses and don't pay their fair share. That's not cool.
- I appreciate tax abatements which can eventually lead to economic gain but we need to be careful that we are rewarding the right behavior. We may need to review the zoning laws to prevent unintended external presence/influence
- Tax abatements on tear downs should be ended. Also there should be no tax abatements for putting cluster homes in Mount Lookout on a hillside that will lead to instability. This is just gaming the system. No tax abatements on any type of multi-family connected housing.
- End tax abatements for new construction of homes valued in excess of \$250,000 throughout the city. I own a historic (high value) property in Oakley - I object to paying such high taxes when others with high- value properties do not. Tax abatements also provide an incentive to destroy viable older homes and subdivide lots -it is happening all over Hyde Park, Oakley, Mount Lookout, and local residents are sick of it.
- We should stop the tax abatements in desirable neighborhoods
- I do not feel that any property tax abatements for new development of residential properties or improvements to residential property are fair to all taxpayers who pay normal values.
- End all the tax abatements
- If tax abatement is intended to encourage developing challenged neighborhoods, then they should not be broadly available. Hyde Park Mt Lookout etc. are NOT challenged and a lot of tax dollars that could help the city are not billable
- I live in a 100 year old house and I worry about my property tax and value with all the tear downs, lot splits, and tax abatements for new, expensive homes. This area should not be for the ultra-wealthy but taxed on the middle class.
- I had the mindset that if TA's could be redirected to only apply to "blighted" neighborhoods and set up to heavily favor renovations vs. tear-downs, the problem would be solved. But gov't pork has a tendency to unleash powerful and destructive greed. My concern is that unless TA's are ended altogether, this force will quickly circumvent any new safeguards.
- Allocate abatements to disadvantaged/blighted areas and repeal the abatements for the remaining areas.
- I support tax abatements as they are currently implemented. CT has benefited significantly
- Houses that are being built in this area mt lookout and Hyde park that are tax abated Are unnecessary and part of the problem.

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- So regardless, property owners that are legacy residents and senior citizens would have the issue either way. There's no guarantee that their problems go away with the reduction and/or illumination of tax abatements. I still think the best method is to The amount of abatements in each neighborhood as a way of driving growth in neighborhoods that need it the most.
- It is criminally corrupt to force Cincinnati tax-payers to subsidize real-estate development in popular and healthy neighborhoods like Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout by granting property tax abatements to developers.
- The legacy tax idea hurts growth and bringing in new homeowners. I guarantee I will not live here for 20+ years due to my current job. I should not be penalized because I only live here for 5-10 years or even less than 5 years. An area like Oakley should have no tax abated houses period, when new townhouses are selling for over \$600,000.
- Please stop the abatements I. Neighborhoods that do not need revitalization do not deserve abatements. It's simply tearing down our history for developers to make a few bucks.

MARKET

- I think prompting growth of new homes helps our neighborhoods and perhaps an incentive is warranted, but there should be at least some tax due.
- I am of two minds on the abatements. They are spurring development and adding value to the base of real estate in the city. They encourage neighborhood renewal and are taking out the least marketable homes in our area. I am less sympathetic to those who complain that they are destroying neighborhood character; most new builds are attractive, and owners and developers have strong incentive to make them so. On the other hand, they are distorting the markets for existing homes. While it has not been studied well, there are two markets for homes in our area-- new and abated or existing and not abated. The supply of abated, new construction depresses my existing home value, and the high taxes depress them even more. Unfortunately, with the ridiculous increases in levies, I'm not benefitting from lower taxes.
- Please remember that a community is different from 'the market'. The value of a community is its people, their history, and their commitment to it. The market and the community do overlap, but the tyranny of the 'market' should not be a creeping systematic determiner of our local places—particularly residential areas.
- You better figure out how to lower property taxes and give better services soon or I see people exiting the city that can, especially ones with school age children and seniors. Remind renters rent increases with higher property taxes!
- People should be able to sell their house to whomever they want. The owner of the property should be able to do whatever they want with it, including tearing it down. LEED Properties are overall better for the environment than some of the older homes. With geotechnical power, they're much greener. .

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- Resale values of existing homes are low due to the attractiveness of tax abatements.
- Please include homeowners of all guidelines. Don't listen to only those in Oakley and Hyde Park. While my husband and I do make good money the cost of childcare and gentrification has priced us out of purchasing another home in Pleasant Ridge. Mayor Cranley does not understand life outside of his Hyde Park circle.
- It breaks my heart to see what is happening to Hyde Park. Trees: gone. Original architecture: gone. Quaintness: gone. Soon we will be just another soulless suburbia.
- Even if I pay my mortgage off when I retire, my "downsizing" home is going to be very expensive.
- No matter what the County Auditor says, it is very difficult to fight the computerized revaluation of one's house. Specifically, it seems to be impossible to find out the addresses (and therefore the characteristics) of the houses used as by the computerized valuation system as "comparable" in setting the "value" of one's own house. Further, such "comparisons" are far too coarse. We have not made any structural changes to our home in 42+ years -- we have not enlarged it, we have not installed a new kitchen (last done in 1955), we have not modernized the basement, we have not replaced the block-and-tube wiring, we have not overhauled the bathrooms (one of the two was installed in 1910; the other was "modernized" in 1955) -- and yet our house is compared to houses with huge additions, new baths, new kitchens, new roofs, new wiring, full central air, new furnaces (ours was new in 1938 -- before WWII). Comparing houses solely on numbers of bathrooms and bedrooms is absurd; real live buyers in real housing markets look at the features and mechanicals and details of a building, and not just the number of baths and beds.
- Menlo Ave In Hyde Park has been basically destroyed by greedy developers who are benefiting from knocking down classic homes and building monstrous mansions with no green space and no concern for fitting into the architectural style of the street.
- There are two equally important problems regarding the issue of rising property taxes. 1) Concerns about fixed income seniors or legacy residents who can no longer afford to live in their homes. 2) Concerns over the rise of affluent homeowners wanting to live in tax abated houses just to avoid paying their full share of taxes for 10-15 years. Both of these issues must be addressed. They are both a direct result of the steady rise of property taxes in our City. All 52 communities of the City are different. Give decision making to the local community. Allow individual communities the ability to decide whether or not tax abatements should be granted in their community. Every community knows what is best for them.

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- Move quickly. Developers are taking advantage of the city and making it more expensive & less desirable for those of us who have lived in the city our entire lives.
- We will most likely be leaving the city because of taxes and move to a neighborhood with better services for lower taxes.
- My extremely high Condo fee pays for services I use.
- I'm being priced out of my home. I'm not a senior, but my wage increases do not cover the increases in my property tax each year.
- Please consider again how EPH is being graded, because many of us live next to abandoned properties. Though, with Homestead, my taxes are fine, I have a neighbor who has 2 boarded up homes on either side of her and her taxes are over \$2000 a year?!? Her property may look good, but the neighborhood is going downhill and that should be taken into consideration.
- They should look into switching to a land tax. This will help prevent rich, out of city developers and speculators from buying and sitting on land that someone else could use. This would also discourage tearing down historic buildings to be turned into parking lots. This also would not punish someone for renovating their home with a higher tax bill. This could also prevent large retail companies from suing the city and/or county to reduce their tax bill by comparing their properties to closed retail stores, a tactic known as "dark store theory."
- Equality in values. Seniors should not pay property increases. after age 65. I never vote for levies. Do not take vacations so we can afford to stay in our home of 30+ years.
- Be productive don't drop the ball and let it fall through seniors need help we're on fixed incomes but yet these taxes keep climbing
- Higher property taxes will ultimately make homes harder to sell, which will just lower property values and it all will snowball...
- Eliminate abatements for high price houses.
- At the rate of incline in my taxes it has me looking to move from city and also out of Hamilton County
- My parents, who have lived in their house in Oakley for 43 years struggle to pay their tax bill.
- Property continue to rise and many properties continue to be in poor condition so property value for resale are not matching the county value
- With retirement on the near horizon for me, I am searching neighborhoods with significantly lower property taxes to be my final place of residence aside from the graveyard/urn. It is clear to me that with rising cost of living and retirement, corners need to be cut and the neighborhood with outrageous property taxes is number one on the cut list.
- Builders seek our neighborhood to tear down old houses or wooded areas - the charm we sought after and worked hard to obtain. Additionally, builders have the power to overtake the land we're paying high taxes on, change our landscape and

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

view, and then WE PAY for taxes for them. We are concerned that new builds in the 700ks will not have buyers when the abatements are over because there is not a large consumer group that will be in this buying range when the equity is up with taxes. How will this affect the longevity of our community?

- As the abatement and tear down of bigger homes for small row homes continues, more families will leave to other communities and there will be tax loss.
- The value of homes have increased enabling home owners to sell at top dollar. No need to complain about that. The area is doing fabulous!
- Make developers and businesses pay the same rate as everyone else. Stop putting the burden on residents.
- Also, reign in rampant development. In my neighborhood, developers seem to want a building on every scrap of land. Trees are important too! Enough Already!

OTHER THOUGHTS

- The process of developing a new abatement agreement should include data on non-financial measures of communal well-being.
- I called to see if I could be enrolled in a payment plan. I spoke with one of the rudest people, a woman. She scolded me about going through a ch 13 without putting aside for my taxes. What?
- Hamilton County is losing residents and investment dollars because property taxes are so much higher than neighboring counties.
- Been in this house 40 years and considering moving to another neighborhood.
- The property tax increases will an is forcing me out of the city.
- If this strategy was implemented in a for-profit industry, you would be fired.
- The community needs clarity on tax abatements. It seems poorly structured and hearsay makes it sound like it is reducing tax revenue to schools and causing the rest of the community to foot the bill.
- I hope that these responses will be taken seriously, and this work group can make a difference before it's too late. If not, I can assure you that I will be voting differently in the next local election.
- Thank you for the opportunity to weigh in.
- I hope that people on the committee will really listen to residents' concerns and not just treat the matter as an economic one.
- Please continue to work for the business, especially Mike Brown, he's done so much personally for the communities by always being tue face of charity, and let's keep the taxes so high old people and black people stay out of Hyde park, Oakley and keep them in Westwood and Avondale!
- Cincinnati Public School Budget for 2019 is \$610 million -- well over \$17 k per student. The incompetence starts with the CPS one-page budge announcement <https://www.cps-k12.org/news/whats-new/board-passes-budget-2019-20-fiscal-year> To quote exactly, via cut and paste, a laughable example of (1) poor writing and (2) lack of goals of skilled vocational work (which makes the world go round)

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

while promoting a goal of higher education and service academies (West Point for all!) -- when a large percentage of students show failure to grasp the high school material: "The budget invests more than \$11.8 million in My Tomorrow, the District's initiative to ensure all students graduate with a plan to pursue their chosen pathway: Enrolled in higher education; Enlisted in the military particularly the Service Academies; and ultimately Employed in a rewarding career."

- Stop gouging us!
- An action to protest to the City and County leaders from the Property Tax Working Group is needed.
- Make the meetings at a time when those working can attend. Seems exclusive -- 10:30 am meeting are for those who have nothing better to do than say nasty things about specific new builds or post constant whining messages on Next Door.
- Keep up the good work.
- I have attended the last two meetings and am excited about the progress that has been made so far.
- No one should have to succumb to bully tactics, in the disguise of development (gentrification).
- The current system is unsustainable. The property taxes we pay in Hamilton County/Cincinnati are on par with communities with much higher level of services. If you don't know what I mean, come look at the street I live on. It hasn't been paved in over a decade and it's a mess.
- Thanks for your efforts.
- I am so happy that you are finally addressing this issue. People will leave the city if this continues.
- I want to stay in neighborhood but can't afford it.
- Please feel free to contact me with questions: Megan Meconi
megan@cincinnati-spanish-school.com 513.391.9393
- I hope you really accomplish something tangible. So many of these "working groups" accomplish nothing. I am afraid I am not going to be able to afford my house any longer. I am 58 and have been in my house since 2005.
- I fully support an open dialogue regarding this, and appreciate what you are doing.
- We're moving out of Hamilton County.
- Thank you for the work you are doing. Something needs to be done to make sure the wealthy are paying their fair share of property taxes.
- Call me.
- This survey was a joke. It's not hard, stop giving people buying expensive homes tax abatements.
- Please help longtime residents!
- Thank you for conducting a survey
- Yes I do.

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- Look what happened to Detroit. Look what happened to Cleveland. Do you want the same here?
- The retired residents help keep neighborhoods safer because they are in and out during the day when most working families are gone.
- Consider ALL residents, not just rich people and sports venues. Don't waste money. Make projects competitive—like federal IMLS grants that require research into need, best practices and evaluation. Don't throw money at things that don't work (esp. in schools. We spend a ridiculous amount for lousy results.)

4. What do you want to learn more about regarding property taxes?

TAXES

- New evaluations are going on now. I'd like to be in the loop on If the rate is going to be increased more than the rest of the county's average.
- How to get them reduced.
- How to get property taxes cut significantly for retirees.
- How to reduce them!!!!!!
- How we can make them higher, so I don't have to see poor people in Kroger's. Let them shop in Madisonville, Westwood and Avondale.
- Is there any chance of property taxes going down?
- How they are assessed by the auditor's office. What are the criteria?
- Ways to prevent an increase in property taxes of homeowners that struggle with pride to own a piece of the American dream.
- Why such a high percentage of taxes go to failing schools, how much of tax dollars go to students vs. teachers and unions, why are the city services so poor, etc. etc.
- Why are our taxes so much higher than similarly valued properties in many other cities throughout the country?
- Everyone, everyone I speak with thinks our taxes are WAY above what they should be. I would like to see how we compare to other "like" cities. Are we higher or is this just a perception.
- Ways in which things can be funded without constantly raising property taxes
- Why do taxes keep going up in general? Many of the roads and infrastructure around Oakley needs updating. Instead things have languished. I'm pretty upset about all this tax abatement stuff. Please do something to make a positive change.
- It seems that every tax levy proposed is placed on the shoulders of homeowners. I could be wrong but it is my understanding that only 38% of the City's population are homeowners. I understand the trickle-down effect thinking but the fact is the tax increases only immediately impact homeowners. So in a nutshell it seems that there are an awful lot of people voting for most of the tax levies that are put on the

As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

ballot who will not have to immediately pay anything for the levies they are supporting.

- Cost/benefit analysis on the use of the property taxes
- I'd like to learn how we can reduce our property taxes.
- I want to seek ways to change the rate of our property taxes (and assessment strategies), and abatements to new builds. What I can learn to make this change is most beneficial.
- What is the Property Tax Working Group doing to relieve the burden of the highest property tax rate in Southern Ohio for all private property owners, not just senior citizens?
- The reason why property taxes are increasing while properties themselves are declining-is because they can get away with taxing people for the money they need-because they haven't invested in keeping up areas of town/streets/roads/etc. and that is only way to get money to make the improvements needed-we aren't stupid people!!!
- How to reduce it and how to stay in the city.
- To stop continual increases. It is also not right that since we live in Hamilton County, we have to pay all the levies for the city of Cincinnati, but we do NOT get to vote on them. People that do NOT own homes should NOT get to vote on issues that increase Home Owners taxes!
- Total property values 2. Total taxes 3. Tax per 1000\$ value 4. Total value of abated properties 5 lost tax revenue 6. Taxes per 1000\$ value if abatements repealed
- A better way to do things so people can fix up their homes and stay and be happy instead of waiting on tax and more tax and gas tax if they keep doing that they won't need to fix roads we won't be able to afford to drive so hope you come up with something.
- How to stop any increases for everyone.
- How do I get my house valued closer to the rest of my neighborhood?
- If there is anything property owners can do to help reduce these types of valuations
- How I can stay in my home for about 6k a year
- Why the property taxes are so high on a small house with a postage stamp size lot.
- I have talked to auditors. They use homes near Coldstream as our comparison. Not the same kind of hood.
- How you evaluate property when it is next to boarded up homes or abandoned property and why you aren't considering those problems when evaluating the property that is lived in and is kept up next to these structures.
- As much as you can tell me about REDUCING property taxes. Don't bother me with anything else.

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- How homes are appraised and how the City sets its property tax millage every year.
- How to stop them going up!
- I want this over inflation of taxes in Oakley to stop immediately. Even if I can pay off my home before age 55, I'm not sure I can afford to stay in it due to the massive income taxes
- Why they keep going up at such a sharp incline.
- Why people vote for levies to pass and then complain later! Doesn't make sense!
- Explicit detail on how house valuations are arrived at. The simple-minded comparisons of houses with X number of bedrooms and Y number of baths is destructive and unrealistic.
- Would love to know the process of property tax changes, and the impact of continually increasing levies.

TAX ABATEMENTS

- They are not equitable.
- Tax abatements, where our tax dollars go, and how we compare to other metropolitan areas.
- I've learned as much as I care to learn.
- We are dismayed by the number of homes torn down and those rebuilt allow new owners to avoid paying property taxes while those of us who have lived in this community for 25+ years see our taxes go up and up.
- I'd like to learn when you will stop the terrible tax abatement policies in the neighborhoods where it is totally unjustified.
- Absolutely.
- How much revenue the city has given up over the past 10 years due to abatements.
- I know more than I want to know.
- How to get developers and new residents to stop trying to make a quick buck at the expense of the original residents.
- Why are abatements granted in Hyde Park or Mt Lookout?
- Why are you choosing to give people buy very expensive homes tax abatements?
- What can be done about the excessive tax abatements for large projects
- Why there is a necessity to have tax abatement sin highly desired and developed parts of town, such as Hyde Park and Mount Lookout.
- How much money is lost through the abatements in rich neighborhoods? How does someone qualify for abatement? I heard that remodels qualify too.
- I want to learn how to end tax abatements for high-value properties throughout the city.
- What is the logical thinking behind the tax abatement program for million dollar homes?

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- Is my understanding correct that property taxes are adjusted to arrive at a certain budget number, so if fewer are paying, those remaining will pay more in order to hit the budget number?
- What is the purpose of abatements given to developers to tear down viable houses and rebuild in a very desirable area of town?
- Why are such abuses of tax abatements not being stopped?
- Tax abatements on tear downs should be ended. Also there should be no tax abatements for putting cluster homes in Mount Lookout on a hillside that will lead to instability. This is just gaming the system. No tax abatements on any type of multi-family connected housing.
- How can we get control of and radically reduce criminally corrupt property tax abatements, right away.
- Why nothing has been done to stop the proliferation of the abuse of these abatements.
- How do tax abatements of new developments help current residents?
- How to stop the abatements in areas that do not need abatements.
- Why does the city seem so fixed on granting developers tax abatements in prosperous neighborhoods? Why can't the state fix school funding after it was mandated so long ago? Seems like a fix would have the possibility of lowering property taxes for all Ohioans.

GOVERNMENT

- More alternatives for limiting the displacement impact of current policies.
- How the tax abatement issue will be fixed. People will still live in highly desirable areas without tax abatements. How city will fix spending to control its expenses, so they don't have to put a levy out there for everything. We shouldn't be responsible for fixing the broken pension system for city employees.
- How the funding for public schools will change and yes, we sent our kids to CPS. Get rid of tax abatement for wealthy people- that was NOT the purpose.
- Rather than "learn", I would like to state to the committee members that you cannot continue to lump all the burden for taxes on residents through property taxes. It's not fair. I feel renters should carry some of the responsibility too. How about looking at efficiency of existing services as opposed to throwing money at a problem (thereby perpetuating that inefficiency)?
- This committee should work to provide specific instruction to ALL property owners as to HOW the valuations -- and therefore the taxes -- on their properties are determined here in Hamilton County/City of Cincinnati. The Hamilton County Auditor claims he does not have time to prepare a document that would provide explanations and examples. That is unacceptable. Government is a monopoly and government take from its citizens. In America, however, citizens have a God-given right to expect government to SECURE their rights, including their right to

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property, not just take citizens' monies without explanation. Without clear understanding of how taxes are determined, citizens are robbed of information needed to challenge the workings of the tax law.

- Precise budgets for the programs funded by property taxes. Comparison with smaller cities.
- I want to know why we keep paying more and more and not getting the best bang for our bucks.
- Innovative ways other cities have protected low income property owners
- Does the city government look at ways to streamline its operations? There MUST be ways to deliver the same services for less money.
- That the city/county is going to fix what it has broken.
- It would be helpful to feel like we have a say. It would be helpful to feel like the system is fair, we can understand it, know where the tax dollars go, and are not going to be blindsided with rampant increases or unfair tax. It is difficult to face a 47% increase when there are tax abatements driving up prices and driving out residents, and when Cincinnati's streets are lined with litter to such a bad degree that it looks like Rumpke's roads, not our fine City's roads. More tax dollars collected individually should give that individual a sense of the communal value their ownership is contributing to.
- What the hell have the government employees at the city and county and state levels done with all of our property tax money, and why do they need so damned much more each year, like ravenous beasts. Just because now-retired "public servants" made pension promises governments cannot keep is no reason to jigger the property tax system so home owners have to pay huge percentages more each year, especially when so many of us are essentially on fixed incomes because of retirement. (2) Why people who do NOT own property get to vote on property tax increases. (3) How to ***severely *** limit the annual percentage increase in property taxes. Ohio MUST find citizen leadership to put a California-style Prop 13 on the ballot and get it passed.
- How we can support changing the economic divide which can cause this city to fail
- How to make EVERYONE pay their fair share. Maybe there's a way to add a fee to the realtors and builders commissions to make up for the tax shortfall from all of these abated properties that will keep out taxes more reasonable and make them think twice about their disgraceful behavior.
- How to preserve our neighborhoods. Encroaching land development is destroying the community spirit and pride of Cincinnati's Oldest Neighborhood.
- Where does all the money actually go? My street is totally torn up due to the new construction. I assume I'm paying to fix the damage since the abatements will let the buyer and developer off the hook. The developer will enjoy a profit; the buyer will enjoy 10-15 years of taxes.
- Details on the appeal process. We have been successful with two of our four appeals. People need to know how to do this

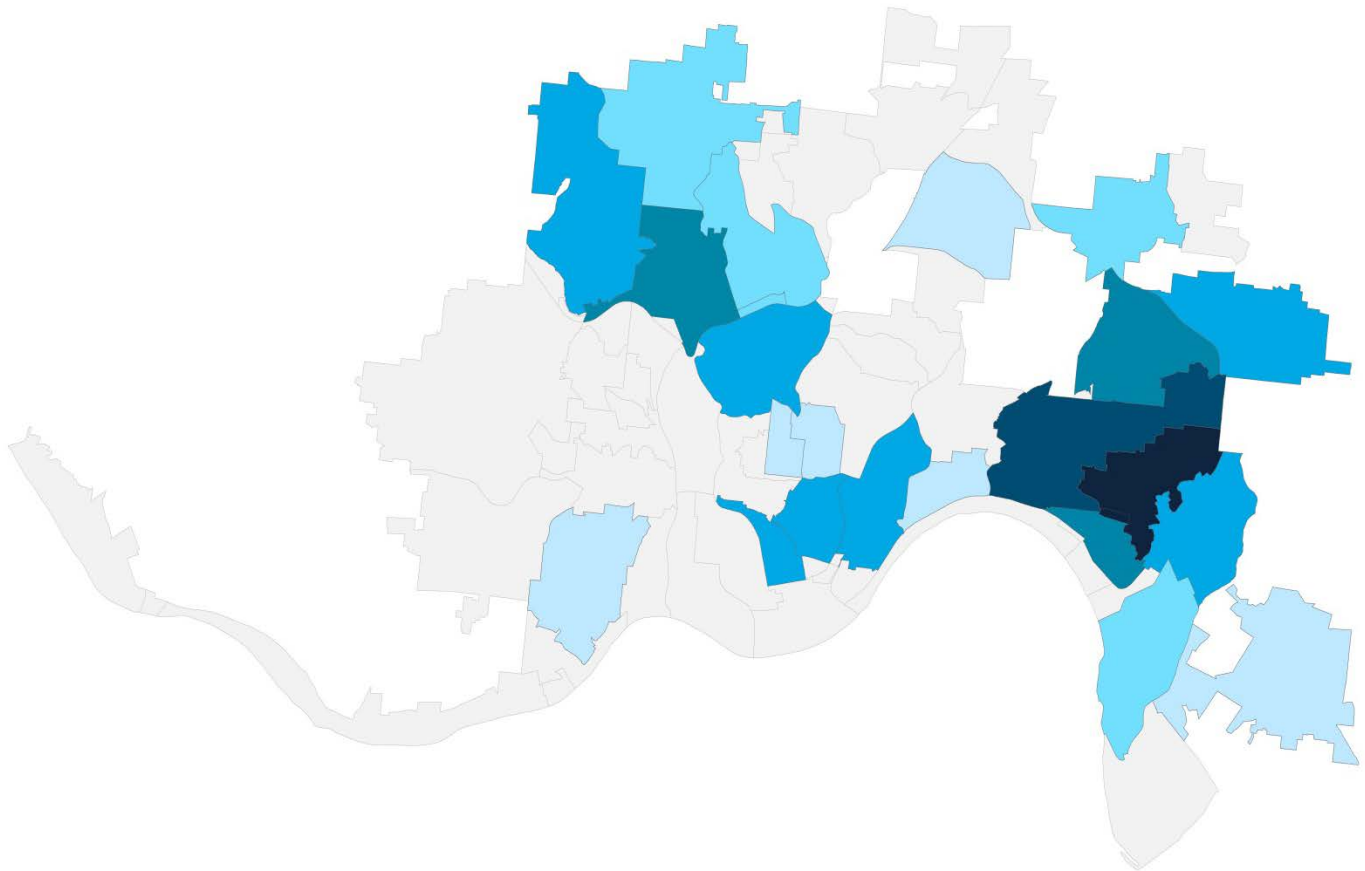
As of 5.23.19 at 3:00 p.m.

- These are government paid in employees, we need transparency.
- Where exactly does all this money go? Where can waste be eliminated?
- I'd like to know if this trend will continue or if there is anything I can do to meet the increases.
- How can the Board of Revision raise someone's taxes just because they want to? Even if my neighbor's house is sold for a certain amount or valued at a certain amount doesn't mean that mine is. My house is basically in the same condition as it was when I purchased it
- I prefer the city dispel the myths of tax abatements. 70% of tax abatements quoted in news are churches and government buildings
- How to lower taxes
- Where they are lower.
- Every time I turn around, another Levy is increased, mainly because there are so few residents paying their fair share of taxes. The homeowner rate in the city is less than 40%, I believe.
- When the fuck will I stop paying for sport stadiums and start paying for things that will improve the lives of me and my neighbors.
- More transparency for the determination of what neighborhoods are considered target neighborhoods
- Data letting people know where property tax rates in Cincinnati stand in comparison to the rest of the region and country.
- How to reduce them. Election levies are voted in by everyone, not just homeowners but we have to bear all the cost.
- Why they stare so high? How increased taxes make it on the ballot
- What the school board uses the preschool promise money actually on.
- How it's determined how much they need to be/increased to year over year
- In Hyde Park has been basically destroyed by greedy developers who are benefiting from knocking down classic homes and building monstrous mansions with no green space and no concern for fitting into the architectural style of the street.
- how my hard earned money is being wasted.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP | PUBLIC EXPERIENCE SURVEY RESPONSES

Survey opened on July 24, 2019 was open for 45 days. 465 responses were received from 22 neighborhoods.

QUESTION: What neighborhood do you live in?



1-2 responses	3 responses	4-7 responses	31-40 responses	101 responses	211 responses
Clifton Heights (2) East Price Hill (2) East Walnut Hills (2) Bond Hill (1) Corryville (1) Mt. Washington (1)	College Hill East End Mt. Auburn Pleasant Ridge Spring Grove Village	Madisonville (7) Walnut Hills (7) Linwood (5) Clifton (5) Mt. Airy (4) Over-the-Rhine (4)	Oakley (40) Columbia (30) Northside (21)	Hyde Park	Mt. Lookout

Other (Fairfax): 4 responses

QUESTION: What do you like best about your neighborhood?

Main Takeaways

Location

- Proximity to downtown
- Proximity to other neighborhoods/amenities

People

- Neighbors
- Diversity

Walkability

Natural Environment

- Trees
- Green spaces
- Views

Built Environment

- Unique architecture
- Historic/old homes
- Redevelopment

Character

- Charm
- Eco-conscious
- Neighborhood/community feel

Amenities

- Schools
- Libraries
- Shops
- Restaurants

Safety

Answers

Bond Hill

- History
- Real estate
- Residents

Clifton

- The older homes.
- Walkability (2)
- People can go to Ludlow and parks and events with a sense of community
- Schools are available nearby
- All the green space, trees, and gardens
- That the neighbors truly know each other. That we have passionate people ready to lend a hand.

Clifton Heights

- Walkability and proximity to downtown
- Walkability to nearby parks, U.C. and 3 different business districts.

College Hill

- Diversity (2)
- New businesses coming into the business district (2)
- Ethnic mix, good neighbors, walkability

Columbia Tusculum

- Age
- Location and Proximity
 - Proximity to downtown (6)
 - Walkability to businesses
 - Close to HP and Mt Lookout and downtown
 - Close to town, but out of the big city bustle.
 - Walkability
 - Easy access to Lunken, shops, etc.
 - Walkability to neighborhood shops and restaurants
- Neighborhood Character and Environment
 - Charming old houses
 - Diversity of housing stock.
 - Eclectic painted lady homes
 - A beautiful street
 - Historic homes
 - History and community
 - History and location.
 - Mature trees and established homes
 - Neighborhood “feel”.
 - Parklike setting.
 - nicely kept property
 - Parks
 - Views (2)
 - Quiet clean streets, Larz Andersen park
 - Safe. Quiet. Nice architecture.
 - The hills and privacy
 - The historic homes
 - The restaurants
- People
 - Friendly neighbors (2)
 - Mix of all ages of people
 - Neighbors (2)

Corryville

- In the city, but not really. It’s 15 min from everywhere I typically go.

East End

- Urban feel
- Riverview (2)
- Mixed-use
- Close to downtown
- Safe neighborhood and clean
- Walkability to restaurants/bars

East Price Hill

- Development is happening.

- Great community feel around the incline district.
- The diversity of the community

East Walnut Hills: I'm within walking distance to several restaurants and breweries.

Hyde Park

- Location, Walkability, and Proximity
 - Walkability (34)
 - We like the walkability of the neighborhood and proximity to so many restaurants and shops. (2)
 - Walking my dog.
 - Walkability to square
 - Walkability to local coffee shops and bars and restaurants and central location and close to downtown
 - Walkability to stores and restaurants (2)
 - Walkability to restaurants and stores
 - Easy access to highways and downtown
 - Location (2)
 - Convenient (2). Bus service is ok, but could be better.
 - Easy access to many places
 - A lot of people are walking and running
 - The ability to walk and enjoy the character of the homes. People out on their front porches saying hi, people running, biking and out with their kids. We know all of our neighbors, It is important, that builds the fabric of a neighborhood.
 - I can walk to everything I need. (2)
 - Easily accessible from I-71 (2)
 - Proximity to many amenities including parks, restaurants, shops and downtown.
 - Proximity to Hyde park and Mt. Lookout squares
 - Proximity to diverse attractions/activities in Cincinnati.
 - Proximity to downtown and major highways, walkable, bike trails
 - Proximity to downtown (6)
 - Proximity to downtown, parks, walking, restaurants
 - Proximity to school, shops, restaurants, etc.
 - Proximity to airport, other neighborhoods of interest.
 - Proximity and ease of getting many places including downtown
 - Close to shopping of all types
 - Accessibility to Ault Park, HP Square, ML Square, Oakley, safety and side walks
 - Close to everything (2)
 - The closeness to the square and three shopping areas and lots of restaurants.
- Safety
 - The low crime rate of the neighborhood (5)
 - Safe environment for families with kids.
 - Safe (15)
 - Stable
- People
 - Diversity of people (3)
 - A decent income mix so those of us at lower end don't feel ostracized.
 - Friendly neighbors (6)

- The people
- Neighborhood Character and Environment
 - Trees (5)
 - Beautiful tree lined streets (2)
 - The mature trees
 - There are many large mature trees which helps in making Hyde Park a pleasant walkable neighborhood.
 - Variety
 - Cleanliness (4)
 - Clean and not littered for the most part.
 - Parks (2)
 - Restaurants shops and entertainment (3)
 - Charm of mature neighborhood (4)
 - Diversity of properties
 - Mix of residential and commercial space
 - Neighborhood feel/character (2)
 - Square
 - School (3)
 - Parks
 - Character (3)
 - 1920s feel
 - Historic preservation and urban but community feel
 - Attractive architecture.
 - Family friendly
 - Quiet streets (4)
 - Small friendly community with sidewalks and before recently (last 3 years) not much traffic.
 - Small town feel
 - Scale of neighborhoods
 - Old neighborhood with character (2)
 - Beauty (5)
 - Environment
 - Lots of green space
 - Quaint streets, not a cookie-cutter neighborhood. We just moved from Anderson Twp.
 - Amenities within walking and biking distance.
 - Manageable traffic
 - Yards
 - I like the sidewalks, the shady streets
 - Feeling of community
 - The fact that there are sidewalks.
 - I used to love my neighborhood but new people are moving in and doing a lot of complaining. What happened to the good old days when people had a problem with a neighbor they talked to the neighbor instead of complaining to the city.
 - Historic character
- Housing
 - Well-kept homes (5)
 - Great classic homes (2)
 - Old homes and historic buildings (15)

- Character of the houses (3)
- Small and large well-built homes, many nearly 100 years old like ours
- The variety of types of houses, new and old. (5)
- Old homes that don't all look alike
- Mix of rental and purchased homes/condos that invites a variety of economic groups to live together
- Hyde Park is a charming neighborhood with a variety of beautiful older homes. Each home has it's own character and personality.
- It's my home. I went to school there, I go to church there, the library, restaurants. I don't care if it's the most upscale or lowbrow area in the city. When I get there, I am home.
- Schools

Linwood

- View
- Friendly neighbors (2)
- Close to Ault Park (2)
- Convenient to work, shopping and downtown
- The old houses and the mature trees.
- It is physically split so it does not feel like a neighborhood.
- More affordable house still close to Hyde park, Oakley, Mt. lookout, Columbia Tusculum

Madisonville

- Revitalization
 - New development
 - Redevelopment
 - The job MCURC has been doing
 - Revitalization in the business district (2)
 - Nice to see houses getting fixed up after decades of disinvestment.
- Location
- Convenient to Cincinnati attractions, yet still small unindustrialized neighborhood.
- People
 - Diversity
 - How much people care about our community
 - Friendly people, great neighbors
- The character of the houses.
- Excellent tree canopy, plentiful green spaces, focus on gardening

Mt. Airy

- Hmmmm.....that my house is paid off! That's about it - come take a look at our high #'s of Section 8 housing/60% rental/fastest declining neighborhood in the city
- My house
- My home in a small condominium community.
- Ease of getting to interstates.

Mt. Auburn

- Location
 - The location is very well connected by foot and bus

- It's walkable to downtown and OtR while being cleaner and quieter than both of them.
-
- The architecture and trees
- Friendly neighbors.
- Close to downtown (22)

Mt. Lookout

Location, Proximity, and Walkability

- Walkability (58)
 - Lovely tree-lined streets, sidewalks make it walkable
 - Walkable squares (2)
 - The act that it feels like a real neighborhood and a small town all wrapped into one. The ambiance of an established well maintained safe and walkable neighborhood.
 - I can walk to do all my business and know all of the owners.
 - The ease of walking it is as not commercial as other areas.
 - Walkability to shops (2)
 - Tree-lined streets, within walking distance of shops, restaurants, and library.
 -
- Location (16)
 - Location (proximity to downtown/commercial district/fairly quiet)
- Access to downtown, restaurants, church, groceries, parks.
- Close to downtown (13)
- Convenience (5)
- Central location (2)
- 10 minute drive to most places, so good location (2)
- Close to everything (4)
 - Close many amenities in my area, all within walking distance (hiking trails, restaurants, coffee shops, etc.)
 - Good access to highways, transit, easy access by foot to Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park Squares and even Columbia Tusculum and Oakley.
 - Close to retail/dining (2)
- Proximity
 - Proximity to activities and downtown, events, people
 - Proximity to Ault Park/parks (14)
 - Proximity to restaurants, stores
- Highway

Neighborhood Character and Environment

- Active neighborhood
- Ambience
- Beautiful (7)
- nice parks, good dining and shopping nearby
- Trees (27)
- Natural beauty. Big mature trees that provide beautiful shade and clean the pollutants out of the air we breathe. Little pockets of green spaces that provide much needed habitat

for our dwindling population of local wildlife. These are what makes our neighborhoods unique and beautiful— not clustering houses.

- Walking on the sidewalks with mature trees providing shade and admiring the variety of architecture
- Tree lined streets
- History, privacy
- Character (7)
- Quiet (11)
- Quiet streets (4)
- Sidewalks (5)
- Parks and green space (19)
 - Beautiful parks with beautiful wildlife.
 - Pockets of green space in a largely
- Diverse architecture
- Aesthetics
- 2 great squares
- Well maintained properties
- Upscale urban
- Unique character, generally well maintained homes in a safe neighborhood with Easy access to pill hill, and shopping.
- Charm
 - Old home charm gives a true neighborhood feel. (2)
- The wooded area behind our home which is currently endangered by overdevelopment.
- Quaintness of the neighborhood.
- The friendliness of the neighborhood. The vintage architecture (1930). Though in the city we are surrounded by nature. the historic look of the homes
- The feeling of country green spaces while being close to the city.
- Our street provides a suburban feel within the city.
- Stability
- Social life, diversity and history.
- Scale, maturity, stable assets, solid value
- Lots of green, space between houses
- Comfortable, friendly, mature neighborhood
- Natural amenities - urban environment with mature trees.
- Mt Lookout has "character" that is worth preserving.

Housing

- Beautiful old homes (27)
 - Older houses with personality — not the tickytac of suburbia.
 - Architecturally interesting and historical houses (2)
 - Charm - The charm that all the unique old homes bring to it.
 - Unique houses— not cookie cutter tract homes packed tightly.
- The older homes with mature landscaping that are well tended and welcoming.
- Homes with porches
- Classic homes
- Diverse/unique architecture
- Mix of homes (5)

- Homes with porches
- Housing stock
- Older homes in a park like setting.
- The character and feel of older well designed and properly proportioned houses (2)
- The way homes are kept up, the homes are older and more interesting.
- The diversity of houses and architecture and the feel of inclusiveness.
- Well built homes
- Scale and density of development, mix of housing types/sizes, lack of McMansions (although declining...)

People (8)

- Friendly/involved/kind neighbors (32)
- Community spirit (11)
- Diverse
- The community. We have raised our children here and have lived in same house for 31 years...looking to move as taxes are always increasing and too high for us in our future retirement!
- Mix of older and younger singles and families
- Variety of interests, different ages
- Feeling a part of my city (unlike suburbs) and neighbors who also share this value
- Kids are similar age to ours, not far from elementary school unique main square, the absolute calm of living here.
- The close friendly atmosphere of the neighborhood.
- A GOOD MIX OF SENIOR & YOUNG FAMILIES
- great place to raise a family

Safety (31)

- Peaceful safe neighborhood
- Safe and friendly, great place to raise kids.
- I love that it is safe, clean, and dog friendly.
- It is safe and clean!
- Low crime rate (4)

Amenities

- Schools (16)
- Useful and convenient businesses in Mt Lookout Square.
- Amenities like restaurants and shops
- Local businesses (4)
- The proximity to other services and activities is very important to us and one of the reasons we moved here over 20 years ago.
- Mt. Lookout Swim Club
- Good restaurants; no congested retail thoroughfare(i.e. Beech Mont Ave)
- Coffee shops, Mt Lookout and Hyde Park squares
-

Other

- The fact that my property taxes were increased by an additional \$6,000.00+ per year and my new home is tax abated. Now that's fair!!!!
- Investment to improve housing
- That I have lived there for a very long time and have friends there and find it convenient for my needs.
- Property value

Northside

- People
 - Sense of community (6)
 - Neighborhood engagement
 - Community involvement
 - Community experience
 - Diversity (6)
 - Its diversity---or when it was more diverse
 - Mix of people and incomes
 -
- Amenities
 - Good restaurants.
 - Happen Inc.
 - Amenities
 - Awesome food scene
 - Liveability
 - Good range of services (restaurants, bars, shops, etc.).
- Environment and Character
 - Pet friendly.
 - The culture
 - Eco-conscious
 - Historic
 - Progressiveness
 - Architecture
 - Entertainment
- Location and Walkability
 - Walkability (8)
 - Proximity to downtown (2)
 - Great public transit access
- That my house is way over valued so I can escape the decline of a once amazing neighborhood.

Oakley

- Location, Proximity, and Walkability
 - Walkability (15)
 - Being able to walk to most of the stores I shop at
 - Close to downtown without being downtown.
 - Close to downtown and restaurants, bars, and shops in walking distance
 - Convenience (3)

- Centrally located (2)
- The location - it's convenient to almost everything. (3)
- The walkability to shops and restaurants.
- Proximity to bars, restaurants and other social venues. (2)
- Walkability to everything and the niche stores around me.
- Close proximity to restaurants shopping and the highways.
- Close to many activities (2)
- Amenities (2)
 - Great places to eat.
 - The shopping
 - Great local businesses
 - good public neighborhood school
 - Access to lots of shopping, restaurants and entertainment
 - The square
- People (2)
 - I know my neighbors and we watch out for each other.
 - Neighbors (2)
 - Friendly
 - Nice
- Neighborhood Character and Environment
 - House charm
 - Charm of neighborhood (before all the demo and building)
 - well-kept properties,
 - Historic homes
 - Wide street, older homes, older shade trees
 - Family friendly (2)
- Safety
 - Low Crime
 - Safety (4)
 - Safe and stable
- I have been in this neighborhood for 25+ years. I like knowing the shop ownera and my neighbors.
- Not so much anymore, it's overcrowded now & getting worse. Problem is I'm old & nobody cares. We just cater to the younger generation who know it all & most know nothing. Also the developers who get their money & run.

Other (Fairfax)

- Small and peaceful
- The safety and great school system.
- Nice, safe community with smaller homes with a great school district, until recently. A lot of smaller house are being torn down and bigger houses being built and sold for almost double because of the tax abatement incentives.

Over-the-Rhine

- Diversity
- Close proximity to my employer
- Walkability (2)
- Amenities: library; WMCA; future new Kroger

- The people, the architecture, and the things to do within a walkable distance or via public transit.

Pleasant Ridge

- Access to public transportation
- Neighbors
- Diversity
- Nice homes in different price points
- Neighborhood businesses
- Library
- Active community organizations

Spring Grove Village

- Safest neighborhood in District 5
- Diversity, history, safety and agricultural assets
- Close to everything but quiet
- Long term close knit community

Walnut Hills

- Location
 - Proximity to work and my children's schools
 - Being able to walk to Eden park, groceries (with Food Forest) and restaurants/nightlife.
 - Proximity to downtown and the east side neighborhoods.
- People
 - Neighbors
 - Diversity
 - Friendliness of the people.
 - Great diverse neighborhood with wonderful people.
 - The community
- Affordable housing
- The dense/city feel but with a bit more space.
- The Community Gardens
- Historic Architecture (2)
- All the new commercial and residential development that's taking place.

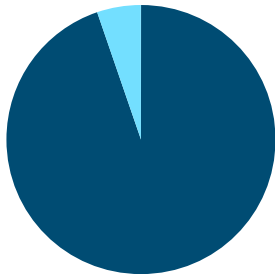
QUESTION: Please select the criteria that apply:

Main Takeaways

- The majority of respondents are not struggling to stay in their home as a senior/person living with disabilities/special needs
- Only 72 people are/know a senior/person living with disabilities/special needs struggling to stay in their homes
- ¼ of respondents are working for a community organization
- Almost all respondents are homeowners

Answers

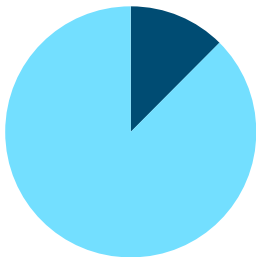
I am a homeowner.



95% homeowners
5% non-homeowners

- 433 of the 456 respondents are homeowners
- 54 of these homeowners live in a home with multiple generations
- 72 of these homeowners are or know a senior who is financially struggling to stay in their home
- 23 of these homeowners are or know a person living with disabilities/special needs who is financially struggling to stay in their home

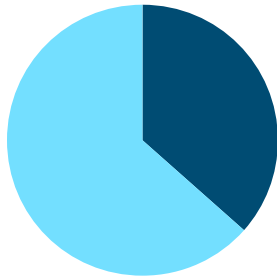
I live in a home with multiple generations.



12% living in a multi-generational home
88% not living in multi-generational homes

- 57 respondents are living in a home with multiple generations
- 54 of 57 respondents living in a home with multiple generations are homeowners

I work/volunteer for community organization or organization working on issues related to seniors and/or people living with disabilities/special needs.



36% work/volunteer for a community organization
64% do not

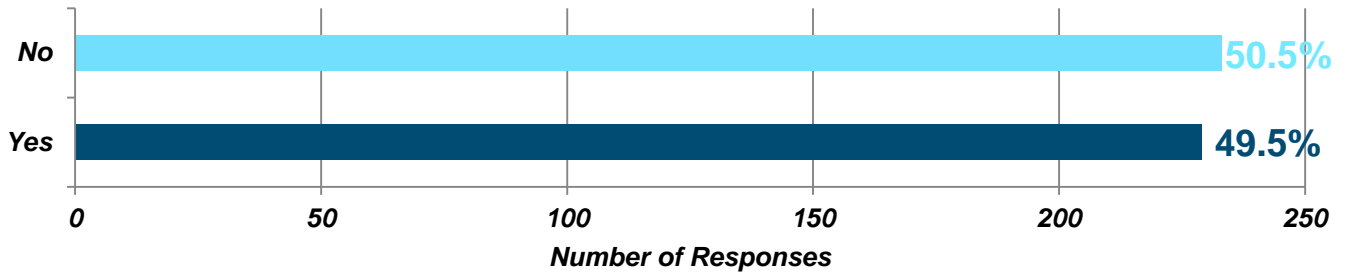
- 167 respondents work/volunteer for a community organization
- 26 of the 166 work for an organization working on issues related to seniors and/or people living with disabilities/special needs
- 34 respondents total work/volunteer for an organization working on issues related to seniors and/or people living with disabilities/special needs

I am or know a senior or person living with disabilities/special needs who is financially struggling to stay in their home.

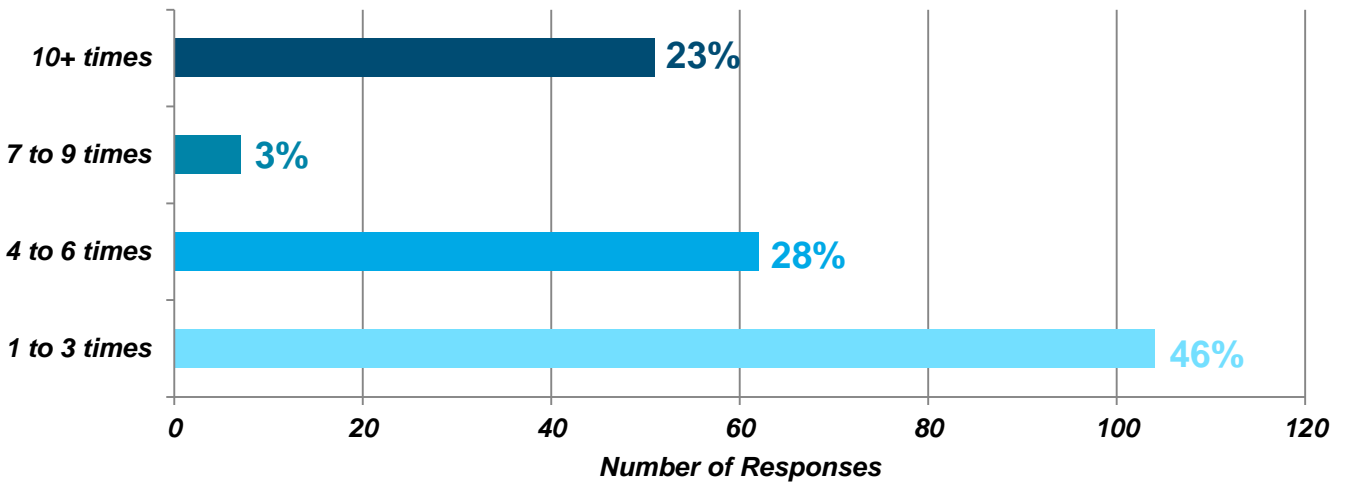
- 26 respondents are or know a person living with disabilities/special needs who is financially struggling to stay in their home
 - 23 of 26 respondents are homeowners
- 89 respondents are or know a senior who is financially struggling to stay in their home
 - 81 of 89 respondents are homeowners

5 respondents said none of these criteria applied to them

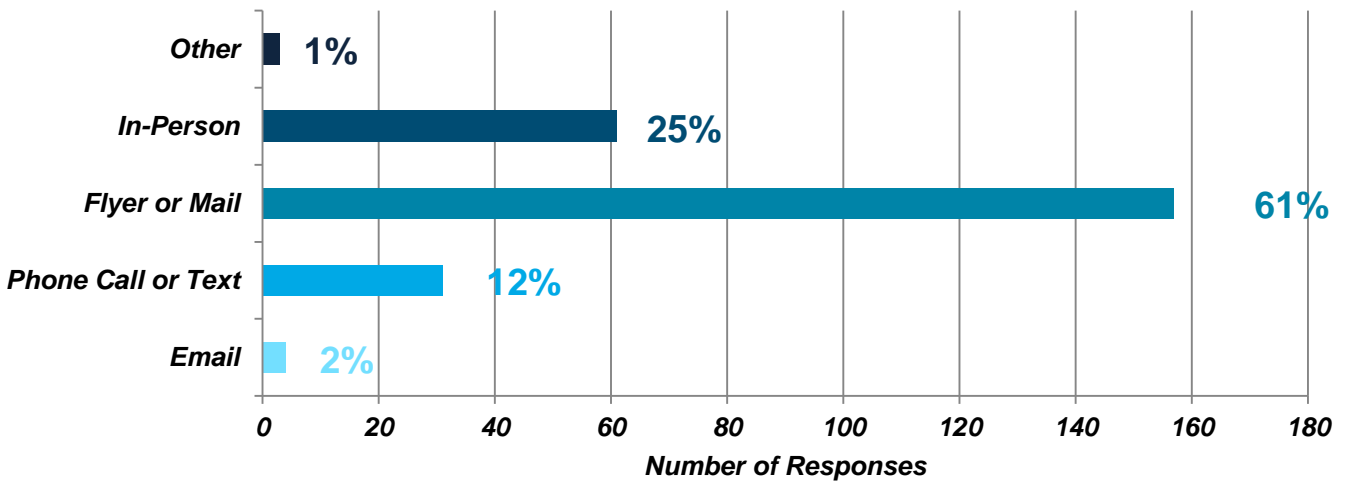
Have you or someone you know had an experience being approached by a developer/investor wanting to purchase your home?



If so, how many times have you or someone you know been approached?



If so, how were you or someone you know approached?



Other responses include: Real estate agents monitoring property tax slip-ups; through a realtor; Developer wanting to know how to approach the community regarding proposed development.

Note: Some respondents noted multiple methods of communication.

The Property Tax Working Group has been exploring how high property taxes are affecting seniors and people living with disabilities/special needs. Can you think of another population group that is struggling to remain in their homes due to rising property taxes?

Main Takeaways

- Everyone (43)
 - Families (2)
 - First time homebuyers (14)
 - Fixed income individuals (12)
 - Landlords
 - Property owners (18)
 - Renters (8)
 - Seniors (4)
 - Single parents (14)
 - Single people (10)
 - Unemployed (4)
 - Working and middle class people/families (41)
 - Working poor/low-income individuals/families (36)
 - Younger generations (47)
- ** (#) = responses

Answers

Everyone (43)

- I would say that EVERY population group is stretched to pay the overly high taxes in the city. It makes every person truly question the logic of living within the city limits.
- The rising real estate taxes are causing problems for all. Our city has a real estate tax problem which needs to be addressed. The Cincinnati Public School system is the largest problem and needs to make cuts to pensions and expenses
- I think the rising property taxes are hard for everyone, especially families. You find a home you can afford and the taxes keep going up.
- Rising property taxes affects everyone. When taxes go up, some portion of your income is affected and can impact your quality of life.
- Regular people with all kinds of employment. High taxes also prevents people from fixing roofs, driveways? Painting etc
- People who work for a living
- Many folks as they are becoming ridiculous. Many things keep getting passed from voters that increases our taxes. Many of those voters don't own their home and aren't saddled with these ever increasing taxes.
- ALL "population groups" are being hurt by ever-higher taxes. Even "first home" owners in Oakley and Madisonville have been blind-sided with tax increases of 40% and more.
- Anyone who lives in the city - the property taxes are very high compared to Indian Hill or other communities they have more / better services
- At the rate taxes are going up, it will soon be most people.
- Everyone who pays property tax. Many have property tax rebates.
- Everyone- it's a huge burden to put all levies and financial responsibility on homeowners when everyone including renters and visitors benefit from the services we homeowners pay for. A sales or use tax would be so much fairer and paid in part by non-Hamilton County people.
- Everyone is paying more in taxes which makes moving out of the city more appealing.

- Everyone is affected by high property taxes. We need to be more financially accountable with our budgets and increases or entitlements.
- Everyone who hasn't received an abatement. (2)
- Everyone! The property tax rates in the city are outrageous and would be the primary reason I would move to Indian Hill or Sycamore Township.
- Everyone in the US. Property taxes are very high in general. we need to push to lower property taxes in Hamilton County as a whole but not in a way that prevents home improvements and relevance for the next 100 years
- Everyone? Working normal people that want to live in a safe neighborhood but are just working class. Yes I could move to another neighborhood further out from downtown, but commute increases and I want to keep my kid in the same school
- Everyone. I'm not voting for any new property taxes.
- Given the uncontrolled increase in property taxes, this answer could apply to anyone living in the city of Cincinnati
- Lets not act like just the common resident doesn't find the property tax rate offensive and has to alter their spending to pay their property taxes. My wife and I are successful (retired attorney and a still working entrepreneur) but we are seriously considering leaving Hamilton County. It is rare that I see higher tax rates when checking the weekly NYT and WSJ home values and taxes.
- It's not just age or special needs related. People are working two jobs to keep up. Singles are struggling. Couples who decide to have one parent home to raise kids struggle.
- It is an issue for all city residents. At a recent Oakley Community Council meeting, a developer mentioned Cincinnati property taxes were similar to what they see in DC. Taxes are pricing all residents out of buying in the city.
- I think everyone... all ages, are struggling to pay these astronomically high taxes. Even if you're not struggling, it's still ridiculous to be paying such high taxes.
- Why limit this to seniors??!! Unfairness is unfairness at any level. It is outrageous that people can tear down a perfectly good home and with the city's support put up a house that is fundamentally unsuitable for the neighborhood and with property taxes that are WELL below other homeowners.
- While I agree that the groups you mentioned are likely struggling with high property taxes more than average, we all are. We used to rent, and we bought our home 3 years ago. Taxes were already bad by then, but according to my calculations, taxes are almost 20% higher since then. They should not be up so much.
- The tax structure is becoming prohibitive for everyone in our area due to the excess of abatements. The "regular people" are having to fill the same bucket while those who can afford new construction or significant remodels pay nothing
- The sudden rise of property taxes is affecting more than just seniors and legacy residents. Many residents across the board are being hit hard in their pocket books, especially in my neighborhood.
- Anyone! Why limit to just seniors and special needs? This community is crawling with people unable to afford/stay in their home or apartment
- All taxpayers are experiencing the same difficulties as seniors and the disabled in keeping up with payments. It doesn't make sense to create a new special interest group that is carved out of real estate tax payments as a way to combat this - as it just increases the burden on everyone else and affects every other group exponentially more.
- Everyone who leaves the city partially does so due to higher taxes in the city

- I think a lot of people who have lived here for a long time and intend to live here for a long time feel stressed. The development going on with very high priced houses is being driven by the financial imbalance of the tax abatement, a development too intended for lower income neighborhoods. We watch valuations be driven higher by these sales and our taxes, already high, go higher. I worry we will lose starter homes, young families etc

Families (21)

- Families also. Our property taxes keep rising also and soon we will not be able to afford to stay within this neighborhood
- Well us! We have three kids in college and these rising property taxes are a struggle.
- Those with multiple, school aged children.
- The everyday family with multiple children that do not use the City School system and rely on the parochial and private school systems
- Yes, families like mine trying to help pay for college and keep up with the never ending increases in our property taxes
- Parents with children in grades k-12. Hyde Park is a great neighborhood, but the schools are not good. Many parents in HP choose to send their children to private school, so we pay rising taxes and tuition.
- Families relocating to Cincinnati from other cities.
- People that are earning a middle class or upper middle class job, especially those raising families.
- People starting a family
- All families as taxes rise families have to divert funds from maintaining their own property to just paying taxes which has a negative impact on our communities.
- Families/individuals across the city whose property taxes necessarily are higher to compensate for abatements.
- Families who pay private school tuition due to CPS failures.
- Families of all ages, trying to save for college, retirement and get through all the day to day expenses.
- Families in general. Taxes are soaring and the cost of child care or school programs are going up too.
- Families in general
- Large Families. We love our neighborhood, but the increasing taxes make us look at homes outside of the city.
- Large families with a fixed income.
- I know of families that have move out because they couldn't afford the cost of living here

First Time Homebuyers (14)

- 1st time home buyers. It is much more difficult to cash flow with the increasing property taxes.
- First time / young homebuyers and those buying older homes that need a lot of maintenance due to years of neglect
- First time homebuyers of unabated homes
- First time homeowners and those just starting out in their career that might have lower finances.
- First time home owners that are not getting abatements.
- First time home buyers. They don't expect expenses to rise exponentially.

- How about people who are even trying to get into the home ownership market? Property taxes have risen so much that it makes it hard for people to even get into the market for starter homes.
- It makes buying a new home difficult for 1st time buyer. I can easily afford my mortgage payment but when you add property taxes it almost doubles.

Fixed Income or Flat Income Individuals (12)

- Any fixed income property owner
- Anyone on a fixed income or doesn't receive 10% annual raises. That's how much my taxes went up in 1 year.
- Anyone on a fixed income could find it difficult to stay in their home because of the real estate taxes.
- Anyone. Wages have been flat while property taxes increased
- Anyone whose income is not increasing at the rate of inflation and tax increases.
- Anyone whose income is growing more slowly than the rate of property tax increases and does not have the accumulated wealth to absorb those increases.
- Anyone who's income can't keep pace with the rate at which we raise property taxes.

Landlords

- we have rental property on our street. The rent goes up as well, when a rental owner can no longer find people who can pay the type of rent required to pay the rental mortgage, the owner is much more likely to sell to a developer for quick money. that affects the entire street.

Middle-Aged Adults (4)

- Even middle aged adults in our neighborhood (age 45-60) have talked about potentially moving away because of increasing property taxes making neighborhood unaffordable for them. I do not want my friendly neighbors who have lived in and contributed to the community for decades to feel financial pressure to leave because of property tax increases. They deserve to be here and should not be punished financially because they have owned homes for decades before the tax abatement laws came into place.
- People Approaching Retirement

Minorities

Other

- I'm not a senior yet, however I've lived in my home for 51 years!
- I am a retired senior and lived in my home for 20 years. During that time, I have had drug dealers living down the street, 2 young men murdered on my street. I paid my taxes and mortgage and continued to be a good Madisonville citizen. Property taxes have doubled in the last 2 years. My pension is just enough to disqualify me for a tax abatement. There are businesses and churches that are buying up property and receiving tax abatements. Eventually, the properties will be turned into for profit properties. So where is my incentive to continue to pay double taxes as a private citizen?
- Just about everybody in Mt. Lookout
- I think anyone living on a street that has new homes being built that receives abatements and the city charges current homeowners higher taxes based on the value of the new homes.

- I think it is disgusting that high-income individuals purchase new construction in highly desirable areas and receive tax abatements. Why should I subsidize homeownership for these individuals? The Oakley housing market is brisk - we don't need incentives for people to come live here. It also encourages the destruction of historic homes.
- Yes. Ya! Our taxes went up 40% last year. We bought a reasonable priced house and now might have to move due to property taxes.
- Yes. At the current rate of increase we will be unable to pay our taxes in 10 years.
- What high property taxes? They are very reasonable in Cincinnati.
- We are now allowed to claim only \$10,000 of state and local taxes. Since we are retired, Property taxes of almost \$20,000 are our biggest single biggest expense.
- We are not struggling financially to stay in our house, but mentally we are (pissed off) We contemplate leaving the area often because of the unfair tax abatements for the rich!
- Those with other priorities than financially sacrificing for the sake of living in a particular neighborhood. i.e. Those with children who the parents decide should go to private schools rather than CPS.
- Tax payers Mt Lookout and Hyde Park are paying too high of property taxes which is a financial struggle
- Even though my husband and I can technically afford the property taxes, they are far too high considering the lack of social services and disorganization of city government and services. It is a disincentive to living here and one reason we are considering moving.
- Education debt for 30-50 year olds
- Feel that anyone who is living in Hyde Park area is struggling, if you live in an older house and keep it updated your taxes go up and in the meantime people are tearing down houses and getting tax abatement. We are paying all the taxes for Cincinnati
- I know some long time Hyde Park residents who are having some trouble. Seniors in smaller homes that bought for much less in the '80s .
- Not just seniors, the average Joe homeowner in Mt. Lookout / Hyde Park pays a hefty amount in property tax, almost making it unaffordable to live in this area.
- No, but I know people who have to consider the high taxes in order to buy. It is affecting the parts of town they can afford to move to. The threat of rising property taxes is on their mind , too, with the way city council and the county commissioners have been behaving.
- I can technically afford it but can't justify it. It makes no sense for me to pay \$18-22k a year locally while families in my neighborhood live in similarly valued platinum LEED homes and pays a fifth of that. Meanwhile I keep hearing the city is under-funded. I also moved to the area for Kilgour which is now over-crowded, partially because of an influx in abated families. (This info was mentioned by a PTA parent who attended a Mt. Lookout City Council meeting.) The lack of common sense and fairness is too much for me to justify when I could move out of the city limits and split the tax burden more evenly with other residents. I drive around Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park feeling SO much resentment at all of the new construction. I feel a piece of our city's soul fades with each one. This isn't just about who can/can't afford to stay in their homes (though that is also important.) It's about FAIRNESS and reason too. I and many other residents feel betrayed by our city that this program remains in effect with no end date on the table.
- Property taxes rise because property values rise. Some individuals want to enjoy appreciation, but don't want to pay the associated taxes. Would we prefer the values of our real estate decline to pay less in taxes?

- Owners of older homes in Mt. Lookout who are carrying the tax burden for tax abatements on new homes in Mt. Lookout. Tax abatements are not necessary in Mt. Lookout due to the desirability of the neighborhood. Tax incentives are not needed in Mt. Lookout to encourage upkeep of existing homes or prudent development of new homes.
- Not just seniors, the average Joe homeowner in Mt. Lookout / Hyde Park pays a hefty amount in property tax, almost making it unaffordable to live in this area.
- No, but I know people who have to consider the high taxes in order to buy. It is affecting the parts of town they can afford to move to. The threat of rising property taxes is on their mind, too, with the way city council and the county commissioners have been behaving.

Property Owners (18)

- Possibly people who purchased homes with a tax abatement that has run out.
- Everyone, that bought their home for a low amount and it keeps going up extraordinarily every 4 years
- All home owners are being impacted negatively by the out of control increases in property taxes. Our taxes are being used to support too many infrastructures. We do not need separate city and county governments and have each community supporting their own first responder systems and school districts. There is tremendous inefficient spending and WASTE in our government. I have never lived anywhere like this. In Indiana, there is a state law that property taxes for primary residences can not exceed 1%. The city of Indianapolis has at least as many amenities if not more than Cincinnati. They also have one unified government and they are doing this at a FRACTION of the budget that Cincinnati has.
- Most home owners who aren't millionaires
- People who could barely afford owning a home 20 years ago, but managed. Now the higher taxes make owning their homes impossible even if they can afford mortgage and modest maintenance.
- people that were originally able to afford their home and taxes struggling to keep up with the tax increases
- All property owners that are forced to subsidize their neighbors.
- Anyone who purchased their home 20 years ago and have seen their property taxes nearly double.
- Existing long term owners
- You could be a long time property owner struggling but not be a senior. Or someone in mid-50s downsized and underemployed.
- I think all homeowners. It is absolutely ridiculous that there are million dollar homes going up everywhere basically at low cost and everyone else foots the tax burden for them. Most people are getting priced out of the neighborhoods that they have come to love and forced to move outside of Cincinnati to afford the taxes.
- Homeowners who's income level is not rising at the same rate as property taxes.
- Home owners trying to sell old homes...everyone who doesn't have a tax abatement is seeing their taxes rise...million dollar homes with a tax abatement
- Inherited Property Owners (2)
 - Those who inherited the family home and are working but barely making enough to cover expenses.
- Longtime Residents (3)

- Longtime residents who may not be seniors but who do not have substantial property tax increases in their budgets.
- Long term residents with limited income
- Long term homeowners who are getting priced out of their neighborhood due to new construction with ridiculous values

Renters (8)

- Renters. All property tax increases are passed along to renters as a rent increase, which affects their housing situation.
- Renters facing rental increases due to property tax increases
- Renters are getting displaced more often than homeowners. I do not believe they or other homeowners are as affected by property tax as they are by the increasing cost to maintain the property/building
- Renters are being pushed out cause rents are rising too high
- Families in multi-unit apartments if rent gets raised.
- As property taxes rise, landlords are raising rents, forcing out many low-income renters.
- first time home buyers
- People not purchasing houses due to the current and future property taxes.
- Section 8 voucher recipients

Seniors (4)

- On a fixed income
- Empty nesters
- Empty nesters who have no vested interest in the public schools.
- I am certainly a middle class ... old ... freakin old person who consistently strives to keep up with property tax in Mt Lookout.. my belief is that if taxes are not controlled, you will lose many of us dwelling in the old bungalows, to those new entrepreneurs who just want to tear down and rebuild

Single Parents (14)

- Myself....Single with 2 children.
- Single women! And single mothers. Women typically make less money than men, and home repair and maintenance costs us more.

Single People (10)

- Single people! I own a house and the ever increasing taxes are now more expensive than my mortgage! I have a fixed income, my salary does not go up with property taxes. Oakley was affordable when I moved here. Now I may have to sell my house.
- Single men or women with one household income.
- Single income individuals
- Single income individual incomes. Whether young or old. With one income increases in property taxes disproportionately affect homeowners.
- Single people with no kids

Unemployed (4)

- Anyone laid off for a while or hit with heavy medical bills.

Working and Middle Class People/Families (41)

- It's certainly not just these groups! Average working people can't absorb property tax increases that outpace their wage increases.
- Ordinary working people, renters. I have been in Northside for close to 40 years. Development is at a frenzy here, driving "tax values" sky high.
- Middle class families. We are on the verge of being priced out of our home due to taxes. My husband works for a church, I am a personal trainer and our income is around \$110,000 a year. We live in a multi-family with my parents who are retired and on a fixed income in Oakley. The taxes have risen so much that we can't take another raise in them or we will have to move. It's not OK.
- Working adults who have been here for 15 years. Tax went from \$4k every 6 months to 10K. Absurd and not enough being done to make it worth it. \$20k a year. Time to go to NKY or a suburb.
- Working adults. The services received for taxes in Cincinnati are pathetic. Police response times are terrible. Public schools are atrocious. Where does the money go?
- The middle class homeowner. With all the teardowns and rebuilds, thus population is dwindling in our area.
- Middle and lower middle class families with very high medical expenses
- Rising property taxes are affecting working families
- Moderate income people.
- Middle-class, parents with high daycare bills that are unable to afford homes due to taxes
- Middle class working people struggle too due to having to compensate for rear down/new build tax abated properties
- Middle class families. We've lived in our house for 12 years and our taxes have increased to a point where it is almost cost-prohibitive to stay. We are actively looking at other communities and seriously considering a move.
- Many average working people are struggling- property taxes are nearly as much as our monthly mortgage!
- All working individuals too- my property taxes are \$14K a year and going up because of how many properties are tax abated.
- Anyone considered middle-class or below is hurt by rising property taxes in our neighborhood.
- Dual income families with houses that have inflated values
- everyday working families like teachers and public servants.
- Just regular middle class families who would like to have leftover savings for something besides saving up to pay off property taxes twice a year!
- Middle class working population, who are not wealthy individuals.

Working Poor/Low-Income Individuals/Families (36)

- Yes, that would be me and many other proud homeowners that are often overlooked because we fall between the cracks. We are the "Working Poor". We must remember when it rains in our neighborhood it rains on us all. Thanks for the opportunity to share.
- The working poor. They had good jobs to get a house, but perhaps lost the job and can't get another equal.
- low income earners with children
- Lower middle class families with kids in high school or college paying high tuition bills
- Individuals living paycheck to paycheck

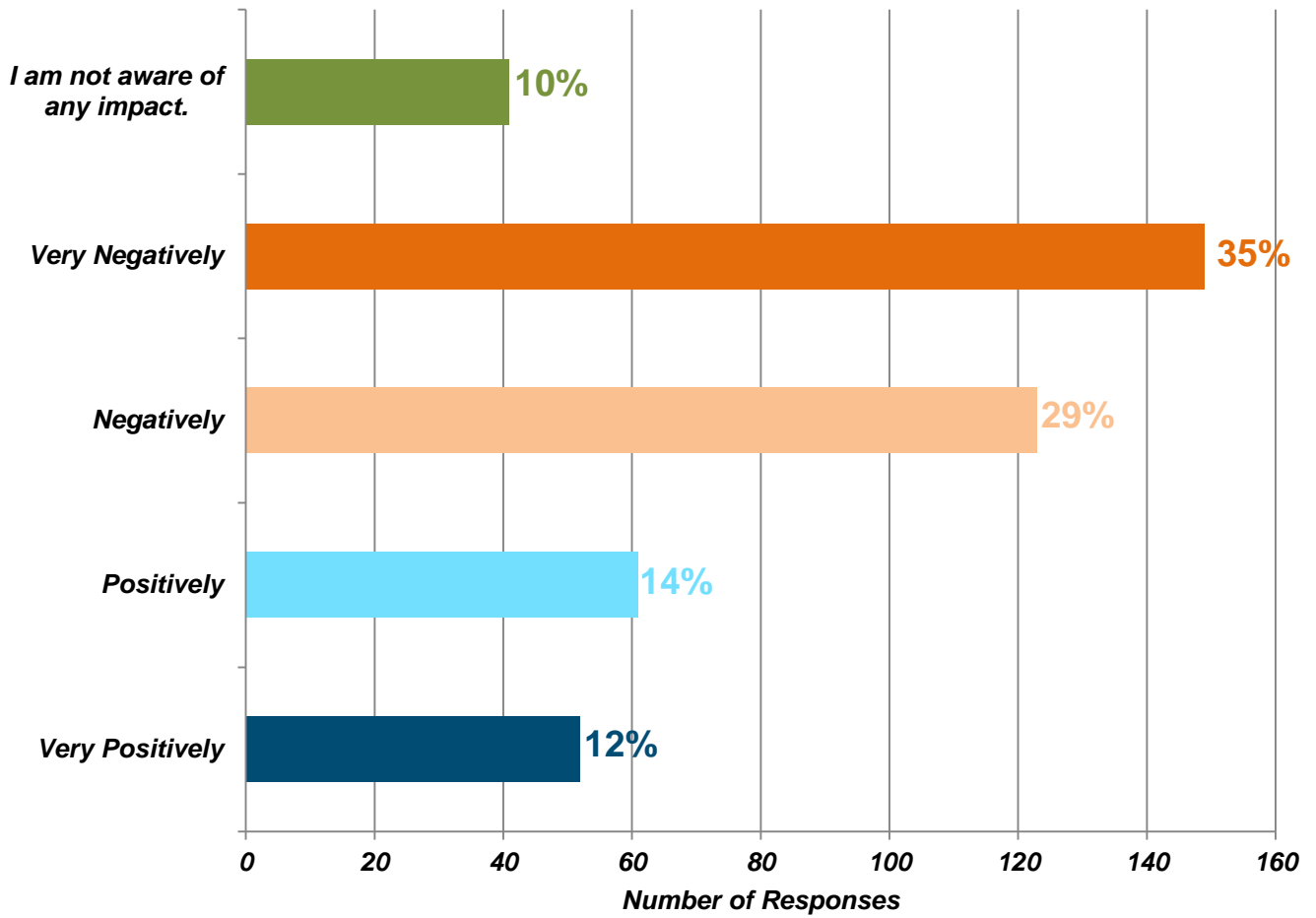
- Low-income homeowners, especially in gentrifying neighborhoods where the increase in taxes was unexpected to long-time residents.
- Lower income people/middle class. Too many abatement causing more pressure on those who actually pay taxes. High cost of Cincy schools and other levies cause houses in HP/MtL to pay more taxes than s much more expensive house in Indian Hill
- low or moderate income owners living in proximity to new housing development that is at a significantly higher price point that what their property is valued.
- Low income families. Especially those who used to be able to afford their taxes but now they can't because of new developing that drives taxes up too fast
- Low income and minority groups
- Individuals working in lower skilled jobs, where the pay has not kept up with the inflation of property values.
- Low wage earners single parents

Younger Generations (Families, Professionals, Couples, etc.) (47 responses)

- Families with young children; many homes in our neighborhood that are located on side streets are starter homes where people have their babies and raise their kids; they then move when kids hit late high school and college age
- Younger generations who stretched themselves financially to begin with to move into Hyde Park.
- Younger couples with school age children
- Young professionals may be impacted. If it is a growing family they may be forced to leave the neighborhood to find affordable options with more bedrooms and bathrooms.
- We have a young family and increasing property taxes make it hard to consider staying on in this neighborhood
- Young families wishing to live in neighborhoods with high performing public schools.
- young families wanting to keep their children in local (within walking distance) schools; cannot do so on a one income family
- Young families just starting out. The cost of living in Mt.Lookout is already very high and with two young kids at home, the increase in property taxes greatly affects us financially. We struggled to pay the increase in taxes last year and are still recovering from that additional increase each month.
- Young families cannot afford our neighborhood because of high tax rates, older folks are strapped by the continuing increases, every year it seemed, my home was very affordable when I moved in.
- Young couples that are looking for their next home. Many of our friends want to stay once they start their families but the high property taxes combined with subpar schools pushes many to consider Anderson, Madeira and Loveland.
- The younger people who don't have good jobs or where both can't work.
- Possibly young families who were unprepared for the significant increases in taxes.
- Newlyweds but especially seniors as you noted above.
- New/young homebuyers
- New families.
- As a young couple we are not struggling but we are planning to move to another neighborhood as we find that the taxes we pay are not equal to the quality of public schools/city services of other neighborhoods.
- Young families wishing to buy first or second home but opt for less costly suburbs.

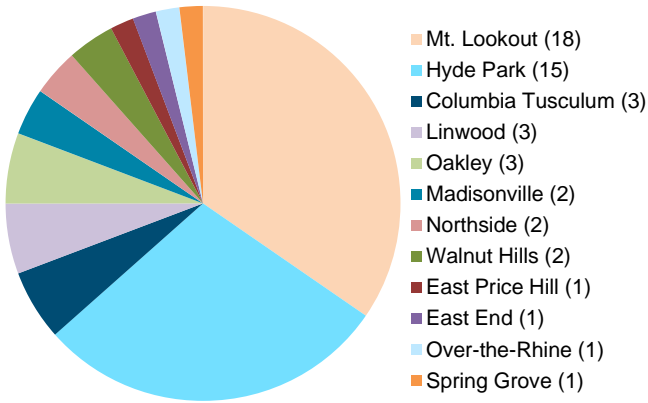
- Younger families (like myself) who pay more in property tax in a year than we pay toward the principal of our mortgage.
- Younger families newer to the neighborhood.
- How about considering young families with children and the expense that comes with raising and family in this community
- Young families burdened with student loans.

How do you think tax abatements have affected your neighborhood?

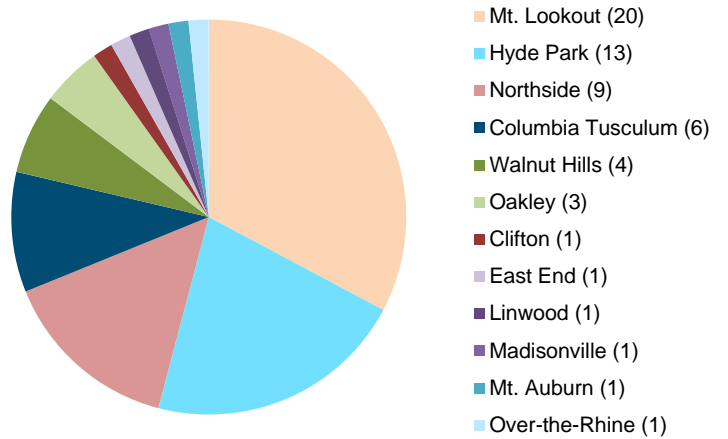


Neighborhood Breakdown of Responses

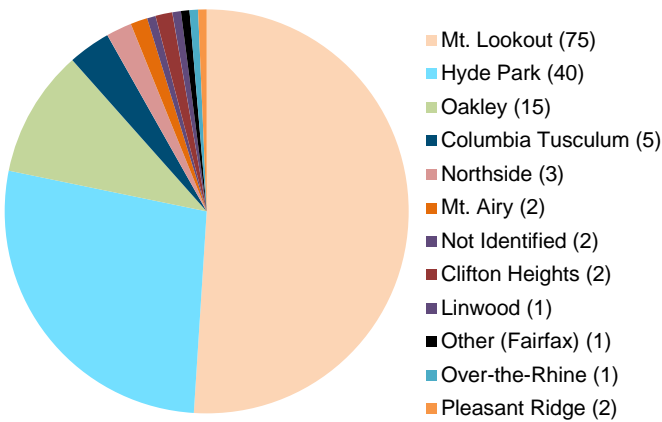
Very Positively (52 Responses)



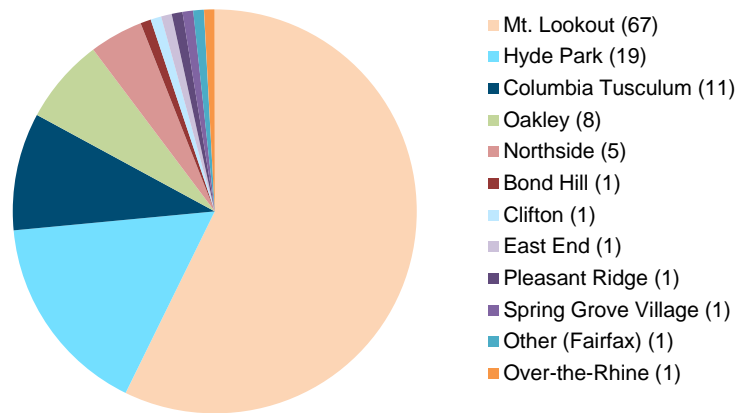
Positively (61 Responses)



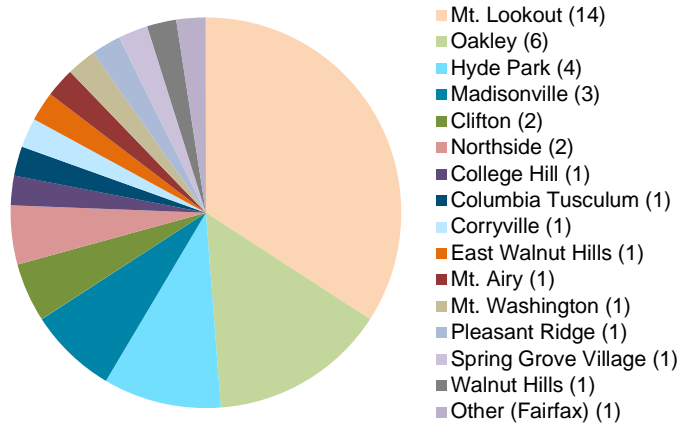
Very Negatively (147 Responses)



Negatively (117 Responses)

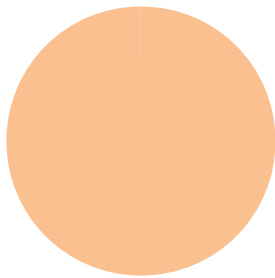


I am not aware of any impact (41 Responses)



How do you think tax abatements have affected your neighborhood?

Bond Hill

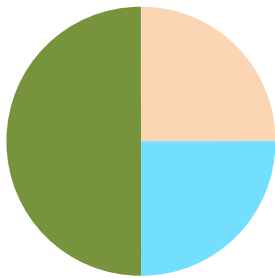


Negatively: 100%

Negatively (1 response)

- Newer development brings property values up but it also increases tax liabilities for existing residents when newer residents don't have to pay taxes. It is challenging when you have retired middle class workers on fixed incomes bearing the burden of new development in the community. They appreciate the development but not the fact that they have to shoulder the property tax increases.

Clifton



Positively: 25%

Negatively: 25%

Not aware of impact: 50%

Positively (1 response)

- I think that Clifton (Gaslight) is mostly developed already and well-maintained. There are likely not many abatements in this neighborhood. The few I can think of - the new Whitfield apartments and some rehabbing and repurposing of older storefronts in the business district - have had a positive effect on the neighborhood. Clifton is different than neighborhoods like Northside and Walnut Hills that have historically been home to more low-income folks, and where developers are spending a lot of money now and people are starting to be priced out.

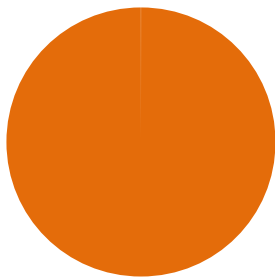
Negatively (1 response)

- It is expensive to pay property tax in our neighborhood. We get reassessed very often.

I am not aware of any impact (2 responses)

- I don't see any evidence tax relief or tangible improvements.

Clifton Heights



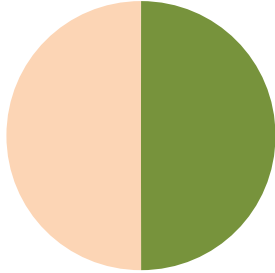
Very Negatively: 100%

Very Negatively (2 response)

- There are a lot of very expensive student apartments that have gone up in Clifton in the past five years or so. They are all at the high end, luxury-style apartments that cost a fortune to rent. But the demand is there, so developers keep putting up more. Meanwhile, my rent has gone up nearly 10% in three years.
- The high interest in development puts more users on the streets and in the Parks, compounding litter, wear & tear on streets & stormwater, greenspace. But the developers don't put any money into the tax system for maintenance on these

public resources. Our streets & parks are treated as opportunity for more development instead of value assets

College Hill



Negatively: 50%

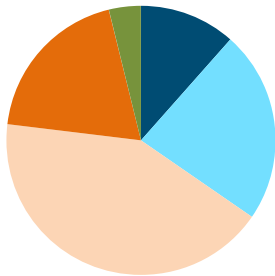
Not aware of impact: 50%

Negatively (1 response)

I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

- I am not aware of how tax abatements have affected people in my own neighborhood. However, I work in neighborhoods where the abatements are negatively effecting long term neighbors who are being approached constantly about selling their properties as new tax abated projects are being awarded. I also work in neighborhoods where zero tax abatements have been awarded, therefore those neighborhoods are not seeing any of the benefits of the abatements. The abatements are not balanced and therefore not equitable.

Columbia Tusculum



Very positively: 12%

Positively: 23%

Negatively: 42%

Very negatively: 19%

Not aware of impact: 4%

Very Positively (3 responses)

- We moved here and chose to build a home in the City partly because of the abatement program. It has been a great stimulus to encouraging people like us to live in the City.
- New houses are energy efficient. Most are attractive and well built. This new housing stock raises existing property values and adds to the diversity of the neighborhoods.
- Tax abatements are still needed in Tusculum to attract development.

Positively (6 responses)

- Promote new development, attract high income earners to contribute to City income tax, and help maintain/grow city population.
- We have more houses in our neighborhood. On the bad side, I have lived in the same house for 44 years. The value of our side has probably gone up by 10 times, but we can't seem to get our street fixed, get gutters, have the street widened or any other thing I think my taxes should also be taking care of.
- Without an abatement, I would have never purchased here. I don't believe others would either leave the area without new homeownership and vitalization.
- I bought my home as a single person, and now am married. The taxes have been so high after abatement expired; we are looking to possibly move.
- I am a single woman working at a local college and my income isn't very high but I'm able

to afford my home due to the tax abatement. If not I would need to live further away and have a longer commute and live in an area with more families and less single people my age.

- Removed old housing stock but not consistent with design and massing.

Negatively (11 responses)

- There is a lot of “chatter” about the net effect on total city property taxes which I won’t debate here (although my sense is that we are giving away funding unnecessarily). However what I don’t ever see mentioned is the impact on non-abated properties when owners are trying to sell. When a buyer is looking at property ... those of us without an abatement take a hit on selling price to make up for it. Either that or we simply can’t compete with “abated” properties and buyers just walk away. We need to eliminate/minimize these abatement ...
- Puts additional burden on those paying property tax. Also, those receiving abatement are higher income individuals who do not need tax abatement as much as middle and lower income residents.
- You have our historic homes being torn down and replaced with new ones for the abatement
- I pay much more in taxes than all of my Neighbors with much more expensive homes, it creates divide amongst the new and old residents of the neighborhood
- New builds are driving up comparable property values, increasing property taxes
- It has artificially raised property values in our area creating a neighborhood of only well to do and no diversity at all. I feel like I live in an all-white neighborhood.
- The tax abatements actually distort property values. Developers are able to ask significantly higher prices per square foot than existing unabated homes because of the tax savings. Unabated homes pay the price in higher taxes and lower property values. We are effectively underwriting the abated home owners. Ultimately we will leave Cincinnati like many others due to this unsustainable situation
- Raises everyone else’s property taxes.
- I am very upset over the tax abatement being doled out to entice developers to tear down homes and cram multiple homes on these same lots. It has to be affecting sales of established homes and their rising taxes.
- Positive with older homes being torn down and building nicer homes. Negative with lot splits and overcrowding of houses

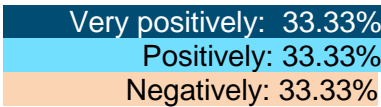
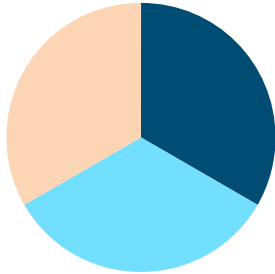
Very Negatively (5 responses)

- It is causing for home in our community to be torn down for the sake of building brand new and expensive homes. We are tearing down our history due to it
- They encourage teardowns of old charming homes to put up McMansions and multi-family developments in single family lots, destroying the character of the neighborhoods, including older trees. They essentially up the taxes of people living in older homes since we are subsidizing their abatements!!!
- I don’t understand why people buying a \$600k can’t pay taxes. These homes will be underwater in 10 years...literally or financially.
- It will eventually make homes harder to sell. Current owners will be stuck with houses they can’t sell and possibly default.
- Historic homes have been knocked down to build ugly new houses so that people can get tax abatement while the people maintaining their historic homes pay all of the taxes.

I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

No comment

East End



Very Positively (1 response)

- I own a home with a tax abatement. We did have to spend additional money to make our house Platinum LEED-certified. We are proud to have a home that conserves energy and pulls in solar energy. All the materials that we used were purchased by companies within a few hundred miles. We did not look for the tax abatement to only lower our taxes. We wanted to be a leader in Environmental engineering design. It's good for the environment.

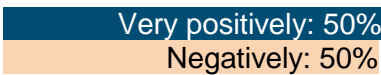
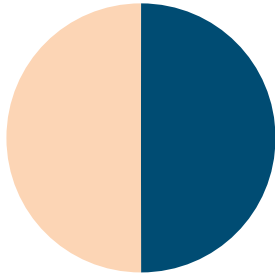
Positively (1 response)

- We would never build and moved to the east end without the tax incentive. We would have stayed in the suburbs. Although our house is tax abated, we now pay city payroll taxes and have a very energy efficient home with a small carbon footprint. I have solar and geothermal power.

Negatively (1 response)

- People purchase homes that they are unable to afford after the abatement expires

East Price Hill



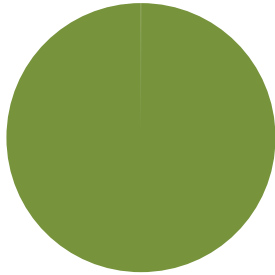
Very Positively (1 response)

- No comment

Negatively (1 response)

- Tax abatements typically go to those who don't actually need them rather than those who do. Abatements to developers have not resulted in positives for the community.

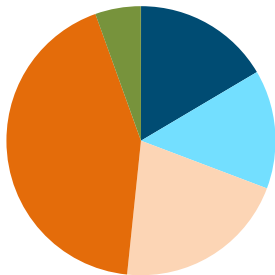
East Walnut Hills



I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

Not aware of impact: 100%

Hyde Park



Very Positively (15 responses)

- The only bad abatement is the LEED Platinum as it is unlimited. All the other are typically creating a higher tax base (\$300k home, torn down, sold for \$1M with LEED gold now creates a \$438k tax base) plus brings in higher spenders for local businesses and higher earnings for the outrageous city income taxes
- The tax abatement in Cincinnati has reversed the 30+ year population decline by offering consumers products that they want...master suites, two+ car garages, new construction, energy efficient homes. Without the tax abatement all the suburbanites would not be moving to the city and many city dwellers would be moving out to the suburbs with lower taxes and homes built for today's living

Very positively: 16%
 Positively: 14%
 Negatively: 21%
 Very negatively: 43%
 Not aware of impact: 5%

- Tax abatements incentivize people to move into the city from the suburbs. They appeal to families who would like to live within city limits but do not want the burden of an old home that needs a lot of renovation and or expensive upkeep. Homes in disrepair are also being replaced by new, aesthetically pleasing homes.
- They encourage upkeep and improvements on older homes. I'm less enthusiastic about tax abatements for complete teardowns and replacement with a completely new home.
- Many beautiful new homes have been built while ridding the neighborhood of energy wasting dilapidated homes that were blight.
- Provides new home options for certain people
- What is the purpose of the Property tax working group? If people don't think that tax abatements for renovations on existing homes don't help keep people in our neighborhoods you are mistaken. You would see a lot of people moving out of the city of Cincinnati where the taxes are significantly lower including the city income tax.
- The new construction is a good thing. Progress is good.
- In order to encourage people to invest in their properties to help the overall neighborhood incentives need to be offered. The old neighborhoods are all hitting the ~100 yr. mark so the houses need pricey investments and without an abatement people are going to go elsewhere. I don't have the data to support it, but could abatement be more advantageous for renovations vs new builds in order to maintain the character of the

neighborhoods and not put up ugly new builds

- Old homes are expensive to maintain and at some point they outlive their useful life and are better off being gutted or razed and rebuilt
- The effect has been very positive. I am close to retirement and look forward to selling my home at a great price and until then living in a neighborhood that is accelerating by leaps and bounds.
- Tax abatements drive homeowners, investors, developers and commercial property owners to improve their properties and avoid tax increases for upcoming tax years. The city, county school boards continue to collect tax revenue on the original value of the property and in the case of commercial abatement the school board collects more revenue. When the tax abatements expire the city, county, school board are left with a more valuable property to tax and therefore collect more tax revenue on the property. These improvements would not occur in many cases without the tax abatement incentive. This tax incentive pays back exponentially if longer term view is considered. Improvements are good for the city, school board, county and communities regardless of the specific Cincinnati neighborhood. The city should consider education seminars for the general public including the members of the Cincinnati School Board on the details/benefits of the abatement. Consider a long term view that is focused on overall collections from an individual property vs the collection from an owner at a given point in time.

Positively (13 responses)

- Increases affordability to live in the neighborhood
- Tax abatements encourage the building of energy efficient and sustainable homes in our area. It improves property value and recruits families who would normally move to the suburbs to stay in the City of Cincinnati.
- They're brought the property values up but they've also priced a lot of people out of the neighborhood.
- Depressed properties improved.
- I appreciate all the work that people are doing to tackle this problem. However, realistically, I don't think anything will change. The city government is a mess.
- Positive economic impact. You can't require people to make detrimental financial decisions just to keep an older house.
- Many older homes were not cared for and many of the newer homes are more attractive than the poorly-maintained older homes.
- Abatement is a great way to encourage expansions and renovations. I do not agree with tearing down homes for developers. It should be limited to property owners improving their own properties that are owner occupied
- I currently live in a property tax abated house. Prior to buying the abated house I owned and lived in another house in Hyde Park for 7 years. I purchased it from a developer who gutted it and put on a large addition. When we were looking for a new home, so many of them really needed updates. I think the abatements can provide the extra incentive for owners or developers to take action and keep people in the city. I do see some of the negative impacts too, such as squeezing two houses on to lots that were previously one, taking down old, but healthy trees, and loss of character of the neighborhood.
- Refreshing old housing stock is critical to vitality of neighborhood
- As a senior who will probably move in the next few years, an increase in value will benefit me. But on my street, the house was not torn down, just rehabbed and brought up to

date.

- Encourage renovation. Encourage development of neighborhoods like Walnut Hills, Evanston, and Madisonville. Encourage present homeowners to renovate and remain in Hyde Park.
- We have personally been partly incentivized to update our 100 year old home knowing we'd be eligible for a tax abatement

Negatively (19 responses)

- Developers are demolishing homes without any thought for any historical value and character of the neighborhood. The tax abatement are only benefiting the developers I selling quickly. What will happen in 15yrs when those abatement are over and people can't sell their homes for what they've paid?
- People I know who built new homes are so happy about tax abatements. I don't understand why they are being used in my neighborhood when people already want to live there. My schools need more money- they are jam packed and tax shelters for wealthy home owners for 15 years aren't helping.
- I have a tax abatement and it was way too easy to get. I received mine 8 years ago thinking I wasn't going to get it but it was a no brainer
- It has incentivized developers to tear down quant homes that "fit" the feel of the neighborhood. "In Hyde Park and Mount Lookout, abatements have created an incentive to tear down charming historic homes. Owners of older homes, with higher utility and maintenance costs, see tax bills relentlessly climb, as they pick up the tab for their neighbor's brand new energy-efficient palace. Those trying to sell unabated homes are competing with sellers of homes taxed at discounted rates, forcing down their older home's value."
- Abating taxes to allow tear downs with new builds with reduced property taxes is unfair to long term residents.
- Multiple plastic garages with homes attached are replacing stately historic homes. We also lose the mature trees on those lots. The construction itself is awful. I can't walk around the block - the sidewalk is ripped out and blocked by construction trucks. The finished products look like a Mason subdivision home - bland and cheap.
- Every time builds anew addition on their huge expensive they get a tax abatement and the rest of us have to make up the cost.
- Think the people who are updating their houses and not getting abatement are feeling negative about it because we are constantly fixing up our houses and get no benefits. Do think the new houses being built are bringing new young people to the city
- Increase in market values due to no property taxes there by affecting adjoining properties
- It is changing the architecture of the neighborhood as well as making homes that are older harder to sell because they may require some work. If you purchase new homes, there is a large portion that is tax abated making it the same price to maintain overall as an older home. This is making some of the older homes fall into worse disrepair as the owner can't sell and get their money out of their home.
- I like the idea that people want to invest in the upkeep of their homes in this area. However, I'm wondering what the impact is on other property owners who pay taxes. Does it cause an undue burden and an elevated property tax rate? What is the estimated amount of tax revenue lost from tax abatements in zip codes like 45208?
- In general, the tax abatement have incentivized developers to tear down potentially salvageable structures in order to rebuild either larger homes or multiple homes on one

lot... Thus getting more money for themselves and attracting buyers. What will happen when the tax abatements are expired on these homes - who will buy the million dollar homes on which they will pay taxes based on a million? It's short sighted in the Hyde Park area and not what I believe the tax abatement was initially supposed to be for.

- To me tax abatements fund the pockets of developers, but does nothing to improve the neighborhoods. Traffic has increased significantly on Observatory Avenue due to all the new apartments, condos and retail in the Mt lookout /Tusculum area. Also try driving north on 71 at the Rookwood exit. So many people start leaving their offices now and the hospital people that get off work at the 3 pm shift and you have a traffic jam every afternoon that starts about then. And now they want to add a high rise retail/business area close to the Edwards, Madison Road area and would be removing houses to do that. TALK ABOUT ANOTHER AREA THAT WOULD CAUSE MORE TRAFFIC BACKUPS. AWFUL IDEA.
- I believe RENOVATION abatements have benefitted us positively BUT it has been outweighed by all of the tear downs which are absolutely driven by abatements. We have lived on Michigan Avenue for 4 years and have had 6 tear downs on our block alone. All of the houses were in perfectly great condition - just dated finishes. These homes should NOT get abatements for the new builds in their place! In fact, in Hyde Park and similar areas not battling blighted homes, these homes should be taxed at a HIGHER rate.
- I have a renovation tax abatement and it is help to improve our 100 yr. home vs tear down including an elevator so we could age in our home. There's a lot of info about how tax abatement are impacting tear downs and I don't if that's a factor. I don't know if that's encouraging the lot chopping and tear down vs restore. I don't mind houses on reasonable lots sizes that 'fit' into the neighborhood.
- The abater pays a minuscule amount in property tax while the remaining residents make up the difference. Abatement should be in targeted areas rather than well-established neighborhoods.
- Encourages destruction of historic properties and penalizes owners of older homes.
- Hyde Park is not a neighborhood that needs to incentivize investment. The abatements have encouraged investors (many of whom are real estate agents themselves, which seems inappropriate) to buy property at low prices for cash from individuals that often feel they have no other options, and then sell the flip at a marked up value due to the monthly abatement savings. This "insider trading" of property makes it so there is no affordable housing remaining for middle class homebuyers, plus allows the investors to profit on abatements. These abated flips also serve to artificially inflate the values of surrounding houses in re: to property taxes - which is frustrating. An easy fix: make abatements nontransferable. That way those that actually may need the abatement to make repairs on their house still have it, but it won't serve as a cash cow - at the expense of the neighborhood - for investors.
- Poorly designed McMansions that have maxed the lot size and taken out large, healthy trees. They get abatement, I pay higher taxes.

Very Negatively (39 responses)

- Older homes being torn down; well-off people not paying their fair share of taxes, which in turn affects the funding for our schools and other community resources; negatively impacts property values of homes that do not have a tax abatement
- Many new houses are going up that have dramatically hurt the charm of Hyde Park. And they are the only people who get rewarded with minimal taxes. It is clearly hurting the tax

base and the character of our city neighborhoods.

- Tax abatement is great in areas that need some help. Hyde Park, Oakley, etc. are not those areas. Get rid of tax abatement in these areas. It's negatively affecting. Tax abatement is contributing to the tear down and new builds.
- Tax abatements create an artificial incentive for construction. As a result, many of my neighborhood's charming viable homes have been torn down, lots split, and healthy mature trees cut down. Our community's character and scale is forever changed. New abated mini-mansions help in increasing the property taxes of non-abated neighboring homes, making it more difficult for non-abated homes to sell. Hyde Park has received MORE tax abatements than anywhere in the city. This is a problem. Abatements should only be available to those neighborhoods that truly need them. Tax abatements in healthy and thriving communities, such as Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout and Mt. Adams, are simply tax shelters for the wealthy. These are the very people who can afford to pay their fair share of taxes. Why does our City give wealthy individuals in posh neighborhoods a 15-year tax break when our City struggles every year to balance their fiscal budget? Why does our City allow wealthy individuals to pay less than their fair share to public schools, libraries, parks, zoo, senior and children's services and indigent health care? These groups rely heavily on local property taxes. (A \$1.2 million river-view abated home in Mount Adams pays about the same property tax as the owner of a \$146,000 home in Evanston or Avondale.) The goals of tax abatements are to stimulate community revitalization, retain city residents, attract homeowners, and reduce developer costs of home-ownership and rental projects. My neighborhood does not need artificial incentives to accomplish this. Tax abatements are hurting my community.
- because they don't pay taxes, everyone else has to chip in more
- One house was demolished to build a larger, more expensive house that is abated. A vacant lot had a \$500,000 house built which is tax abated. This neighborhood is mostly post WWII Cape Cod and Colonial houses that are still priced between \$250,000 - 350,000 and we pay property tax. Our city suffers loss of support for schools, mental health, seniors etc. when we abate property tax for high priced houses.
- People are not incentivized to fix old, beautiful homes. Instead, they tear them down, build bog "mcmansions" and don't lower taxes then the rest of us. They're changing the charm of them neighborhood that people move here for.
- The developers come and buy fixer uppers. But they don't fix them up. They tear them down and build mega houses. That get tax abatements. The existing owners end up paying more and struggling. That often means more houses on the market that may be torn down....until no one is paying taxes. Viscous cycle.
- They encourage more tear downs than investment in remodeling or additions. They people we know who have renovated their homes would have done so without the abatements as well, this seems to really just encourage developers to try to swoop in and tear down or puts money in the pockets of those who already are well off.
- Incentivizes the developers to seek out and destroy homes at a faster rate. They build "Leed" homes which is an excuse to jack up their profits. The majority of the new homes built do not reflect the character or scale of their neighbors. Wealthy tax abated homeowners not paying their share of property taxes, which puts the burden on us to make up the difference. This should be illegal.
- Increased taxes; abatements are fueling tear downs of existing charming homes to build massive, out-of-scale, mostly poorly designed profit boxes that do not respond to neighbors' homes; often extra homes are crudely crowded onto a former single lot for

max profit, leaving neighborhood more overbuilt and increasing traffic. Many of these new homes loom over their smaller neighbors who previously had more daylight and privacy and view.

- Demolishing homes and sub- dividing lots lowers our property value and over-populates the area. It is a shame this is rewarded with tax abatements in areas which do not require economic development.
- As stated before it limits those able to purchase a home to upper middle class or higher. This changes the tone of the neighborhood. Also the CPS are suffering because of the tax abatement.
- Hyde Park is an affluent neighborhood that does not need tax abatement to spur development. A program design to help revitalize struggling neighborhoods is being abused to line the pockets of developers in Hyde Park. Entry level homes are constantly being bought, demolished and redeveloped into expensive homes with tax abatement. This allows upper class individuals to avoid paying property taxes which increases taxes for the rest of us, causing severe financial strain for the elderly and lower class residence. If you can afford to purchase a home over \$500k you do not need tax abatement. Furthermore this development is changing the very identity of this classic Cincinnati neighborhood.
- Tax abatements are essentially only for the wealthy who can afford the new homes replacing older ones or elaborate upgrades. Who then has to make up the difference? The rest of us. It is blatantly unfair and unjust. I greatly resent this. I have expressed my thoughts about this topic in a letter to each city councilperson. I did not receive one response - not even an acknowledgement.
- Families cannot afford to live in neighborhoods like Hyde Park anymore. A friend of mine just moved from Oakley to Bethel because she could not afford her property taxes.
- It's just not right or fair. We work so hard and pay full freight and our friends buy a tear down and re do it and barely pay taxes. They brag about it. Old homes on Menlo get torn down by developers and wealthy people buy the new mansions for over a million and get basically no property taxes. Super rich people. And their extra bathrooms and water usage and runoff affects our property with sewage backup.
- They have caused property taxes for non-abated properties to increase at a high rate
- We are losing the charm and look of this unique neighborhood with all the new McMansions squeezed in a new million dollar home down the street pays no property tax and I am struggling to pay 24k a year with a home valued well under a million dollars. In order to build the new house a perfectly lovely home was torn down
- Many homes have been torn down and replaced with mansions that do not fit into the neighborhood and raising my taxes. These homes have abatements so you are giving rich people abatements to move into Hyde Park. Very stupid idea.
- Because 4 houses are being built on my street that will be appraised close to \$1,000,000 that will up the perceived value of my house and I will have to pay higher taxes while the people purchasing the houses will pay little to no taxes. I have lived thru months of construction noise, trash blowing in my yard constant trucks taking up all street parking and blocking the road making it impossible to to pass thru
- It is upsetting to know that I just purchased a 116 yr. old home. I went into knowing that I will have to pay to update & maintain the home, while paying much higher property taxes than those who tore down and built homes. The new home going up on the street directly behind me has constant noise, debris in the street and the sidewalk closed to pedestrians.

- When I moved into my 995 square foot house in 1997, my taxes were just under \$2000. Today they are \$4936.
- I have lived in my 995 square foot home since 1997 when the property taxes were just under \$2000. Now they are \$4,936.
- They generate tremendous resentment amongst the local residents, especially seniors like myself. Why should we pack up the tab for the deficit in revenue created when the already-wealthy developers move in? There is only one beneficiary - the developer. They don't give a hoot for the local population.
- I lived in downtown Chicago for 16 years. I owned a property with nearly the same square footage and separately deeded parking. My property value was 40K higher and yet my taxes here are DOUBLE what I paid in Chicago.
- I am not anti- development. None of us would be here if not for growth of the city. The tax abatement has had what I believe is an unexpected result, which is a money grab in neighborhoods that were most likely not the reason the policy was created. I want the neighborhoods that need the abatement to continue to grow and prosper. What is wrong, in my opinion is the destruction of a home that is in great condition for "a new home in Hyde Park" Lots being subdivided, homes on top of each other. It is over the top. We have had 3 homes on our street where longtime (30 year) residents have had to move not because they wanted to, but for taxes. A neighborhood is a mix of people that is the key to strength.
- Tearing down older homes, destroying the character of our neighborhoods, aggressive over development of formerly single-home lots, construction disruption and noise, rude and disrespectful contractors and developers, existing home owners required to pick up the tax tab for wealthy tax cheats building abated houses, revolting architectural choices, collusion between realtors and developers to maximize their own profits no matter the cost to homeowners and the community, making the neighborhood unaffordable for retired residents and young families, cutting down large shade trees, loss of green space, displacing wildlife.
- First of all, the abatement generally helps the wealthy, or the developers. Secondly, it brings in cheaply made houses that take the place of well-built houses from the 30s.
- People are tearing down houses and building new ones, because of the tax abatement
- Historical homes with great early 1920s character are being torn down and multiple new large homes are being packed into lots where one once stood. Also, very modern and not appealing homes are replacing these period properties, ruining the charm of the neighborhood.
- There has been a dramatic increase in tear downs and new builds in our neighborhood. Tax abatements are leading cause of this, in my opinion. The makeup of our neighborhood is changing. It's very sad. Our older neighbors sold their house due to rising taxes. They could no longer afford to stay in their home. Our friends are selling their starter homes and moving to the suburbs due to increases.
- The abatements make it very profitable to tear down a home and put the biggest house you can on a lot. There appear to be no restrictions on the impact to your neighbors. Suncrest is a perfect example of one of the nicest streets in the neighborhood that has been ruined. Both by the new houses that were allowed that hover over the yards of one side of the street and the new suburban style rebuild that looms over the houses, ruining the backyards of that whole block and stripping the street of all its grace and charm. Those of us who spend a lot of money and effort keeping our 100 year old homes livable feel like chumps when these new builds both destroy our neighborhood and don't pay

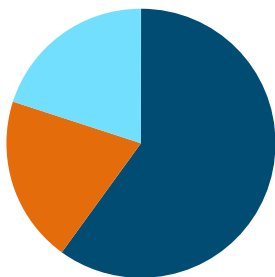
taxes for decades.

- My total mortgage payment is \$300 more than when I bought my house 3 years ago so I am not able to make home improvements as much as a result. Conversely, because of the tax abatement construction is at an all-time high and utterly annoying. So those people pay no tax and have great houses and I'm paying insane taxes and can't make mine nice.
- Some beautiful homes are being torn down to be replaced by ugly homes that pay no property taxes causing the rest of us to pay increased taxes to make up for the non-taxpayers. No value is being created by what developers are doing.
- Rich people are spending a lot on new homes and then getting another break Don't put the burden on the rest of us
- Tax abatements are given to millionaires that tear down expensive homes to build bigger ones. They get a tax abatement but the bigger, more expensive home drives up the property values of neighbors around them and hence the taxes. In essence, the taxes for the millionaires are being paid by the neighbors around them. This makes living in the neighborhood very difficult.
- The County Auditor must be under pressure to kick property "values" higher to get money that would have been collected except for abatements. That hurts regular people who have been in their homes a long time, especially.

I am not aware of any impact (5 responses)

- I'm not sure how abatements have impacted me. I love that developers are investing in dilapidated homes and providing growth to our area, but at the same time, I don't want to pay their taxes also.
- Tax abatement should be linked to owner's income so that above a set level they would not qualify.
- Expensive homes are being built and their owners are not paying their share of taxes. I'm strongly opposed to these abatement.
- Not enough time to actively read and respond to emails
- Abatements help building new homes but they should be limited, new homes are destroying the character of Hyde Park. There should be a regulation when building a very modern house near beautiful older homes.

Linwood



Very Positively (3 responses)

- It has turned the neighborhood around. New families move in and houses are getting renovated. Dispute the abatement, the city ends up collecting higher amounts of taxes. The new families pay income tax. And as lots are subdivided it means more families paying taxes
- Our neighborhood is being rebuilt with new homes with much higher values.

- The relatively recent increase in interest and participation in residential property tax abatements in Cincinnati is primarily driven by the City program's emphasis on qualifying for LEED status - Silver, Gold or Platinum. LEED requirements emphasize environmental best practices and energy-saving systems. LEED houses generate less water run-off to neighboring sites, not more. They use less energy than conventional construction or replacement structures, not more. They improve the quality and value of the housing stock in a neighborhood, thus driving up the value of older homes nearby, by a multiple that would not have occurred but for the city's abatement program. For example, the amount put into a new home is at least 50% greater than what the homeowner would otherwise likely have invested. This leads to significant additional dollars that are earned by city-dwelling construction workers and suppliers located in the city, and much of those dollars are spent in the city. The volume of new construction in Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout and surrounding areas in the past several years would not have taken place without the City's tax abatement program. This has generated or preserved millions of dollars in property tax and particularly earnings tax income for the City that would not otherwise exist or be retained. Curtailing this program would be a major mistake, and would lead to far less investment in new and remodeled homes, ultimately restricting the property tax base and market values

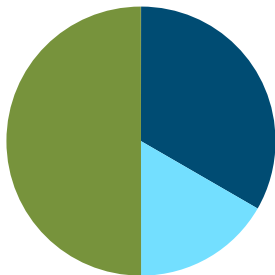
Positively (1 response)

- We applied for a tax abatement and it has helped immensely. We will be staying in the area and are reluctant to move because of this. Also hoping and waiting for development in our neighborhood and rundown homes to be renovated. None of the homes on our street that have been renovated applied for a tax abatement but I'm sure it would be a positive selling point.

Very Negatively (1 response)

- Kicked all me neighbors out, cut down hundreds of trees, builder would now allow me to use my driveway for a year and his employees snuck in and took a shit in my upper tank. Also told me he wouldn't do a me a favor If it meant pissing in my asshole since my guys were on fire but he bragged with your tax abatement he made 2 million

Madisonville



Very positively: 33%
Positively: 17%
Not aware of impact: 50%

Very Positively (2 responses)

- Tax abatements attract new residents that will repopulate communities that have seen a loss in population. Bringing back the once vibrate neighborhood. Many residents are confused about the property tax they pay. Abatements do not cause their taxes to increase.
- No comment.

Positively (1 response)

- Despite all of the development taking place in Madisonville, it is still a place where the market hasn't totally committed to yet, so subsidies, including tax abatements, are needed to spur economic and housing development.

Negatively (1 response)

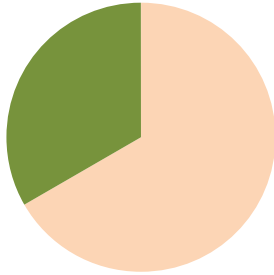
- The qualifying income for private citizens is so low that if you made that amount, you couldn't afford to be a home owner. The only group benefitting from these abatements are the businesses. Why should I as a long-standing member of the community be doubly responsible for my share of the taxes?

•

I am not aware of any impact (3 responses)

- No comment

Mt. Airy



Very negatively: 66.66%
Not aware of impact: 33.33%

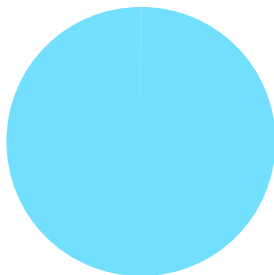
Very Negatively (2 responses)

- 20 years ago, the city was offering tax abatements in Mt Airy. In the last 5-10 years, we've seen over 4000 people move out of Mt Airy, our rental residences are nearing 60%, and we have a large number of Section 8 housing with landlords that don't care. Are those 4000 that left Mt Airy former tax abatement people that got out when they could? And how did their not paying taxes contribute to our decline? City dollars only stretch so far.
- You can't keep letting any segment (including businesses) off the hook for expenses. That money has to be made up somewhere and it's landing on the backs of hardworking, middle income people. My. Airy has the steepest decline of all Cincinnati neighborhoods - we're beginning to get some help from the city but it is not enough! They are cutting funding right and left. We need to ALL share the burden.

I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

- Despite all of the development taking place in Madisonville, it is still a place where the market hasn't totally committed to yet, so subsidies, including tax abatements, are needed to spur economic and housing development.

Mt. Auburn



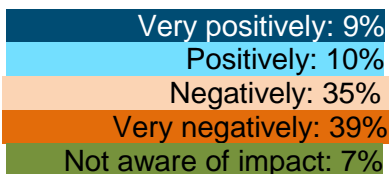
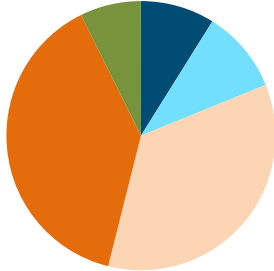
Positively: 100%

Positively (1 response)

- The abatements are positive in that they have surely helped owners out and their renters if they have them. My landlord is one of the few remaining affordable options in the neighborhood. She could certainly ask more rent for my apartment in particular if she wanted to. I have seen the streets immediately near me in my neighborhood rapidly gentrify over the last 6 years. Most of the property owners in my neighborhood appear to be upper middle class and have benefited significantly from the market change (over the last 10 years in particular), while all the lower income renters have been displaced from my street. I think the property tax abatements should be awarded on a need basis and consider if the owner provides rentals (and at what rate). I do not think the abatements should go towards subsidizing

those who could probably otherwise afford their property tax payments (in both stable or rapidly changing neighborhoods).

Mt. Lookout



Very Positively (17 responses)

- The new homes getting abatements are paying more in taxes than the home that was demolished. It raises the value of the other homes.
 - The abatement encourages wealthier people to move in and build higher value homes thus resulting in a long-term boost to the tax base.
 - Stimulate growth and reinvestment
 - Old houses that have not been taken care of for decades are finally being fixed or rebuilt. More people are moving into the neighborhood. The amount of income tax and spending that they bring into the community far out ways the property tax abatement.
-
- My family lives in a tax abated home. When looking in the neighborhoods we desired, at the square footage we needed, and to obtain an energy efficient home, a tax abated property was the only way we could afford to buy a house that met all of our criteria. The amenities of a newer home, and the energy efficiency was something we thought could only be affordable way far away in the suburbs. We feel very lucky to live in our community, with the neighbors we have, at a price we can afford. I know other owners of tax abated homes that feel the same way.
 - Keeps young families in the community and is allowing for a community to continue thriving. Some development is healthy for the continued success of any community.
 - New, more energy efficient homes replace older, failing homes. They encourage inner city development vs. development in suburbs or surrounding areas/counties. Further, they increase the gross tax revenue received by the city. For a simple example, the amount of tax paid by an owner of a \$200k property is far less than that of the owner of a \$1M property, even if the \$1M property has a \$400k tax abatement. That's tax revenue based on \$600k instead of \$200k, a win for the city/county.
 - It has brought people into the community that have moved here and never would have. They have improved the value of housing all around our community. They have invested in green friendly spaces that help make Mount Lookout relevant for the next 100 years as a destination location. It has beautified our community and eliminated some of the eye sores. I understand some don't like tax abatements or higher property values that lead to more RE taxes. My advice would be either to embrace it and invest in your own property or sell/take the huge gain all the investment has yielded and enjoy a nearby location, lower taxes and more disposable income. A win for all. But let's not go backwards.
 - The population in the City of Cincinnati had been declining for many years prior to the program. Now the city is seeing modest growth and it seems to be really helping everything along
 - It has allowed new families to enter the neighborhood to create a new generation of children growing up within the city limits and using all the city has to offer

- I think they are essential to bringing development into the city and into underserved areas like Evanston and Avondale.
- More development and people willing to invest in their homes to keep them valued and keep the neighborhood strong
- Improving and updating housing stock improves the tax base and long term success of the city.
- The worst two eyesore homes on my street were replaced by very nice homes benefiting my entire neighborhood.
- Mt. Lookout has a long history. Without programs like the tax abatement, it would take much longer for it to renew.

Positively (19 responses)

- It has turned low tax and out of useful life homes into new homes with modern features, a higher tax base and keeps our neighborhood desirable.
- Generally speaking, it seems like most of the tear-downs are older neglected homes which are replaced by newer homes thus improving the neighborhood. Nonetheless, those receiving the benefit of new construction tax abatement are the ones that can afford the taxes, while the rest of us keep on paying taxes.
- Focus has been on new development but I'm not convinced that's bad. The good: allows existing owners to remodel easier and put money into the neighborhood.
- On the one hand, nicer homes have been built. On the other hand, some houses are crammed into small spaces and existing homes are not as valuable when it is time to sell.
- I think it has enabled many dilapidated properties to be fixed. But, it has become a tear down rebuild nightmare
- Has ensured homes are kept up to date and changed to ensure meet current needs
- New construction has brought some young families(who can pay \$900,00+ but it has hurt the sale and values of existing homes
- Promotes development and rehabilitation of older homes. Helps maintain property values
- I think it has brought good growth and fresh homes into our neighborhood. BUT I do think it has made it harder to maintain older homes.
- Redevelopment has served to refresh the neighborhood and increase property values. However, the downside is the continuing seemingly unlimited increase in property tax millage...
- attract new homeowners, improve properties, raise property value
- I think it has encouraged families and those who like "new" Construction to develop and invest in the city. However, I believe the tax abatement should only apply the homeowner who makes the improvement only, and is not transferable. It would encourage people to stay in their homes and benefit from the abatement, versus the developer/realtor driven scrapes/rebuilds which are driving up costs. It must be an Owner-occupied renovation /expansion which benefits from the abatement, the moment you sell the property the full real estate tax is applied
- Not pleased w/multiple homes on a single lot but some teardowns have been an improvement.
- Have benefited from tax abatements resulting from several additions - am concerned with new home development incentives creating imbalance in value of adjoining properties
- Redevelopment of vacant lots and rehab/tear down of older homes that were no longer efficient to operate

- The city has been dying. Abatements help with investment. Part of town is irrelevant
- While it is beneficial to encourage improvements to existing housing, it is very detrimental to encourage lot splitting and an increase in housing and population density.

Negatively (67 responses)

- Rich people buying big new expensive houses paying very little tax. They often send kids to schools but don't pay their fair share.
- Tearing down older houses to build either too many (eg, Kilgore Lane off Herschel) or too big or just ugly (eg, white modern on Erie at site of previous nunnery)
- Mt. Lookout / Hyde Park is not a blighted area in need of abatements. Encouraging an abatement for improvements is great but encouraging developers to tear down homes to build only high priced housing that will not add to the tax base / infrastructure is not helping this community.
- Seniors pay a lot more and abatements are cheating methods for contractors and developers
- In my opinion, this is not a neighborhood where owners or developers need to be incentivized to make property improvements. If property tax abatements are offered to Mt Lookout residents, this is forfeiting valuable tax revenue that Cincinnati needs to support Schools, infrastructure, and other city services. Tax abatements should instead be targeted to neighborhoods with high ownership rates, but lower property values. This will grow local net worth, improve neighborhoods that are in need, and forfeit less total city income.
- "abated" property causes me to pay more
- It's unfair. Longtime homeowners pay big taxes and wealthy newcomers buy expensive homes and pay nothing for 30 years! They would buy without it.
- Tax abatements subsidize the true expenses of owning a home in Mt. L/O. Builders charge more for a house than they would in other areas because buyers know that the total cost of owning the home is going to be less than it should be for the next 15 years. The already established resident is going to have to pick up the slack because of the shortfall of collected taxes that occurs when the new buyers of an abated home pays only on the pre-constructed value of their residence for the next 10-15 years.
- I am paying more in taxes every year while new construction gets abatements
- It's encouraging the demolition of lovely old homes and replacement with rather tacky ones that don't fit into the neighborhood...taking down one and putting up more...increasing density.
- I do not believe in these tax abatements. They are a drawing card certainly for people to buy new homes built by developers who, in some cases, have torn down nice homes to make way for new. Granted, some houses need to be razed because they are eyesores, but it has been ridiculous to permit developers to advertise these tax abatements as a way to sell their new homes. Those of us who live in older homes and are paying full taxes are paying for those who have abatements, and that is wrong!
- This neighborhood is desirable enough that people would build new and move here without abatements.
- Most properties in our area of Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park are sold and maintained. Why should a tax abatement be given to a huge condo property whose selling price is only accessible to those who can qualify for a loan for over \$300K?
- Too many developers coming in with little regard for the neighborhood, tearing down single family homes to put up oversized condos.

- Tax abatements seem to be awarded to the very people who do not need them. Do not award to the person who is selling or purchasing a very expensive property. Everything in Mt. Lookout will sell for a very good amount--why would you need a tax abatement for that?
- I agree with encouraging new construction and renovation, but am very concerned seeing the tax abatement used as an incentive to demolish lower-priced homes (that younger buyers might be able to afford) to be replaced with much higher priced, tax-abated properties.
- In this neighborhood, there is no need for tax abatement to attract builders.
- Attractive older homes in Mt. Lookout are being unnecessarily torn down and replaced with new multi-house projects squeezed into lots formerly occupied by one home. That development is being accelerated by tax abatements for new homes. Tax abatements in Mt. Lookout should be reserved for improvements to existing homes or eliminated altogether. New homes are welcome in Mt. Lookout when they respect the surrounding look and density of the neighborhood and the new homeowners pay their fair share of the tax burden. New housing development is not welcome when it is driven by tax abatements and developer profits vs. neighborhood aesthetics and proportion.
- I assume that the tax abatements have encouraged developers to divide the larger lots, and build the new homes, and that has caused older and long-time residents to be disgruntled: the newer homes have added significant additional traffic to neighborhood, have taken away treasured green space, and have affected the water run-off of the hillside, causing nuisance and sometimes damage to older existing homes.
- I think the renovation abatement is helpful, as it encourages people to invest in and improve their homes, but the tear downs are happening too often. It also makes it really difficult for people to sell nice homes, because it is much cheaper to tear down a house and build a new house, due to tax incentives.
- I benefit from a tax abatement as we renovated the inside of our home. However, I find them completely unnecessary in "desirable" areas of town. People are going to renovate and build in these areas regardless of a tax abatement.
- Most homes being torn down and replaced are bought from older citizens and sold to younger with children adding attendance to schools without the tax needed to support them.
- Tax abatements are raising our taxes. There should be a cap on the amount I've tax abatement so that it does not benefit the wealthy.
- Encourages developers to knock home down instead of fixing and ruining old charm of neighborhood. Also encourage developers to build tons of houses in small space where previously only one house stood adding to parking and traffic issues
- Older homes in the neighborhood property taxes are going up and up because of more and more tax abatement and developers trying to cram many homes in a single home lot.
- Allowing wealthy developers to tear down homes, build several new ones in the same space, but with a minimal tax burden for 15 years
- This neighborhood is not an area that need tax abatement s. They teardown good homes to develop larger homes or cluster developments. Abatement s should be given in areas that need development. To big people into the community. First time home buyers etc.
- Just make the property taxes affordable to people who currently live here. Use some common sense.
- Cheaply built houses popping up
- I have owned my home for 30 years and my taxes are ridiculous. They go up and up. I

will be 70 years old and I feel that I cannot stay in my house in the future yet the people up the street and throughout my neighborhood that have built new houses have no or very little taxes to pay.

- Too many property owners not paying the same rate as longer term property owners. Rates are disproportionate between new construction and existing property owners.
- They seem to be motivating a profit/greed mentality that is resulting in homes being torn down
- Future development in our neighborhood is planned and will threaten wildlife, destroy several trees, and contribute to overcrowding and street congestion on Linwood that, frankly, the neighborhood streets will not be able to manage. Lot splits are leading to overcrowding and developers are benefitting financially much more than anyone else. Residents who have lived and committed themselves to this community for decades now have to pay a steep price with the property tax increases.
- Destruction of historical homes and desired aesthetics, unfair tax burden vs. existing residents, overcrowding of lots, hillside instability, overburdened infrastructure such as sewers
- It is encouraging developers to demolish character homes and make high density buildings in areas that cannot accommodate such changes. No tax impact means this is more lucrative than living in the historically significant homes and maintaining green spaces.
- Someone has to pay taxes and since those receiving abatements do not, it is left to the rest of us. In Mt. Lookout and Columbia Tusculum, we have seen many houses torn down so that tax abatement homes could be built. Even if the amount of taxes paid on the house that was torn down were small, they were at least not abated. Tax abatements may make sense to bring in a large business, but they do not make sense when they ruin neighborhoods and cause other residents to make up the difference.
- In a lot of cases they have torn down beautiful old homes, and replaced them with larger modern homes that dwarf the residences next door. They are creating more density, traffic and more run off. I don't blame people who build on tear down sites, but a lot of them are coming into the neighborhood from the suburbs after their kids are educated in public schools and now they come to the city and build huge overvalued homes because they are Leed certified, and get a whopping tax abatement! It's changing the look and feel of the neighborhood, and not necessarily for the better.
- Bringing in new development that is changing the landscape of the neighborhood.
- They (temporarily) make ever larger homes more "affordable", thereby incentivizing the replacement of modest homes with homes that are out context in terms of scale with other homes in the neighborhood.
- I feel like the folks who can afford a new house are getting breaks while our taxes have gone up four-fold in the last 10 years. And yet they pay nothing on dwellings. I feel the revenue has to be passed along to those who don't have \$750k +, new houses.
- It has flushed out many in neighborhood. More importantly, it is creating an artificial ceiling on value for some of the more modest homes as they are reduced to land value for development. This has changed the character, feel and community within Mt. Lookout.
- On a whole, tax abatements were created to help owners improve or add on to their houses. Now, this same abatement is being used for new house construction while those of us who live in the old homes, are burdened with enormous tax bills. I currently pay \$7,000 a year for living in an 1915 Craftsman Bungalow.
- Our taxes have gone up 200% in 10 years to compensate for abatement given to

developers. We own an older home and spend a lot just to maintain it. Developers want to tear down instead of rehabbing no the properties to get the abatement. The house next door to ours has been vacant and for sale for 5 years. It is now dilapidated and would cost too much to rehab. We live on a cul de sac and the whole street fears that developers will tear it down and build a multi-family. This will lower property values on the whole street. It will also likely cause structural problems to our home which is about 10 feet away. The owner is elder and could not afford the taxes and let the house go in disrepair.

- I feel it mainly makes people angry to know how unfairly divided the property taxes are distributed. A house worth \$600,000-\$80,000 pays only a third of the taxes a \$30,000 house does. There's a breaking point in there that will drive people out of the city if this trend doesn't stop.
- Teardowns. Older people cannot afford taxes
- In some cases a beautiful old home is being torn down and replaced with multiple homes. These homes are more affordable at a higher price due to tax abatements. In other cases, older less desirable homes are being replaced with homes that do not fit in the neighborhood environment. All of these new homes come with tax abatement. Mt. Lookout doesn't need it
- Incentive to tear down homes or split lots that add character. Incentive to build large homes on a small lot - changes the character of the neighborhood. Most of all the abatement has worked to well in Mt Lookout. Now it feels like more people live in large abated houses - and we are paying the taxes for them to live here. I would rather see the abatement go to areas in the city that need/want development.
- The rebuilds and benefits of the tax abatement program are driving up home values, therefore increasing the taxes of the local neighbors.
- People who don't need tax help are getting it and the city and school system are cheated out of funds.
- Tax assessments are increasing rapidly and the abatements shift the burden to existing properties.
- Development companies are taking down one house and putting up 5...or taking down a few and putting up way too many. The Linwood project an now this 36 unit thing going in right above the square. I think that if a homeowner who wants to live in their house...update it and take advantage of a tax abatement program...that's OK. But these developments have got to stop. I think about all the traffic this will create. All these density projects come with more cars...more traffic. It is already difficult enough to try to get through Mt. Lookout Square. It gets even worse when school is in session. And how is the sewer system handling all this? I honestly wonder if anyone at city hall is thinking realistically.
- While new homes get tax abatement we are not getting any break for keeping our home in great condition and upgrades
- I think you mean Q6
- Construction traffic, noise, dirt for the last three years and another house is now slated for demo...so will continue next year too
- Due to the new Higher values tax abated homes in our area it seems it has made unabated homes taxes increase
- WHEN ABATEMENTS GIVEN TO BUYERS OF NEW HOMES US OLD OWNERS ARE STUCK WITH HIGHER TAXES TO OFFSET THE GENEROUS DEAL. SOMEONE HAS TO PAY TO MAKE IT UP.

- Builders tearing down existing homes and building expensive new ones and getting tax abatement while my taxes continue to increase from already high to even higher
- Tearing down one has and building multiple units then giving tax abatement to people buying expensive houses. This puts a bigger burden on people without abatements. Also effects city/county income
- The schools are getting crowded and the families should be paying taxes to cover their kids.
- I think the abatements are great when used to fix up older homes. I have used them on my last two houses and the abatements helped me afford the work. In both cases, these lovely older homes will last another 50+ years as a result. That said, I see no reason to tear down a perfectly lovely, functional, old home to cram several builder-grade, cookie-cutter monstrosities on the land where one home previously stood. It erodes the charm and character of the neighborhood. The development on Herschel Place is a perfect example - tear down one house and build five in its place, all stacked on top of each other. Save the generic Drees/Fischer Homes for Mason.
- Tear downs but mostly by having developers buy up property, rebuild and then sell million dollar plus homes to the wealthy people who pay little to no tax while those of us who have lived here for years continue to see our bill rise. In 26 years our taxes have risen by a factor of 4.667 It is our greatest bill and one that has us beginning to look to move
- Availability of tax abatements is causing developers to buy and tear down starter/midsize homes in order to build larger, more expensive homes that act as a tax giveaway to high income residents.

Very Negatively (74 responses)

- We are all paying significantly more taxes in relation to the value of our properties than we were 10 years ago; some neighbors have noted as much as 200% increases in the amount of taxes they are paying over the past 10-15 years
- Tax abatements for new construction in thriving neighborhoods like Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout are an insult to homeowners who pay full property taxes. I could go on about the character and wildlife habitat loss in the area but don't believe the city values these things. Instead, I'll focus on fairness. This program doesn't encourage "revitalization"—it encourages tear down of perfectly good homes. It encourages over-sized homes on small lots. It encourages abuse of the program by greedy developers and realtors as well as opportunistic residents. And subsequently, it encourages anger and resentment across the area— because people aren't inherently as "neighborly" to families living in new abated homes. We're subsidizing their luxury homes, and we know it. They're crowding our schools and streets without paying their share, and we know it. We're living through their painful build-out process and putting up with the dust, filth and noise of construction...and what do we get? Higher taxes. I keep hearing from council members "we'll see the benefit in 15 years." No, I don't believe we will. Wealthy people will continue to tear down homes, split lots and start new abatements, because that's where the incentive is (aka tax shelters). Meanwhile larger, established homes are currently sitting on the market for 1-2 years before finally taking a 30% loss, because no one wants these homes as long as they can build/buy a new Platinum LEED home instead and pay almost no taxes. The transferability of these abatements is another issue. Do abatements need to be fully transferable?? This program is slaughtering our property values and discouraging rehab. We can't justify putting more money into our non-abated homes.

Encourage only REHAB in these neighborhoods if you care about this city and put the 'new build' incentives in neighborhoods that need it. Residents are begging for this and we have been for a while now. I live in a beautiful, established home that requires upkeep, and I feel the only way for me to get a fair tax shake is to move to Indian Hill...and I'm hearing this conversation a lot. I also don't feel I can invest another cent in my home because of the plummeting property values around me. I have younger kids and also feel I can't utilize Kilgour now because it's too crowded with new abated residents...and getting worse as new subdivisions continue to pop up without generating the additional tax revenue needed to support them. I feel betrayed by my city every day this continues to go on, and I'm not alone. The tension in our neighborhoods is becoming palpable. It's time to admit this program is being abused in Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout and close the floodgates on new build abatements.

- Contributed to high level of development which is increasing density, changing character of neighborhood, reducing the supply of 'affordable' homes and substantially reducing the tree population (ironic given many of the homes receiving LEED certification clear the lots of existing trees). They also appear to be shifting the tax burden (of levies which raise a set amount of money) to existing homeowners.
- My taxes and other have to pay more to support the developers and people moving into overpriced property. Million dollar properties are getting abatement & I get tax increases to support them.
- Homes with character are torn down - ones built look like could be built in any suburb in the US. People then leave after their tax abatement is up - showing disregard for those who choose to live here - forever. the neighborhood feels and is "used"
- Tax abatement should not apply to new construction... especially not at the 500-1 million dollar price tags.
- I think they shift the burden for schools and infrastructure to existing homeowners and raise taxes for existing residents while making very expensive new development more affordable for people who can already afford very expensive homes and creating high profits for developers who aren't paying their share for infrastructure. They are also causing my neighborhood to become less and less affordable for working class and middle class families as property values increase artificially because of the abatements. I think abatements in Mt. Lookout are also encouraging the development of hilltops and other areas that aren't environmentally sustainable and are causing mudslides and other damage than the rest of the city's taxpayers have to pay to clean up.
- Good homes are being torn down everywhere so developers can build new homes so people don't have to pay taxes. Our schools are losing tax money, and we are losing green space.
- Older homes have been torn down and replace with several (2-6) new homes where each new home goes for 2-3 times the original home's value. These million dollar homes are getting a tax abatement. Anyone that can afford a million dollar plus home certainly can afford the taxes associated with it. It is not fair that those in older homes have been property tax and those that have the means to pay are getting away of paying minimal tax for their property. I would like to see tax abatements removed for Mt. Lookout and Hyde Park.
- Many tear downs. Rising taxes for the rest of us. Ridiculous tax abatements for million dollar homes. This is not what tax abatements are for. Should be used in blighted areas to encourage new development for people who truly need the help.
- People don't want to buy homes that are older and don't have the abatements. It is

harder to resell a home without abatements. the tear downs change the nature of the neighborhood

- Taking down beautiful old homes. They are building houses that get a tax break and I'm paying all the taxes.
- The abatement has been abused by investors and developers. It has led to the destruction of homes, slicing up of lots, and cramming in of new housing, all of which affects traffic patterns and overcrowd the schools while contributing nothing to the cost of dealing with this. And it's not stopping! It makes no sense to build half a million dollar luxury homes that will add nothing in taxes while ruining the costs, property values, and taxes of other families. Moreover, the abatement has completely taken ownership of the neighborhood out of the hands of its residents. We had no say in the sudden chopping down of lot after lot, the destruction of sidewalks and inconvenienced traffic patterns, etc. People had no say in watching blocks nearly razed (see Grace Ave), so they could live next to torn-up sidewalks and constant truck noise -- all to make money for someone else while negatively impacting their own home value.
- Tax abatements have encouraged the tear downs of homes that have been replaced with homes that don't look and feel that they belong in the neighborhood. In some instances the quality of the new homes is suspect. There is lost tax revenue for schools and other city services that are being provided to the new home owners. If someone can afford a million dollar home they can afford to pay their full share of taxes.
- In Mt. Lookout it seems that any 2 bedroom 1000sqft home around \$200k that comes on the market will be bought by a developer turned into a 3000sqft home around 900k. The smaller homes are often rentals, so it seems available rental properties are reduced. Kilgour is one of the least ethnically and financially diverse schools in CPS and the recent year trend shows less diversity. https://dashboard.cps-k12.org/dashboard/public/school_summary.aspx?school=Kilgour Kilgour lowest percentage among 8 years Economically Disadvantaged in 2017-18 at 13.1% percent, 8 year range of 13.1-18.2%. Lowest percentage among 8 years Minority Students in 2017-18 at 27.5% percent, 8 year range of 33.6-27.5%.
- single houses being torn down and one or more houses being added to lot/ destruction of some historic homes/ destruction of green spaces/people without tax abatements required to make up the deficit in tax revenue
- Less green space, more cars, out of character new homes, dislike between new owners and existing residents, failure of the city to enforce building laws
- The original purpose of the abatements was to encourage investment in parts of the city where buildings were in disrepair and dangerous to people living in them. The abatements have been used to teardown beautiful homes full of character to shoehorn in McMansions for the uber wealthy. This drives up property prices and prices out middle class citizens who have lived in their homes for decades. Taxes should be based upon the price people paid for their homes, not on some artificially inflated rate, designed hand-in-hand between the government and contractors. How about forcing those developers to actually rebuild housing in Avondale and Price Hill, that would be priced in line with the needs of the people in those areas, for every tear down of a \$500k house to put up 2 or more \$1.5 Million monstrosities. And if you can afford a \$1.5 Million house, you can afford the taxes.
- Older, cheaper homes are being bought and torn down for million dollar homes.
- Makes existing housing stock less desirable/more difficult to sell.
- The only people who know how to take advantage of the tax abatements are in real

estate or development. It's ridiculous how they exploit the tax abatements for a neighborhood that does NOT need them. They jack up the prices of houses artificially and justify it by saying that the houses are tax abated. Meanwhile, the rest of us who actually LIVE in the neighborhood suffer the consequences of higher taxes while they get away with higher profits after the sale. THIS ABATEMENT MAKES NO SENSE FOR MT LOOKOUT AND HYDE PARK! GET RID OF IT!

- They've caused people to tear down old homes and build new. They destroy and tear down old trees and pollute the streets. Then the houses don't fit and the neighborhood doesn't like the people who moved in because they disrespect the character of the neighborhood for their own financial gain. Our taxes continue to increase while they pay none. And the biggest irony is they can afford to pay taxes if they live in Mt Lookout! Stop tax abatements here. There's plenty of neighborhoods who need new homes and owners who need the abatement. This is not one of them.
- Why do rich people get tax abatement on high-priced homes? That causes the property taxes for the rest of us to go up, which causes financial strain for the average American... The idea of abatement is wildly abused in Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park, and Oakley.
- - Has lessened the look and feel of neighborhood (big and new, but not usually in keeping with the area style) - falsely increased the value of surrounding homes - has changed expectations for what one should get in a home
- nice, expensive homes being torn down so rich people can build another home on the same lot and pay little to no taxes while those of us who have lived here for 20+ years keep seeing their taxes go up. Tax abatements should be only for those neighborhoods that need incentives for development. Hyde Park and Mt Lookout are not those neighborhoods. People who had afforded a \$500k home do not need tax abatements. It's taking from the poor and giving to the rich.
- Beautiful historic houses which give our neighborhood it's charm are being torn down and replaced with oversized track houses. While this is happening little or no effort is being made by the developers to compensate the neighbors who have to go with sidewalks, deal with closed streets and oversized trucks blocking parking and streets, mud (lots of mud), noise, debris being left in no construction yards and general loss of peace. That give our neighborhood it's charm.
- Escalates property values higher than natural inflation, makes unaffordable for lower incomes
- Beautiful homes have been torn down and replaced by modern homes that don't fit the architectural style of the neighborhood. Lots are being subdivided; large homes have been placed on lots without regard for lot lines. All these factors will decrease the value of the original homes in Mt Lookout.
- The new construction sales (with taxes abated) appear to be averaged in with all other comparable sales, resulting in a higher assessed value from which we are taxed.
- 1. New homes built do not as a whole have the same look and feel of classic HP/ML homes. 2. Influx of tax abated property increases strain on schools, roads, sewers and weren't not getting the tax basis to handle those increases. 3. Yearly increases on property taxes cause those of us who would upgrade into a larger home (we have lived in ours for 5 years and would like to move to a larger property) but can't yet because we have to also account for massive additional increase in property tax (and continuing increases). 4. Overall, it's patently inequitable. Why should someone who can afford to buy a \$1M house pay fewer taxes than someone in a \$250K house? Makes no sense.
- The noise due to constant construction, traffic disruptions are a big problem. I am hearing

that the older homes are having trouble selling because everyone wants new construction now. It makes me sick that our neighborhood is being pillaged by these greedy developers and realtors.

- Mt Lookout does not need incentives like so many other neighborhoods that could benefit greatly from tax abatements. If there is going to be development - have it city neighborhoods that will prosper as a result. Don't congest and destroy Mt Lookout when you have so many other neighborhoods that would flourish and grow as a result of tax abatements and development.
- I see numerous homes being taken down and replaced by unattractive new homes out of character with the neighborhood and getting huge tax abatements. If a person can afford a \$1 million home, he/she can afford to pay full taxes on the house.
- My property taxes have tripled since moving into this neighborhood seven years ago. The new tax abated houses also change the character of the neighborhood.
- Overpopulating areas that didn't need an incentive to attract people to live in these areas causes a strain on the infrastructure (overcrowding schools, higher traffic, more houses to protect for police/fire, etc.) without tax money to help. Plus anyone wanting to sell their home that doesn't have an abatement is up against the houses that do. It is also my personal belief that looking at cluster housing is just unappealing and takes away from the beauty of the neighborhood.
- The tax abatements have led developers to destroy older properties and do lot splits with massive dwellings without extra land that do not belong here
- Tax abatement invite developers to come in with NO REASON OTHER than to exploit poorly designed zoning regulations to extract value out of a property, leaving the community to deal with it.
- false inflation of property taxes means existing homeowners are subsidizing the taxes of the abated homeowners who generally own properties that our much higher value / have higher incomes
- Full disclosure: I have a construction abatement on my 1920's Tudor home (we renovated three years ago). If the home next to me would have used a construction abatement, it would have been restored; instead it was torn down and 5 homes are sandwiched in there BECAUSE THE INCENTIVE IS GREATER TO TEAR DOWN. HUGE homes - all tax-abated for 15 years (new build LEED). Our privacy has been destroyed. We have water issues and four year construction issues (after-hours), workers living on property; overgrown weeds, dust, harassment by workers.
- 1 house replaced by multiple dwellings in a city that already has an overtaxed infrastructure is irresponsible. The city seems to encourage this although they are not reaping a tax benefit due to abatements.
- The new development would proceed even without the abatement. So the abatement is simply reducing tax revenue and placing more burden on homeowners with original (often historically significant) housing stock.
- Many of our lovely neighborhood homes have been torn down and replaced by 2 houses. We have not only lost the charm of Mt Lookout but we have lost a tax paying neighbor. The millionaires who move in are robbing us of money for schools, etc. The gap can only be filled by increasing taxes for the rest of us.
- 1. Neighbor (a retired bank president), bought a house in 5-2016, tore it down, built a larger house, and has apparently paid no prop. Tax in 2017, 2018, 2019. This just increases burden on the rest of us. 2. Developers are buying house, squeezing multiple houses onto lot. Often, the mega-houses are unattractive.

- I can't think of one positive thing that the tax abatements have done for my neighborhood.
- It's a joke. Unlike some other neighborhoods that do need it, Mt. Lookout doesn't need property tax abatements to encourage investment in housing. The abated houses are \$1.0+ Million homes and whoever is buying that doesn't need an abatement either. I spend a ton of money and sweat equity restoring and maintaining my 100 year old home by myself (not using contractors because I worked in construction) yet I'm paying several times more in property taxes than someone who has a brand new and larger house. Getting an abatement for work I do myself is a lost cause because I don't have contractor invoices and paperwork to prove the investment cost and get the abatement. It should be easier for a homeowner investing their own time, energy and resources in their own property (isn't that what you really want to encourage?) to get an abatement than it is for a developer. The only ones making out on this in Mt. Lookout are the developers who, for the most part are not good neighbors. They tear down good houses, try to make ridiculous lot splits; they tear up the streets and sidewalks, take years to finish their projects that can and should be finished in months leaving an eyesore in the neighborhood for years. And with rare exception, the houses they build are too densely packed, too grossed up in architectural proportion and use building materials prevalent in West Chester subdivisions, not in Mt. Lookout. Many of these homes do not fit in the neighborhood and some are poorly constructed.
- We are currently experiencing over development in areas never meant to be developed with lot splitting resulting in overcrowding and housing prices that are strictly out of reach for the average buyer. Overdevelopment is contributing to the tragic loss of green space that has made our neighborhood desirable in the past.
- Developers are razing homes in the area & building homes which do not fit the character of the neighborhood and subdivide property if possible. The tax incentive gives them a selling advantage over older existing home on the market. If a buyer can afford \$500k plus homes paying full property value is in order. The original purpose of abatement was for revitalizing neighborhoods in need of help, not developers with any regard for our older neighborhoods that just want to make a buck on the new homes with no regard to the neighborhood.
- Tearing down existing homes to build new homes in established and well maintained neighborhood hurts the integrity and feel of the neighborhood. Further having the tax abatement means the city doesn't get the tax revenue it would have received but for the tear down which means my taxes will be increased to compensate.
- Directly impacts the older homes values. My understanding the abatement program was designed for blighted areas. Mt. Lookout does not fall in that category. Use to be Anderson was the competition - new homes with all the new amenities and not paying City of Cincinnati taxes. That was okay because they lost the convenience and neighborhood attributes, Abatement gives the new homes all the perks at OUR EXPENSE!!
- I know of many people that move out of the neighborhood to avoid the high property taxes, or who buy a tax-abated home to escape paying taxes. Single family homes are knocked down to build multiple homes, with the buyers being incentivized by the tax-abatement. The builder is just trying to profit where they can, and the
- Tax abatements aren't needed in Mt. Lookout. We already have a desirable area that people want to live in. Developers don't need that kind of incentive to build - and mostly, overbuild. It crowds the area, increases traffic, hurts the character of the area and causes

more problems with things like landslides. They are now building a 7 housing development near me, replacing 3 existing houses. How they can even physically fit that is beyond me.

- The really expensive places get abatements. I pay more than someone with a house 3 times the value.
- Wow. Where to begin. People with plenty of means are getting amazing breaks on their taxes. Several new homes are being crammed onto lots that had one home. The costs to provide services in the city and county are not going down but the bill is being divided among fewer people. It's like we're having ten people for dinner but only 8 are paying and the two not can afford it. The abatement program was poorly thought out which given the incompetency of our local government isn't too surprising.
- Old homes taxes rising and have difficulty selling
- I didn't get any breaks for buying my house. I had to finance my purchase without any help. The properties with tax rebates would have sold without the abatements but not given the developer's such high profits. It only aids the developers profit line.
- It's causing houses to be torn down rather than lived in/repaired. Eliminate abatements and Leed in neighborhoods with average income or property values over a certain amount
- The longtime homeowners are being forced out by rising taxes
- Neighbors pay less real estate tax than us and their homes are valued at 2-3 times more. The new houses typically take up a much higher percentage of the lot. My neighbor gets an abatement for energy efficiency and leaves their garage door open all year round. Night and day.
- Tearing down old homes to build new homes rather than remodeling the old homes is affecting the ascetic of the neighborhood. Also larger expensive homes are not selling because of the large tax bills.
- I feel like the tax abatements encourage developers to tear down beautiful, charming old homes and build West Chester-style McMansions in their place. If you're lucky they just build one home. If you're unlucky you get the mini subdivision on Herschel that has no character or charm and ruins the look and feel of the neighborhood. I feel like the abatements encourage people to sell to developers rather than potentially a young couple looking for their first home or someone who would rather fix up an older home or maintain the charm of an old home.
- Others are paying more to offset some paying none. Developers able to acquire homes and then tear them down. Also puts homeowners that don't have one at disadvantage trying to sell home against ones that have. No one in a house over \$500,000 should ever get an exemption. Highly desirable neighborhoods like Hyde Park, Mt Lookout, and Oakley properties should be exempt from tax abatements. Should apply to areas like Evanston that is trying to draw people to live there. This causing overcrowding at schools when can tear down 1 historic house and build 5 in its place or tear woods and build 40-50. It has caused huge traffic problem on roads as Linwood is full at all times of day leading people to fly down residential roads like Herschel.
- This neighborhood is not one where tax abatements are necessary and investors are placing their money here when other areas of the city need the investment much more.
- They've distorted the free market. Recently a woman in Mt Lookout who built a new \$900,000 home told the Mt Lookout Community Meeting folks that she built the home but if it weren't for the tax abatement she couldn't afford the taxes. Think about this statement. How backward is this? It's like saying I bought a new Mercedes but can't

afford the car payments. Government screwed around with housing and we all know it blew up on our economy in 2008. We are en route doing the same thing w abatements. We need to follow the simple but clear rules of SUPPLY & DEMAND. In HP ,Mt Lookout, Clifton etc., demand is greater than supply— yet we are creating more demand by offering unneeded abatements we're throwing jet fuel on a bonfire. It also creates an unfair marketplace. Developers are beating John & Mary Smith to purchasing homes as many developers are either realtors or work closely w realtors. Lastly, why should we subsidize the wealthy building their 1.5 million dollar dream home in Hyde Park?
Answer: We shouldn't. And if we are, we should have our heads examined.

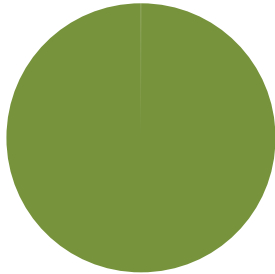
- So many neighbors constantly talk about "new ugly" houses/developments in Mt Lookout. Those in abated houses (paying little to Nothing) talk about going to dinner at Boca and their new Audi SUV, and comment on how they love their new house, all the while we their neighbors are paying \$20,000 in taxes and NOT going to Boca and Driving new Audi SUV's. Animosity galore. Use your 3rd grade "what is right and what is wrong" deductive skills and you will stop tax abatements in Mt Lookout and Hyde Park
- Developers have bought 3 properties on our one short block and crammed in houses which don't meet code
- It has caused the taxes to increase for all of us. Ours has risen to over \$12,000 and on the day the city announced a \$34 million shortfall I received a report that said the tax abated properties amount was \$34 million. So the tax is being paid by those of us who continue to live in the neighborhood. When tax abatements are discussed among neighbors and friends, the universal question is "Why does someone living a million dollar house need a tax abatement. I hear people who are doing that brag about their good fortune and rather than get in a tit for tat discussion, I make myself turn and walk away.
- The abatements encourage tearing down of old homes and creation of large homes for wealthy people who get tax abatements.
- I moved in in 1995, there were 13 houses on spacious lots with large trees and green spaces. We have combined sewers and until recently maybe 3 or 4 storm drains, no curbs. My house is from 1904 according to the tax data. The footprint has changed once before I bought the house. I have totally rehabbed 2 bathrooms and removed a third one. Just other regular maintenance for the most part. Since I moved in one large lot was divided to build a large new home. Two old homes were destroyed, their lots divided into small parcels and 5 new homes were built. All with tax abatements. The sewers are old the street is small the traffic has increased, each new home has 2 cars, the trees are gone and I fear the sewers are overloaded. The street has parked cars all the time. When we have big rains the water washes down drives, through yards to seek the lowest points. It's certainly changed and I would say not for the better. There are many reasons Mt. Lookout is a popular place and one of them was the greenery and beauty of old homes with large lawns and mature trees. I think the tax abatement provisions have spoiled a lovely in the city neighborhood. It makes me very sad.
- I am concerned that tax abatements have encouraged the demolition of existing homes and lot splitting.
- The infrastructure in my neighborhood is deteriorating and not able to handle the influx of new mega-homes on small plots of lands.

I am not aware of any impact (14 responses)

- Have not seen many improvements or other visible impact due to new homes/tax abated homes.

- No need to elaborate
- I don't know what the impact will be! I would say that the new homes constructed have been planned out very well. The architecture of buildings that I have noticed seem to fit in very well with existing homes. However, I don't know how the tax abatements will affect our property taxes in the future. I believe tax abatements give developers and builders an advantage to ask a much higher selling price which will affect surrounding property values. I hope abatements will not result in higher evaluations of existing homes. Existing home owners, especially, seniors who have been in their homes for a long period of time will be hurt the most. Maybe a longevity discount should be given when calculating a new property tax base. Abatements are given over a too long of a period. Most homeowners buying these homes probably will not stay the full abatement period. Abatements should not be transferrable so the true value of a home will be reflected in the future sale price.
- There has been a lot of tear downs and rebuilds in the general neighborhood. Our street is relatively new with some homes build before abatements (1999) and some with abatements. Some lower price properties are being torn down and replaced with high priced properties. This is not necessarily an improvement. It over inflates the prices on homes who don't have to pay their fair share of property taxes and devalues homes that are paying their fair share.

Mt. Washington

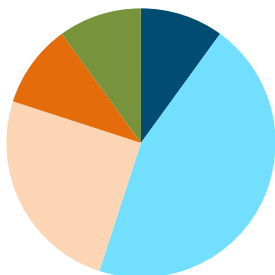


I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

- No comment

Not aware of impact: 100%

Northside



Very Positively (2 responses)

- I was able to purchase my first home because of a tax abatement. Current property taxes by neighborhood should be a crime.
- It gave me the chance to build a cottage for my 92 year old mother rather than go into a facility

Very positively: 10%

Positively: 45%

Negatively: 25%

Very negatively: 10%

Not aware of impact: 10%

Positively (9 responses)

- There are many renovations resulting in abatements, my house included. The abatements are a great selling point for all age groups.
- Allowed some young folks to purchase in our neighborhood
- They've promoted redevelopment of vacant and abandoned single-family houses as well as derelict buildings like the American Can that sat vacant for over a decade.
- Many homes in Northside are being rehabbed after years of neglect by absentee owners and the City/code enforcement. I am not convinced that all these rehabs would not have happened without an abatement, though certainly some may not have happened. However, the effect is that wealthier newcomers pay lower tax amounts than longtime residents, while longtime residents get stuck with a higher tax bill now that their new neighbors' homes are bringing up values neighborhood-wide. Seems to be punishing those who stayed, took care of their homes, and paid their taxes diligently in favor of subsidizing people moving back into the city.
- Tax abatement have incentivized rehabbing homes like the home I own which was previously abandoned and a blight on the neighborhood. My family brings our financial and intangible gifts to the neighborhood and make it a better place to live. Tax statements are part of that incentive for us to move to a neighborhood which still has issues and challenges.
- I think higher income owners have ultimately made the area safer. Police response has increased and gang activity has somewhat moved away.
- Encouraged property improvement, reduced blight
- The can lofts apartments are iconic and tax abatements made it possible
- Houses that were run down are being rehabbed, which increases property values.

Negatively (5 responses)

- Many homes in Northside were tax abated to encourage renovation of older/abandoned properties. Since that time, the market has become extremely competitive and prices have skyrocketed. There is no need for the abatement any longer. However the tax abatement is still in place, and now all the new homeowners aren't paying in to the tax system causing a lack of resources.
- I think tax abatements contribute to over-inflated home prices, because they allow people to buy homes they wouldn't otherwise be able to afford. I would imagine tax abatements also contribute to funding shortages for public schools, resulting in the need for more levies.
- The tax burden is slowly being shifted city wide away from the wealthier and newer homeowner to those with lower incomes who have been around long enough to miss out on these tax loopholes.
- It is the general loss of revenue to schools and local governments when many people are stuck in poverty addiction etc. I am for improvements aimed at the population we actually have, not those folks we'd rather have living here.
- well, the abatements started out as a positive, but then everything shifted so fast and there was no mechanisms/money to purchase 2 families, 4 squares and other larger apartment complexes and KEEP them for the low-income \$400 and less for two bedrooms...now a lot of low-income have been pushed out

Very Negatively (3 responses)

- Seniors and people with disabilities are being forced out as subsidized house flippers destroy the community.
- They don't pay taxes and our taxes are increased
- It is causing people to flip houses, they then charge ridiculously high prices for houses so pushing out the middle income folks, have not seen many of these high end owners showing up to participate in our community. Then they move and try to flip their houses. And what is this doing to funding our schools? And why do these people not have to pay property taxes when I have paid for years. I remodeled my house, could have applied for a tax abatement but chose not to because I'm willing to do my share. Use these in lower price hill, Fairmount and camp Washington.

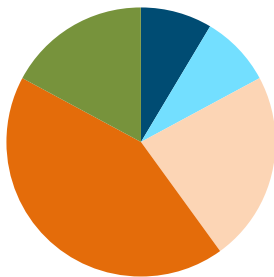
I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

- I have only owned my home for a year and am still getting acquainted with my neighbors. I personally do not feel informed enough yet to say.

Oakley

Very Positively (3 responses)

- Tax abatements have beautified our neighborhoods in Oakley. It has allowed for my family and other young families to purchase older homes that have been remodeled. The abatements have allowed for early century homes to keep up with the 21st century.
- There are many run-down houses that could be fixed up, but the expense of a large scale renovation and property tax could be cost-prohibitive. Lower property taxes or abatements could possibly also increase the number of owner-occupied homes which would be favorable.
- Houses torn down & replaced with non-conforming styles. Way too many condos, apartments, & townhouses. Plans for more on the old Trail-mobile & Kenner property. The in-frastructure can't handle it either. Plus we have to make up shortfall in taxes. Not good planning at all, just catering to a selfish group



Positively (3 responses)

- They are great for drawing new construction to the area
- The abatements have encouraged growth and development. I think the majority of issues are when a single family has been torn down & they replace with multiple dwellings. This can be managed through other codes.
- No comment

Negatively (8 responses)

- It keeps bringing in very expensive houses 500k-650k, and prices alot people out of being able to buy in the area.
- Our taxes have gone up a lot
- Made our property taxes rise a lot

- Make out home values go way up
- There are mini mansions being built all over Hyde Park and Oakley after they tear down a property and build this mansion. That isn't benefitting anyone but the wealthy.
- Within the price range of the neighborhood, the abatement is unnecessary and unfair to those who pay full taxes.
- The tax abatements are on new or newer homes that are expensive. These houses are not required to pay their share of taxes but the older/established homes are being faced with property tax increases every year
- Houses torn down to build high income houses.

Very Negatively (15 response)

- People who build mansions worth near a million dollars get long tax abatements and then the middle class bears the onus of the leftover tax bill. In less than 5 years owning my home in Oakley my property taxes have gone up 50%. If this keeps up then I can't see us being able to stay in our current neighborhood. Our tax bill is almost as high as our mortgage payment.
- People are buying and tearing down perfectly good homes on streets that are vibrant and building much bigger more expensive homes and NOT PAYING property taxes. These are people who can clearly afford to buy elsewhere and pay more. However our neighborhood is being taken over and it's causing those who've lived here for years to pick up the slack and pay far more than our fair share of the taxes. If our homes were dilapidated and we needed people to come in and fix up the neighborhood that would be different. This tax break is hurting us and our neighbors immensely.
- I can't afford taxes because of all the abated houses. New Houses are selling for 600k. Oakley, Hyde Park, Mt lookout doesn't need abatements. Our neighborhood doesn't need revitalized and we're just subsidizing the rich with these abatements.
- It's very unfair that developers will destroy a neighborhood and don't have to pay taxes and then when things fall thru leaves vacant land/buildings and then don't keep up the property. Us as homeowners suffer and still have to pay taxes.
- Granted people on our street have "flipped" their homes; HOWEVER due to rising taxes I will be forced to sell. What "rebates" i.e. homestead etc. doesn't help!!!!
- Abatement in desirable neighborhoods like Oakley do nothing but encourage tearing down homes, squeezing multiple homes on lots and they mean the rest of us have to pay more taxes while those in million dollar homes pay even less. There is no reason to incentivize building new homes in already desirable neighborhoods.
- All these "flipped houses" are using cheap material and getting a tax abatement on. They have no accountability if something happens to that property. This is going to hurt the taxpayers who have to make up for that.
- At least 4 houses on my street have been torn down and replaced with \$500,000+ homes; the sidewalks are a mess during construction, and the new houses don't fit in with the neighborhood's character.
- It's terribly unfair that I'm paying more in taxes than most the half million dollar homes in my area. I have 5 rooms and an unfinished basement. My house is very small and the fanciest thing in my house is my dishwasher. No granite counter tops or stainless steel appliances! Plain Jane!
- The abatements have been going on too long now. It seems the folks that have lived in the area the longest are paying, via property taxes, to support the need for upgrade of all the infrastructure. I am afraid as I get older and my income becomes fixed, that I will not

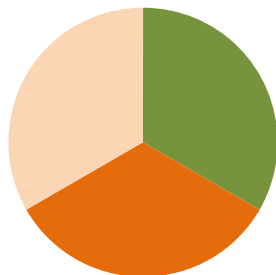
be able to stay in my home because of property. Taxes and utilities. Oakley has become too crowded with vehicles and it is dangerous to drive or walk in the area at certain times,

- We just purchased a new home and with that purchase we are benefiting from a tax abatement on the improvements of our new house, completed by the previous owners. We still pay a considerable amount of property taxes each year. I take serious issue with \$500k+ houses that come with \$200-300k tax abatements. Any person who can afford a house at that price must also pay their fair share of taxes. Tax abatements on new construction homes in neighborhoods like Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout and Oakley have become welfare for the rich. It is also incentivizing developers and buyers to tear down old homes and build new ones, often out of character with the neighborhood. The city, and more importantly, its residents, need that money for infrastructure improvements, investments in our public school system, and subsidies for those aforementioned seniors and those with disabilities who cannot afford their taxes. I understand the need for these abatements in neighborhoods that are struggling, but they are not at all working for anyone in HP/ML/Oakley except for rich developers and rich buyers.
- Everyone else is burdened to pay the fair share of the abated taxes. School taxes are extremely high and if all homes were taxed to their full value everyone else would be able to pay less. As the value of homes in my neighborhood rises new homes are being built for \$600k+ and not paying taxes. My neighborhood (Oakley) is an extremely popular neighborhood and there is no need for abatement incentives here.
- I think it is disgusting that high-income individuals purchase new construction in highly desirable areas and receive tax abatements. Why should I subsidize homeownership for these individuals? The Oakley housing market is brisk - we don't need incentives for people to come live here. It also encourages the destruction of historic homes. Tax abatements should be for those struggling in our communities - not a loophole that subsidizes people that can obtain half-million dollar plus mortgages.

I am not aware of any impact (6 responses)

- I am not aware of direct impact relating to abatements, but am concerned that newer residents and/or developers could be skirting payment of their fair share when it comes to taxes.

Other (Fairfax)



Negatively (1 response)

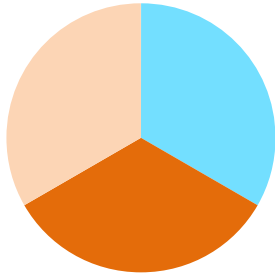
- The tax burden of these abatements then fall on the rest of the tax payers in the neighborhood. Also a lot of these properties are high price point properties of people who can afford these taxes!!

Very Negatively (1 response)

- Most people in our village have lived here for generations but as they become senior citizens they often struggle with paying the taxes that they have paid for decades. Then someone comes in and buys a new home and doesn't pay taxes. Property taxes continue to climb and will eventually lead to fore closures once tax abatements run out. The new homes are built so close to other houses, it makes our village look not like the once charming place it once was...

I am not aware of any impact (1 Response)

Over-the-Rhine



Positively (1 response)

- OTR was one of the most distressed communities when the tax abatement law was passed. It made sense for this to help distressed communities, but quite unnecessary for Mt. Adams, Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout and probably even OTR now that the market forces are strong

Positively: 33.33%

Negatively: 33.33%

Very negatively: 33.33%

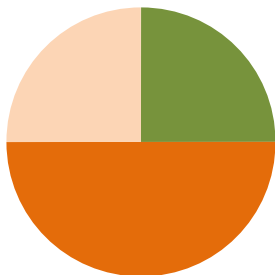
Negatively (1 response)

- I have noticed a large disparity in selling prices between the condos in OTR with 10 year abatements, vs. those whose abatements are close to running out. I have also been shopping for a house in Northside, and a tax abated house will typically sell for \$60,000-\$80,000 more than a comparable non-abated house in the same location. I think tax abatements at one time were needed, but are causing way more harm than good in the current housing market.

Very Negatively (1 response)

- Large developers are given tax abatements, as well as other large public subsidies, to build high-end housing that don't serve the needs of existing residents. This in turn drives up property taxes and rents for existing residents. The slumlord who owns my building was given a tax abatement, yet they raise rent 3% annually while the building falls further into disrepair. The loss of tax revenue is also detrimental to those who depend on public services and public schools. Ultimately they enrich already wealthy and politically connected developers at the expense of existing residents which furthers the divide between the rich and poor, and drives more of the existing community into poverty and homelessness.

Pleasant Ridge



Negatively: 25%

Negatively (1 response)

- Why are we paying high taxes on our home with a value of \$150k so someone in Hyde Park or Walnut hills can live in a completely redone house when they have tons of money?

Very Negatively (2 responses)

- Increases property values beyond reality. Encourages tear downs which destroy community cohesiveness. Hurts the community by giving Cincinnati fewer dollars for needed services. Rewards speculators while adversely impacting

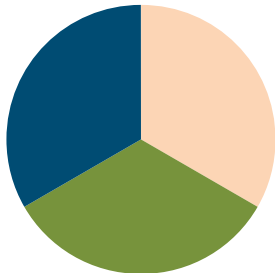
Very negatively: 50%

Not aware of impact: 25%

seniors who want to stay in their homes but must shoulder the taxes being saved by younger rich people.

I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

Spring Grove Village



Positively: 33.33%

Negatively: 33.33%

Not aware of impact: 33.33%

Very Positively (1 response)

- They've made houses redone by our CDC more attractive to buyers

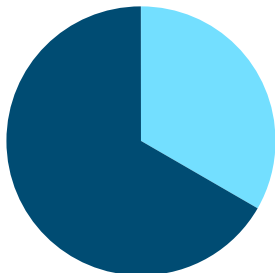
Negatively (1 response)

- When developers tear down good homes, revalue the lot only then build an expensive home with huge tax abatement, it lowers the city's tax revenue used to help all neighborhoods.

I am not aware of any impact (1 response)

- Not sure. I know they helped incentivize recent renovations by the VDC, but don't know much more about their implementation and extent within the neighborhood residential properties and businesses. I'd like more information on this at a neighborhood specific level but don't know where to loo

Walnut Hills



Very positively: 33.33%

Positively: 66.66%

Very Positively (2 response)

- New houses are being built and old, vacant one are being rehabbed, partially due to the abated taxes. I would not have purchased my house without the tax abatement.
- They are encouraging the redevelopment of long vacant buildings that would have not been feasible without them.

Positively (4 responses)

- When I purchased my condo it was tax abated. I enjoyed being able to pay for home improvement projects instead of paying taxes. During that time taxes increased but I didn't monitor it since I wasn't paying for it. When the abatement expired it happened to coincide with several unrelated expenses in my life and I was caught off guard by how much taxes now cost. My home is no longer easily affordable.
- There have been good results but it is starting to change. More irresponsible developers are coming.
- Abatements make it economically viable for people to redevelop neglected buildings and

can encourage business investment. However, there would be less of need for this if taxes are kept at levels that are not excessive.

- Tax abatements enable the financing package to make it feasible for a developer to do a project.

PROPERTY TAX WORKING GROUP

Protecting homeowners, strengthening neighborhoods.

Recommendations

In the Fall of 2019, the Property Tax Working Group formed three Focused Recommendation Groups (or subcommittees). These Focused Recommendation Groups worked on writing recommendations for three topic areas: Resources for Low- and Limited-Income Residents, Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs, and Residential Tax Abatement Policy.

This document includes three iterations of the recommendations from those groups:

- I. **Final Approved Recommendations:** These recommendations were approved by the Property Tax Working Group at their July 23, 2020, meeting.
- II. **Final Focused Recommendation Group Recommendations:** These recommendations were presented as the Focused Recommendation Groups' final recommendations during the July 23, 2020, meeting. These recommendations responded to feedback received during the public meeting in January 2020.
- III. **Draft Focused Recommendation Group Recommendations:** These recommendations were presented to the working group and the public in January 2020 as the first version of the recommendations.

Final Approved Recommendations

These recommendations were approved by the Property Tax Working Group at their July 23, 2020, meeting.

RESOURCES FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

Goal of Recommendations

Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

Approach

Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective. "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."

Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters.

This portal would be like the open data portal managed by the Office of Performance and Data Analytics (OPDA). The portal should be user-friendly but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them. Helps with goal

to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

Recommendation 2 – Create a housing court with a dedicated support staff who are housing experts and can connect residents to resources.

Convert a Common Pleas seat into a housing court seat. Community members can advocate for this by lobbying the Common Pleas judges directly, as well ask their City representatives to support the creation of a housing court. Cleveland is a good reference for this recommendation.

Recommendation 3 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City.

This position would act as a Connector/Czar. This position would connect with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, City departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has the responsibility to manage the portal.

Recommendation 4 – When a code complaint is filed in a geographic area with high development activity, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs and directions to the portal.

Helps with goal to proactively identify homeowners who need help with repairs, so the burden does not only fall to the homeowner.

Recommendation 5 – Create a lending program for minority and women-owned contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households.

This lending program would have a revolving line of credit with favorable rates with the aim to restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the 2008 recession. This would also support and grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors would be housed on the portal.

Recommendation 6 – Provide funding for organizations that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes.

Information on these organizations would be on the portal.

Recommendation 7 – Look to other cities on how they are addressing recommendations 1-7.

Recommendation 8 – Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS/PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral Qualifications Discount Deferral Considerations
Section II	Tax Fairness
Section III	Other Measures

Section I: Tax Relief – Discount and Deferral

Qualifications

- a. Own and Occupy Property
- b. 65+
- c. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying
- d. Surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death
- e. Low-income surviving house member - qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totaling the previous 10 years).

Note: % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

Discount

Based on income, increase in amount of taxes paid is capped.

- a. Applies to home + 1 acre of property
- b. Applies only to the assessed increase in value after purchase date
- c. Cap/ceiling changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)
- d. The cap/ceiling on taxes paid:
 - i. If income is above 120% AMI - no ceiling/cap
 - ii. Ceiling of 100% rate of increase above original tax bill if income is 80% - 120% AMI
 - iii. Ceiling of 50% rate of increase if low income (50% - 80% AMI)
 - iv. Ceiling of 20% rate of increase if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)
 - v. Ceiling of 5% rate of increase if extremely low income (0-30% AMI)

Deferral

- a. This deferral is automatically available to everyone who is eligible for discount (residential properties owned and occupied by owner) and anyone who has been a resident owner of identified property for 10-15 years or more (how many of these properties exist - study this before determining 10 or 15 years)
- b. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
- c. Lasts until
 - i. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 - ii. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a spouse or a surviving income and time qualified householder
 - iii. Property is sold
- d. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus average (mean) rate of inflation from start of deferral until end of deferral
 - i. Deferral is considered a lien on the property and must be paid in advance of the sale.

- ii. If deferral amount is more than the sale then the lien remains on the property through continued sales until the deferral is paid.

Considerations Before Implementation of Discount and Deferral

The following questions need to be addressed and considered before implementation Discount and Deferral Recommendation:

- How to count unearned income and other resources? (look into income tax process and what information is collected)
- What is the impact on tax revenue? How much revenue is collected from housing owned by each AMI bracket in Discount (d) recommendation?
- What is the potential deferral and how long might that be?
- Education must be built into implementation.

Section II: Tax Fairness

Recommendation 1 – If a property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures, it is not permitted to be registered on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted”. [joint recommendation – Residential Tax Abatement Long-Term Recommendation 2]

Section III: Other Measures

Recommendation 1 – Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats with stipulations that:

- a. Either the larger or smaller residence must be occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 75% of year
- b. Require landlord training on fair housing, sample rental contracts, landlord best practices and more.

Recommendation 2 – Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility, such as widening doorways and hallways, curb less showers, step-free entries, cabinetry modifications for wheel-in space. Extra sound insulation can be considered as well.

Recommendation 3 – Increase funding, including grants and loans, for programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability in maintaining and modifying their residences for accessibility. A sliding scale for eligibility.

Recommendation 4 – Education and information for homeowners and small contractors

- a. Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters, and contractors [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 1]
- b. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices and other points of contact
- c. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all programs and resources to educate them so they can use the info as a marketing tool to find new customers.

Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.).

Recommendation 5 – Avoid housing harassment by fining entities having more than one unsolicited contact with a property owner.

Find out if it is possible to track on-line property maintenance complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties. If possible, these complainants will receive a warning. If they continue, it should be considered harassment and they would receive a fine.

Recommendation 6 – Provide education to landlords about the importance of allowing tenants who are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out. Educate landlords on the importance of this.

Recommendation 7 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City. [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 3]

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY

Structure of Recommendations

Section I	Immediate Recommendation
Section II	Aims of Recommendations
Section III	Considerations for Recommendation Implementation
Section IV	Long-term Recommendations

Section I: Immediate Recommendation

Recommendation 1 – Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential tax abatements

Section II: Aims of Recommendations

The residential tax abatement recommendations aim to:

- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small-scale developments
- Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
- Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.
- Encourage units appropriate for a family (two or more bedrooms)
- Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population
- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design
- Encourage transparency of residential abatements
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
- Consider overall tax rates and impact of abatements on new tax levies
- Encourage historic conservation

Section III: Considerations for Implementation

This section includes points that must be considered when implementing the recommendations.

Consideration 1 – Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:

- a. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales and splits from parent parcels
- b. Reviewing abatements to ensure that they are not overly inflating neighboring property values. This review should occur on a consistent basis every 3-5 years (including before implementation of the long-term recommendation). The review should include community input.

Consideration 2 – Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, and other stakeholders. Criteria for grandfathering applicants under current policy should be clearly outlined as well.

Section IV - Long-Term Recommendation

This section includes recommendations that will require a more long-term approach.

Long-Term Recommendation 1 – Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements based on extensive study.

- If a tiered approach is implemented, then increase staff to meet need for long-term monitoring.

Long-Term Recommendation 2 – Consider a stipulation that would prohibit properties that receive residential tax abatements from being able to register on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted.” [joint recommendation – Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs – Tax Fairness Recommendation]

Long-Term Recommendation 3 – Explore possible incentives for local renter co-ops.

Final Focused Recommendation Group Recommendations

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 - x. Ceiling of 5% rate of increase if extremely low income (0-30% AMI)

Deferral

- e. This deferral is automatically available to everyone who is eligible for discount (residential properties owned and occupied by owner) and anyone who has been a resident owner of identified property for 10-15 years or more (how many of these properties exist - study this before determining 10 or 15 years)
- f. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
- g. Lasts until
 - iv. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 - v. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a spouse or a surviving income and time qualified householder
 - vi. Property is sold
- h. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus average (mean) rate of inflation from start of deferral until end of deferral
 - iii. Deferral is considered a lien on the property and must be paid in advance of the sale.

- iv. If deferral amount is more than the sale then the lien remains on the property through continued sales until the deferral is paid.

Considerations Before Implementation of Discount and Deferral

The following questions need to be addressed and considered before implementation Discount and Deferral Recommendation:

- How to count unearned income and other resources? (look into income tax process and what information is collected)
- What is the impact on tax revenue? How much revenue is collected from housing owned by each AMI bracket in Discount (d) recommendation?
- What is the potential deferral and how long might that be?
- Education must be built into implementation.

Section II: Tax Fairness

Recommendation 1 – If a property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures, it is not permitted to be registered on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted”. [joint recommendation – Residential Tax Abatement Long-Term Recommendation 2]

Section III: Other Measures

Recommendation 1 – Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats with stipulations that:

- c. Either the larger or smaller residence must be occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 75% of year
- d. Require landlord training on fair housing, sample rental contracts, landlord best practices and more.

Recommendation 2 – Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility, such as widening doorways and hallways, curb less showers, step-free entries, cabinetry modifications for wheel-in space. Extra sound insulation can be considered as well.

Recommendation 3 – Increase funding, including grants and loans, for programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability in maintaining and modifying their residences for accessibility. A sliding scale for eligibility.

Recommendation 4 – Education and information for homeowners and small contractors

- d. Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters, and contractors [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 1]
- e. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices and other points of contact
- f. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all programs and resources to educate them so they can use the info as a marketing tool to find new customers.

Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.).

Recommendation 5 – Avoid housing harassment by fining entities having more than one unsolicited contact with a property owner.

Find out if it is possible to track on-line property maintenance complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties. If possible, these complainants will receive a warning. If they continue, it should be considered harassment and they would receive a fine.

Recommendation 6 – Allow tenants who are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out. Educate landlords on the importance of this.

Recommendation 7 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City. [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 3]

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY

Structure of Recommendations

- Section I Immediate Recommendations
- Section II Aims of Recommendations
- Section III Considerations for Recommendation Implementation
- Section IV Long-term Recommendations

Section I: Immediate Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – The following chart outlines the recommended criteria, caps, and terms for residential tax abatements.

Recommendation		
NEW CONSTRUCTION Criteria	Cap	Term
New Construction	\$200,000	10 yr
New Construction - LEED Silver	\$400,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$500,000	15 yr
New Construction - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$650,000	15 yr
REMODEL Criteria	Cap	Term
Remodel	\$200,000	12 yr
Remodel - HERS/Other moderate level EE & High performance Cert	\$300,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Silver	\$500,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Gold/LBC Zero Energy Petal	\$650,000	15 yr
Remodel - LEED Platinum/LBC Full Cert/ Passive House	\$800,000	15 yr
Historic Renovation/Restoration (pre-1940 building)	\$750,000	15 yr
Bonus Criteria (for New Construction and Remodel)	Add't Cap	Add't Term
Visitability	\$100,000	0 yr

Recommendation 2 – Residential buildings with up to and including four units should be eligible for residential tax abatements

Section II: Aims of Recommendations

The residential tax abatement recommendations aim to:

- Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small-scale developments
- Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
- Not reduce the overall quantity of affordable housing.
- Encourage units appropriate for a family (two or more bedrooms)
- Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population
- Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design
- Encourage transparency of residential abatements
- Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
- Consider overall tax rates and impact of abatements on new tax levies
- Encourage historic conservation

Section III: Considerations for Implementation

This section includes points that must be considered when implementing the recommendations.

Consideration 1 – Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs, by:

- c. Requiring information on the application to help the auditor track land sales and splits from parent parcels
- d. Reviewing abatements to ensure that they are not overly inflating neighboring property values. This review should occur on a consistent basis every 3-5 years (including before implementation of the long-term recommendation). The review should include community input.

Consideration 2 – Adequate notice should be provided about policy change to developers, homeowners, and other stakeholders. Criteria for grandfathering applicants under current policy should be clearly outlined as well.

Section IV - Long-Term Recommendation

This section includes recommendations that will require a more long-term approach.

Long-Term Recommendation 1 – Explore a tiered approach to residential tax abatements based on extensive study.

- If a tiered approach is implemented, then increase staff to meet need for long-term monitoring.

Long-Term Recommendation 2 – Consider a stipulation that would prohibit properties that receive residential tax abatements from being able to register on the City’s Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than “hosted.” [joint recommendation – Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs – Tax Fairness Recommendation]

Long-Term Recommendation 3 – Explore possible incentives for local renter co-ops.

Draft Focused Recommendation Group Recommendations

These recommendations were presented to the working group and the public in January 2020 as the first version of the recommendations.

DESIRED PROPERTY TAX POLICY FOR SENIORS/PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

Goals

Opening Discussion Statement: An increased demand for housing in general, and an increased desire for more urban community living has led to gentrification and significant upward pressure on property taxes, and other measures that have put pressure on existing residents to relocate against their desire.

1. Propose measures that can be taken to keep people in their homes.
2. Propose a list of legislative and policy recommendations to give to City Council.
3. Propose a list of any other legislative and policy recommendations that might be under the purview of other entities.

Recommendations

1. Tax relief – Discount and deferral

[All underlined recommendations under “Discount and Deferral” require changes at the state level, which are not likely without approval of the Area Agencies on Aging, locally known as Council on Aging]

a. Qualifications

- i. Own and Occupy Property
- ii. 65+,
- iii. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying
- iv. 59+ years old surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death
- v. Low-income surviving house member ... qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totally the previous 10 years).
 1. % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence

b. Discount (*% based on income*)

- i. Applies to home + 1 acre of property
- ii. % of the assessed increase of value after purchase date
- iii. % changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)
 1. No Discount if income is above 120% AMI
 2. [25]% discount if income is 80% - 120% AMI
 3. [50]% discount if low income (50% - 80% AMI)
 4. [75]% discount if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)

5. [100]% discount extremely low income/poverty (up to 30% of the area median income, or the federal poverty line, whichever is greater)

[The % of discount listed above is a starting point for negotiation/discussion.]

- c. Deferral
 - i. Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.
 - ii. Lasts until
 1. Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability
 2. When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a
 - a. Spouse
 - b. Surviving income and time qualified householder
 3. Property is sold
 - iii. Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus 3% interest
- d. Avoiding unintended consequences
 - i. How to count unearned income & other resources?
 - ii. We need to know what the impact would be on tax revenues (schools, etc.). We need to start with calculating the tax revenue impact of the existing Homestead Exemption, then figure the difference.

2. Tax fairness

- a. If property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures (abatements/deferrals/etc.), it is not permitted to register the same property on City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".

3. Other measures

- a. Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats, if either the larger or smaller residence is occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 50% of year AND require landlord training (training to include fair housing info, sample rental contract, landlord best practices, etc.)
- b. Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility.
- c. Increase funding:
 - i. For programs that assist the elderly. people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability to maintenance their residences and modify their residences for accessibility (use a sliding scale for eligibility)
 - ii. Grants
 - iii. Loans
- d. Education/information:
 - i. Compile all these tax reliefs, resources, and assistance sources.
 1. Put this information on-line (Portal?)
 2. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices, etc.
 - ii. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all these tax reliefs, resources, and assistance sources to educate them on abatements and other programs so they can use the info as a marketing tools to help get customers. The contractors share the info with clients...presumably seniors & clients with a disability (or clients with dependent with a disability). Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.)

- e. Avoiding “harassment”:
 - i. Entities having more than 1 unsolicited contact with a property owner could be subject to a fine that increases if unsolicited contacts continue. *[Would need to define what the fine would be]*
 - ii. Find out if it is possible to track on-line property complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties (track ip – phone numbers?). If so, these complainants need to have a warning sent that if they continue, they could be fined. If they continue, it should be considered harassment, and these entities should be fined.
- f. Allow tenants that are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out.

SUPPORT FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

Goal

Help low and limited-income individuals stay in their homes.

Three areas of concern

1. **Property values** are going up so residents can’t afford to stay.
2. **Repairs** are needed but residents don’t have the funds.
3. Lack of consistent and equitable **communication** about resources available to residents (sources and current status of funding).

Recommendations

1. **Create an online portal** similar to the [Office of Performance and Data Analytics \(OPDA\)](#) portal so that residents (homeowners and renters) know what programs and resources are available to them. The portal should work simply for users but include deep connections in its logic. For example, users would enter age, veteran status, etc. and the portal would respond with the programs that are available to them.
2. **Create a housing court** with a dedicated support staff who are expert in housing who can connect residents to resources. (Reference: Cleveland). Convert a Common Pleas seat into a Housing Court seat. Community members should advocate for this by lobbying the Common Pleas judges directly and by lobbying their City representatives and asking them to support the creation of a housing court.
3. **Make housing a priority** by creating a position similar to the Chief Advocacy Officer role, that would lead housing for the city as a Connector/Czar. This position connects with the City Manager, City Council, Mayor, other departments, and residents, and is guided by an advisory board. This position has responsibility for the portal.
4. **In geographic areas with high development activity**, when a code violation is filed, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs, and direction to the portal.
5. **Create a lending program** with a revolving line of credit with favorable rates for contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households. This lending program could help restore the small contractors who lost their businesses in the recession of 2008, and could be a vehicle to grow minority-owned businesses in Cincinnati. Information on these licensed contractors will be on the portal.
6. **Proactively identify homeowners** who need help with repairs so it’s not so dependent on the homeowner reaching out.

7. **Provide funding for those organizations** that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes, so those organizations can help more households. Information on this organizations will be on the portal.
8. **Look at other cities** to see what they are doing for direction addressing recommendations 1-7.
9. **Work in a way that honors the residents' perspective:** "Don't hire people to fix me—I don't need people to fix me, I need money to fix my house."
10. **Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention** for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.

RESIDENTIAL TAX ABATEMENT POLICY REVIEW

Goal

To re-design the residential tax abatement policy to reflect a fair and reasonable policy that benefits the neighborhoods within the City of Cincinnati.

Recommendations

The policy should...

1. Ensure that property tax values do not diminish from pre-abatement values, including lot splits and tear downs
 - a. Application information should help the auditor track land sales (splits from master parcel)
 - b. Abatements should be reviewed on every 3-5 years to ensure they are not overly inflating neighboring property values through comps. The review should include community input.
2. Use a tiered system
 - a. Look at Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park, and Mt. Adams for top tier consideration
 - b. Distressed criteria should be evaluated every 3-5 years
 - c. Market ready, ready for revitalization, ready for restoration
3. Eliminate blanket, city-wide policy, but every neighborhood should be able to seek abatements for both new construction and renovations
4. Not reduce overall quantity of affordable housing.
5. Encourage reinvestment in existing affordable housing.
6. Not reduce the overall unit growth needed to meet the growing population.
7. Encourage units appropriate for a family (2 or more bedrooms)
8. Encourage low-cost of long-term homeownership through environmental design (LEED, etc.) - Reduced utility costs
9. Encourage transparency on residential abatements (where does the money go after roll off)
10. Consider investment incentives of our local competitors
11. Consider overall tax rates and how abatements may impact opinions of new tax levies
12. Encourage small, minority-owned, and women-owned businesses and small scale developments
13. Encourage historic conservation
14. Current staff should be increased due to long-term monitoring as needed
15. Provide adequate notice about policy change to developers, homeowners, etc. Consider triggers for grandfathering applicants under current policy: permits, zoning approvals etc.

Appendix F – Recommendation Implementation Tables

Included in this appendix are two recommendation implementation tables, one for the recommendations on resources for low- and limited-income residents and one for the recommendations on property tax relief for seniors and people living with disabilities. These tables align with the final recommendations that emerged from those two Focused Recommendation Groups. The tables aim to capture implementation steps and considerations that are not explained in the recommendations themselves.

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR SENIORS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES/SPECIAL NEEDS

This recommendaiton spreadsheet was used by the Focused Recommendation Groups on Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs and Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents. The information in this spreadsheet is a supplement to the recommendations and provides more detail on priority level, type of action needed for the recommendation, stakeholders, and more.

Recommendation	Method/Approach	Priority Level	Difficulty Level	Legislature Level	Implementation Stakeholders	Other Notes/Parking Lot
Section I: Tax Relief - Discount and Deferral						
<p>Qualifications</p> <p>a. Own and Occupy Property</p> <p>b. 65+,</p> <p>c. Owner or dependent (resident) certified by a licensed physician or psychologist, or a state or federal agency as permanently disabled as of January 1 of the year for which applying</p> <p>d. Surviving spouse of a person who was receiving the previous homestead exemption at the time of death</p> <p>e. Low-income surviving house member - qualification requirement being that the house member must have designated that property as primary residence for at least 10 years (or 10 year equivalent if a re-entering citizen – calculated by adding primary residence with time incarcerated totaling the previous 10 years).</p> <p>Note: % of discount reassessed after senior/person with a disability no longer identifies property as primary residence</p>	City resolution, State legislation	High	City - Medium, State - Hard	City resolution, State legislation	Area Agencies on Aging (across OH), Centers for Independent Living Options, County Developmental Disability Services Organizations, Community Action Agencies (statewide?), United Way (?), Fair Housing Organizations, Homeless Coalition, University Centers for Education on Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD)	
<p>Discount</p> <p>Based on income, increase in amount of taxes paid is capped.</p> <p>a.Applies to home + 1 acre of property</p> <p>b.Applies only to the assessed increase in value after purchase date</p> <p>c.Cap/ceiling changes based on income (deducting medical expenses) (using HUD guidelines)</p> <p>d.The cap/ceiling on taxes paid:</p> <p>i.If income is above 120% AMI - no ceiling/cap</p> <p>ii.Ceiling of 100% rate of increase above original tax bill if income is 80% - 120% AMI</p> <p>iii.Ceiling of 50% rate of increase if low income (50% - 80% AMI)</p> <p>iv.Ceiling of 20% rate of increases if very low income (30% - 50% AMI)</p> <p>v.Ceiling of 5% rate of increase if extremely low income (0-30% AMI)</p>	City resolution, State legislation	High	City - Medium, State - Hard	City resolution, State legislation	Area Agencies on Aging (across OH), Centers for Independent Living Options, County Developmental Disability Services Organizations, Community Action Agencies (statewide?), United Way (?), Fair Housing Organizations, Homeless Coalition, University Centers for Education on Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD)	Will need data before this can be implemented
<p>Deferral</p> <p>a.This deferral is automatically available to everyone who is eligible for discount (residential properties owned and occupied by owner) and anyone who has been a resident owner of identified property for 10-15 years or more (how many of these properties exist - study this before determining 10 or 15 years)</p> <p>b.Applies to portion of property tax increases that were not discounted.</p> <p>c.Lasts until</p> <p>i.Death of original recipient, or dependent with a disability</p> <p>ii.When the original recipient, or dependent with a disability moves, or and there isn't a spouse or a surviving income and time qualified householder</p> <p>iii.Property is sold</p> <p>d.Due upon deferral's end: All back unpaid deferral plus average (mean) rate of inflation from start of deferral until end of deferral</p> <p>i.Deferral is considered a lien on the property and must be paid in advance of the sale.</p> <p>ii.If deferral amount is more than the sale then the lien remains on the property through continued sales until the deferral is paid.</p>	City resolution, State legislation	High	City - Medium, State - Hard	City resolution, State legislation	Area Agencies on Aging (across OH), Centers for Independent Living Options, County Developmental Disability Services Organizations, Community Action Agencies (statewide?), United Way (?), Fair Housing Organizations, Homeless Coalition, University Centers for Education on Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD)	

Section II: Tax Fairness						
Recommendation 1 – If a property receives any of these tax benefits/assistance measures, it is not permitted to be registered on the City's Short-term Rental Registry as anything other than "hosted".	Ordinance	High	Medium	City	Residents, community councils, orgs/groups that support CPS, groups that have supported tax levies, tax fairness orgs/associations	Would need to engage both DCED (manages abatements) and B&I (manages short term rental registry)
Section III: Other Measures						
Recommendation 1 – Change the Zoning Code to permit accessory dwellings/granny flats with stipulations that: a. Either the larger or smaller residence must be occupied as the primary residence by the owner more than 75% of year b. Require landlord training on fair housing, sample rental contracts, landlord best practices and more.	Ordinance	Medium	Easy	City	COA, orgs that support people living with disabilities, realtor associations, real estate associations, HOME	
Recommendation 2 – Streamline approvals and waive fees for building permits related to accessibility, such as widening doorways and hallways, curb less showers, step-free entries, cabinetry modifications for wheel-in space. Extra sound insulation can be considered as well.	Change in fee would require ordinance Reach out to Dept. of B&I re: administrative considerations	High	Based on feedback from Dept. of B&I	City	Remodeling groups, orgs work with people living with disabilities, etc.	This aligns with work of the residential tax abatement group recommendaiton on bonus criteria for visitability.
Recommendation 3 – Increase funding, including grants and loans, for programs that assist the elderly and people with disabilities and families with dependents that have a disability in maintaining and modifying their residences for accessibility. A sliding scale for eligibility.	Grants from federal government allocated in City budget	Medium	Based on budget	City	City	
Recommendation 4 – Education and information for homeowners and small contractors a. Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters, and contractors [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 1] b. Use this information to create fliers that can be included in tax bill mailings and set out at the permit offices and other points of contact c. Expand the pool and build the capacity of small contractors. Use the compiled info on all programs and resources to educate them so they can use the info as a marketing tool to find new customers. <i>Have fliers about these educational/marketing opportunities at stores serving contractors (hardware, plumbing supply, electrical supply, etc.).</i>	Motion and Ordinance	High (need more data, flesh out the program details)	Medium	City	City, lenders, GCMI, CDF, Dept of Economic Inclusion	Similar to program in Avondale (get the details) Loss of contractors for small projects for low/limited income persons Apprenticeships with trade schools
Recommendation 5 – Avoid housing harassment by fining entities having more than one unsolicited contact with a property owner. <i>Find out if it is possible to track on-line property maintenance complaints if a complainant is submitting complaints on multiple properties. If possible, these complainants will receive a warning. If they continue, it should be considered harassment and they would receive a fine.</i>	Would need to be studied by the Law department Fine would require ordinance	Before consideration: - Look at feasibility with IT - Consult with Law re: legality - Decide whether a letter and/or fine is issued				Are IP addresses or phone numbers able to be tracked?
Recommendation 6 – Allow tenants who are seniors or persons with a disability to modify properties without requiring these individuals to return the property to its original condition upon move out. Educate landlords on the importance of this.	Reach out first before pursuing implementation (see implementation stakeholders)	High	Based on conversations with stakeholders		Real estate investment association (move forward only if support from this group)	
Recommendation 7 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City. [joint recommendation – Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents Recommendation 3]	Motion and Ordinance	High	Medium	City	Invest in Neighborhoods, CDCs, Home Base, community councils, CPS, CAA, AHA, and others	advisory group/collaborative input group liaison with all stakeholders - both internal to city and external

SUPPORT FOR LOW/LIMITED INCOME RESIDENTS

This recommendaiton spreadsheet was used by the Focused Recommendation Groups on Property Tax Relief for Seniors and People Living with Disabilities/Special Needs and Resources for Low/Limited Income Residents. The information in this spreadsheet is a supplement to the recommendations and provides more detail on priority level, type of action needed for the recommendation, stakeholders, and more.

Recommendation	Method/Approach	Priority Level	Difficulty Level	Legislature Level	Implementation Stakeholders	Other Notes/Parking Lot
Recommendation 1 – Create an online portal with programs and resources for residents, both homeowners and renters.	Motion Community input needed (focus group)	High	Easy - technology Hard - human effort	City	City, non profits, other agencies, low/limited income residents, seniors	creating the system of stakeholders for gathering info and for distribution working on non-digital distribution for those who may have challenges, such as seniors communications plan partner with schools, rec centers, health centers, etc. to help disseminate the information
Recommendation 2 – Create a housing court with a dedicated support staff who are housing experts and can connect residents to resources.	Legislative	High	High	State		Would require commitment to resources to have support Support the ongoing process
Recommendation 3 – Make housing a priority by creating a position like the Chief Advocacy Officer role that would lead housing efforts for the City.	Motion and Ordinance	High	Medium	City	Invest in Neighborhoods, CDCs, Home Base, community councils, CPS, CAA, AHA, and others	advisory group/collaborative input group liaison with all stakeholders - both internal to city and external
Recommendation 4 – When a code complaint is filed in a geographic area with high development activity, require a social worker to accompany the building inspector to provide information on funds to help with repairs and directions to the portal.	Motion	Medium	Easy	City	Dept. of B&I, People Working Cooperatively, GCBH, Property Tax Working Group	in progress (social worker position in Dept. of B&I being advertised), more definition and clarity of the process is required
Recommendation 5 – Create a lending program for contractors who work fairly with seniors and low-income households.	Motion and Ordinance	High (need more data, flesh out the program details)	Medium	City	City, lenders, GCMI, CDF, Dept of Economic Inclusion	Similar to program in Avondale (get the details) Loss of contractors for small projects for low/limited income persons Apprenticeships with trade schools
Recommendation 6 – Provide funding for organizations that work with homeowners to help them stay in their homes.	Motion	High	Easy - technology Human - difficult	City	City, non profits, other agencies, low, limited income residents, seniors	Tied to #1
Recommendation 7 – Look to other cities on how they are addressing recommendations 1-7.	Motion (for report)	High	Easy	City	Property Tax Working Group	
Recommendation 8 – Lobby the state to make changes that benefit home retention for individuals with low or limited-income, disabilities, seniors.	Lobby	High	High	State	Everybody - requires effort by City, lobbyist, County	

Date: September 17, 2020

To: Councilmember P.G. Sittenfeld
From: Andrew W. Garth, Interim City Solicitor *AWG*
Subject: **Emergency Ordinance – Continuing Capping Food Delivery Fees**

Transmitted herewith is an emergency captioned as follows:

CONTINUING the cap on the fee that third parties can charge to restaurants located in the City of Cincinnati for delivering food originally established by Ordinance 155-2020, which cap shall be no more than 15% of the total food cost charged by the restaurant to the customer, in order to protect the viability of restaurants which are essential to the health and well-being of City residents and the City's economy and further prohibiting a reduction in compensation for food delivery drivers as a result of this cap.

AWG/CMZ/(lnk)
Attachment
320238

EMERGENCY

City of Cincinnati

CMZ

AWB

An Ordinance No. _____

- 2020

CONTINUING the cap on the fee that third parties can charge to restaurants located in the City of Cincinnati for delivering food originally established by Ordinance 155-2020, which cap shall be no more than 15% of the total food cost charged by the restaurant to the customer, in order to protect the viability of restaurants which are essential to the health and well-being of City residents and the City's economy and further prohibiting a reduction in compensation for food delivery drivers as a result of this cap.

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency to allow the government to marshal additional resources to combat the virus; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, the Governor of the State of Ohio declared a State of Emergency in Executive Order 2020-01D; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, Mayor of the City of Cincinnati, John Cranley, declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, effective March 15, 2020, the Governor and the Ohio Department of Health issued an order closing all bars and restaurants to onsite food and beverage service and limiting restaurants to providing only carry-out and delivery service; and

WHEREAS, on March 22, 2020, after multiple instances of community spread of the virus that causes COVID-19, the Ohio Department of Health issued a Director's Order prohibiting gatherings of more than 10 individuals, closing non-essential businesses, and ordering all persons to stay in their residences unless on essential business; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2020, the Ohio Department of Health issued a Director's Order to extend the March 22, 2020 order due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 in the region; and

WHEREAS, on April 30, 2020, the Ohio Department of Health issued a Director's Order allowing limited businesses to reopen subject to compliance with social distancing and safety measures and otherwise extending the March 22, 2020 order's prohibition on social gathering and stay-at-home requirements; and

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2020, Mayor John Cranley issued a revised declaration of emergency effective June 29, 2020, which was renewed at the Council meeting on August 5, 2020; and

WHEREAS, during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is critical that restaurants stay open because they are performing essential functions, along with grocery stores and other food services, to provide the public with access to food; and

WHEREAS, the social distancing measures required to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus means that delivery and take-out options from restaurants are critical to the public's accessibility of food and addressing any community food insecurity; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the local economy impacting the restaurant, food service, and other related industries resulting in economic hardship for business owners due to loss of business income, layoffs, and reduced work hours for a significant percentage of this workforce; and

WHEREAS, restricting restaurants to take-out and delivery service places a sudden and severe financial strain on many restaurants, particularly those that are small, independently-owned, or minority-owned businesses that already operate on thin financial margins, adding to economic pressures in the industry that predate the current public health crisis; and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to take action to maximize restaurant revenue from delivery and take-out orders that are a lifeline and currently the sole source of revenue for Cincinnati's restaurant industry to better enable these businesses to survive the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and continue supporting a diverse workforce and contributing to the vitality of Cincinnati's neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, many consumers are eager to support local restaurants and use third-party, app-based delivery platforms to place orders with those restaurants, and these third-party platforms charge commission fees to restaurants based on the purchase price; and

WHEREAS, while each service agreement between restaurants and third-party delivery platforms vary, all these agreements include delivery commission fees that can be up to 30% or more of the purchase price; and

WHEREAS, restaurants, and particularly small family-owned restaurants with few locations, have limited bargaining power to negotiate lower commission fees with third-party, app-based delivery platforms due to the limited number of companies that provide such delivery services, and these restaurants face dire financial circumstances during this COVID-19 pandemic because take-out and delivery are the only options to keep the business in operation; and

WHEREAS, during this time of local economic shutdown and limited reopening resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, many vulnerable workers have found work as food delivery drivers for third-party food delivery services to support themselves and their families; and

WHEREAS, third-party food delivery services will further undermine already vulnerable workers if these services reduce compensation rates to these drivers as a result of this ordinance capping food delivery fees; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2020, Council passed Ordinance 155-2020 that capped the commission fee to a maximum of 15% of the purchase price on delivery or pick-up orders while restaurants are unable to provide unrestricted dine-in service to accomplish the fundamental government purpose of easing the financial burden on struggling restaurants during this public health emergency and promoting the availability of prepared food via delivery service while not unduly burdening third-party, app-based delivery platforms; and

WHEREAS, restaurants in Cincinnati have saved thousands of dollars and kept employees on payroll who would not have remained employed as a result of the cap on third-party delivery fees imposed by Ordinance 155-2020; and

WHEREAS, restaurants are still unable to provide unrestricted dine-in service or unrestricted outdoor dining service so that restaurants and delivery drivers continue to need the economic protection provided by Ordinance 155-2020, especially because the colder weather will prevent outdoor dining from being a viable option and further reduce restaurants' income; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That, as of the effective date of this ordinance, third-party food delivery services are prohibited from charging a restaurant a commission fee per online, delivery, or pick-up order for the use of its services that totals more than 15% of the purchase price of such online order. This delivery fee cap shall remain in place for 120 days after the effective date of this Ordinance.

Section 2. That, for purposes of this ordinance, the following definitions apply:

- a. "Purchase price" means the menu price of an online order. Such term excludes taxes, gratuities, and any other fees that may make up the total cost to the customer of an online order.
- b. "Restaurant" means a business in which food and/or beverage preparation and service is provided for individual consumption either on- or off-premises, and in which any service of alcoholic beverages is accessory to the service of food, based on the definitions in CMC § 1401-01-E1 (b) and (c).
- c. "Third party food delivery services" means any website, mobile application, or other internet service that offers or arranges for the sale and/or delivery of food and beverages prepared by restaurants.

Section 3. That if a third-party food delivery service charges a restaurant a fee that exceeds the amount specified in Section 1 of this ordinance, the restaurant shall provide written notice to the third-party food delivery service requesting a refund within seven days of the notice. If the third-party food delivery service does not provide the refund within seven days of the request from a restaurant or the third-party food delivery service continues to charge fees in violation of this

ordinance, a restaurant can enforce this ordinance by means of a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief.

Section 4. That no third-party food delivery service may reduce the compensation rates paid to any delivery service driver or garnish gratuities paid to any driver as a result of this ordinance going into effect.

Section 5. That the proper City officials are hereby authorized to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 hereof.

Section 6. That this ordinance shall not be construed or interpreted to interfere with or impair any contracts between restaurants and third-party food delivery services that exist as of the effective date of this Ordinance. This Ordinance applies to all contracts that are begin on or after the effective date of this Ordinance and any renewals or extensions of contracts when those renewals or extensions occur during the effective period of this Ordinance, even if the extension or renewal is on the same terms as or authorized by the original contracts.

Section 7. That this ordinance shall be an emergency measure necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare and shall, subject to the terms of Article II, Section 6 of the Charter, be effective immediately. The reason for the emergency is the immediate need for the City to continue to provide economic relief to restaurants that are providing an essential service to the residents of Cincinnati and surrounding areas and also suffering as a result of being able to provide only delivery or carry-out service.

Passed: _____, 2020

John Cranley, Mayor

Attest: _____
Clerk



202001313

Betsy Sundermann
Cincinnati City Councilmember

August 31, 2020

MOTION

WE MOVE that in the upcoming renegotiation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), the funding to the Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) not be reduced by the Administration.


Betsy Sundermann

STATEMENT

The CPD has been one of the leading police departments in the country in adapting and adopting practices to best suit the needs of the communities it serves. The Collaborative Agreement (CA) and the community policing policies they have adapted have led to a decrease in crime rates throughout the city, and in fact the city had consecutive years of the lowest violent crime rates on record in 2018 and 2019 (per Law and Safety Committee Violent Crime Update January 1 – July 31, 2020, presented by Lieutenant Colonel Paul Neudigate). According to the RAND Corporation (2007) and the 8 Can't Wait project by Zero Campaign (2020), both independent organizations, CPD has been achieving the goal of minimalizing racial bias in policing is a perfect 8/8 on policies designed to "reduce killings and save lives", with only Denver, St. Louis, San Francisco achieving those same goals.

As the COVID-19 pandemic has set in, CPD needs their resources and funding more than ever. Having had to quickly adapt to the new circumstances and rapidly implement innovative procedures to effectively police throughout the duration of the pandemic, as well as maintain safety as best as possible for the city and its citizens during the riots, now is certainly not the time to be cutting back on their funding.

The CPD has, for the last 19 years, shown time and time again their commitment to transparency, cooperation with communities, and fair policing and those results have been independently tested and verified. Barring the unpredictable COVID-19 outbreak and a year that has seen increased violence across the country and particularly in Cincinnati, there had been a clear and caused decline in violence in our city. Voting yes is supporting the efforts of our city police to make our communities demonstrably safer and shows our commitment to supporting these downward trends they have instigated.

City of Cincinnati



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Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
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Email Betsy.Sundermann@cincinnati-oh.gov

Betsy Sundermann
Cincinnati City Councilmember

August 31, 2020

MOTION

WE MOVE that the Cincinnati City Council does not support the movement to defund the Cincinnati Police Department.


Betsy Sundermann

STATEMENT

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