



2020 FALL WEBINAR SERIES

Medical Legal Partnerships and Housing















Moderator: Susan Jagers, Ohio Poverty Law Center

OHHN Fall Webinar Series made possible by







Webinar Information











All participants lines are muted. Use the questions feature in the GoToWebinar control panel to submit questions.

This ppt will be posted to OHHN's website. This webinar is being recorded.





Looking for Ohio Registered Sanitarian CE's? Or want to Leave us your thoughts?

Stay tuned till the end of the webinar and fill out our evaluation form to let us know what you thought.

Sanitarians, in addition to the evaluation form, please send your Name and RS number in the chat function, in order to ensure you receive credit



Panel Member: Cari Stork

• Program Manager for Lawyers for Kids at Nationwide Children's Hospital.

- Former Outpatient Therapist at NCH who assisted children, adolescents, and families who were experiencing behavioral health issues and school concerns.
- Bachelor of Science in Psychology and Religious Studies from the University of Pittsburgh
- Masters of Social Work degree from The Ohio State University
- Masters of Business Administration from Franklin University.

Panel Member: Jolene Wong

- Family Advocacy Attorney with Lawyers for Kids at Nationwide Children's Hospital.
- Previously, she worked at a non-profit in California advocating for public benefits and equal access to healthcare for people disabled by HIV and/or mental health issues.
- She also spent three years as an attorney advisor for the Social Security Administration,
- Jolene is a graduate of Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles.



Ę

Panel Member: Melissa Lenz

- Joined the Legal Aid Society of Columbus in 2018 as a staff attorney with the Housing Team
- Bachelor of Arts in French and International Studies from The Ohio State University in 2014
- Received her law degree from The Ohio State University Moritz College of Law in 2018.
- While in law school, she clerked with LASC's Housing Team, as well as the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) and Disability Rights Ohio.



Medical Legal Partnerships and Housing



Cari Dombrowski-Stork, MBA, LISW-S NCH Program Manager Lawyers for Kids/Medical Legal Partnership



A history lesson...

A need in the community...

- 1960's rural Mississippi
- 1980's AIDS epidemic
- 1993 asthma patients in Boston



Source: The National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership



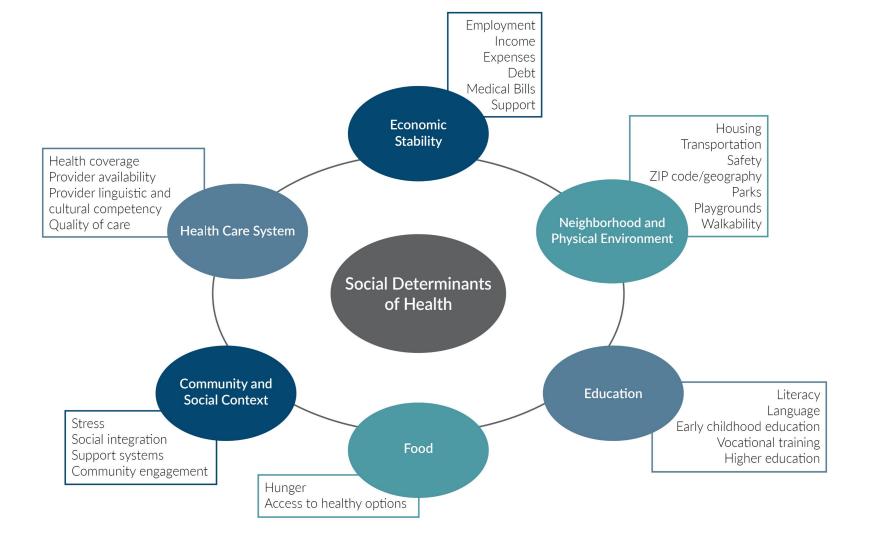
What is a Medical Legal Partnership?

VATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S When your child needs a hospital, everything matters.^{***}

A Medical Legal Partnership (MLP) is the collaborative approach between healthcare providers and attorneys that brings civil legal aid services into the medical setting to address social determinants of health among vulnerable populations.



Source: The National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership



Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life expectancy, Health care expenditures, Health status, Functional limitations

Source: Alliance for Strong Families and Communities



MLP Benefits

Patients with access to legal care as part of healthcare are healthier.

By utilizing a legal team the healthcare team becomes

more efficient.

Best Outcomes

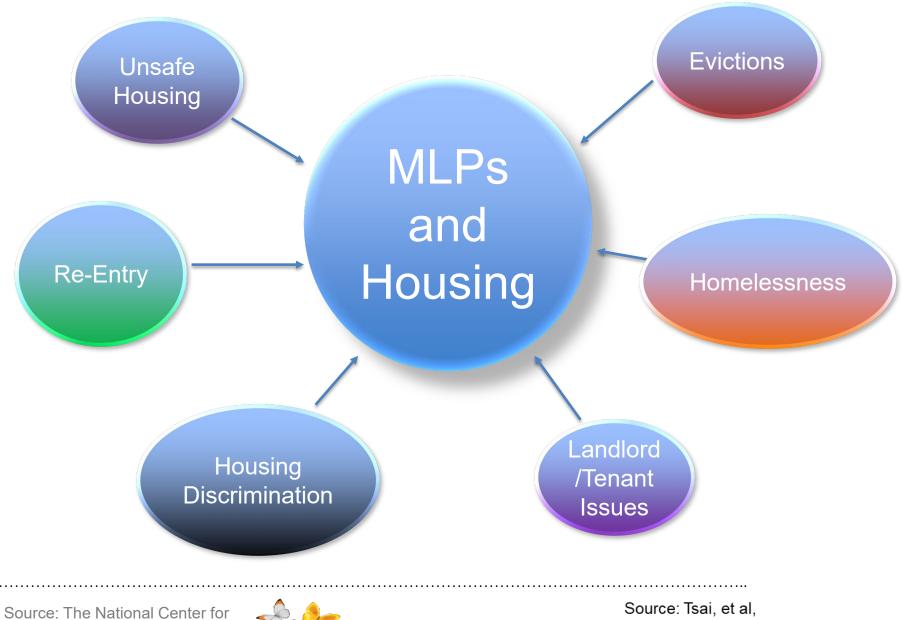
MLPs serve patients and families living in poverty and aid with legal issues that ultimately impact their health.

MLPs and legal care reduce healthcare costs, benefiting at-risk populations.

MLPs improve community health.

Source: The National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership





Medical Legal Partnerships

https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0759 NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S When your child needs a hospital, everything matters.^{***}

NCH's Lawyers for Kids Story

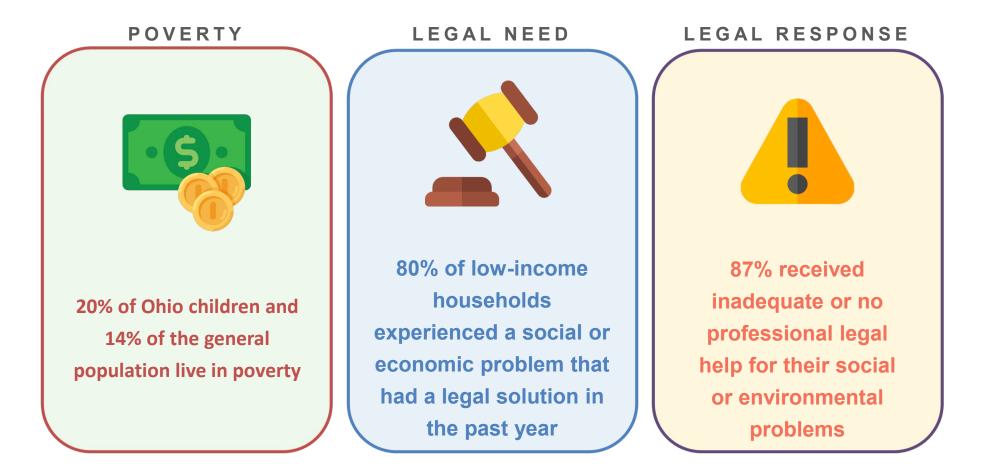
Nationwide Children's Hospital is committed to addressing social determinants of health through a medical-legal partnership program. Lawyers for Kids[™] is a partnership between healthcare providers and attorneys to bring free legal services to vulnerable populations to improve health outcomes.

Our services continue to expand across the organization. We now serve a range of children and families, pregnant women, and victims of family violence through +40 clinics. **Together**, we have screened +15,000 clients and closed +3,000 cases.

Today, we maintain a vision of collaboration and growth. We see opportunity to build new partnerships and provide even more services to our patients.



Children & Families in Need



Source: National KIDS COUNT, The Justice Gap: Measuring the Unmet Civil Legal Needs of Lowincome Americans (2017)



A successful intervention



Evictions avoided

 Improved Housing Conditions

Lead Remediation







Lawyers for Kids®

The Medical Legal Partnership at Nationwide Children's Hospital

Medical Legal Partnership and Housing

Presented by: Jolene Wong, Family Advocacy Attorney





Unsafe Housing Harms Kids

- An estimated 5.7 million U.S. families live in substandard housing.
- Living in unsafe or unsanitary homes is related to greater emotional and behavioral problems among children and adolescents, and poor housing quality is also related to poorer school performance for older children.

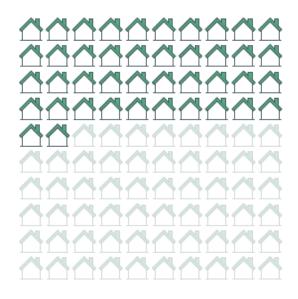


Unstable Housing Harms Kids

390,000 or 25% of Ohio's renter households are **severely cost burdened**.



For every **100** extremely low-income renter households, there are only **42** rental units **affordable** and **available** to them.





Unstable Housing Harms Kids



22%

of the Franklin County population is African American

73%

of families served in homeless shelters in Franklin County are African American

An 'Avalanche of Evictions' Could Be Bearing Down on America's Renters

The economic downturn is shaping up to be particularly devastating for renters, who are more likely to be lower-income and work hourly jobs cut during the pandemic.



MLP Housing Cases

- Housing Conditions
- Lease Terminations
- Security Deposits
- Evictions
- Housing Discrimination
- Reasonable

Accommodations/Modifications



Ohio Landlord Tenant Law

- Private apartments
- Subsidized apartments (fed. law also applies)
 - Public Housing, Sec. 8 Vouchers, Sec. 8 Project-Based, Transitional, Supportive, Shelter Plus Care
- Mobile homes
- Rooming houses
- Land Contracts



Landlord Obligations

- Ohio Revised Code 5321.04
- Keep common areas safe and sanitary
- Comply with local housing codes
- Make repairs to keep fit and habitable
- Supply hot and running water
- Supply garbage cans and pick-up (4 or more units)
- Maintain appliances provided by landlord
- Provide 24-hour notice of entry unless emergency



Tenant Obligations

- Ohio Revised Code 5321.05
- Keep unit safe and sanitary
- Comply with local housing codes
- Don't destroy premises or appliances
- Don't disturb neighbors
- Don't do drugs
- Allow access to landlord after proper notice
- TENANTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR
 ACTIONS OF **INVITED** GUESTS



Housing Conditions Impact Child Health

- Roaches, Mice, Rats, Bedbugs
- Mold, mildew, rotting wood
- Plumbing backups/leaks/water damage
- No heat, drafty windows and doors
- No a/c (if originally supplied by landlord)
- Broken appliances
- Broken locks, windows
- Lead paint



What's a Tenant to Do?

- If tenant wants to remain in the home, she should put her request for repairs in writing. Tenant can then start escrowing her rent if repairs are not made.
- If tenant does not wish to remain in the premises, she should send her landlord a letter notifying him that she intends to terminate her lease if the repairs are not made.
- Client should keep a copy of the letter AND send it to landlord with delivery confirmation.



Escrow/Rent Depositing

- If the tenant has sent notice, given the landlord a reasonable time to repair (up to 30 days), and is current in her rent, she can file an escrow case at Court.
 - <u>http://www.fcmcclerk.com/documents/accounting/F</u> <u>CMC-Accounting-Rent-Escrow-Information-</u> <u>Sheet.pdf</u>
- TENANT SHOULD NEVER JUST NOT PAY RENT as it is grounds for eviction.



Lease Terminations

- THE ONLY ground for breaking a lease in Ohio:
 - Conditions that materially affect a tenant's health and safety, that landlord has been notified of and has not repaired.
- Not grounds for breaking a lease in Ohio:
 - Crime in neighborhood, neighbor conflict, domestic violence.



Security Deposits

ORC 5321.16 - Landlord has thirty days from the day that the tenant returned the keys to return the security deposit OR to give a written accounting of how that deposit has been applied.

- Can be applied to unpaid rent or utilities, or other unpaid fees due under the lease.
- Can be applied to damage to the property that goes beyond "normal wear and tear".
 - (Routine carpet cleaning, repainting, and cleaning are "normal wear and tear")







Evictions and Fair Housing Act



Melissa Lenz, Staff Attorney – Legal Aid Society of Columbus



Eviction

Ohio Revised Code 1923 - Forcible Entry and Detainer (FED).

- Who is Subject to Eviction?
 - Hold Over Tenants (lease is up)
 - Nonpayment of Rent
 - Breach of Tenant Obligations that Materially Affect Health and Safety
 - Breach of Written Rental Agreement



Eviction and COVID-19

- You can't stay home if you do not have a home
- According to the CDC, keeping people in their housing can facilitate self-isolation by people who become ill or who are at risk for severe illness from COVID–19 due to an underlying medical condition.
- "[H]ousing stability helps protect public health because homelessness increases the likelihood of individuals moving into congregate settings, such as homeless shelters, which then puts individuals at higher risk to COVID–19."
- Outbreaks of COVID-19 have been identified at homeless shelters.



Eviction – CDC Moratorium

- On September 4, 2020, the CDC signed a declaration determining that the evictions of tenants could be detrimental to public health control measures to slow the spread of COVID-19
- The Moratorium prevents landlords from filing evictions against tenants for non-payment of rent through December 31, 2020
- Tenants must sign a declaration, certifying that they meet the requirements of the moratorium (<u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-</u> ncov/downloads/declaration-form.pdf)
- Tenants are still obligated to pay rent during this period



Eviction

Before filing an eviction, a landlord must first give tenant a Three-Day Notice To Leave the Premises (O.R.C. 1923.04)

- Can be hand-delivered, sent by certified mail, or left at the premises.
- If tenant vacates within the three-day period then no eviction can be filed.
- Notice must contain the following language printed or written in a conspicuous manner: "You are being asked to leave the premises. If you do not leave, an eviction action may be initiated against you. If you are in doubt regarding your legal rights and obligations as a tenant, it is recommended that you seek legal assistance."



Eviction – Common Defenses

- Notice Problems: Landlord did not give a 3 day Notice to Leave Premises (NTLP). Notice did not have required language. Landlord did not wait 3 full days after serving the NTLP before filing the eviction action.
- Acceptance of Rent: If landlord serves 3 day NTLP and then accepts rent that could only be applied to future rent, the NTLP is waived and the case should be dismissed.



Eviction – Common Defenses

- Unauthorized Practice of Law: If Plaintiff is a corporation, LLC, or partnership, a Complaint signed by non-attorney should be dismissed.
- Pattern & Practice of Accepting Late Rent: Landlord who has previously accepted late payments cannot suddenly evict for late payment.
- If reason for eviction is violation of tenant duty under ORC 5321.05 that affects health and safety, Landlord may have to give the tenant a 30 day notice to cure the violation, before filing the eviction. See R.C. 5321.11



Eviction - Timeframe

- July 1, 2020 Rent due, with grace period until the 5th.
- July 6, 2020 (Monday) Landlord tapes a Three-Day Notice to Leave the Premises on tenant's door with grounds "non-payment of rent".
- The landlord has to wait 3 full days (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday) before filing an eviction complaint at Franklin Municipal Court. In this case, Friday, July 10th is the earliest day the landlord can file.
- July 10, 2020 Landlord files eviction complaint. Hearing is set for two weeks out, Friday, July 24th.



Eviction - Timeframe

- July 24, 2020 The tenant shows up for the hearing and tells the magistrate that he is trying to find an attorney. The Magistrate continues the hearing for one week.
- July 31, 2020 The tenant is evicted for nonpayment of rent. The Landlord purchases a red tag and posts it on the tenant's door.
- August 5, 2020 Five days later, the bailiff supervises as the tenant's belongings are set outside the apartment.
- About a month from the Notice to Leave to the set out.
- If tenants can vacate before the hearing, the eviction can be dismissed as moot, which may look better to future

landlords.



Eviction – Second Cause

The first cause is to determine whether or not the tenant has to move. The second cause is all about the money.

- Rent and fees owed to landlord
- Damage to the property by tenant
- Counterclaims by the tenant regarding the condition of the property, unauthorized access, return of security deposit, etc.
- Answer and any counterclaims must be filed within 28 days of service of the complaint.



Fair Housing Act

Prohibitions

 Protected classes cannot be discriminated against in the process of attempting to rent or buy a home.

Protected Classes

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- Sex
- National Origin
- Disability
- Familial Status



Fair Housing Act

A person is disabled if they:

- Have a physical or mental impairment substantially limiting one or more major life activities, including caring for one's self, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, working, performing manual tasks, and learning.
- Have a history of or are regarded as having a physical or mental impairment substantially limiting one or more major life activities.



Reasonable Accommodation/Modification

A person with a disability must specifically request.

- Accommodation necessary for disabled tenant to use and enjoy a dwelling unit
 - Landlord pays if not an "undue burden" or "fundamental alteration."
- Modification reasonable change of physical arrangements necessary for disabled tenant to use and enjoy a dwelling unit

Most of the time the tenant must pay.







Questions?



Melissa Lenz mlenz@columbuslegalaid.org 614-737-0161



We hope you enjoyed the webinar!



- Please fill out our evaluation form to let us know what you thought, it will appear at the end of the webinar.
- If you are looking for Ohio Registered Sanitarian Continuing Education credits, it is required that you fill out this form to receive credit.



OHHN Fall Webinar Series made possible by

