BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Case No. 08-1094-EL-SSO Approval of Its Electric Security Plan In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Case No. 08-1095-EL-ATA Approval of Revised Tariffs In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Case No. 08-1096-EL-AAM Approval of Certain Accounting Authority Pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 4905.13 In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Case No. 08-1097-EL-UNC Approval of Its Amended Corporate Separation Plan DIRECT TESTIMONY OF SHELLEY J. DICKSTEIN ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO RECEIVED-DOCKETING DIV

January 26, 2009

{H1438067.1}

This is to certify that the images appearing are an accurate and complete deproduction of a case file document delivered in the regular course of business. Technician Date Processed_

1		BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILI	TIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
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3			
4		ne Matter of the Application of	:
5	The I	Dayton Power and Light Company for	: Case No. 08-1094-EL-SSO
6	Appr	roval of Its Electric Security Plan	:
7			:
8		e Matter of the Application of	:
9	The l	Dayton Power and Light Company for	: Case No. 08-1095-EL-ATA
10	Appr	roval of Revised Tariffs	:
11			:
12	In the	e Matter of the Application of	:
13	The l	Dayton Power and Light Company for	: Case No. 08-1096-EL-AAM
14		roval of Certain Accounting Authority	:
15		uant to Ohio Rev. Code § 4905.13	:
16		3	:
17	In the	e Matter of the Application of	:
18		Dayton Power and Light Company for	: Case No. 08-1097-EL-UNC
19		roval of Its Amended Corporate	•
20		ration Plan	•
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25	DIE	RECT TESTIMONY OF SHELLEY J. D	ICKSTEIN ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF
26	211		N, OHIO
27		2/11 1 1	
28			
29			
30		I INTRO	DUCTION
31		I. II. II.	Decitor
32	Q.	Please state your name and business a	ddress
33	Æ.	ricase state your name and business a	uur css.
34	A.	My name is Shelley J. Dickstein. My bu	siness address is City of Dayton, Office of the
35		City Manager, 101 West Third Street, D	ayton, Ohio 45402.
36	Q.	What is your position with the City of	Dayton?
37	A.	I currently serve as the Assistant City M	anager for Strategic Development.
38		·	
39	Q.	Please describe your educational back	ground.
40			
4 1	A.	I graduated from Western Michigan Uni	versity in 1988 with a B.A. in Communication
42		and Psychology. I have completed all co	oursework toward a Masters of Urban

Administration degree at Wright State University. I also hold an Economic Development
Finance Certification from the National Development Council. This certification was
achieved in 2001 after an intensive four-week financial training course. More detailed
descriptions of my education and professional experience is attached as Exhibits SJD-1
and SJD-2.

Q. Please describe your professional experience.

- 7 A. I have been employed by the City of Dayton, Ohio since January 1996.
- 8 Since June 4, 2007, I have held the position of Assistant City Manager for Strategic 9 Development. As the Assistant City Manager for Strategic Development, I am 10 responsible for overseeing the City's economic development functions. My responsibilities include providing consistency and continuity to the City's business 11 12 retention and expansion efforts and bringing a new strategic approach to coordinating the City's economic development agenda. I manage the Dayton Development Fund, which is 13 used to provide incentives and financial support for businesses looking to expand in the 14 city of Dayton. I have previously held the positions of Special Projects Administrator, 15 Sr. Development Specialist, Acting Citizen Participation Manager and Citizen 16
- 18 Q. On whose behalf are you testifying in these proceedings?

Participation Coordinator within the City of Dayton.

- 19 A. I am testifying on behalf of the City of Dayton, an intervenor in this proceeding.
- 20 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
- A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe current conditions in the City and the
 potential impact of an increase in The Dayton Power and Light Company's ("Dayton

6

1		Power and Light") rates for electrical service on the City itself, as well as its at-risk
2		residential and commercial citizens.
3	Q.	What materials and information did you review in preparation for your testimony?
4	A.	I reviewed data and materials from the following City departments: Management and
5		Budget, Planning and Community Development, and Economic Development.
6		Additionally, I reviewed 2000 census data and State of Ohio Department of Development
7		reports. Please refer to Exhibits SJD-3 through SJD-18, attached.
8 9		II. IMPACT OF AN ELECTRICAL SERVICE RATE INCREASE ON THE CITY OF DAYTON
10 11	Q.	Is the City of Dayton a customer of Dayton Power and Light?
12 13	A.	Yes. The City uses Dayton Power and Light exclusively to provide electric service to
14		power all of its municipally owned buildings and facilities, as well as municipal traffic
15		signals and a number of street lights. The City spends an average of \$10,258,849 in
16		annual electric service costs. Additionally, the majority of citizens within the City are
17		also customers of Dayton Power and Light.
18	Q.	Please provide a background for and recent history of the City of Dayton's
19		population.
20	A.	During the past several decades there has been a national trend towards suburbanization,
21		with housing, retail and even commercial entities leaving urban areas for the suburbs.
22		Also, during this time, the national population has been shifting towards the southern and
23		coastal United States. These trends have deeply affected the Dayton region and the City.
24		The Dayton metropolitan statistical area (MSA), which includes Montgomery,
25		Greene, Miami and Clark counties, has suffered a population decline. Montgomery
26		County's population fell from 608,413 in 1970 to 559,062 in 2000. The City of Dayton

itself felt the hardest impact of the regional population decline. The City has lost over 100,000 citizens since 1960, as many of its residents moved out of the City and into the suburbs, or left the Dayton region entirely.

This dramatic decline in the number of Dayton residents has led to significantly diminished tax revenues for the City. Between 1995 and 2007, the City of Dayton had the lowest income tax growth rate among six major Ohio cities. Dayton's growth rate at 9.4 percent was significantly lower than the other cities. The next lowest rate of growth, in Toledo, was 27.5 percent. In the 2008 fiscal year the City of Dayton's income tax revenues fell four percent from the previous year. This has contributed to the current financial crisis the City is experiencing.

- Q. Please provide a description of the state of affairs regarding employment in the City of Dayton.
- A. From November of 2000 until Nov. of 2008, the region lost 41,300 jobs, or about 9.3 percent of the employment base. 28,800, or 35 percent, of Montgomery County's manufacturing jobs left the County between 1998 and 2007. 6,700 of these private sector jobs were lost within just the last year. The Dayton region has seen major employers such as GM and related businesses, Mead/WestVaco, Delphi and Tenneco remove jobs from the area, while companies such as Reynolds and Reynolds and the Dayton Regional Tissue Bank are choosing to remove jobs from within the City limits. Employment within the City of Dayton has gone from a peak of 3,148 jobs in 1976 to just 2,400 jobs in 2007 due to budget constraints.
- Q. Please provide a description of the state of affairs regarding housing within the City of Dayton.

- 1 A. The City has a high concentration of obsolete housing and has suffered a disproportional
 2 impact of the mortgage foreclosure and predatory lending crisis.
- The City has more than 15,000 vacant units of housing in about 4,000 residential
- 4 structures. The City boarded about 1,000 structures in 2007 and anticipates boarding an
- 5 additional 1,000 structures in 2008. Dayton ranks highly among cities with the most
- 6 vacant structures in the nation.
- Q. Please provide a description of the state of affairs regarding the economy within the
 City of Dayton.
- The City itself currently faces a thirteen million dollar budget shortfall. The poverty rate 9 A. within the City increased from 23 percent in 2000 to 28.9 percent in 2005. While Dayton 10 11 represents 30 percent of Montgomery County's population, its residents represent 58 percent of the County's impoverished at-risk citizens. The City's median household 12 income has fallen from \$27,423 in 1999 to \$25,928 in 2005, versus an average of 13 \$46,242 in the nation. Based upon the 2000 Census, 23 percent of Dayton residents live 14 below state and federal poverty levels. Additionally, the per capital income for Dayton 15 residents is only \$15,547 as compared to \$28,206 statewide. As a result, any increase in 16 17 electricity rates would be an unreasonable burden upon Dayton's at-risk population.
 - Q. What are some of the challenges the City faces in its economic development efforts?
- 19 A. The relocation of housing and retail to suburban locations puts Dayton at a significant
 20 disadvantage for the attraction of modern office-based businesses. Dayton continues to
 21 lose net jobs to suburban locations. Workforce development is an issue. The matching of
 22 workforce skills with evolving needs and demands remains a challenge, particularly for
 23 Dayton residents. Regional sprawl continues in the area, forcing the City to compete

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within the region for retail businesses, jobs, residents, and entertainment venues. There is an ever-expanding oversupply of regional office space competing with downtown Dayton.

The City's workforce must be reduced by two to three percent annually through 2010 due to the City's current financial crisis. It is also projected that manufacturing will continue to decline within Dayton and the region. Recent announcements from several Dayton companies indicate that the current trend in job losses is likely to continue through the foreseeable future. Even more concerning is the nature of the jobs that are being lost. The majority of recent job losses are attributable to businesses that attract net new wealth, or "wealth attractors," to the community by selling products and services to customers located beyond our marketplace. Gone unchecked, the loss of these "wealth attractors" will have a detrimental impact on the City's economic foundation.

The City also faces less demand for general purpose office space in the downtown core of Dayton, combined with an emergence of market demand for larger, open floor plans not readily available within the City.

In your opinion, would an increase in Dayton Power and Light's rates for electric service impact the City of Dayton and its at-risk population?

Yes. Any increase in rates would negatively impact the City and its efforts for economic development. The City is currently in a financial crisis and cannot afford an increase in electric service costs. The City is a large customer of Dayton Power and Light, spending an average of over ten million dollars annually on electric service. Jobs are leaving the City, and an increase in Dayton Power and Light's rates would make the City of Dayton a less attractive area for economic development. An increase in rates would be an

ı

Q.

A.

1	unreasonable burden added to Dayton's at-risk population, which includes 23 percent of
2	the City's residents. The at-risk population has already seen a drop in its median
3	household income. Increased electricity rates would create an additional burden for the
4	at-risk residents of Dayton.

- Q. In your opinion, would an increase in Dayton Power and Light's rates for electric service negatively impact the City of Dayton's efforts to attract businesses?
- A. Yes. The City already faces many obstacles to its economic development efforts,

 including crime, a high percentage of vacant structures, lack of parking, high poverty rate

 and competition from suburban areas for new businesses. Dayton's image, as portrayed

 by the media, is one of urban flight and decay. For example, Forbes magazine recently

 listed Dayton as one of its "Fastest Dying Cities." If businesses located in the City have

 to pay even more for electric service than the current rates, Dayton will be an even less

 desirable place for businesses.
- Q. In your opinion, what impact would an increase in rates for electric service have on
 businesses in the City of Dayton?
- 16 A. It is not possible to predict the total impact on Dayton businesses at this point, because
 17 the City of Dayton has not been provided specific information from The Dayton Power
 18 and Light Company about the proposed changes. However, given the current conditions
 19 in the City and the factors I have discussed here, even an increase of one cent would harm
 20 the City, its at-risk citizens, and the business community at large.
- 21 Q. Does that conclude your testimony?
- 22 A. Yes it does.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the Direct Testimony of Shelley J. Dickstein on Behalf of The City of Dayton, Ohio was served via electronic mail to the parties on Exhibit A and via regular U.S. Mail on the parties on Exhibit B on the 26th day of January, 2009.

Christopher L. Miller

EXHIBIT A

Case 08-1094-EL-SSO
Case 08-1095-EL-ATA
Case 08-1096-EL-AAM
Case 08-1097-EL-UNC
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EXHIBIT B

Case 08-1094-EL-SSO Case 08-1095-EL-ATA Case 08-1096-EL-AAM Case 08-1097-EL-UNC

Evan Eschmeyer Nolan Moser The Ohio Environmental Council 1207 Grandview Avenue, Suite 201 Columbus, OH 43212-3449

Ellis Jacobs Community United for Action 333 West First Street, Suite 200 Dayton, OH 45405

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Exhibits

SHELLEY J. DICKSTEIN

6313 Harvest Meadows Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45424 W: (937) 333-3606 H: (937) 235-5469

NATIFICATIONS

customer service, superior organizational skills and ability to successfully manage multiple tasks. Experienced in High-energy development professional with a proven track record in project management. Known for excellent Urban Economic Development, including business analysis, business attraction and expansion, financing and

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Project Managemen

Conducted 380 retention and expansion visits and facilitated 63 downtown development projects generating \$113 million in new investment. Project highlights include:

- Dayton Waterfront mixed-used development supporting 600,000 square feet of new office, retail and restaurant estimated at \$200M space coupled with 320 market-rate housing units, new investment
 - expansion, 65 new First & Patterson Housing – condominium housing project featuring 300 space garage
 - condo units and 15,000 square feet of commercial space, new investment estimated at \$20M
 - •CareSource Headquarters new construction of a 325,000 square foot office building and 900+ parking garage, new investment estimated at \$70M
 - •Community Blood Center expansion project resulting in \$11M in new investment
- Schuster Parking Garage 1,100 space parking garage resulting in \$10.6M in new investment
- Courthouse Plaza Southwest renovation of multi-tenant office tower resulting in \$6M in new investment

Administration, Budget & Finance

Responsible for administration and oversight of Dayton Development Fund, total investment todate surpassing \$42 million. Previous supervision and budgetary responsibilities include:

- Monitored and maintained operating budget equaling \$1.7 million
 - Hired, trained, supervised and evaluated 85 staff members
- Administered Dayton Volunteers program involving approximately 1,200 volunteers
- •Planned, organized and coordinated a 9-month Leadership program boasting 431 graduates
 - Planned, organized and coordinated city-wide special events hosting 400+ guests

Leadership & Development

Responsible for overseeing the City's economic development functions and managing the Office of Economic Development.

- •Collaborate with high-level corporate CEOs and economic development executives to address challenges and advance development opportunities throughout the City
- Facilitate relationships with developers, real estate brokers and financial representatives to identify and initiate investment opportunities.

Previous leadership and development experience includes:

- Developed and facilitated organizational change sessions (DPI) addressing issues such as vision, mission, values and business strategies
- Coordinated staff and volunteer orientation, training and in-service programs
- •Conducted leadership seminars for 100+ students and staff; topics included issues of diversity, team development, conflict resolution **EdDarf**unication

Page 2

4 week intensive financial training. Topics included business credit, real estate finance analysis, loan Economic Development Finance Professional, Certification, June 2001

packaging procedures, negotiation, and deal structuring techniques.

Masters of Urban Administration coursework (all but Thesis), Wright State University,

December, 1998. Emphasis in leadership and community development.

Bachelor of Arts, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, June, 1988 Majors: Communication and Psychology

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

City of Dayton, City Manager's Office

Assistant City Manager for Strategic Development, June, 2007-Present

City of Dayton, Department of Economic Development

Special Projects Administrator, August, 2006-Present

Sr. Development Specialist, May, 1999-July 2006

City of Dayton, Department of Planning & Community Development

Acting Citizen Participation Manager, October 1997-April, 1998

Citizen Participation Coordinator, January, 1996-May, 1999

AIDS Foundation Miami Valley, Dayton, Ohio

Coordinator, Volunteer Resources, October, 1993-January, 1996

•Residence Hall Director, July, 1990-June, 1993 San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas

Residence Hall Director, July, 1988-June, 1990

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & SERVICE

National Development Council, Economic Development Finance Certification, 2001

Workforce Development Committee, 1999-2001

Leadership Dayton, Graduate, 1998-1999

Work Simplification/Process Re-engineering Training, November, 1998

McNellis Storyboarding Facilitator Training, December, 1997

Poverty Reduction Task Force, 1996-1999

AIDS Foundation Miami Valley, Benefit Committee, 1996-2004

HONORS & AWARDS

Top Flight nominee, 2001

•Graduate Student Excellence Award, Wright State University, 1998
•Pi Alpha Alpha Honorary Society, 1997

SJD-1

REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Biographical Sketch

Shelley J. Dickstein Assistant City Manager for Strategic Development

City of Dayton Office of the City Manager 101 West Third Street Dayton, Ohio 45402 Telephone: (937) 333-3606

Shelley Dickstein currently serves as the Assistant City Manager for Strategic Development, a position she cooking to expand in the city of Dayton. Prior to this recent appointment, she held the positions of Special esponsibility for overseeing the City's economic development functions. She is charged with providing assumed on June 4, 2007. As the Assistant City Manager for Strategic Development, Ms. Dickstein has strategic approach to coordinating the City's economic development agenda. Shelley also manages the Projects Administrator, Sr. Development Specialist, Acting Citizen Participation Manager and Citizen Dayton Development Fund, which is used to provide incentives and financial support for businesses consistency and continuity to the City's business retention and expansion efforts and bringing a new Participation Coordinator.

estate brokers and financial representatives in an effort to advance development opportunities for the city of management. She is known for her excellent customer service, superior organizational skills and her ability Dayton. Shelley Dickstein is a high-energy development professional with a proven track record in project development and execution and works tirelessly to facilitate and nurture relationships with developers, real completed more than 60 downtown development projects generating \$83.4 million in new investment and downtown waterfront, CareSource Headquarters, the Community Blood & Tissue Center and Courthouse provided technical assistance to 380 Dayton companies interested in expanding or locating to the city of Dayton. Some of her more high profile projects include the emerging BallPark Village effort along the Plaza Southwest. She collaborates with business and economic development executives on project During her 11-year career with the City of Dayton, Shelley has had numerous successes. She has to successfully manage multiple tasks.

Committee and participated in numerous other initiatives. Shelley has completed all coursework toward her Ms. Dickstein served on the Poverty Reduction Task Force, the Miami Valley AIDS Foundation Benefit Development Finance Certification from the National Development Council and is a Leadership Dayton Masters of Urban Administration Degree at Wright State University. She possesses an Economic Graduate, Class of 1999.

City of Dayton Annual Electric Utility Costs

- 2005 \$10,041,288
- 2006 \$10,804,218
- 2007 \$11,994,883
- 2008 \$ 8,195,008

utility costs to power municipal buildings, Average of \$10,258,849 in annual electric traffic signals and street lights.

Local Trends & Factors

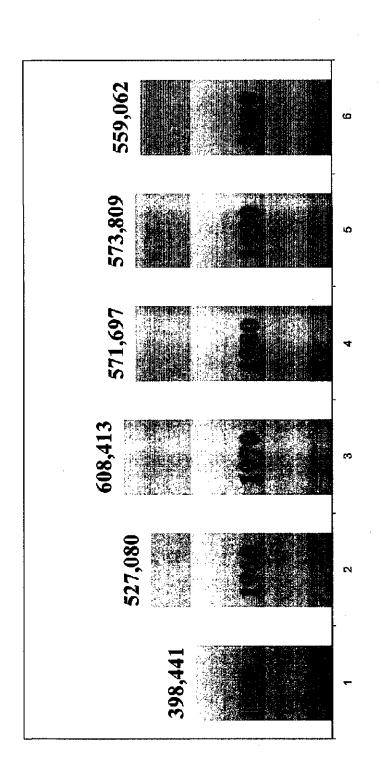
- Since 1950, the region has increased in size by 400% while the population has only slightly more than doubled.
- Dayton job base is contracting (region is on downward decline since 2000).
- Struggling economy has exacerbated the foreclosure and predatory lending crisis in Dayton.
- Dayton is losing population
- 100,000 residents lost since 1960.
- Fewer residents and households in Dayton leads to diminished tax revenues
- Dayton has more than 15,000 vacant housing units in more than 4,000 structures.
- Regional sprawl and dispersal are shifting jobs, population and retail to adjacent jurisdictions and counties.

Declined Slightly in 1990's. Dayton-Springfield MSA's Population Peaked in 1970,

972,662	942,083	951,270	950.558
0261	0861	0661	2000

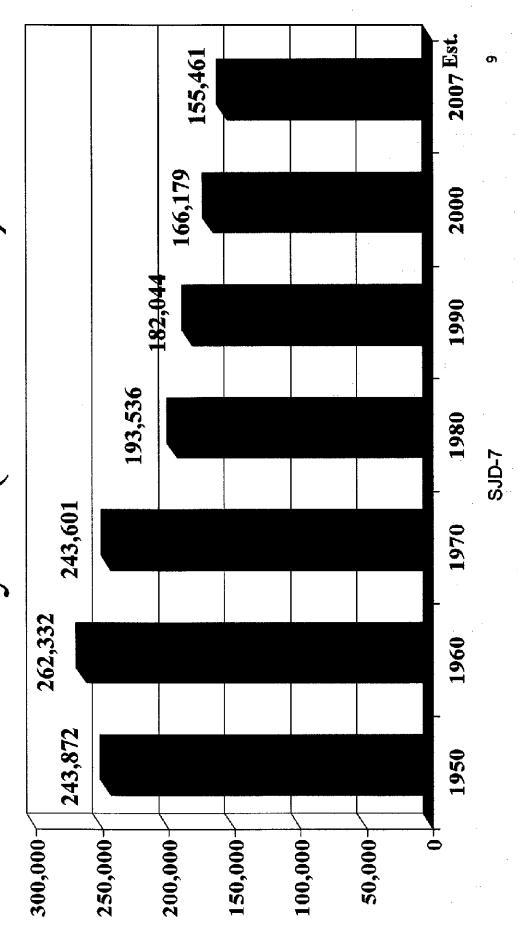
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is Montgomery, Greene, Miami and Clark Counties

Montgomery County's Population Peaked in 1970.



9-01.0

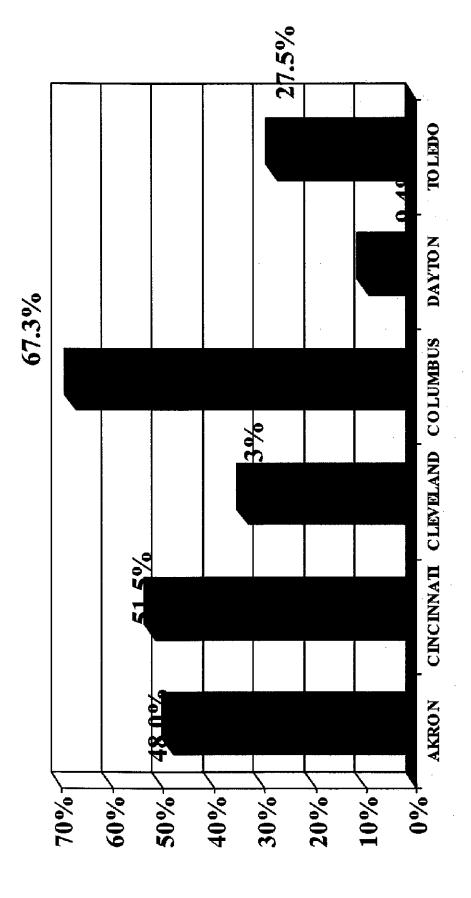
Population Decline in the City of Dayton (1950 to 2007)



Population, Housing Unit and Household Change Dayton-Springfield MSA 1970 to 2000

Housing Unit	Surplus/Vacancy					
Households		300,389	340,279	364,300	379,626	379,920
Housing	Units	312,135	362,440	385,420	408,277	423,520
Population		972,662	942,083	951,270	950,558	938,321
Year		1970	1980	1990	2000	2006

SJU-8 MSA is Montgomery, Greene, Miami and Clark Counties

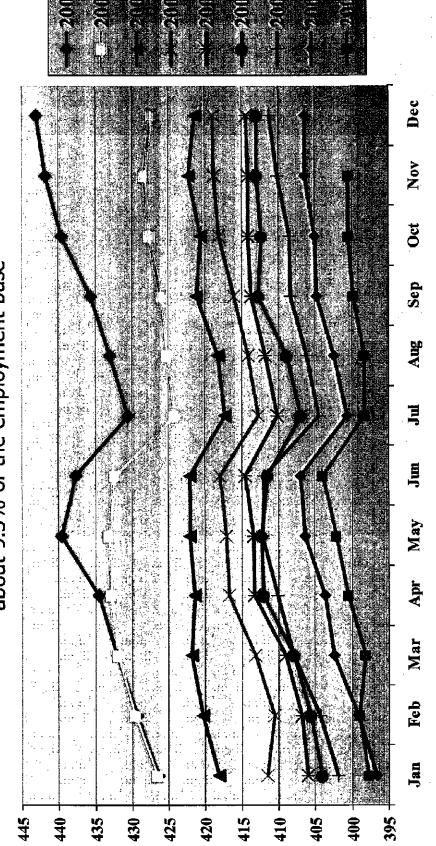


SJD-G

Dayton MSA Total Non-Farm Employment

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

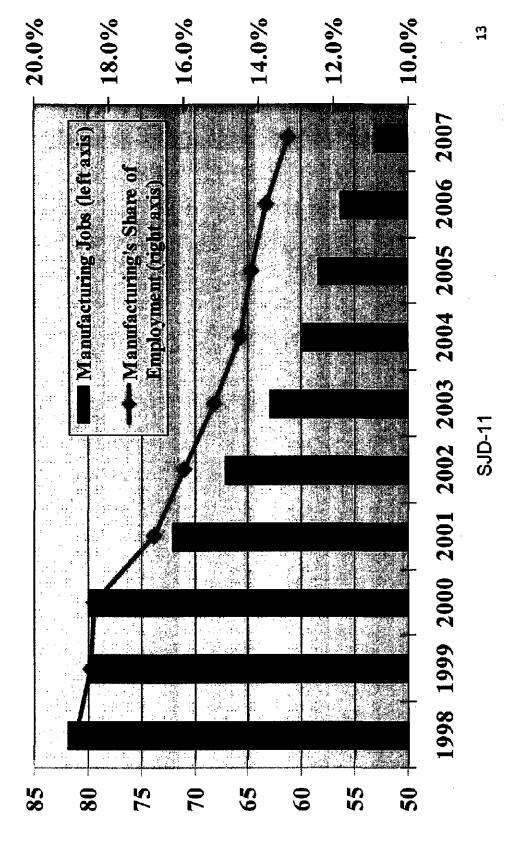
From Nov. of 2000 until Nov. of 2008, the region lost 41,300 jobs or about 9.3% of the employment base



SJD-10

Montgomery County

 28,800 (35%) of Montgomery County's manufacturing jobs left the County between 1998 and 2007.



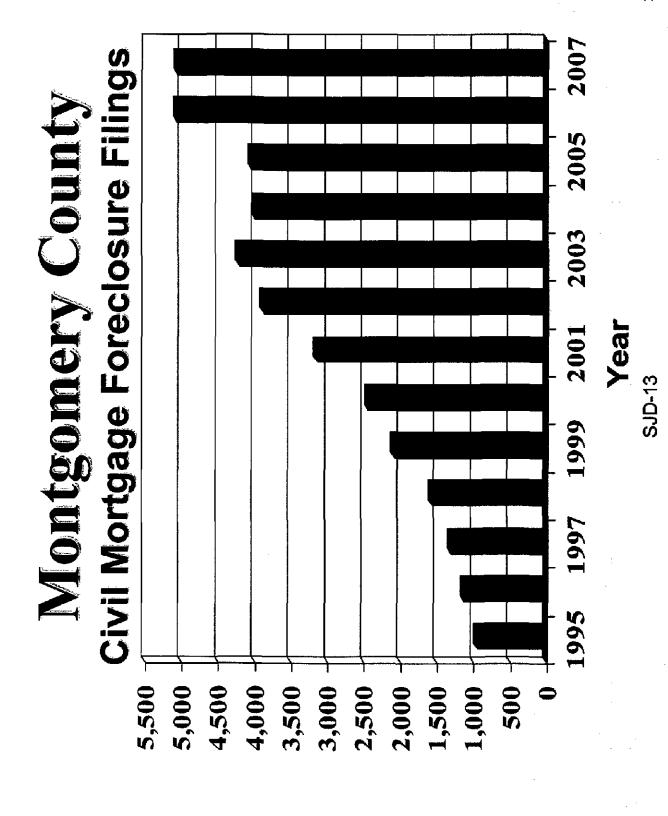
Recent Major Job Losses in Dayton and the Region

Jobs Leaving the Region

- GM and related businesses
- Mead/WestVaco
- Delphi
- Tenneco

Jobs Leaving the City of Dayton

- Reynolds and Reynolds
- Dayton Regional Tissue Bank



Source: Montgomery County and Policy Matters Ohio

Social Distress in Dayton

- The Dayton poverty rate has increased from 23% in 2000 to 28.9% in 2005.
- 1999 to \$25,928 in 2005 (versus \$46,242 in the nation). Median household income has fallen from \$27,423 in
- Mortgage foreclosures and tax lien sales have disproportionately affected Dayton.
- The impacts of poverty affect the entire region:
- Cost of social services, safety, incarceration

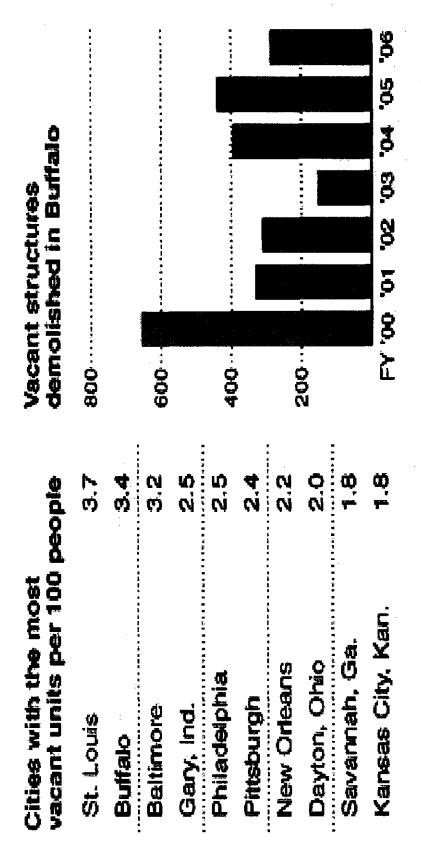
Concentration of Poverty in Dayton

		County
	Dayton	Percentage
Population	166,179	30%
Impoverished	35,756	28%

Note: Numbers from 2000 Census data

Vacant Homes Abundant in Buffalo

each year, Buffalo continues to have among the largest percentage Even though the city demolishes hundreds of abandoned buildings of chronically vacant housing units in the nation.



*Does not include short-term or seasonal housing units

Sources: Federal Reserve Dank of New York: Oily of Buffato

THE NEW YORK THERES

City of Dayton Development Challenges

- Jobs & Development
- Dayton continues to lose net jobs to suburban locations
- Retailing, service sectors, warehousing, 'old-school' manufacturing are all leaving
- Workforce Development
- Matching of workforce skills with evolving needs & demands remains a challenge - particularly for Dayton residents
- Regional Sprawl Continues For A 'No-Growth' Region
 - Intra-Regional Competition For
- Retail (the Greene)
- Jobs (Mead, Nu-Page, etc.)
- Housing (Springboro, etc.)
- Population (Into the next ring of cornfields)
- Entertainment (Fraze)
- City Workforce Must be reduced by 2% to 3% Annually Through 2010
- 'Old School' Manufacturing will Continue to Decline

Regional Decentralization (Sprawl)

1990-2000

	Percentage of Population Chang	Percentage of Population Change Within Montgomery County: 19
_	Washington Township	+17%
_	Moraine	+15%
_	Miami Township	+14%
_	Brookville	+14%
_	Centerville	%6+
_	Miamisburg	%6+
_	West Carrolton	4%
_	Kettering	-5%
_	Riverside	-1%
_	Dayton	%6-
_	Harrison Township	%6-
_	Jefferson Township	-19%