



**City of Cincinnati
2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Application**

City of Cincinnati

2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan

NRSA Application

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A. General Information

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This document serves as the application for the City of Cincinnati's 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) approval. The City of Cincinnati established one NRSA in 1997, which consisted of the area designated as the Empowerment Zone. Since 2002, the City has requested and established an additional 16 NRSA's. The City is now seeking to enhance the NRSA's as different census tracts with current data are now eligible. The NRSA's will assist the City target funding and establish goals to allow additional resources to provide expanded and enhanced housing development, economic development, job training, public services, and support reducing poverty and homelessness within its boundaries.

The City of Cincinnati NRSA proposed areas capitalize on several existing assets, leverages public investments, creates connectivity to several strategic locations within the City, and addresses high rates of housing need and limited access to opportunity.

The City of Cincinnati proposes an NRSA that encompasses portions of the neighborhoods in the City's most distressed areas. These areas meet the threshold for low- to moderate- income (LMI) residents and are primarily residential. This strategy is being proposed as an amendment to the City's 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Annual Action Plan.

B. Benefits of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area

The City of Cincinnati will be utilizing the incentives available for approved NRSAs. During the next five years, the following strategies will be employed to create jobs and economic opportunities and revitalize the neighborhood and the surrounding business areas:

Public Service Cap Exemption: Public services carried out in a United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-approved NRSA are not subject to the statutory 15% public service expenditure cap when such activities are carried out by a designated Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) undertaking a neighborhood revitalization, community economic development, or energy conservation project.

Aggregate Public Benefit Standard Exemption: Economic development activities carried out in a HUD-approved NRSA may be exempted from the aggregate public benefit standards, which may increase the flexibility for program design as well as reducing the record-keeping requirements for meeting a public benefit. Economic development projects will meet a public benefit standard both for individual projects and in aggregate for all economic development projects annually. Exemption from the aggregate standard allows for more assistance to attract companies that will create jobs within an NRSA.

Aggregation of Housing Units: Housing units assisted in an approved NRSA, during each program year, may be considered a single structure for purposes of meeting the low- to moderate-income housing benefit National Objective. Documentation shall be maintained demonstrating that 51% of the units completed were initially occupied by low- to moderate-income (LMI) households and accomplishments shall be reported in the HUD performance measurement system Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) to comply with CDBG performance measurement requirements. Outside an NRSA, 100% of the single-family homes will be occupied by LMI households. This housing incentive will be applied to single-family and multifamily housing in the NRSA and provide flexibility to complete housing programs designed to revitalize neighborhoods through housing activities.

Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefit: Job creation/retention activities undertaken in an NRSA may be qualified as meeting the LMI area benefit National Objective, thus eliminating the need for businesses to track personal income and maintain records for jobs held by or made available to low- and moderate-income persons residing within the NRSA. The number of full-time equivalent jobs created or retained will be reported in IDIS.

C. Monitoring

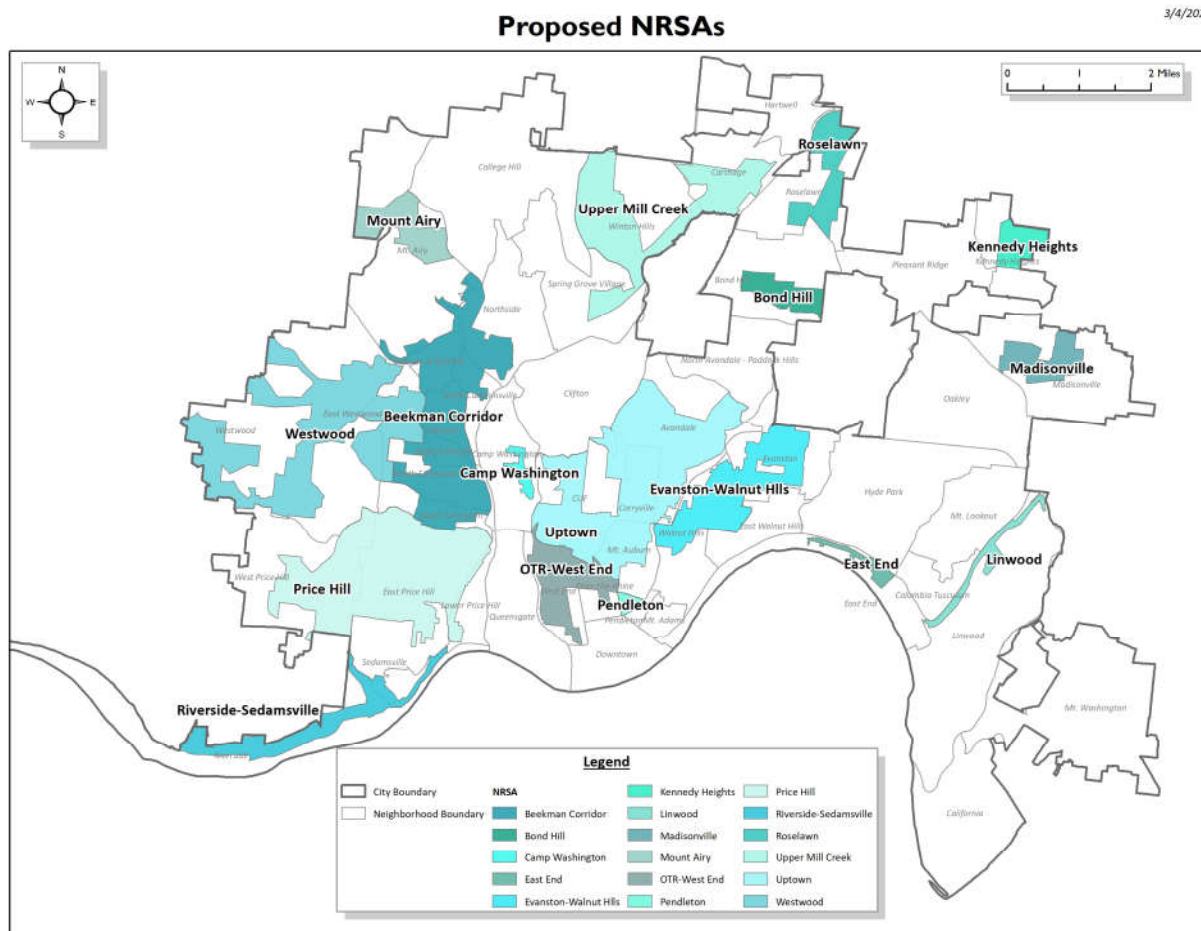
The City of Cincinnati's Department of Community and Economic Development conducts an annual internal review of each HUD-funded program, which is outlined in an internal Compliance Strategy Document. In addition to conducting ongoing monitoring of long-term affordability requirements and annually monitoring subrecipients, the City also conducts a systematic evaluation of its programs and management systems to verify eligibility and compliance with applicable HUD regulations. When conducting these internal reviews, the Department utilizes IDIS reports, HUD Monitoring Exhibits, and HUD training materials. The Compliance Strategy Document also describes the monitoring processes, checklists, databases, and reports required for each program and is updated annually.

For all projects and programs, the City enters into a subrecipient or contractor agreement that contains appropriate federal rules and regulations and requires monthly reporting. Also, household income is maintained for each unit assisted with federal funding. All Annual Action Plans will outline the specific activities and proposed benchmarks that will be conducted in the NRSA. All activities maintain records on the eligibility of each activity as well as demonstrating that the appropriate National Objective was met.

All projects utilizing an NRSA exception will be designated as a CBDO undertaking neighborhood revitalization, community economic development, or energy conservation project. Each CBDO will have a unique IDIS activity associated with each NRSA neighborhood in order to report activities by each individual NRSA.

D. Boundaries

The Proposed City of Cincinnati NRSA boundary areas are identified in the following map:



E. Demographic and Primarily Residential Criteria

The designated eligible census block groups in each NRSA are primarily residential and contain a percentage of LMI residents that is equal to the City's "highest quartile percentage" or 70%, whichever is less, but not less than 51%. According to the most recent available census data found in the Fiscal Year American Community Survey (ACS) 2011 – 2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary, the City's "highest quartile percentage" is 81.5%, so the 70% LMI threshold was used. All demographic, education, housing, and population data within each proposed NRSA was found using the most current census data from the 2014 – 2018 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS).

HUD's Community Planning and Development Notice 16-6 states that designated NRSA's must be "primarily residential" while not defining a standard percentage or a methodology for this

determination. To arrive at a “primarily residential” definition, the City determined the percentage of land area classified as residential according to land use as a proportion of total land area in the NRSA. The City used a percentage of 60% or more of residential land as the definition of “primarily residential”. The City included single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential areas in the residential category. Based on the information provided at the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas Webinar and Checklist for HUD Grantees dated December 15, 2020, “mixed-use centers, general commercial, multifamily that is high and low density, neighborhood commercial, [and] neighborhood mixed-use centers” were also categorized as “residential”. Areas classified as “nonresidential” include heavy industrial, light industrial, major institutional campuses, agricultural land, publicly owned land, and other open spaces.

In order to create boundaries that are comprehensible and functional for residents, the proposed NRSA boundaries follow natural borders created by streets, highways, and geographical features wherever possible. Large “nonresidential” areas have been removed from the proposed NSRAs in order to satisfy the “primarily residential” criteria, while still preserving a comprehensible, functional boundary.

Proposed NRSA’s Residential Land Use Percentages:

NRSA Name	Total Square Footage	Residential Square Footage	Percentage Residential
Beekman Corridor NRSA	66,031,393	46,067,820	70%
Bond Hill NRSA	8,789,598	7,414,194	84%
Camp Washington NRSA	2,583,183	1,720,321	67%
East End NRSA	2,719,050	2,313,619	85%
Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA	30,805,530	19,020,683	62%
Kennedy Heights NRSA	7,701,426	6,414,187	83%
Linwood NRSA	5,857,919	3,743,110	64%
Madisonville NRSA	12,885,384	9,314,437	72%
Mt Airy NRSA	16,994,432	12,024,458	71%
OTR-West End NRSA	16,737,420	10,045,821	60%
Pendleton NRSA	1,362,195	1,145,933	84%
Price Hill NRSA	82,100,324	59,632,609	73%
Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA	22,135,623	17,204,316	78%
Roselawn NRSA	17,021,169	11,476,399	67%
Upper Mill Creek NRSA	51,197,414	30,563,238	60%
Uptown NRSA	80,536,807	52,090,987	65%
Westwood NRSA	79,409,250	64,578,484	81%
Total All NSRAs	504,868,117	354,770,616	70%

Low- to Moderate-Income Population Percentage within Proposed NRSA Boundaries:

NRSA Name	Percentage of Low to Moderate Income Individuals
Beekman Corridor NRSA	88%
Bond Hill NRSA	83%
Camp Washington NRSA	77%
East End NRSA	84%
Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA	84%
Kennedy Heights NRSA	92%
Linwood NRSA	71%
Madisonville NRSA	76%
Mount Airy NRSA	89%
OTR-West End NRSA	90%
Pendleton NRSA	76%
Price Hill NRSA	83%
Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA	78%
Roselawn NRSA	79%
Upper Mill Creek NRSA	85%
Uptown NRSA	84%
Westwood NRSA	82%
<i>Grand Total All NRSAs</i>	<i>84%</i>

Demographic Information within Proposed NRSA Boundaries:

NRSA Name	Total Population in NRSA	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
Beekman Corridor NRSA	10,464	19%	76%	0%	4%	1%
Bond Hill NRSA	3,321	4%	95%	0%	1%	0%
Camp Washington NRSA	1,394	74%	19%	0%	6%	2%
East End NRSA	491	66%	19%	0%	15%	2%
Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA	9,300	10%	86%	0%	4%	2%
Kennedy Heights NRSA	2,863	8%	90%	0%	2%	4%
Linwood NRSA	750	92%	2%	0%	6%	1%
Madisonville NRSA	1,817	36%	57%	0%	7%	2%
Mount Airy NRSA	4,128	20%	68%	0%	11%	5%
OTR-West End NRSA	8,786	15%	81%	1%	3%	1%
Pendleton NRSA	920	46%	50%	3%	2%	2%
Price Hill NRSA	22,276	52%	39%	1%	9%	9%
Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA	1,973	79%	18%	0%	3%	2%
Roselawn NRSA	5,815	14%	80%	3%	3%	0%
Upper Mill Creek NRSA	9,263	28%	63%	0%	9%	11%
Uptown NRSA	28,536	49%	41%	6%	5%	3%
Westwood NRSA	22,106	31%	62%	0%	7%	4%
Grand Total All NRSAs	134,203	34%	58%	2%	6%	4%

Housing Information within Proposed NRSA Boundaries:

NRSA Name	Total Number of Housing Units within NRSA	Percentage Housing Vacancy
Beekman Corridor NRSA	4,358	20%
Bond Hill NRSA	1,469	17%
Camp Washington NRSA	481	27%
East End NRSA	203	29%
Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA	4,540	25%
Kennedy Heights NRSA	1,229	4%
Linwood NRSA	290	21%
Madisonville NRSA	994	13%
Mount Airy NRSA	1,670	28%
OTR-West End NRSA	4,785	29%
Pendleton NRSA	512	26%
Price Hill NRSA	8,710	23%
Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA	973	17%
Roselawn NRSA	2,703	10%
Upper Mill Creek NRSA	3,566	13%
Uptown NRSA	12,375	21%
Westwood NRSA	10,379	15%
Grand Total All NRSAs	59,237	20%

F. Consultation

Public Participation is governed by the City of Cincinnati's Public Participation Plan. The public was provided a 30-day opportunity to comment through an on-line survey beginning on June 25, 2020. The survey was published on the City's website, posted in the City Bulletin on June 30, 2020, posted on social media, sent electronically to community stakeholders including the Community Development Advisory Board, Community Based Development Organizations, Community Housing Development Organizations, and neighborhood Community Councils. The survey closed on August 24, 2020. A total of 139 individuals provided comments; all public comments can be found in Attachment 1. A total of 5 comments that were not applicable were removed. The remaining comments all supported the City's efforts with the NRSA designation. https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Cincinnati_NRSA

The NRSA Application was posted on the City of Cincinnati's website on July 30, 2020, and updated on July 22, 2021: <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/community-development/hud-entitlement-grant-submissions/>

The establishment of the City of Cincinnati NRSA is in keeping with the goals and priority needs set in the City of Cincinnati's 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan, specifically affordable housing, homelessness prevention, economic development, neighborhood stabilization, and public services.

G. Assessment

The City of Cincinnati's 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan includes an assessment of the housing market and economic conditions of the area. The Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis includes information regarding the ethnic and racial changes in the neighborhoods, economics, community assets, patterns of racial and ethnic concentration, patterns of poverty concentrations, descriptions of revitalization activities, description of the challenge's residents have in accessing job opportunities, and description of housing challenges facing each neighborhood. Each NRSA is listed individually, including a brief neighborhood history and current conditions including racial and demographic percentages, educational attainment, unemployment percentages, percentage of residential land use, individual NRSA square mileage, and population per square mile. References to neighborhood histories was referenced from Giglierano, G. J., Overmyer, D. A., Propas, F. L. (1988), "The Bicentennial Guide to Greater Cincinnati: A Portrait of Two Hundred Years".

1) Beekman Corridor NRSA

The proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA includes eight neighborhoods, English Woods, North Fairmount, South Fairmount, Millvale, a small portion of Mt. Airy, Northside, South Cumminsville, and Villages at Roll Hill. These neighborhoods are primarily located on the Beekman Street Corridor that runs alongside the Mill Creek in the heart of Cincinnati's industrial corridor. The Beekman Corridor area is characterized by a mixture of higher density residential, public housing, and industrial uses. The current fabric of the neighborhoods is inextricably linked to the early industrial and economic development of the region, which continues to unite these areas together today.

During the 19th century, many industries began to locate at the base of the hills along the Mill Creek Valley now collectively known as North and South Fairmount. Like most of the Mill Creek Valley, the presence of the Miami and Erie Canal and the Cincinnati-Hamilton and Dayton Railroad played a significant role in the development of the North and South Fairmount. Over time, the communities matured with an industrial base at the east, along the Mill Creek, followed by commercial and residential development to the west. This development pattern remains consistent today as the residential population centers of North and South Fairmount—with little exception—are located almost entirely in the neighborhoods' western expanse. English Woods consists of subsidized housing that was once part of North Fairmount. The original World War II-era housing (built between 1938 – 1945) was once considered state of the art in terms of planned community development.

Just north of English Woods, South Cumminsville, Millvale, and Northside were founded in 1845 as part of the village of Cumminsville. The area was adjacent to the Miami and Erie Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line cut through Cumminsville, attracting slaughterhouses, which later expanded into other industrial uses. From 1880 to 1900, Cumminsville experienced major growth and developed into two distinct communities: Cumminsville and Northside. These changes were largely caused by the extension of electric streetcar lines along Hamilton Avenue and up Colerain Avenue. Whereas South Cumminsville was known by its factories and worker housing, the new routes up Hamilton Avenue brought middle- and upper-income families who built houses on streets to the north of the original Cumminsville settlement, in what became known as Northside. Because of its location on a flood plain, planners suggested that the entire South Cumminsville neighborhood become used solely for industrial purposes. However, City government instead chose to select South Cumminsville as the site for a new low-income housing development constructed for black residents. The Millvale Housing Project was constructed in 1954 in a section of South Cumminsville that would become known as Millvale. Industrial redevelopment never really took root in South Cumminsville after this, so employment opportunities remained limited. In the mid-20th century, the construction of Interstate-74

further isolated the largely black population of South Cumminsville and Millvale from Northside and led to the demolition of several neighborhood blocks. This began a cycle of neighborhood disinvestment in South Cumminsville and Millvale throughout the latter part of the 20th century. Northside faced some of the same issues, but its location made it more convenient for commuters.

Located adjacent to South Cumminsville, the Villages at Roll Hill neighborhood consists of a large multi-family development originally known as Fay Apartments, which was constructed in 1962 with 1,025 market rate units. Now a privately owned, affordable housing complex, it is comprised of 703 rental units that are affordable to low-income residents. The City acquired the development from HUD in 1982 and sold it in 1986 and provided a portion of the funding for the purpose of renovating, providing, and maintaining affordable rental units for low-income households. These investments were stopgap and did not provide an adequate foothold for the long-term success of the property or address concerns about crime, safety, and quality of life. In 2012, a \$36 million renovation of the apartments was completed, and the community was rebranded as the Villages at Roll Hill. Currently it is the largest project-based Section 8 housing development in the City with 651 units covered by the existing Housing Assistance Payment contract.

The neighborhoods of the Beekman Corridor are similar in terms of their location, history, and their high levels of poverty, recent population loss, and disinvestment. Presently, the population of the Beekman Corridor NRSA is predominantly black (76%). The proposed NRSA contains one of the highest percentages of LMI population (88%) of any of the proposed NRSAs in the City. Many of the area's homeowners, especially in North Fairmount, South Fairmount, and South Cumminsville were particularly affected by the Great Recession and the NRSA has a moderately high housing vacancy rate of 20%.

Nevertheless, the City and local organizations have been working to reinvest in the area. The Beekman Corridor Initiative was recently founded to facilitate collaboration between the communities along the Corridor and improve quality of life. South Cumminsville has experienced recent efforts to develop energy efficient single-family homes through the efforts of local community development corporations. Recently, the City of Cincinnati invested \$90 million in a 1.5 mile stretch of South Fairmount as part of the Lick Run Greenway project, which is expected to be completed in 2021. The project will overhaul the area's sewer and stormwater systems, while also helping to improve and revitalize the neighborhood with new greenspace, playgrounds, and basketball courts. Northside has experienced significant recent reinvestment in single-family homes as well as multi-family development. The Northside Business District along Hamilton Avenue supports numerous shops and restaurants.

The Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA contains twelve block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
77	1
77	2
78	2
78	3
79	2
85.02	1
86.01	1
86.01	2
86.01	3
86.01	4
272	2
272	3

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
10,464	88%	19%	76%	0%	4%	1%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
4,358	20%

Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

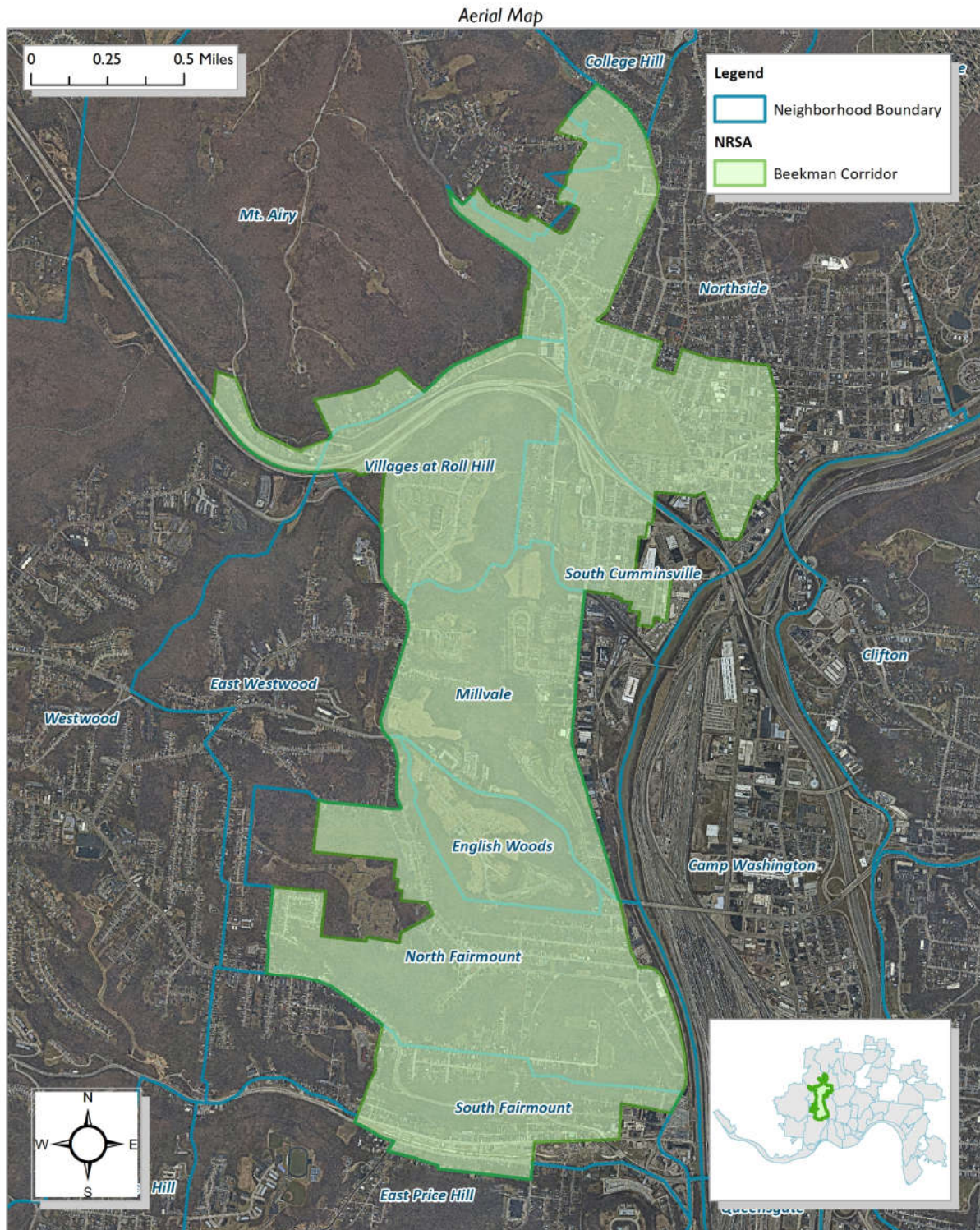
Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	20,656	0%
Educational	2,884,709	4%
Industrial	2,568,264	4%
Institutional	2,654,287	4%
Other	79,049	0%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	11,732,594	18%
Public Utility	24,014	0%
Residential	46,067,820	70%
Commercial Neighborhood	5,207,508	
Mixed-Use	230,606	
Residential	40,269,706	
Total	66,031,393	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA are as follows:

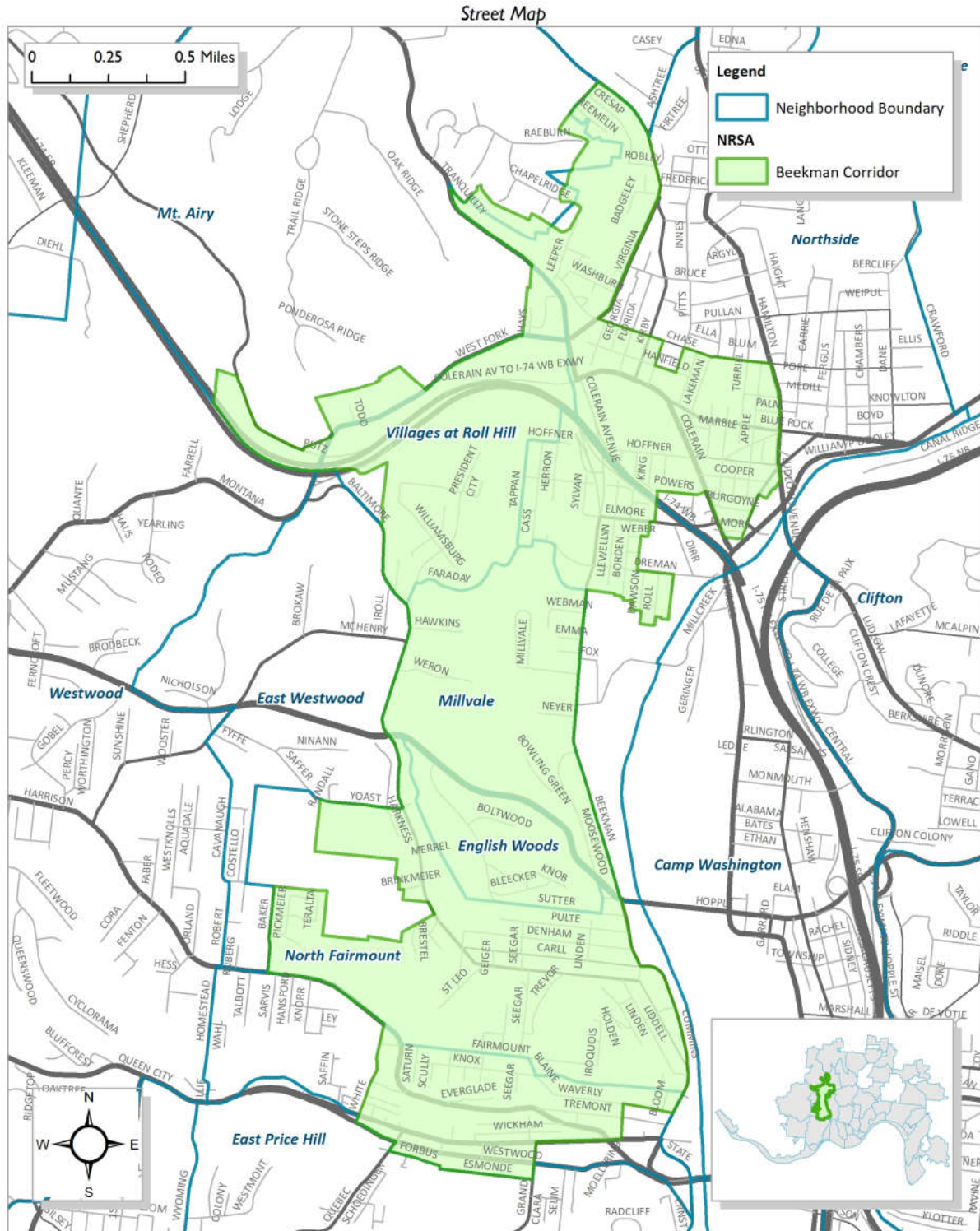
Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	Redevelopment of abandoned, vacant, or underutilized industrial and commercial sites	Increase in employment rates and increase in median household income	2 acres redeveloped
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	40 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	20 persons assisted

Proposed Beekman Corridor NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

Beekman Corridor NRSA



Beekman Corridor NRSA



2) Bond Hill NRSA

Cincinnati's Bond Hill community sits between Paddock Hills to the south and Roselawn to the north and is one of many neighborhoods lining the Mill Creek. Its proximity to Interstate-75 and State Route 562 (the Norwood Lateral) makes it easily accessible from major transportation routes. Despite its convenient location, Bond Hill has a Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) designation from HUD and has also suffered from many years of depressed income levels, employment rates, and educational attainment levels.

Bond Hill was founded as a railroad suburb and temperance community in 1870 by a cooperative building association, the Cooperative Land and Building Association No.1 of Hamilton County, Ohio, the first post-Civil War housing cooperative in Cincinnati and the first building association to be organized along idealistic and not ethnic lines. Bond Hill began as a commuter suburb connected to Cincinnati via the Marietta-Cincinnati Railroad. Bond Hill incorporated as the Village of Bond Hill in 1886 and the small village of about 1,000 persons was annexed into Cincinnati in 1903. Many new homes were added east of the original settlement in the 1930s.

The environmental degradation and urbanization of the neighborhood presaged the exit of whites from Bond Hill in the 1960s and '70s. Realtors and local banks actively encouraged the demographic transition of the neighborhood through redlining, blockbusting, and racial steering. The Bond Hill-Roselawn Community Council was founded in 1965 to combat this change. Throughout the next twenty years the Bond Hill Community Council struggled to develop a community plan and to stabilize white flight. Their achievements included creating a *Bond Hill Community Master Plan* in 1977 and the recognition of the "Old Bond Hill Village" Historic District in 1982. However, the demographic shift never abated, and the neighborhood experienced a pattern of continued segregation, disinvestment, and poverty throughout the following decades.

The proposed Bond Hill NRSA targets the primarily residential southeastern portion of the overall neighborhood. Presently, the population of this area is largely LMI (83%) and black (95%). Despite the challenges associated with combating chronic poverty and disinvestment, the Bond Hill community appears to be stabilizing and beginning to reverse the disinvestment trend. Examples include the resounding success of the redevelopment of the former dilapidated Swifton Commons site, originally the first open air shopping mall in Cincinnati built in 1956; the opening of Mercy Health's corporate headquarters in 2016; and the renovated Maketewah Country Club, a community recreation space that has been in Bond Hill since 1910 and known as "the friendliest club in town". Other recent major investments were the redevelopment the Bond Hill Business District and the formerly blighted Huntington Meadows housing complex, which was demolished to create the Villages of Daybreak, a new residential housing development. The neighborhood has elements of new urbanism such as houses with driveways that face on the backside into an

alley, wide sidewalks, and a greater density of homes on smaller lots. Only a few lots remain in the subdivision.

Several minority-owned businesses have relocated to Bond Hill in the past few years, including a cookie bakery, a seafood restaurant, and a soul food restaurant. Bond Hill is backed by a strong black religious community which has sought grants and initial financing for projects such as The Villages of Daybreak. Bond Hill has a great quality of housing stock, including larger older homes from the 1920s and 1930s. Bond Hill, while still largely a black neighborhood, has become much more diverse in recent years.

The Proposed Bond Hill NRSA contains four block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
63	3
63	4
64	2
64	3

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Bond Hill NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
3,321	83%	4%	95%	0%	1%	0%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Bond Hill NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
1,469	17%

Proposed Bond Hill NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	22,558	0%
Institutional	847,525	10%
Other	-	0%
Parks and Rec	62,103	1%
Public Services	443,218	5%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	7,414,194	84%
Commercial Neighborhood	510,833	
Mixed-Use	17,800	
Residential	6,885,561	
Total	8,789,598	100%

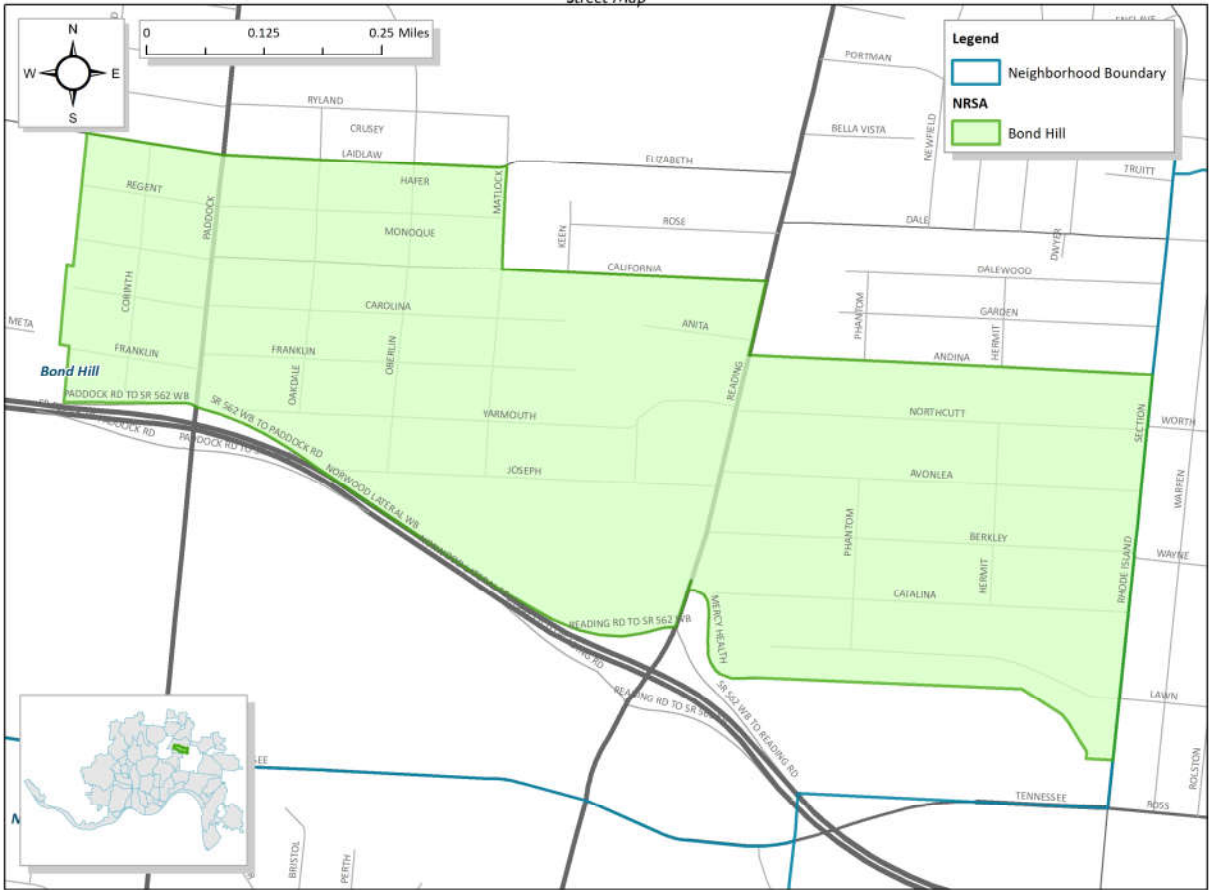
The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Bond Hill NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	15 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	10 persons assisted

Proposed Bond Hill NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Bond Hill NRSA *Street Map*



3) Camp Washington NRSA

The community of Camp Washington played an important role in Cincinnati's history. Spurred by the development of the railroads along the Mill Creek Valley, Camp Washington was the center of the City's livestock and meat packing industry. Throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth century, the community housed many of the City's manufacturing facilities, and these strong industrial roots are still visible today.

In stark contrast to its industrial future, early settlers established farms and country estates in the Camp Washington area. Soon after, the Mill Creek Valley quickly developed into an important transportation corridor, which aided Camp Washington's evolution into a primarily industrial district. As the City of Cincinnati annexed Camp Washington in 1870, the City's meat packing and animal processing industry gradually migrated to the neighborhood. Within a decade, almost all of the slaughterhouses, packing and processing companies were located in Camp Washington and later the neighborhood's production base diversified to include soap and machining companies. The growing industry quickly attracted working class families seeking employment, along with a dense mixture of groceries, barbers, clothiers, pharmacies, bakeries, and doctor's offices. By 1910 Camp Washington had developed into a stable lower to middle-income community with over 10,000 residents.

With the expansion of the outlying suburbs, the City's 1948 Metropolitan Master Plan outlined sweeping changes that focused on the creation of new land use patterns, with the separation of residential and industrial areas, and an enhanced transportation system including the construction of the "Millcreek Expressway," which is now known as Interstate-75. The highway skimmed along the eastern edge of Camp Washington. While the highway provided Camp Washington's industries with excellent accessibility to local and regional markets, it also demolished several neighborhood blocks, diverted people away from the once-thriving neighborhood business district, and decimated the urban fabric of the neighborhood.

By 1970, Camp Washington had a population of only 3,147, which continued to decline to 1,506 in 2000 according to the US Census Bureau. Today, the population has stabilized somewhat, with the Camp Washington NRSA containing 1,394 residents. The proposed Camp Washington NRSA focuses on these predominantly residential, mixed-use, and neighborhood business district areas where recent neighborhood revitalization has been targeted. The proposed NRSA is largely LMI (77%) and predominantly white (74%). The neighborhood has a high rate of housing vacancy with 27% of housing units vacant.

Camp Washington is currently experiencing a small-scale renaissance. The City agreed to rezone the main thoroughfare, Colerain Avenue, and an urban mix use district (one focused on

bringing most activities within walking distance of residents) instead of a commercial community — auto oriented area prioritizing vehicles. While the neighborhood retains much of its industrial character, in recent years there has been a lot of investment in Camp Washington. Older, blighted homes are being purchased and rehabbed to address the issue of vacancy, a new coffee house serves as the neighborhood gathering place, and the neighborhood association is working hard to attract small businesses and shops. Additionally, the redevelopment of key mixed-use properties and the expansion of art-focused community organizations have strengthened the effort to revitalize the neighborhood.

The Proposed Camp Washington NRSA contains two block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
28	1
28	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Camp Washington NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
1,394	77%	74%	19%	0%	6%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Camp Washington NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
481	27%

Proposed Camp Washington NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	503,269	19%
Institutional	136,631	5%
Other	-	0%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	222,962	9%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	1,720,321	67%
Commercial Neighborhood	663,781	
Mixed-Use	130,095	
Residential	926,445	
Total	2,583,183	100%

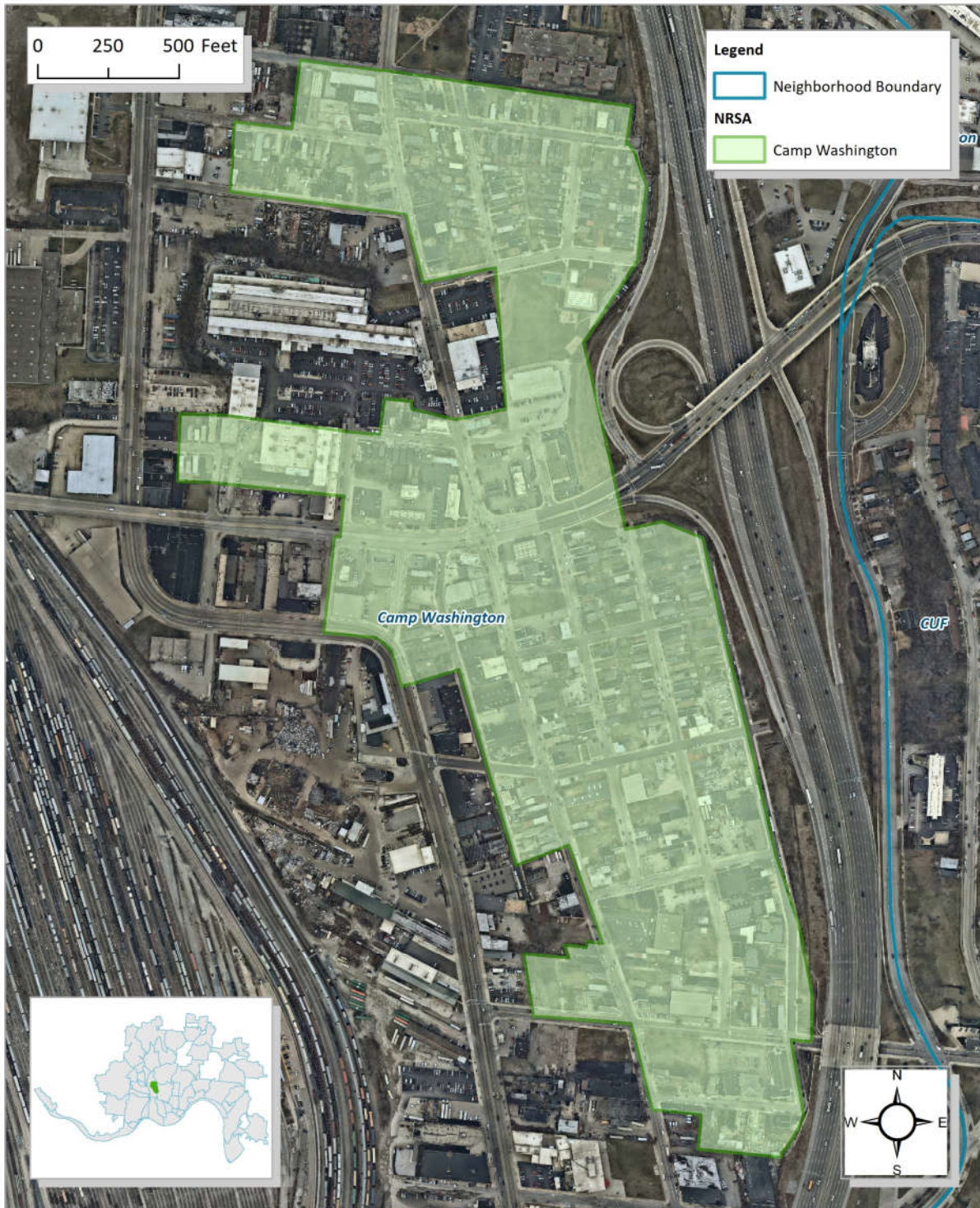
The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Camp Washington NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	Redevelopment of abandoned, vacant, or underutilized industrial and commercial sites	Increase in employment rates and increase in median household income	1 acres redeveloped
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	5 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	3 persons assisted

Proposed Camp Washington NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

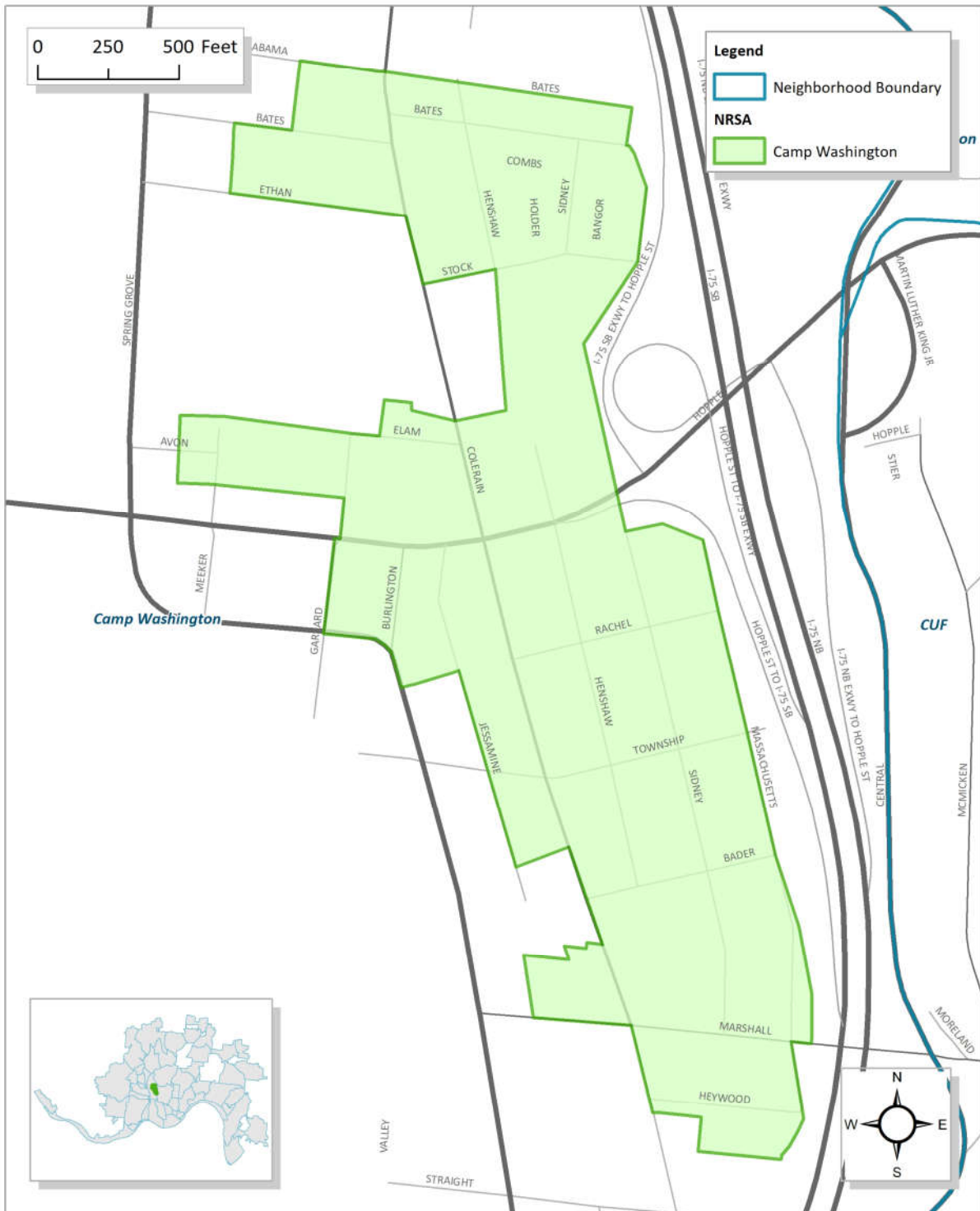
Camp Washington NRSA

Aerial Map



Camp Washington NRSA

Street Map



4) East End NRSA

The East End is a narrow strip of land comprised of 280 acres that runs along the southern edge of the City of Cincinnati, just east of Downtown following the main corridor of Riverside Drive. The East End was formerly known as Fulton, Ohio. Due to its location along the Ohio River, this was a town leading in the construction of boats and is known to be one of the City's first standing manufacturing districts. In addition, it was home to the East End Red's ballpark in 1891, off of Eastern Avenue now Riverside Drive.

The neighborhood is served by St. Rose Church which was organized back in 1867. The church brought a large German population to the community and aided in the community's welfare through education and food assistance. Along Riverside Drive the neighborhood had a bustling business district, with a mix of uses including a grocery store, barber shop, motel, taverns and pubs. Although neighborhood population has declined during recent decades, the western part of the neighborhood business district remains largely intact.

Riverside Drive also serves as the corridor for several industrial warehouses, manufacturers, and utilities companies, which are largely located on the eastern side of the neighborhood. Both Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, now Duke Energy, and the Cincinnati Water Works have major distribution facilities along Riverside.

A large portion of the overall East End neighborhood is open and only partially developed due to its location along the Ohio River floodplain. Because of this, the neighborhood is well-served by parks and recreational facilities. Of the approximately 90 acres of parks and playgrounds within the overall neighborhood, LeBlond Park and Schmidt Memorial Field make up a large portion of the area.

The proposed East End NRSA targets the predominantly residential and mixed-use areas near the neighborhood business district and excludes the largely industrial and recreational areas to the east. Due to the neighborhood's riverside amenities and proximity to downtown Cincinnati, the East End has experienced an increase in residential development, including the 2020 Homearama on Walworth Avenue, which brought 39 new single-family homes to the neighborhood. Nevertheless, the residential population of the NRSA is mostly low-income (84%) and predominantly white (66%), which includes a spirited community of Appalachian, as well as black households that are long-time residents of the area. The proposed NRSA area has one of the highest housing vacancy rates (29%) of the proposed NRSAs.

The East End has an abnormally high school dropout rate. To combat this, a new kindergarten through 12th (K-12) grade school, Riverview East, was built. Because it is a K-12, the school can

provide on ongoing, nurturing academic environment for children who are at greater risk of not graduating. Riverview East is a Community Learning Center (CLC). A CLC in Cincinnati Public Schools goes beyond academics to help the whole child, their family, and the entire community. The school provides resources such as a food pantry and a medical clinic, as well as GED (General Educational Development) classes for adults.

The Proposed East End NRSA contains one block group within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
266	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed East End NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
491	84%	66%	19%	0%	15%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed East End NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
203	29%

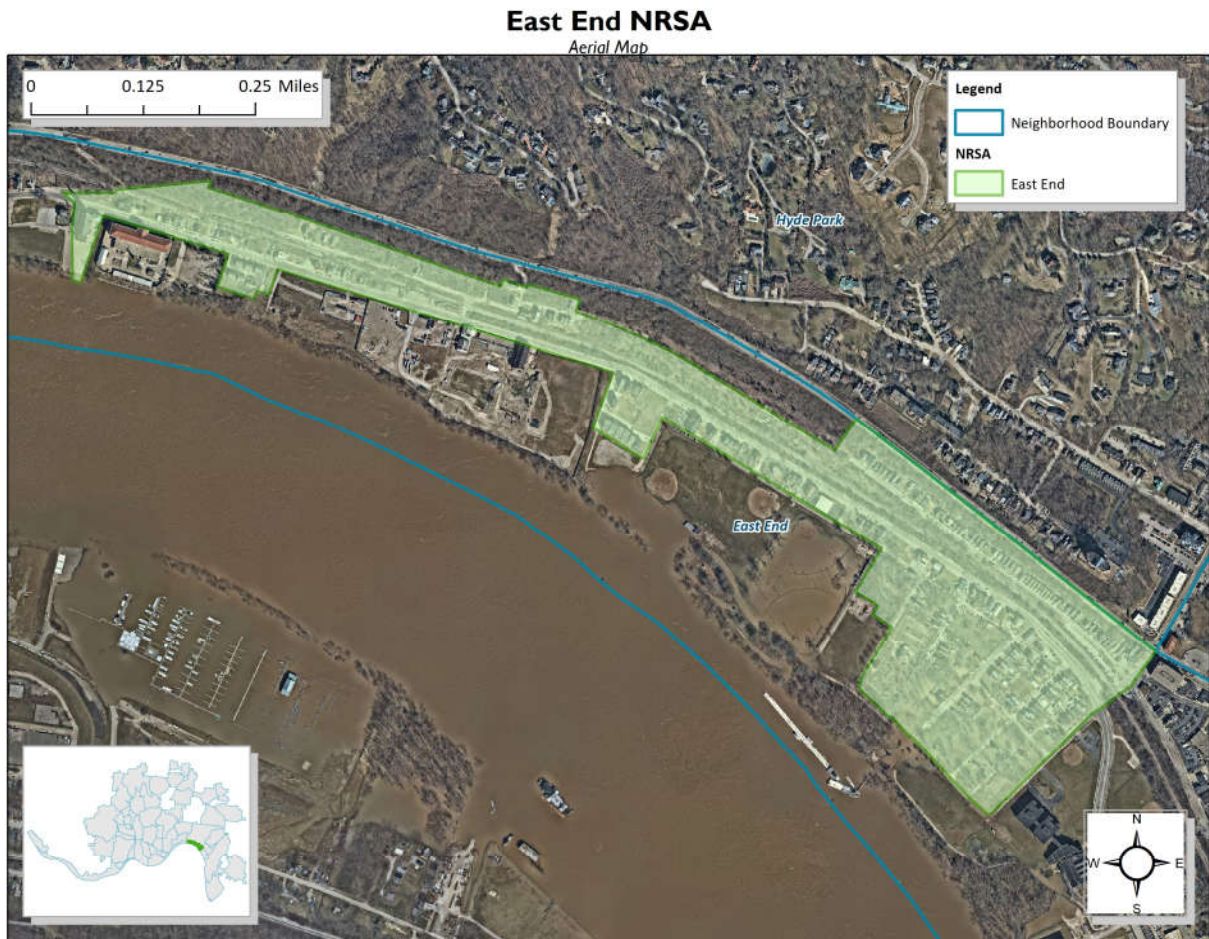
Proposed East End NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	18,906	1%
Institutional	51,827	2%
Other	-	0%
Parks and Rec	12,174	0%
Public Services	322,524	12%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	2,313,619	85%
Commercial Neighborhood	274,561	
Mixed-Use	7,168	
Residential	2,031,890	
Total	2,719,050	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed East End NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	5 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	3 persons assisted

Proposed East End NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



East End NRSA

Street Map



5) Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA

The Evanston and Walnut Hills neighborhoods are first-ring suburbs located near the center of Cincinnati. Both neighborhoods share a similar history as wealthier suburbs of Cincinnati that have experienced significant demographic shifts in population, race, and income throughout the 20th century. The Walnut Hills neighborhood was settled first in the 1800s around two main thoroughfares, the road to Lebanon, Ohio, and the upper Road to Columbia, which is the modern-day location of the intersection of McMillan and Gilbert. This area was a bustling site for commercial activity and by the early 1840s, a variety of small businesses were established at this crossroads.

By the mid-1800s, Walnut Hills began attracting wealthy residents and tax revenue away from the City. The area south of McMillan was annexed by the City in March of 1850 and the remainder of the neighborhood to the north of McMillan was annexed in 1870. In the 1880s, the installation of cable cars was the major catalyst for growth in Walnut Hills. In 1898, the cable cars were replaced by the more reliable electric streetcars, which made Walnut Hills even more accessible from downtown. While wealthy families continued to build lavish homes to the east of McMillan, developers built less expensive, middle class housing near the streetcar lines. From the 1890s to the 1920s, row houses, apartment buildings, and modest single-family homes dotted much of Walnut Hills.

The continued improvement of public transportation led to the rapid development of the increasingly busy commercial district at the intersection of Gilbert and McMillan. In the 1880s, the area became known as Peeble's Corner after the owner of a grocery store there. Retailers and businessmen took advantage of the intersection's role as a major transfer point for streetcar passengers and created the second busiest shopping district in the City. After the turn of the century, Walnut Hills began attracting new migrants from the downtown area, including many Jews who were moving out of the West End. German Jews tended to settle in North Avondale, Walnut Hills became home for numerous eastern European Jewish families. Italians also moved to Walnut Hills, and an area on the western side of Gilbert Avenue south of McMillan became known as "Little Italy."

In the 1930s, many black families were displaced from the West End neighborhood because of the construction of Union Terminal and new housing projects. Many moved to Walnut Hills because it was one of the few neighborhoods opened to them. Up through the mid-twentieth century, black families could only move to neighborhoods that had an existing black population. The largest concentration of black families in Walnut Hills was the area northeast of Peeble's Corner. This was the best neighborhood in which middle class black families could settle during the World War II era.

After World War II, Walnut Hills lost many of its residents to the more modern post-war suburbs. The residents were replaced by less affluent minorities, many of whom had been displaced because of freeway construction and urban renewal. This influx accelerated the departure of white residents, and even many middle-class black families moved to other neighborhoods that were opening to them. By 1970, more than 80% of Walnut Hills' approximately 14,000 residents were black, and many were low-income. As with other neighborhoods in the City, absentee property owners, division of single-family homes into multi-unit apartments, lack of maintenance, declining property values, and increasing crime rates became a major problem.

The area was perceived as being dangerous, which led to a decline in retail business. Shoppers were also beginning to prefer suburban shopping centers with their easy, free parking. The City's plan for revitalization focused on improving housing stock and aiding the business district. In the late 60s and into the 70s, some new low-income housing was built, new parking was created, and street improvements were made. New businesses were offered incentives to move into the neighborhood. However, it soon became clear that low-income customers could not support local commercial businesses enough to keep them viable. Walnut Hills population continued to decline, which further reduced the number of potential customers. In the 70s and 80s, the City and developers hoped that focusing on the rehabilitation of older homes would lead to an increase of affluent professionals moving to the neighborhood who wanted to live close to downtown. Today the neighborhood business district has been experiencing increased mixed-use development activity at Peeble's Corner and along McMillan Street. Additionally, several new affordable housing projects have been completed or have been planned for the neighborhood.

To the east of Walnut Hills, the Evanston neighborhood existed as farmland until 1875 when the Homestead Land and Building Association platted land east of Montgomery Road – a main thoroughfare in Cincinnati – and created one of the first subdivisions in the City. Lot sales were slow until the Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Northern Railroad (CL&N) came through the area in the late 1870s. The greater accessibility and mobility that rail provided led to increased residential development in the area, and two more subdivisions, Idlewild and Ivanhoe, were established on the Western side of Montgomery Road. The success of these two subdivisions led to the creation of several more, each targeted to different economic levels. In 1893, Evanston Village was incorporated and named after the Chicago suburb of Evanston. The growth of rail transportation to downtown Cincinnati led to Evanston Village becoming a "bedroom community" for those who worked downtown, but preferred to live away from the pollution, traffic, and noise of the central business district. Evanston Village was small and had no industries, but it wanted to provide its residents with quality services. Consequently, its taxes

were among the highest in Hamilton County. Annexation to Cincinnati in 1903 was viewed as advantageous by Evanston Village residents. By World War I, Evanston (as is it was now called) was a thriving working-class community. Like Walnut Hills, the 1950s brought racial divisions and the neighborhood divided among color lines: west of Montgomery Road was largely black and middle class, and east of Montgomery Road was predominately white, Catholic, and working class. In the mid-50s there was a gradual exodus of white residents from the neighborhood, which led to a modern-day community that is predominately black.

The Evanston Community Council was created in 1957, and throughout the 70s and 80s it struggled to encourage investment in the neighborhood. Beginning in the 90s, the community council partnered with Xavier University, which has led to the establishment of a comprehensive plan that addresses the community's needs such as public safety, education, employment, housing, and beautification. The Evanston Community Council remains very active today, and one of their most recent accomplishments is the opening of the Evanston Employment Resource Connection Center, which helps residents find and prepare for quality employment opportunities. Formerly vacant, abandoned, and tax delinquent properties are slowly being redeveloped for home ownership and community use to repopulate the single-family residential areas. Additionally, a renewed focus on development of the Evanston neighborhood business district is intended to add new commercial space and apartments to activate the district.

The proposed Evanston – Walnut NRSA consists of the primarily single-family residential areas and multi-family housing in the southern portion of Walnut Hills. Additionally, the proposed NRSA includes the Evanston and Walnut Hills neighborhood business districts along Montgomery Road and McMillan Street respectively. The population of the Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA is 9,300 and is predominantly black (86%) and LMI (84%). Despite recent redevelopment efforts, the area still has a high housing vacancy percentage of 25%.

The Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA contains twelve block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
36	1
36	2
37	1
37	2
38	1
38	2
38	3
39	2
39	3
40	2
267	1
267	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
9,300	84%	10%	86%	0%	4%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
4,540	25%

Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	251,582	1%
Educational	686,263	2%
Industrial	682,428	2%
Institutional	6,200,500	20%
Other	326,397	1%
Parks and Rec	5,000	0%
Public Services	3,632,669	12%
Public Utility	8	0%
Residential	19,020,683	62%
Commercial Neighborhood	4,018,473	
Mixed-Use	245,787	
Residential	14,756,4323	
Total	30,805,530	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills
NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	Redevelopment of abandoned, vacant, or underutilized industrial and commercial sites	Increase in employment rates and increase in median household income	2 acres redeveloped
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	35 persons assisted
Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	Assist business owners with façade and/or tenant improvements	Increase in employment rates	2 businesses assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	20 persons assisted

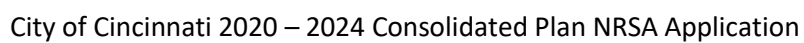
Proposed Evanston – Walnut Hills NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

Evanston-Walnut Hills NRSA

Aerial Map



Street Map



6) Kennedy Heights NRSA

Kennedy Heights began as rural farmland in the late eighteenth century. In 1887, the Yononte Inn opened as a country club for the exclusive use of shareholders in the hotel association and their guest. In 1890, due to a lack of success, Lewis Kennedy, farmland owner and developer in the area, took over the hotel and made it open to the public. The Yononte became a popular summer resort and sparked interest in the community as a year-round commuter suburb.

In 1896, through efforts of residents who believed they would receive better public services and developers who felt that incorporation would increase desirability of the property, Kennedy Heights was incorporated as a village. After incorporation, the village provided police and fire protection, installed sewers, and contracted with the City of Cincinnati for water service. The interurban electric trolley was completed in 1903, making the area a viable middle-class commuter suburb. After improvements, the population of Kennedy Heights between 1900 and 1910 increased from about 200 to more than 600. In 1914, Kennedy Heights was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. Between the late 1910s through the 1940s, Kennedy Heights was built up, consisting mostly of moderately priced, single-family homes on side streets and multi-unit dwellings along Montgomery Road. In the 1920s, community civic organizations were formed and helped establish improvements in the neighborhood such as playgrounds and streetlights. At mid-century, the community was stable and attracting new residents. During this time, officials discouraged all industrial development in the area, citing that any manufacturing would reduce the appeal of the neighborhood.

By the 1960s, as many white families moved to the northern suburbs, Kennedy Heights became a working-class black neighborhood. The Kennedy Heights Community Council was established to fight blockbusting and panic selling and worked to maintain a stable, integrated neighborhood. By the early 1970s, more than 60% of Kennedy Heights residents were black and the area had become known for its commitment to integration. By the 1980s, however, the focus of the Kennedy Heights Community Council shifted efforts to reduce zoning of multi-unit construction and to prevent creation of additional low-income housing within the community.

The proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA consists of the primarily residential areas in the northeast portion of the neighborhood. The NRSA contains a population of 2,863 residents, of whom 90% are black. Although the NRSA contains the highest LMI population of any proposed NRSA in the City (92%), it also contains the lowest housing vacancy rate (4%). Many residents are attracted to Kennedy Heights' quality, older housing stock, as well as its central location between the neighborhoods of Pleasant Ridge in Cincinnati and Kenwood in adjacent Sycamore Township.

Kennedy Heights has a strong sense of community and a desire to better the neighborhood. In 2004, the Kennedy Heights Arts Center was founded when it purchased the historic Kennedy Mansion, which was threatened with demolition by developers. The City contributed a grant towards the down payment and neighborhood residents contributed additional funds. They have since partnered with other nonprofits to revitalize other blighted properties in Kennedy Heights, including a former grocery store that is adjacent to the arts center property.

The Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA contains two block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
58	4
58	5

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
2,863	92%	8%	90%	0%	2%	4%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
1,229	4%

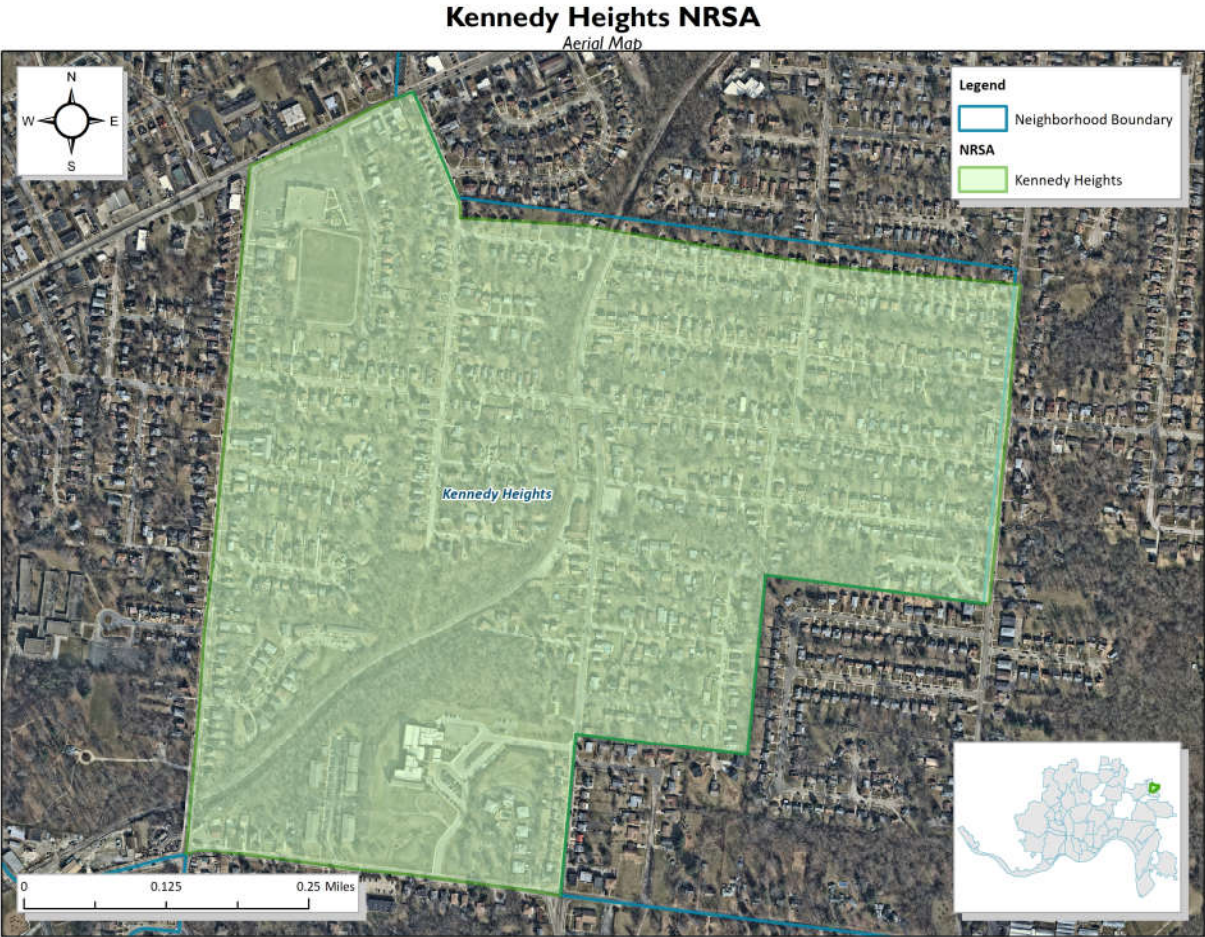
Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

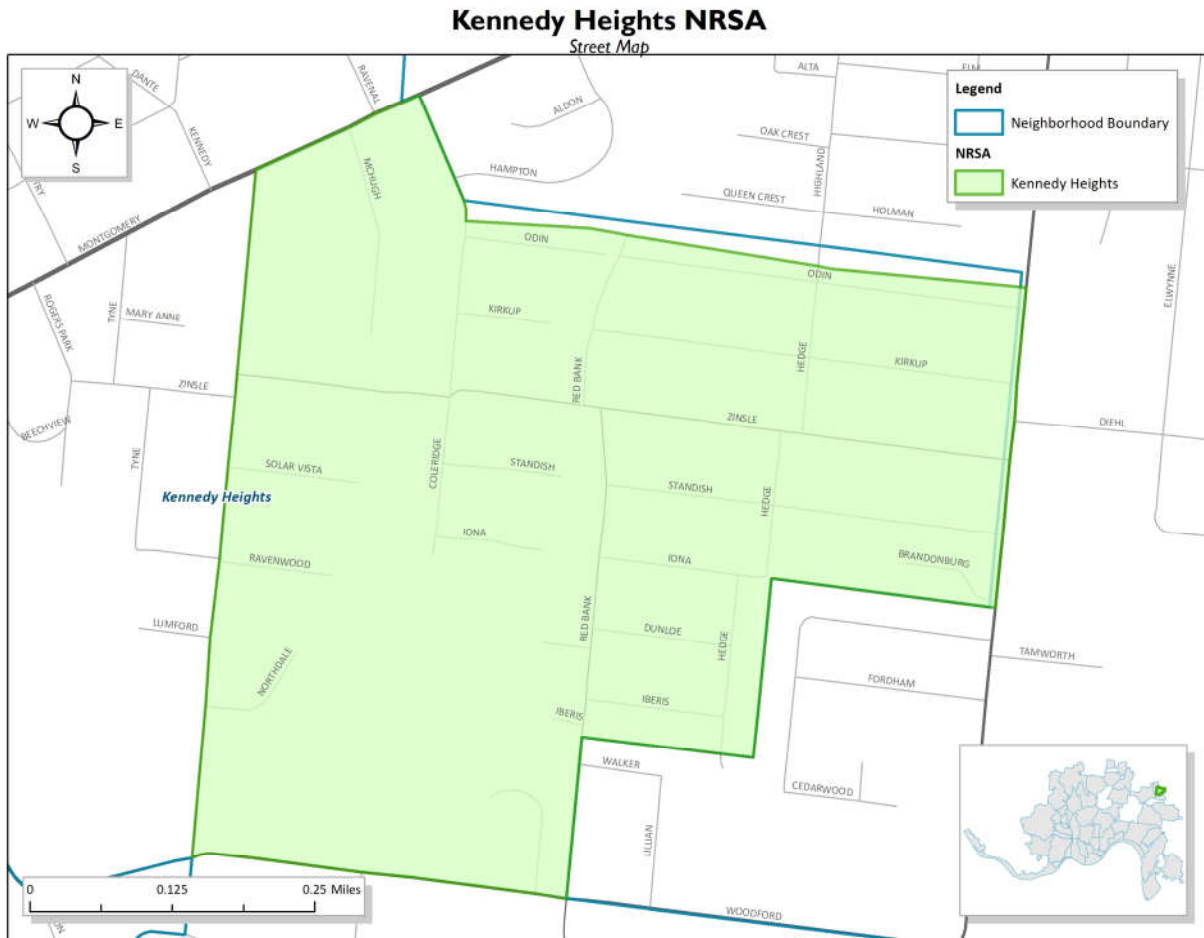
Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0
Educational	672,619	9%
Industrial	-	0%
Institutional	194,343	3%
Other	144,189	2%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	276,088	4%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	6,414,187	83%
Commercial Neighborhood	263.451	
Mixed-Use	7.128	
Residential	6,143,608	
Total	7,701,426	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	10 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	5 persons assisted

Proposed Kennedy Heights NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:





7) Linwood NRSA

The village of Linwood was established in 1874, in the southeast region of Cincinnati. The residents consisted of middle to upper-middle income families that traveled by way of the Little Miami Railroad. The village was unique in the sense that both small and industrial businesses operated within the area, unlike any other commuter neighborhoods. Linwood was home to a hotel, a grocery store, dry goods, store, barber shop, tailor, salon, an icehouse, and a lumberyard. In 1896 it was annexed by the City after it had already acquired its own waterworks, school, firehouse, electric company, and Town Hall. However, the construction of Columbia Parkway along with the railroad split the community and the neighborhood soon lost its unique identity. Today the neighborhood is a blend of residences, businesses, and manufacturing, but has lost much of its neighborhood business district. The Cincinnati Municipal Lunken Airport is also located in the southeastern portion of the neighborhood. The community is bordered by State Route 50/Columbia Parkway, providing easy access to Downtown and other nearby communities.

The proposed Linwood NRSA includes the primarily residential portions of the neighborhood along Eastern Avenue. The NRSA contains 750 residents, of which 71% are of LMI. The NRSA population is predominantly white (92%) and there is a fairly high percentage of vacant housing units (21%) in the area. Today many multi-generational families reside in Linwood. However, much of Linwood's former identity is disappearing due to aging housing stock, increasing through-traffic, and a lack of market support for neighborhood businesses. In addition, much of the neighborhood sits within the floodplain, which creates environmental conditions that hinder development.

The Proposed Linwood NRSA contains one block group within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Tract	Block Group
47.02	1

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Linwood NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
750	71%	92%	2%	0%	6%	1%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Linwood NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
290	21%

Proposed Linwood NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	14,986	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	1,077,809	18%
Institutional	94,086	2%
Other	3,783	0%
Parks and Rec	3,207	0%
Public Services	844,969	14
Public Utility	75,969	1%
Residential	3,743,110	64%
Commercial Neighborhood	647,316	
Mixed-Use	3,512	
Residential	3,092,282	
Total	5,857,919	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Linwood NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	5 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	2 persons assisted

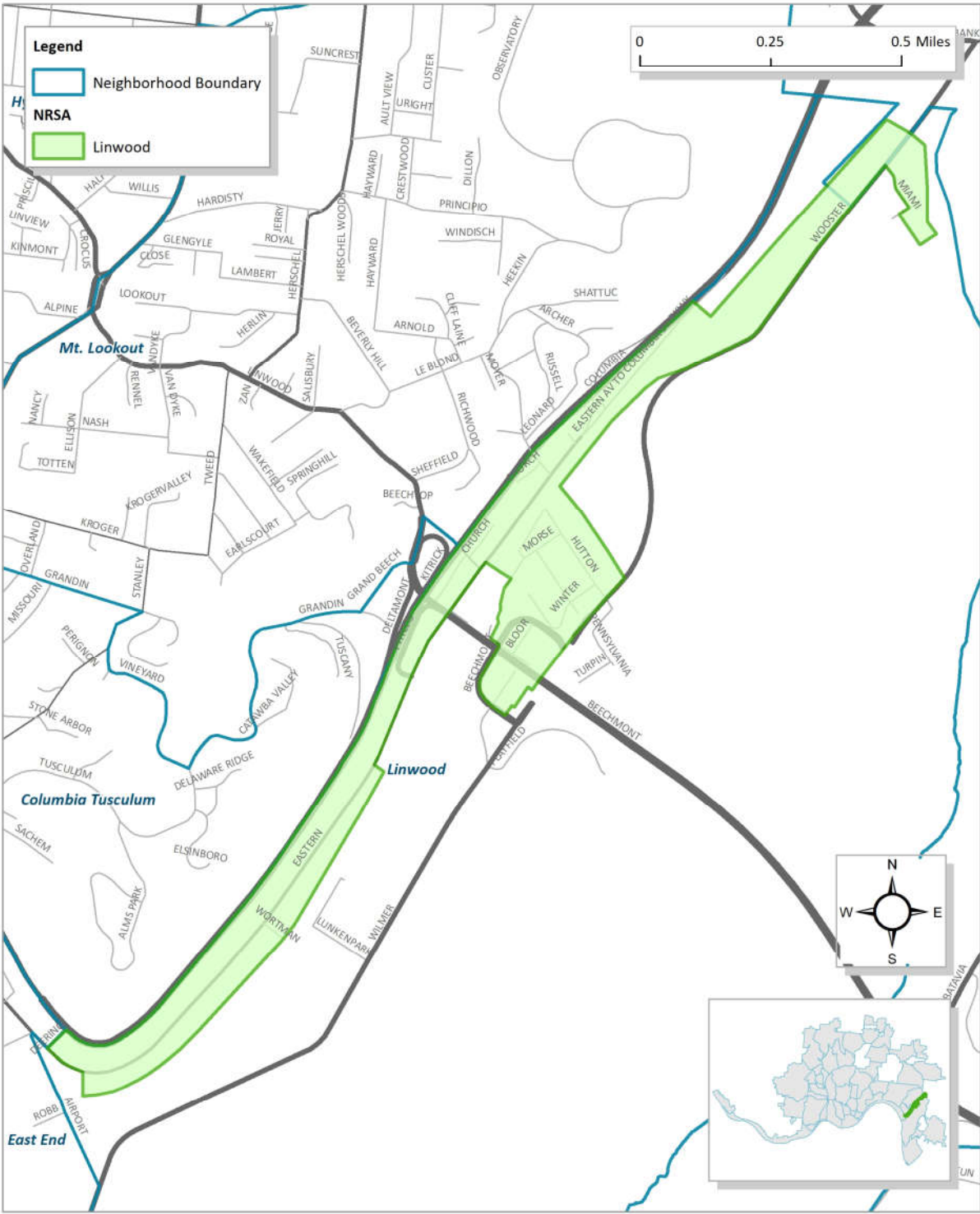
Proposed Linwood NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

Linwood NRSA

Aerial Map



Street Map



8) Madisonville NRSA

The Cincinnati neighborhood of Madisonville is located northeast of downtown Cincinnati. In 1809, the Ohio State Legislature permitted the sale of a section of Columbia Township that had been set aside for schools. Area residents platted a settlement that they named after President James Madison. Within two years, the village had grown to include several churches, approximately 20 houses, a school, post office, and several small businesses. Initially the village was just called Madison, but to avoid confusion with other towns with the same name, the postal service identified the neighborhood as Madisonville. This was the name formally adopted when the community incorporated in 1839.

By the 1840s, Madisonville had around 100 houses and was the largest town between Cincinnati and Loveland, Ohio. In 1849, an omnibus running along the newly built Madisonville Turnpike traveled daily to and from downtown Cincinnati. Madisonville was a bustling town with inns, blacksmiths, wagon makers, and general stores. It also had many skilled craftsmen and small industries, including a pottery, a tannery, three distilleries, a grist mill, a cooperage, and a woodenware maker. By the late 1860s, Madisonville began to lose its rural character after the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad passed through. The railroad-built stations in each village, and shortly thereafter speculators laid out new residential subdivisions. Madisonville developed quickly, primarily because speculators with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which had taken over the Marietta and Cincinnati line, promoted subdivisions and organized two building and loan associations to help finance new homes. These speculators, who dominated local government after the village was reincorporated in 1876, gave Madisonville paved streets, a new town hall, a waterworks, sewer system, and improved fire protection. In addition, The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern offered free transportation into Cincinnati for a year to all new residents who occupied or built houses costing more than \$1,000. Madisonville was thriving with its growing business community. By the early 1890s, the suburb had eleven general stores, one dry goods shop, two meat markets, two grocery stores, two druggists, and stores that sold furniture, shoes, and stoves. The only manufacturer in Madisonville at this time were those that provided the building materials for new suburban homes.

Madisonville's affordable homes, public services, stores, and good transportation attracted many middle-income families whose breadwinners were willing to commute from the suburbs to their jobs in Cincinnati. Some of the newcomers were young businessmen, but most were clerks, skilled factory workers, and rail employees. Population grew steadily. Between 1880 and 1900 Madisonville's population rose from 1,274 to 3,140. The village was diverse as well. It had wealthy residents, Catholics, Protestants, native-born citizens, immigrants, and a sizeable black population. In the early 1900s, the industrial growth of the nearby neighborhood, Oakley, provided a boon to Madisonville. Population continued to rise, and the increased number of

residents would enable Madisonville to be annexed by the City. Newcomers believed that the City could offer better services, while older residents feared that joining Cincinnati would reduce local control and increase taxes. Ultimately, the newer arrivals prevailed, and Madisonville was annexed to Cincinnati in 1911.

Industrial development and rapid population growth continued through the 1920s. The Great Depression in the 1930s slowed growth, but World War II gave new life to Oakley's machine tool foundries and machine tool companies. This led to the construction of new plants on the fringes of Madisonville. By the 1950s, there were over 36 factories in the area. Increased employment during the war, and the postwar demand for suburban housing caused a building boom. At that time, Madisonville residents were middle-income homeowners, many of whom were employed at the local factories. However, in the 50s and 60s, large number of black residents moved to Madisonville. Urban renewal near downtown, as well as the construction of the interstate highway system, decimated predominately black neighborhoods. Madisonville was a popular place to move to because of its existing black community. The black population was less than 10% in the early 20th century, but by 1960 it was 27%, and 40% by 1970. With the creation of new multi-family housing, lower-income families — both black and white — moved into the area. This caused a significant number of white residents to leave Madisonville for new suburbs. The population began to decline, the number of owner-occupied units fell, crime rose, and store fronts became vacant. During these years, the community-based organizations worked to help property owners fix up their homes, sometimes with additional federal funds. Historic site designation for some of the older streets and buildings have made preservation tax credits available for renovation.

Presently, Madisonville is a diverse neighborhood with residents from a variety of income levels. In the past few years, the neighborhood has seen significant investment from large companies. Property values are rising, a new apartment complex is being built and a clinical research organization constructed their new headquarters in the neighborhood. Like many older neighborhoods, there is conflict between long-time residents and newcomers, many of whom are younger and more affluent. The proposed Madisonville NRSA is focused on the primarily lower income residential areas on the eastern side of the neighborhood. This proposed NRSA has a population of 1,817 and a more diverse population of blacks (57%) and whites (36%) than many other Cincinnati neighborhoods. The percentage of LMI residents is 76%.

The Proposed Madisonville NRSA contains two block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
55	3
55	4

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Madisonville NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
1,817	76%	36%	57%	0%	7%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Madisonville NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
994	13%

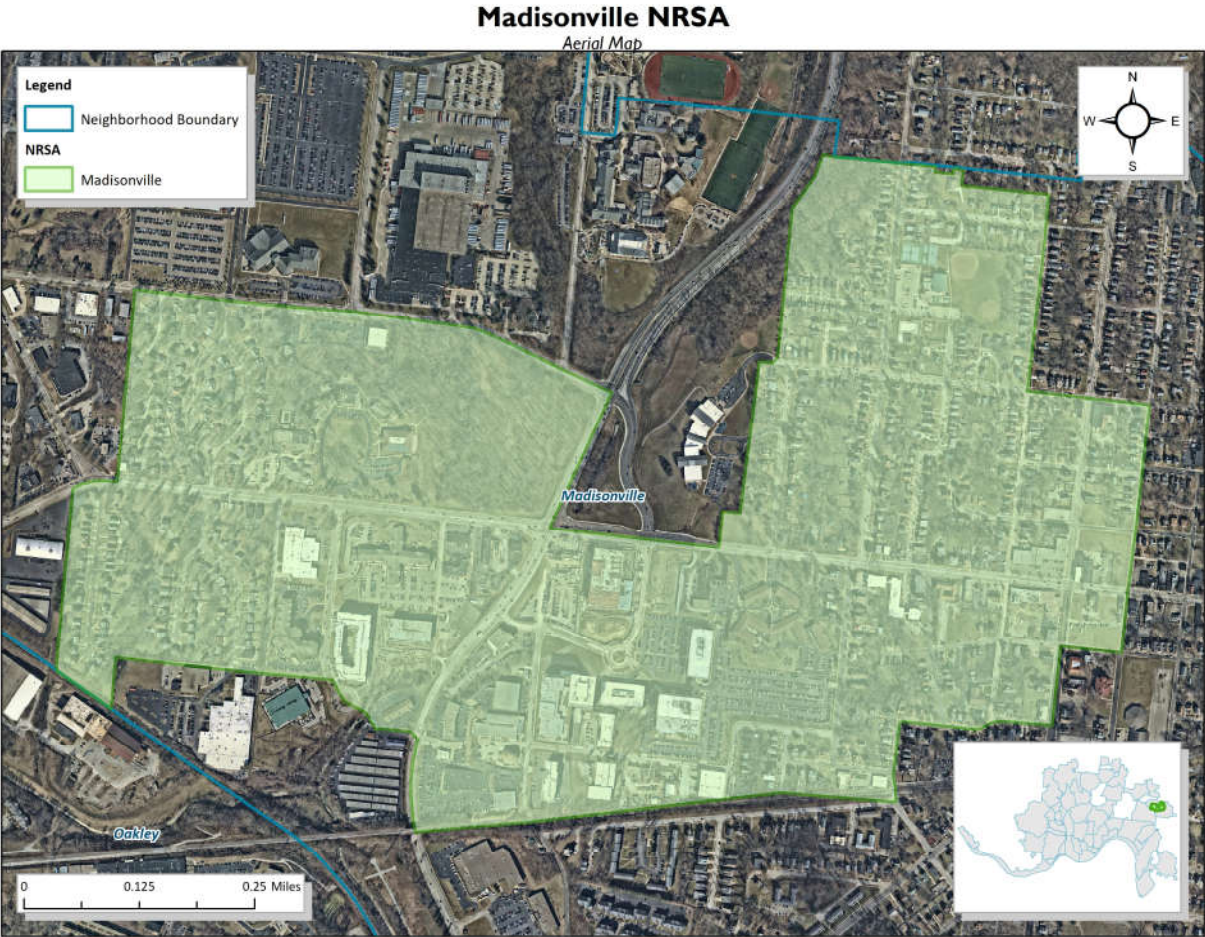
Proposed Madisonville NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	25,660	0%
Industrial	401,296	3%
Institutional	2,187,160	17%
Other	-	0%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	846,844	7%
Public Utility	109,987	1%
Residential	9,314,437	72%
Commercial Neighborhood	3,267,505	
Mixed-Use	110,128	
Residential	5,936,804	
Total	12,885,384	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Madisonville NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	Redevelopment of abandoned, vacant, or underutilized industrial and commercial sites	Increase in employment rates and increase in median household income	1 acres redeveloped
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	5 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	3 persons assisted

Proposed Madisonville NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Madisonville NRSA



9) Mt. Airy NRSA

Mt. Airy is a neighborhood near the northwest edge of the City of Cincinnati. The neighborhood was slower to develop in the 19th century due to not having a direct transportation link to the City. In 1880, there were approximately 162 residents and only a few businesses, but by 1893, the village had grown to approximately 500 to 600 residents. In 1911, the village of Mt. Airy was annexed by the City of Cincinnati. In the same year, the Cincinnati Park Board acquired some abandoned dairy farms in the area and eventually created Mt. Airy Forest in 1913. The first purchase of land included only 168 acres west of Colerain Avenue. By 1929, the park consisted of approximately 1,300 acres, nearly its current size of 1,471 acres. Most of the physical development and construction that occurred in Mt. Airy Forest took place between 1931 and 1959, during the Great Depression and the post-World War II period. Mt. Airy Forest, Cincinnati's largest park, is the nation's first urban reforestation project and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

By the 1920s to 1940s, Mt. Airy became a more urban village with a functioning business district. Three key factors which contributed to Mt. Airy's growth as a community were the construction of the Mt. Airy Water Tower in 1927, the extension of water and sewer lines, and increased accessibility to streetcars and automobiles. By 1970, the population had increased to over 5,000, and approximately 30 businesses were located within the district. These businesses included a savings and loan, a barber shop, bakeries, an appliance store, a drugstore, beauty salons, a dry cleaner, supermarket, and fast-food restaurants. Currently, none of the original 19th century Mt. Airy neighborhood business district along Colerain Avenue remains and only a few of the existing buildings date to the early 20th century. Today, the business district consists of predominantly post 1950s strip shopping centers and modern fast-food restaurants. Although community organizations have plans to pedestrianize and revitalize the business district, no redevelopment projects have commenced. In collaboration with the City of Cincinnati, the neighborhood is currently completing their first neighborhood planning process since 1975.

The proposed Mt. Airy NRSA targets the lower-income primarily residential areas south of North Bend Road and just north of Mt. Airy Forest. This area includes single-family homes as well as several large multi-family apartment developments and a small portion of the neighborhood business district. The proposed NRSA contains 4,128 total residents, of whom 89% are LMI, which is one of the highest percentages of any proposed NRSA in the City. The neighborhood has a majority black population (68%) and a very high rate of housing vacancy, with 28% of housing units vacant.

The Proposed Mount Airy NRSA contains three block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
85.01	1
85.01	2
208.11	4

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Mt. Airy NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
4,128	89%	20%	68%	0%	11%	5%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Mt. Airy NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
1,670	28%

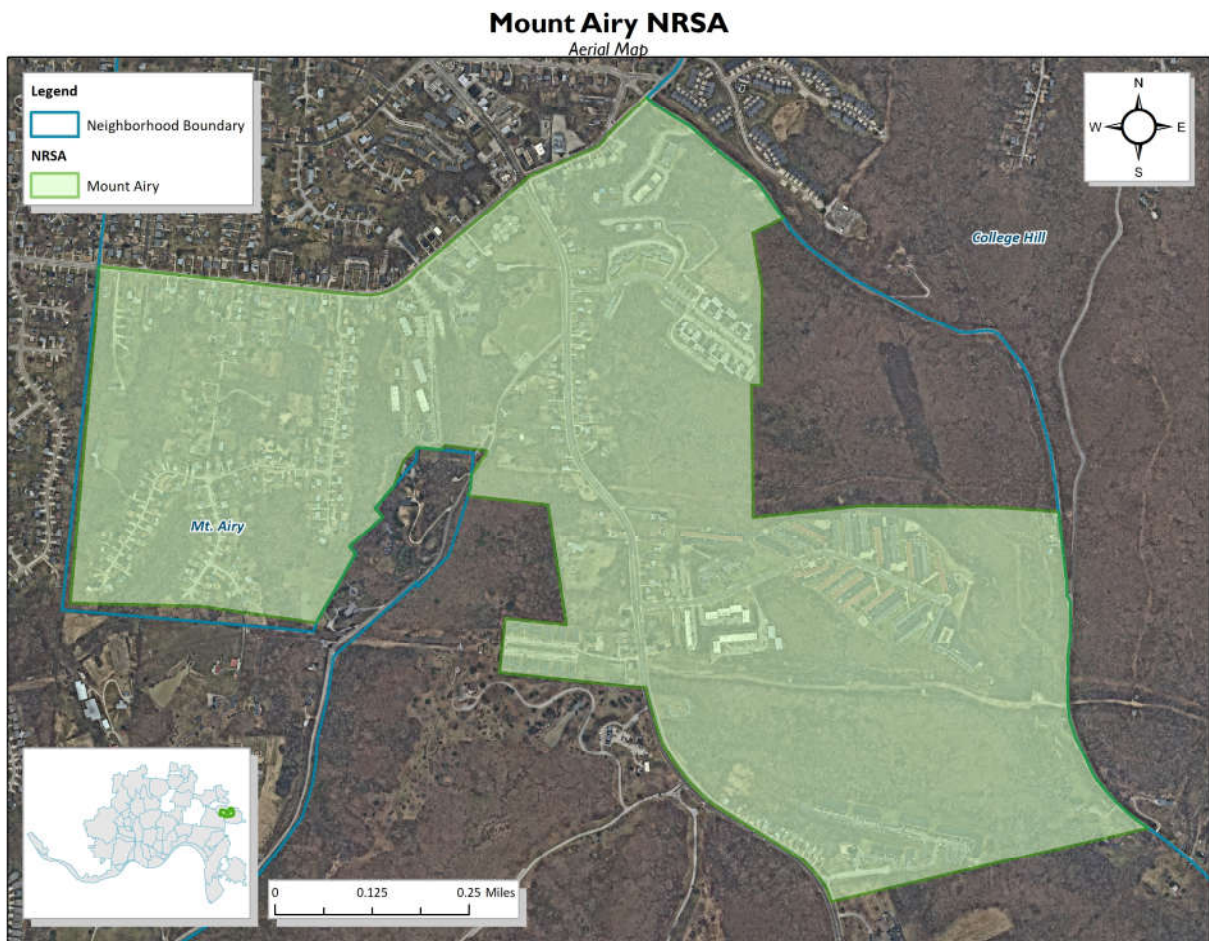
Proposed Mt. Airy NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

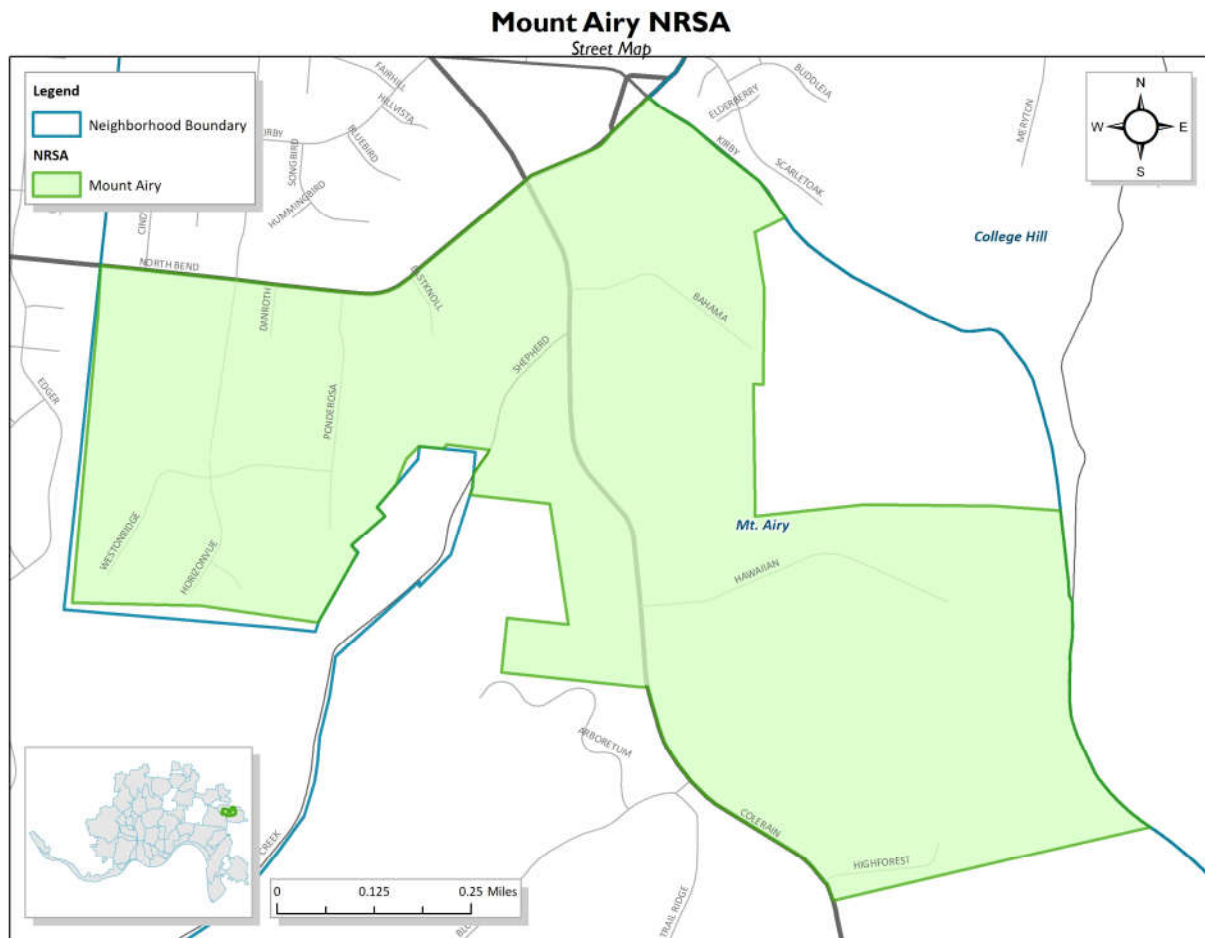
Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	-	0%
Institutional	607,811	4%
Other	102,381	1%
Parks and Rec	768,975	5%
Public Services	3,490,807	21%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	12,024,458	71%
Commercial Neighborhood	313,934	
Mixed-Use	-	
Residential	11,710,524	
Total	16,994,432	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Mt. Airy NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	15 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	9 persons assisted

Proposed Mt. Airy NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:





10) Over-the-Rhine (OTR) – West End NRSA

Over-the-Rhine (OTR) and West End are two historic, high-density neighborhoods located just north of downtown Cincinnati. Both neighborhoods share a similar past as densely populated, historically working-class communities on the edge of downtown Cincinnati that were largely populated by immigrants and black migrants from the south. Both neighborhoods experienced disinvestment, population loss, and growing poverty throughout the 20th century. More recently, due to their proximity to downtown Cincinnati amenities, a rapid increase in redevelopment has occurred along with ongoing concerns about gentrification.

OTR has hundreds of nineteenth century buildings, including the largest collection of Italianate houses in the country. While about half of the area later known as OTR was included in the 1802 Town of Cincinnati, it was several blocks from the main downtown commercial center, and thus many industries located in the neighborhood because land was less expensive. The opening of the Miami Erie Canal in the late 1820s reinforced the area's importance as an industrial center. The canal itself is what led to the neighborhood's name. Crossing north over the Miami Erie Canal felt like crossing the Rhine River in Germany to many German born citizens. From this, Over-the Rhine was born.

OTR attracted an economically diverse population, including many immigrants. Germans were the first to arrive, which gave the area a distinct identity. To illustrate this point, German-born Cincinnatians only comprised 7% of the City's population in 1840, nearly half of the residents north of the canal were from various German states such as Prussia, Bavaria, or Saxony. The large German community began to fear that some native-born Cincinnatians were becoming resentful of them and that they were being scapegoated for every negative thing that happened in the City, including cholera outbreaks and unemployment. In 1855 a nativist mob attempted to invade OTR, but they were met by a highly organized and well-armed German militia. For two days, five hundred German Americans manned a barricade across Vine Street. By the turn of the century, German Americans in Cincinnati had established a German language theater, over thirty periodicals, forty-eight churches, two orphanages, a home for widows, six cemeteries, and numerous clubs, building and loan associations, and singing societies.

While German Americans settled in other parts of the City, most cultural institutions and businesses were located on Vine Street in OTR. At its peak, the street boasted several beer gardens, saloons, and theaters. By the 1870s, the Vine Street Entertainment District was a major tourist attraction with a national reputation.

In OTR, workshops, homes, and businesses were located next to one another. An ironworks, stove plant, lumber yards, and stone yards were near the Miami Erie Canal. As more industries

moved into the area, they began establishing themselves on McMicken Street on the northern edge of the neighborhood. By the end of the nineteenth century, the mixture of residential and industrial lost its appeal. Middle-income families began moving to newly established suburbs. Consequently, OTR became primarily a working-class district.

Most anti-German sentiment had disappeared by the early 20th century, however it was revived by World War I. After the U.S. entered the war, many Cincinnatians lost all sense of reason, which led to bigotry and hysteria towards German Americans. Individuals changed their names to ones that sounded more anglicized. German street names were changed to patriotic sounding names like Liberty Street and Republic Street. In 1918, the Cincinnati Board of Education voted to ban the teaching of German in public elementary schools, and the public library withdrew all German books, periodicals, and newspapers from circulation.

Prohibition in the 1920s destroyed what remained of Over-the-Rhine's unique German institutions. Gone were the bier gardens and saloons; Vine Street became a dull replica of its former self. The numerous breweries near McMicken Avenue became warehouses, or they began manufacturing other products like soda pop. The Miami Erie Canal was drained, and subway tunnels were built along the length of the former canal. The subway was never completed, though the infrastructure remains under what is now Central Parkway. OTR had become little more than an aging industrial district and working-class housing. By mid-century, the neighborhood would undergo another major change. The affordable rents of OTR attracted large number of people from Appalachia who came to Cincinnati to work in its factories. Population decreased during this time as well. In the late 1940s the population was around 30,000, but less than ten years later the population declined to about 25,000. Later in that decade, black residents, displaced by urban renewal projects in the West End, began to move to OTR where they found low-rent housing. The influx of new black residents from inside the City and of low-income whites from the south caused OTR's population to increase to about 30,000 in 1960. During the 1960s, the neighborhood had the fastest growing crime rate, the highest population density, and the second lowest median income level of any part of the City. City officials tried to improve conditions for residents by forcing property owners to bring their properties up to code, but many property owners responded by vacating their properties rather than making needed repairs. The number of available units declined, and most residents generally tried to move away from OTR. By the late 1960s the population had fallen back to 20,000. City government attempted to improve conditions in OTR by creating a social services center, as well as repairing parking and street fixtures. A Boys and Girls Club was established, and playgrounds were created. These improvements had little impact on the neighborhood: crime continued to rise, and population continued to decline. By 1980, the population was approximately 12,000 and 64% was black.

Private initiatives to save OTR had some impact, particularly in the area near Cincinnati Music Hall and Washington Park. In 1983, the City's Historic Conservation Board recommended that the neighborhood be included as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. This plan was controversial because community organizers and residents feared that investment and development would create higher rents.

Over-the-Rhine has been transformed in recent years. Public-Private partnerships have created an urban neighborhood that is very different from the OTR of yesteryear. While the majority of the residents of OTR as a whole are still impoverished and predominately black, portions of the redeveloped areas, specifically areas south of Liberty Street, have become the neighborhood of choice for the affluent. Crime has significantly dropped. Places such as Washington Park have been revitalized as a gathering place for all. Still, the flavor of the neighborhood has changed dramatically with the recent development and conflicts have arisen over issues such as affordable housing.

West of OTR, the West End neighborhood is bounded by Central Parkway on the east, Interstate-75 to the west, Camp Washington and CUF to the north, and the Downtown to the south. Originally settled in the early 1800s, the West End became a popular residential area for newcomers to the City, particularly those of modest means. Cincinnati's black population was just a few hundred in the 1820s, but by 1850 there were more than 3,000. Many lived in the West End. By the 1840s, the black community in the West End had its own churches, businesses and a hotel, The Dumas. Jews were also drawn to the West End. In 1845 there were probably no more than 2,500 Jews in the City, but over the next fifteen years that figure increased to approximately 10,000. As the first residents of the West End moved to hilltop suburbs like Mt. Auburn, immigrant Jews moved to the neighborhood. By 1900, nine of the City's eleven Jewish congregations were located in the West End.

The location of industries and increasing population of the West End made it unappealing to the more affluent. In the last half of the 19th century, this part of the basin became synonymous with factories, aging housing stock, and overcrowding. Population density increased as absentee property owners converted single family homes into apartments and built huge tenements like Trinity Court, which covered the entire block on Smith Street between 4th and 5th Streets. By the turn of the century, most middle-income families had left the West End. A few working-class families remained, but the West End was rapidly becoming the City's largest and poorest slum.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there continued to be an influx of immigrants. Eastern European Jews began moving to the area in the early 1900s, and then during World War I the black population grew considerably.

The combination of wartime shortage of labor and bad social and economic conditions in the South, encouraged black families to move to Northern cities for factory jobs. The West End's abundance of cheap housing became home to many these migrants. By 1925, almost 80% of the City's 38,000 blacks lived there, while most residents of other ethnic backgrounds — including Jews — had already left.

As population continued to increase and housing deteriorated, conditions in the West End deteriorated even further. A 1933 survey of 13,000 apartments and 26,000 rooms in the West End found that fewer than one in five had adequate sanitation. Shared outhouses served 60% of the population. The infant mortality rates in the neighborhood were two to five times higher than the rest of the City. Despite the population density and poor housing conditions, the black community of the West End had a strong sense of identity. This was evident from the many churches and social clubs that were created.

At the turn of the century when the West End was first identified as a slum, philanthropic organizations attempted to help by building settlement houses and providing milk to children. The late 20s brought changing political philosophies and these efforts were abandoned. Equating population density with poor health and sanitation and high crime rates, City officials looked to projects that would clear out the tenements and old factories. The construction of Union Terminal from 1929 – 1933 and the creation of the West End Playground were the first ventures. In 1933, the presidential administration established the Public Works Administration to provide work for the unemployed. One of its many projects was the construction of subsidized housing. Largely because of the West End, Cincinnati was an early recipient of funds. The City began to buy property and demolish blight just east of Union Terminal. In 1938, Laurel Homes, and its 1,039 apartments was completed. Nearly all the units were earmarked for white people. Two years later, another 264 units were created for blacks when Lincoln Court was finished.

This public housing was more modern and comfortable than the blight that was replaced, but only 10% of 1,600 West End families met the income and employment qualifications necessary to live in these new buildings. The City defended the construction of public housing, but the City's Master Plan from 1948 considered industrial development more appropriate for the neighborhood. In the 1950s, the City began to formulate a plan for the West End that they called

Queensgate. The aim was to replace the old factories and tenements with industrial “super blocks” and a very limited amount of housing.

Later that decade redevelopment focused on the Kenyon-Barr district just south of what is now Ezzard Charles Drive between the railyards and Central Avenue. The City embarked on the nation’s second largest blight clearance up to that time. Nearly 3,700 buildings on 450 acres were razed. Approximately 9,800 families representing about 27,000 people, most of whom were black, were displaced. At the same time, the Laurel Richmond public housing project became stalled. An issue was whether private developers were to be required to build low-cost housing or develop the area as they chose. Adding to the construction delay was uncertainty about the planned route of the new Mill Creek expressway. Kenyon-Barr residents were evicted as a result.

It was suggested that these residents be moved temporarily into houses the City had purchased along the route of the proposed Interstate-71 highway. Instead, the City’s zoning and relocation policies, combined with restrictive and discriminatory real estate practices, directed displaced West End residents to neighborhoods like Walnut Hills, Mt. Auburn, Evanston, and Avondale where black communities already existed. Property owners were given tacit approval to subdivide large, older homes into many small apartments. Handling relocation in this haphazard way created new pockets of poverty, as well as understandable anger and frustration among black Cincinnatians.

In 1962, two private housing projects, Park Town, and Richmond Village, opened with approximately 550 units to house 2,000 people. Park Town was a cooperative where residents needed a small down payment (\$250 – \$650). Richmond Village was a private apartment complex that rented units at market rate. Unlike Laurel Homes and Lincoln Court, Park Town and Richmond Village were not fully rented for several years.

Around this time, West End redevelopment went in yet another direction. In 1964, three blocks of notable nineteenth century houses along Dayton Street were declared a local historic district to protect them from demolition. A local preservation group bought a number of these homes and rehabilitated them.

Economic uncertainties in the 70s and federal spending cuts slowed these projects, and several buildings remained empty and deteriorating. In late 1985, over the objections of many community residents, the City sold several houses in the Betts Longworth Historic District to Chicago developers who promised to work with the community on redevelopment plans. The federal cutbacks had another effect on the West End. After 40 years of hard use, both Laurel

Homes and Lincoln Court needed many repairs and renovations. In 1979, the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority began that work, but two years later the federal money was depleted.

The results of these redevelopment projects in the West End were mixed. The Queensgate area was successful as a commercial/industrial area with very few vacant or deteriorated buildings. But in other parts of the West End, many structures, particularly houses and small stores, stood empty and crumbling for many years.

Neighborhood businesses left the West End and between 1960 and 1980, the number of people living in the area decreased from 42,000 to 12,000. The area lost banks and grocery stores in the 1970s. Families that remained in the West End had to do their shopping and banking outside of the community, which was a hardship to those who had to rely on public transport.

At the same time, it was evident that the West End had made some progress. Businesses continued to locate there, and in 1985 The Union Terminal was selected as the site of the City's newest museum. More recently, older structures throughout the West End continue to be renovated and West End Community Council voted to allow a Major League Soccer stadium to be built in the neighborhood. This is expected to bring more jobs and growth to the area, while also bringing concerns that the neighborhood will experience a rapid influx of development leading to displacement of low-income residents and a loss of cultural identity.

The proposed OTR-West NRSA comprises nearly all of the West End neighborhood and the northern half of the OTR neighborhood. Due to the development pattern of these neighborhoods, the NRSA is a dense mix of multi-family, mixed-use, public housing, and neighborhood business districts along with a variety of industrial and institutional uses. The proposed NRSA contains 8,786 residents, a large majority of whom are black (81%). Although the area has experienced recent redevelopment, the proposed NRSA contains one of the highest percentages of LMI residents (90%) and one of the highest housing vacancy rates (29%) of any proposed NRSA in the City, indicating that the area is still in transition.

The Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA contains twelve block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
2	1
10	1
16	1
16	2
17	1
264	1
264	2
265	1
269	1
269	2
269	3
269	4

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
8,786	90%	15%	81%	1%	3%	1%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
4,785	29%

Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	775,318	5%
Industrial	1,934,551	12%
Institutional	1,651,115	10%
Other	266,519	2%
Parks and Rec	13,374	0%
Public Services	2,048,372	12%
Public Utility	2,350	0%
Residential	10,045,821	60%
Commercial Neighborhood	2,958,306	
Mixed-Use	448,907	
Residential	6,638,608	
Total	16,737,420	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA are as follows:

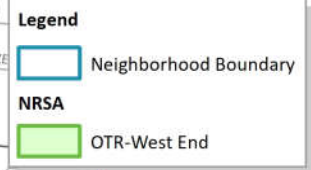
Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	35 persons assisted
Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	Assist business owners with façade and/or tenant improvements	Increase in employment rates	2 businesses assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	20 persons assisted

Proposed Over-the-Rhine – West End NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

OTR-West End NRSA
Aerial Map



Street Map



11) Pendleton NRSA

Pendleton is a small neighborhood located on the east side of Over-the-Rhine, north of the Central Business District, and south of Mt. Auburn. Although formerly included in the Over-the-Rhine neighborhood, Pendleton formally split from that neighborhood in 1987. Nevertheless, due to their shared history, the neighborhood contains a dense mix of historic Italianate buildings that is very similar to Over-the-Rhine. Unlike Over-the-Rhine, the Pendleton neighborhood includes almost no industrial uses, which were primarily consolidated in areas of Over-the-Rhine and West End. The neighborhood was named after U.S. Representative and Senator, George H. Pendleton. From the turn of the century to the 1950s, the Pendleton neighborhood hovered around a population of 5,000. From this peak, population was under 2,000 from the 1980s. In 1976, the School for Creative and Performing Arts (SCPA) relocated into the historic Old Woodward High School building. The school was opened as a response to recurring desegregation battles in the Cincinnati Public Schools. The School for Creative and Performing Arts was the first alternative school that would continue to be the largest and most robust magnet programs in the country. In response to a fire in 1996, the school relocated and the building was converted into condominiums after being sold in 2012.

Currently, Pendleton has had a new surge of rehabilitation projects that have brought new restaurants and residents, which is contributing to the revitalization of this neighborhood. Like Over-the-Rhine, Pendleton is a predominantly mixed-use neighborhood, and the proposed Pendleton NRSA targets the most residential areas of the neighborhood. The total population of the NRSA is 920, of whom 76% is LMI. The NRSA includes a fairly even mix of black (50%) and white (46%) residents. Like the proposed OTR-West End NRSA, the Pendleton NRSA has one of the highest rates of housing vacancy (26%) in the City.

The Proposed Pendleton NRSA contains one block group within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
11	1

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Pendleton NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
920	76%	46%	50%	3%	2%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Pendleton NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
512	26%

Proposed Pendleton NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	-	0%
Industrial	20,113	1
Institutional	7,878	1%
Other	44,105	3%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	144,166	11%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	1,145,933	84%
Commercial Neighborhood	539,396	
Mixed-Use	63,563	
Residential	542,974	
Total	1,362,195	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Pendleton NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	5 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	5 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	3 persons assisted

Proposed Pendleton NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Street Map



12) Price Hill NRSA

The proposed Price Hill NRSA is a combination of three neighborhoods on the City's westside: East Price Hill, West Price Hill, and Lower Price Hill. Lower Price Hill comprises the eastern portion, East Price Hill lies west of Lower Price Hill, while West Price Hill comprises the westernmost portion of the Price Hill NRSA.

The Price Hill neighborhoods have a rich history dating back 1,000 years to the Native Americans. The first European inhabitants arrived in the late 18th century and bought large pieces of land and established their farms and orchards. Gradually, towards the beginning of the 19th century, Cincinnatians began to move from City's basin up the hill in search of cleaner air and land to settle. The Warsaw settlement, a self-sufficient community with its own school, blacksmith, and tavern, was established in the 1830's.

The Price family bought land on the hill, established a brickyard which served the housing boom, and the area became known as *Price's Hill*. Price Hill was officially annexed by the city in 1870. The Price family also helped established the incline plane for passengers in 1874, allowing for easier access up and down the hill to the downtown area. The incline alignment can still be seen as a continuation of 8th Street extending up west of the Queen's tower residential building. Although the incline stopped operation in the 1940s, the area at the top of the incline was designated as '*The Incline District*' as a reminder of its strong footprint in the memory of Price Hill's inhabitants.

Lower Price Hill encompasses the lower portion of Price Hill and is located at the southern edge of the industrialized Mill Creek Valley and the north bank of the Ohio River. Most of the land uses found there today can be traced back to the late 19th century when convenient riverfront and railway access spurred the development of industry and businesses that depended upon access to barges and railcars to move raw materials and finished goods. The construction of the Price Hill Incline at the west end of Eighth Street facilitated a surge in both the residential population and commerce when it was completed in 1894.

Most of Lower Price Hill's current residential population lives at the base of Price Hill in or near the State Avenue neighborhood business district and within the Lower Price Hill Historic District located to the west of Burns Street and to the south of Eighth Street. Documentation provided by the city's Historic Conservation Office describes the area as "...an intact legacy of the communities that developed in Cincinnati's Mill Creek Valley, the city's most important transportation and industrial corridor during the 19th century." Over 100 years after its founding, Lower Price Hill today finds itself struggling with the loss of much of the industrial and commercial base that facilitated its early growth and development. Dilapidated infrastructure,

inefficient parcel configuration, and a waning dependence on rail and river transportation have resulted in the loss of businesses and industry that have found larger, more attractive sites in outlying areas of greater Cincinnati and the region.

As industries left, residents and remaining businesses faced the burden of aging infrastructure, blighted land, and vacant and outmoded industrial buildings. Uncertainty surrounding real and potential environmental hazards on industrial sites has had an adverse effect on the adjacent community and on the prospects for redevelopment. Until relatively recently, brownfield sites such as these have been completely overlooked by businesses and real estate developers due to the high cost of acquisition, clearance, and mitigation.

More recently, the Price Hill neighborhoods have begun to experience increased redevelopment in critical areas with the help of local community development corporations and social services agency with an emphasis on growing the community's arts scene. The Incline District has been revitalized with a new theater and an influx of restaurants and efforts to activate and attract new businesses to the Warsaw Business District are underway. The Lower Price Hill area has also begun to see reinvestment in residential properties along with industries, including the 2018 opening of the \$12 million headquarters of Nehemiah Manufacturing and a planned expansion of this facility.

Despite recent redevelopment efforts, the residential areas of the Price Hill neighborhoods still lack investment and are predominantly low-income. The proposed Price Hill NRSA includes the LMI residential areas of all three Price Hill neighborhoods as well as three neighborhood business districts along Glenway Avenue, Warsaw Avenue, and State Avenue. In total, the proposed Price Hill NRSA contains 22,276 residents, of whom 83% are LMI. The NRSA contains a mix of white (52%) and black (39%) residents with a considerable population of Hispanic residents (9%). The area contains a high level of housing vacancy with 23% of housing units being vacant.

The Proposed Price Hill NRSA contains twenty-one block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
92	1
92	2
92	3
93	1
93	2
93	3
93	4
94	1
95	1
95	2
95	3
96	4
97	1
97	2
97	3
97	4
97	5
98	1
99.01	1
99.02	2
263	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Price Hill NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
22,276	83%	52%	39%	1%	9%	9%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Price Hill NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
8,710	23%

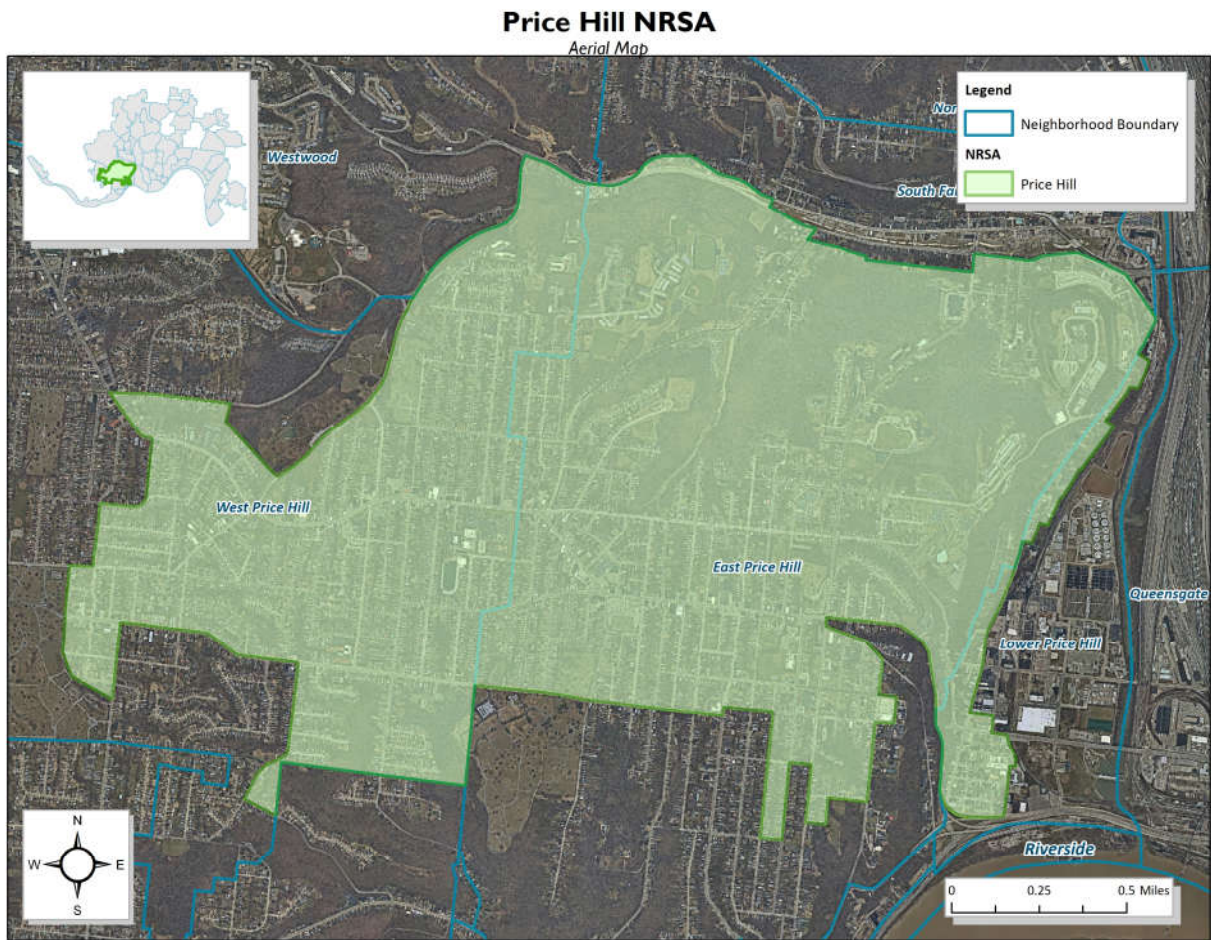
Proposed Price Hill NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	70,241	0%
Educational	4,680,683	6%
Industrial	3,698,274	5%
Institutional	8,504,590	10%
Other	698,393	1%
Parks and Rec	947,128	1%
Public Services	3,859,261	5%
Public Utility	9,145	0%
Residential	59,632,609	73%
Commercial Neighborhood	6,840,800	
Mixed-Use	333,406	
Residential	52,458,403	
Total	82,100,324	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Price Hill NRSA are as follows:

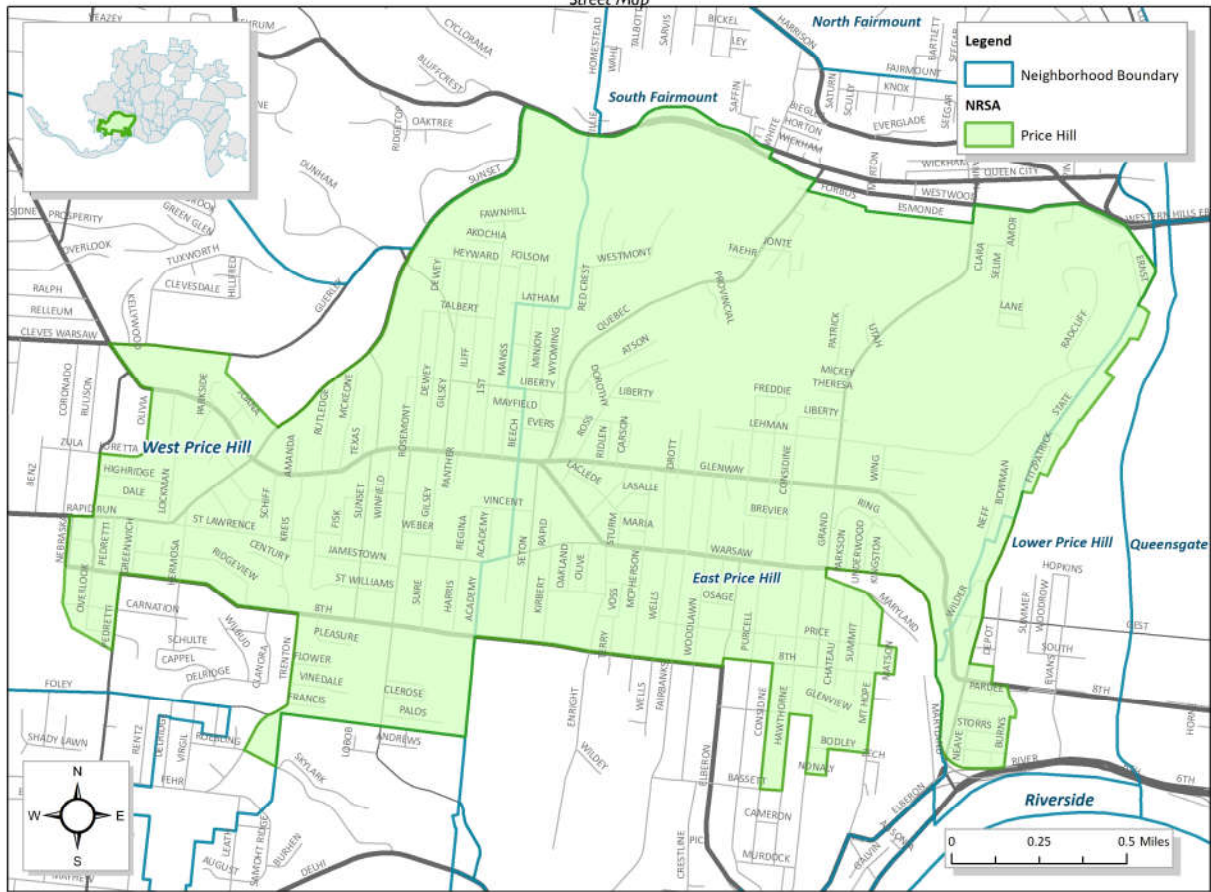
Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	85 persons assisted
Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	Assist business owners with façade and/or tenant improvements	Increase in employment rates	2 businesses assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	50 persons assisted

Proposed Price Hill NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Price Hill NRSA

Street Map



13) Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA

Sedamsville and Riverside are located on Cincinnati's westside along the Ohio River and on the industrial corridor of River Road. The current fabric of both neighborhoods is inextricably linked to the early economic development of the region. Most of the industrial development in Riverside and Sedamsville spurred from the presence of the Miami & Erie Canal as well as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad (CH&D). Riverside is contained in a narrow strip of land that runs for approximately 12 miles along the Ohio River between Sayler Park to the west and Sedamsville to the east. It was annexed by the City of Cincinnati in 1893.

The Riverside community has a dual nature. River Road, the main road through Riverside, is U.S. 50, a major truck route with railroad tracks running parallel to it. The land south of River Road is primarily industrial while the land north of River Road is primarily residential. The main conflict in the community is cohabitation of these two uses.

Like Riverside to its west, Sedamsville is located on the Ohio River, one of the busiest waterways in the country. Sedamsville was established in 1795 by Colonel Cornelius Sedam, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who moved to the area to assist in the building of Fort Washington. The Industrial Revolution changed the landscape bringing commerce and large factories to the area along with a new influx of residents. Unfortunately, the Great Depression saw many of those businesses close their doors, and then the disastrous flood of 1937 made it impossible for many to rebuild. Many more buildings were destroyed with the widening of River Road in the 1940s which nearly wiped out the business district completely. With help from the Cincinnati Preservation Association, many historic buildings have been saved from demolition. Nearly the whole town is now listed on the National Registry of Historical places.

The small, self-contained neighborhood of Sedamsville occupies a steep hill that rises above the heavily traveled River Road and the boldface Creek Valley. With its narrow streets, clustered houses, and a church atop the summit, Sedamsville evokes a unique urban image and exudes a strong sense of time and place. It maintains a high level of visual integrity and cohesiveness through retention walls, steep hillsides, narrow lots, and compact physical boundaries. Sedamsville also encompasses a cohesive array of mid-19th and early 20th century residential and institutional buildings, including many fine examples of building types and styles common in the city's oldest neighborhoods. The neighborhood's remarkable collection of institutional buildings includes an excellent Gothic Revival parish church, one of Cincinnati's few surviving Romanesque Revival public schools, and Fire Company No. 26, one of the city's oldest firehouses.

Sedamsville was annexed into the city in 1869, by turn of the century more than 100 businesses had developed on either side of today's River Road between Steiner and Sedam Streets.

Following the flood of 1937 and the realignment of River Road in the 1940s, most businesses disappeared, transportation and the economy changed affecting people’s lifestyle and the social interaction in the neighborhood.

Like Riverside, Sedamsville is one of the smallest communities within the city of Cincinnati. In 2000, its population of approximately 2,000 represented a 26% decline from 1980 and has largely continued to decline since. Given that Riverside and Sedamsville are two small, adjacent communities with similar demographics and history, they have been combined into one NRSA. The proposed Riverside-Sedamsville NRSA contains 1,973 residents, of whom 78% are LMI. The NRSA contains the primarily residential areas of each of the neighborhoods which lie north of the River Road industrial corridor. The population of the proposed NRSA is predominantly white (79%) and contains one of the highest rates of population without a high school diploma (31%) in the City. Although the residential areas of the neighborhoods have seen little recent investment, the industrial areas have begun to expand with RiverSide Yard, a planned \$40 million, 103,500 square foot industrial development to be built along River Road.

The Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville NRSA contains three block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
103	1
103	2
104	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
1,973	78%	79%	18%	0%	3%	2%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
973	17%

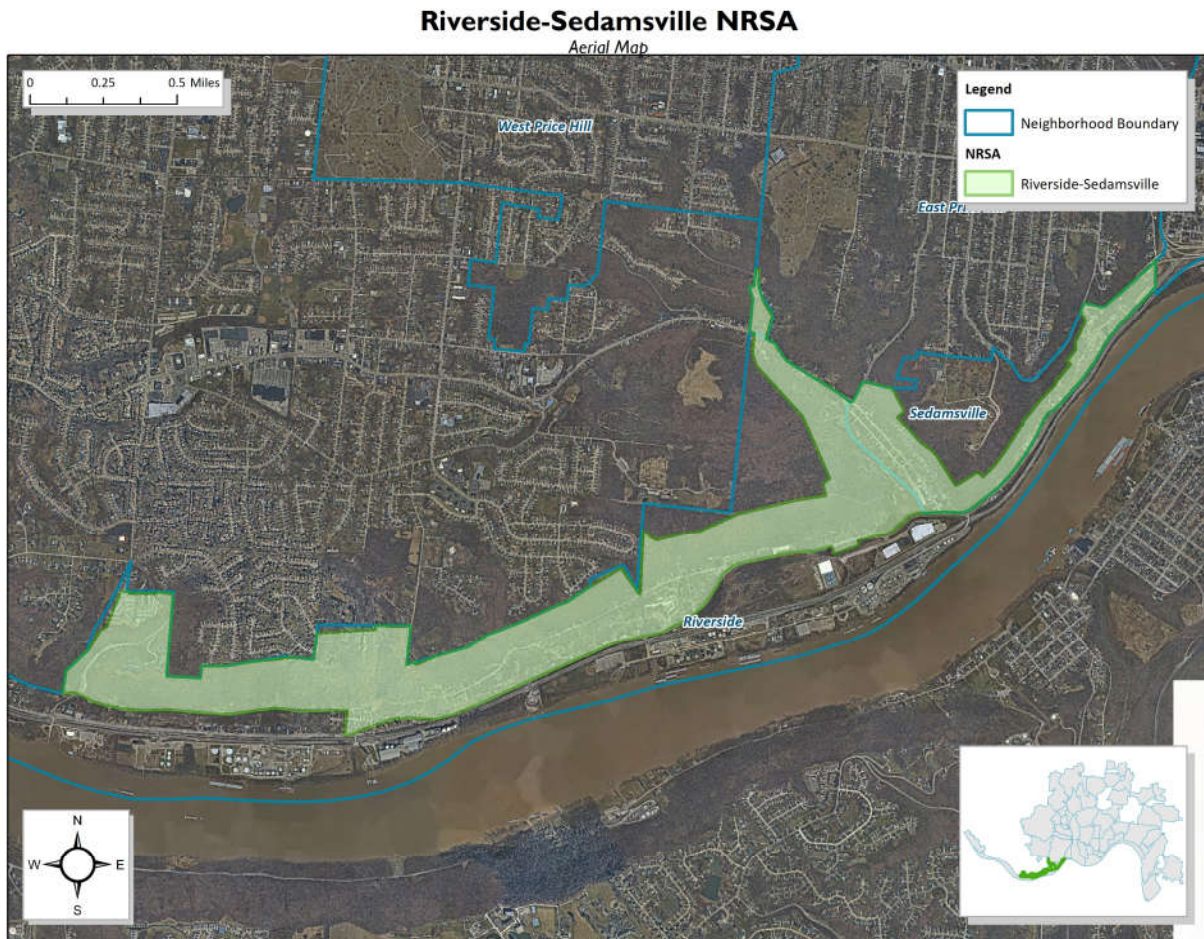
Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	-	0%
Educational	222,033	1%
Industrial	60,104	0%
Institutional	751,077	3%
Other	329,526	1%
Parks and Rec	1,932,985	9%
Public Services	1,634,479	7%
Public Utility	1,103	0%
Residential	17,204,316	78%
Commercial Neighborhood	1,210,525	
Mixed-Use	29,803	
Residential	15,963,988	
Total	22,135,623	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville
NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	Redevelopment of abandoned, vacant, or underutilized industrial and commercial sites	Increase in employment rates and increase in median household income	2 acres redeveloped
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	10 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	5 persons assisted

Proposed Riverside – Sedamsville NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Street Map



14) Roselawn NRSA

Cincinnati's Roselawn community sits between Bond Hill to the south, the City of Reading and the Village of Arlington Heights to the north, neighborhoods of Hartwell and Carthage to the west, the Village of Golf Manor to the east, and is one of many neighborhoods lining the Mill Creek. Its proximity to Interstate-75 and State Route 562 (the Norwood Lateral) makes it easily accessible to its residents and visitors. The neighborhood is ideal for light industrial redevelopment because of its central location, population, and space for growth.

Roselawn was annexed to the City of Cincinnati in 1905. The majority of the neighborhood, which covers approximately two square miles, was developed between 1930 and 1940. The environmental degradation and urbanization of the neighborhood presaged the exit of whites from Roselawn in the 1960s and 1970s. Realtors and local banks actively encouraged the demographic transition of the neighborhood through redlining, blockbusting, and racial steering. The Bond Hill-Roselawn Community Council was founded in 1965 to combat this change. Throughout the next twenty years the Community Council struggled to develop a community plan and to stabilize white flight. The demographic shift never abated, and today Roselawn is nearly as segregated a black community as it once was a white one a half-century earlier.

The proposed Roselawn NRSA is comprised of the primarily residential areas near the Roselawn Business District which follows the Reading Road corridor. The population of the proposed NRSA is 5,815 residents, of which 79% are LMI. A majority of the population is black (80%) and the community has one of the lowest housing vacancy percentages (10%) of the proposed NRSAs.

The Proposed Roselawn NRSA contains five block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
110	1
110	2
271	2
271	3
271	4

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Roselawn NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
5,815	79%	14%	80%	3%	3%	0%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Roselawn NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
2,703	10%

Proposed Roselawn NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

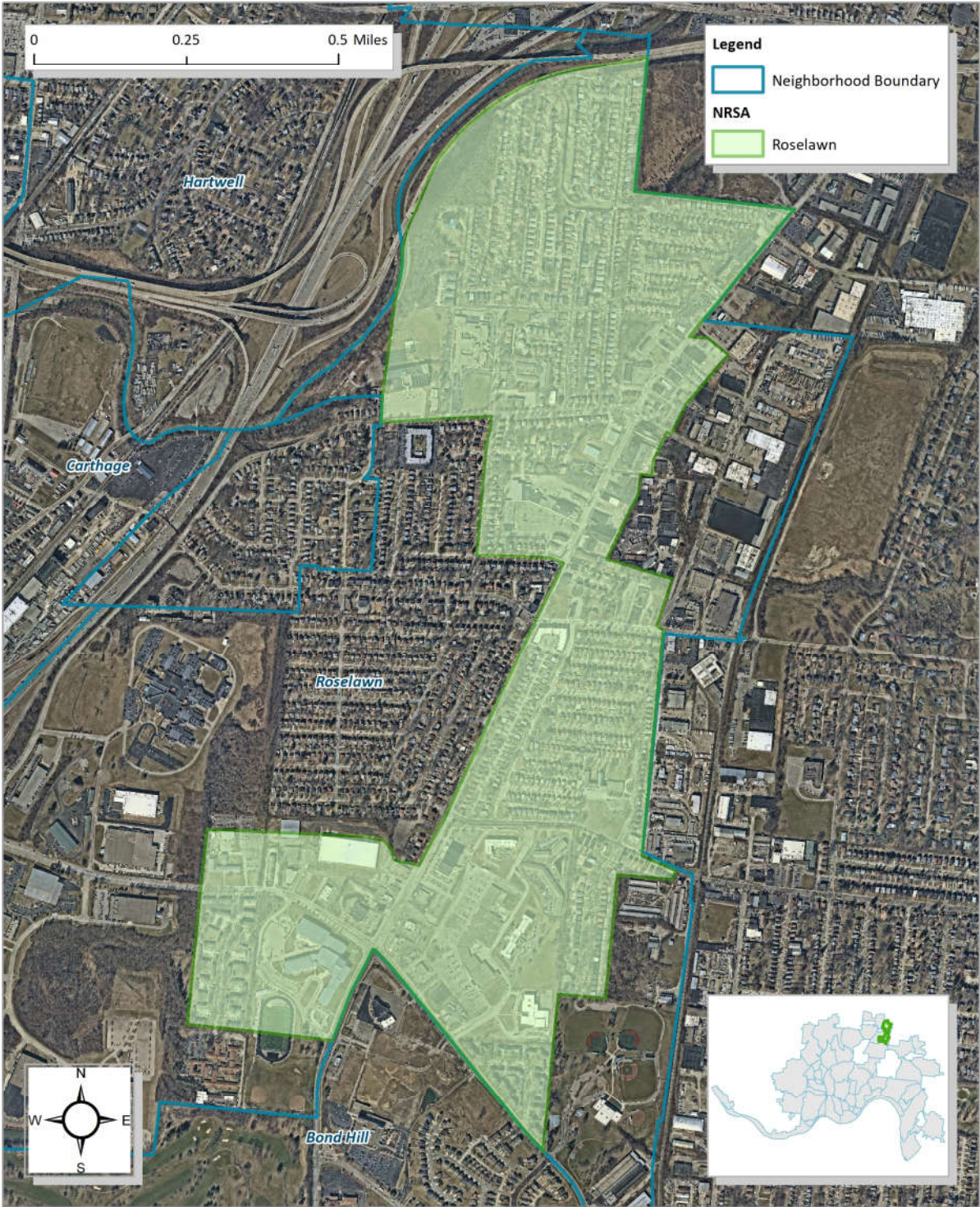
Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	44,400	0%
Educational	1,800,016	11%
Industrial	391,656	2%
Institutional	1,224,078	7%
Other	-	0%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	2,084,620	12%
Public Utility	-	0%
Residential	11,476,399	67%
Commercial Neighborhood	3,344,954	
Mixed-Use	135,727	
Residential	7,995,718	
Total	17,021,169	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Roselawn NRSA are as follows:

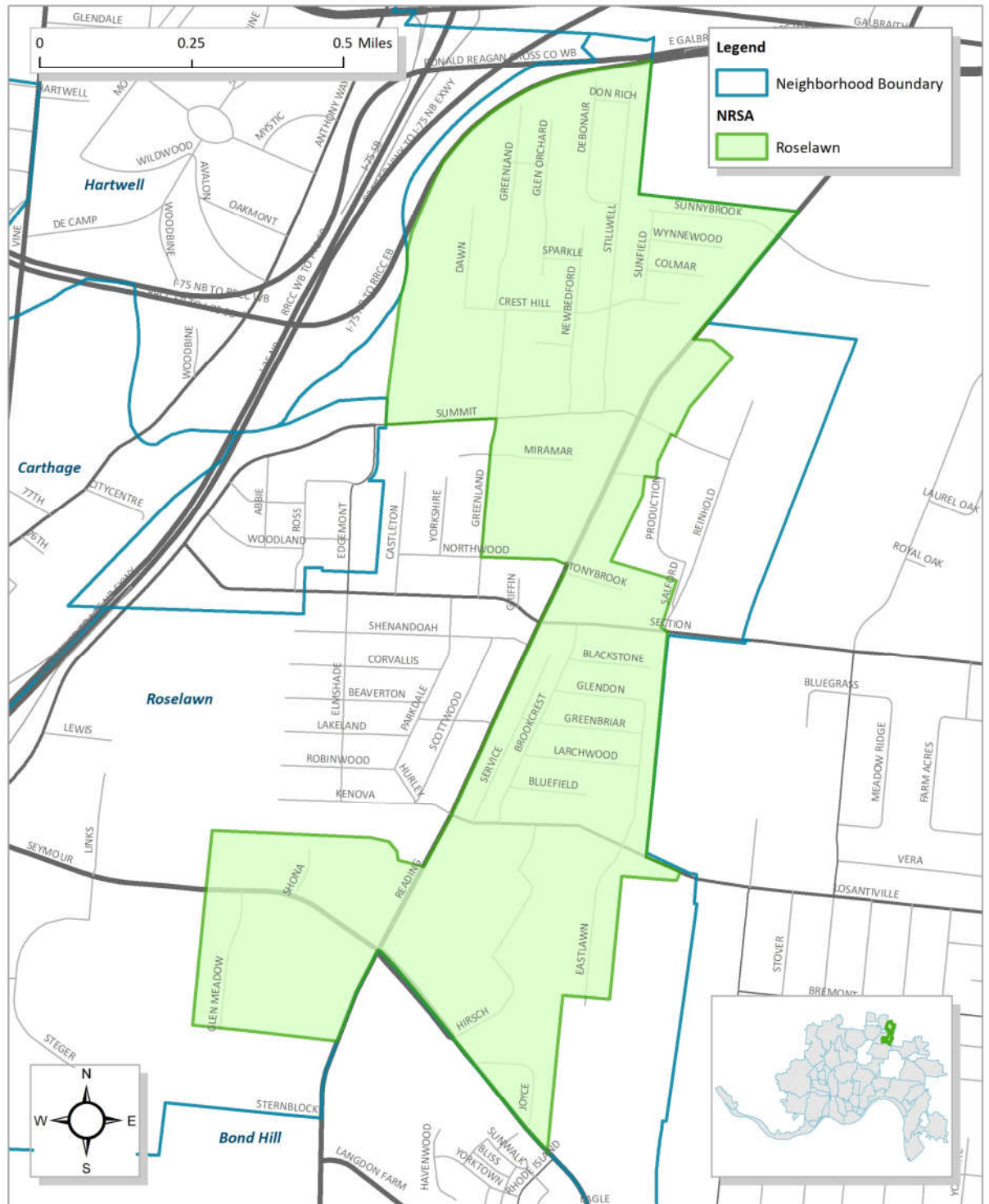
Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	20 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	10 persons assisted

Proposed Roselawn NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

Roselawn NRSA
Aerial Map



Roselawn NRSA Street Map



15) Upper Mill Creek NRSA

This proposed NRSA consists of three north Cincinnati neighborhoods, Carthage, Winton Hills, and Spring Grove Village, which are located along the Mill Creek Valley in the industrial heart of the City. The Carthage neighborhood began as a thriving agricultural area in the early 19th century. In 1815, the village of Carthage was advantageously located on two major transportation routes: the improved road to Hamilton, Ohio built in 1817, and the Miami and Erie Canal, completed in 1827. The village attracted numerous merchants that supported the local agricultural community. Farming events and horse races were often held near Carthage, and in 1847 the Hamilton County Agricultural Society acquired the land in Carthage that continues to host the annual Hamilton County Fair. Expansion of the railway system in the mid-nineteenth century was the catalyst that changed Carthage from a farming village to a residential suburb. In the 1850s, the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad (CH&D) began service in the Mill Creek Valley, and in 1870 a second railroad, the Dayton Short Line, began service through Carthage. Collaboration between real estate developers and the CH&D provided a great development boost to Carthage in the 1860s and 1870s. Residential subdivisions were created near the railway lines to provide transportation to commuters who worked in the City. Developers built and paid for the railway stations, and in turn, the railway offered incentives such as free transportation for a year to the head of any family who purchased a home in the neighborhood. Carthage's reputation as a commuter suburb grew, as did the number and variety of businesses. Residential growth peaked in the early 20th century, but the number of industries grew. Because of its proximity to the railway, numerous manufacturing plants were built in Carthage. These included a metal cornice foundry, a buggy manufacturer, a distillery, and a roofing company. Because of the community's growth, the City of Cincinnati annexed Carthage in 1911. Residential construction continued into the 1930s, but after that time period there was little room for more development. Population declined after World War II and in the 50s and 60s many of Carthage's industries closed or moved away. However, the rise of the automobile led to Carthage becoming the location of numerous car lots, gas stations, and auto parts stores. To this day, Carthage is home to several of these types of businesses. The 1970s brought more population decline, but its modest pre 1940s homes were affordable for lower middle-class families, which helped prevent even greater decline.

More recently, Carthage has seen an influx of Hispanic residents. The Hispanic population has grown faster in Carthage than in any other neighborhood in Cincinnati. In 2000 there were only about 41 Hispanic families, but as of 2019 there were over 300 Hispanic residents, which make up roughly a quarter of the neighborhood and has led to a transformation of the neighborhood. Hispanic grocery stores and taquerias dot the length of the Vine Street business district. The communal life of the Hispanic population is centered at San Carlos Borromeo, a Catholic church which offers services in Spanish. In November of 2018, the neighborhood drafted a Business

District Strategy Plan with the goal of improving housing, attracting young families and first-time homebuyers, and increasing the number of businesses. Carthage has quality housing stock, but the homes are older and many need repairs. There is no neighborhood school and no nearby attractions, but 35% of Carthage's land is used for parks and recreation, including two nature preserves and several playgrounds. The business district is sparse, but Carthage is very walkable, and traffic is not heavy. Commercial storefronts are affordable, especially considering Carthage's proximity to Interstate-75. Carthage is on the City's Metro bus line, which provides access to nearby schools and numerous employment opportunities. While the neighborhood does not have a school, Carthage is served by Cincinnati Public Schools, which provides a free preschool program, as well as grades kindergarten through twelfth.

Just south of Carthage, the neighborhoods of Spring Grove Village and Winton Hills were formerly known as Winton Place. The area was founded as a largely industrial community along the Mill Creek to take advantage of access to freight rail service. The site was previously a junction of two major rail lines and featured a rail and canal access depot, both of which have since been removed. In 1882, the township was incorporated as Mill Creek Township Farm, the City later annexed the area in 1903. Between 1891 and 1932, the Chester Park horse track and amusement park operated and attracted many spectators from the City. Furthermore, it was a great entertainment stop as the Winton Place Station was still open along the railroad lines headed north after passing Union Terminal. The western portion of the neighborhood consists almost completely of Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum, which was founded in 1845 and contains over 700 acres.

East of Spring Grove Cemetery and north of the industrial district lies a markedly separate residential district of the Spring Grove Village community. Within the residential district are mostly single-family houses interspersed with occasional duplexes. Most date from the early twentieth and late nineteenth centuries though some were built later. Within this community are a number of schools, churches, and neighborhood institutions, including the architect Samuel Hannaford's house and two Montessori schools. The streets of the residential district are tree-lined and well kept, small and pedestrian friendly. At almost the center, the intersections of Edgewood and Epworth Streets, is an aging Neighborhood Business District, mixed-use buildings that are mostly empty but beginning to recover.

To the east of Spring Grove Village, lies Winton Hills. The majority of the neighborhood consists of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority's Winton Terrace townhome complex and its Findlater Gardens townhome complex. Winton Terrace, which is made up of approximately 600 townhomes, provides low-income families with affordable housing options and some auxiliary programming. The townhomes range from 1 to 5 bedrooms. Similarly, Findlater

Gardens consists of approximately 600 townhome units that range from 1 to 6 bedrooms. Since the 1960s Winton Hills has received support from several social service-oriented organizations in Cincinnati with the on-site medical center and youth programming, along with offering various services that include, but are not limited to GED programs, nutrition programs, and a food pantry. Winton Hills is served by the Cincinnati Public School District and as such, residents have access to Winton Hills Academy, Parker Woods Montessori, and Aiken High School.

At present the neighborhoods that make up the proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA are typical “rust-belt” areas, with lingering elements of successful industry amid scattered retail development and abandoned or underutilized lots. The proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA targets the largely residential areas of each neighborhood as well as the Carthage Neighborhood Business District along Vine Street. To the extent possible, the largely industrial areas in the southern and eastern portions of the areas have been removed from the proposed NRSA. The total population of the NRSA is 9,263 and is predominantly black (63%), but with a mixture of white (28%), other races (9%) and by far the largest percentage of Hispanic (11%) residents of any NRSA in the City.

The Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA contains five block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
61	1
61	2
73	2
80	1
80	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
9,263	85%	28%	63%	0%	9%	11%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
3,566	13%

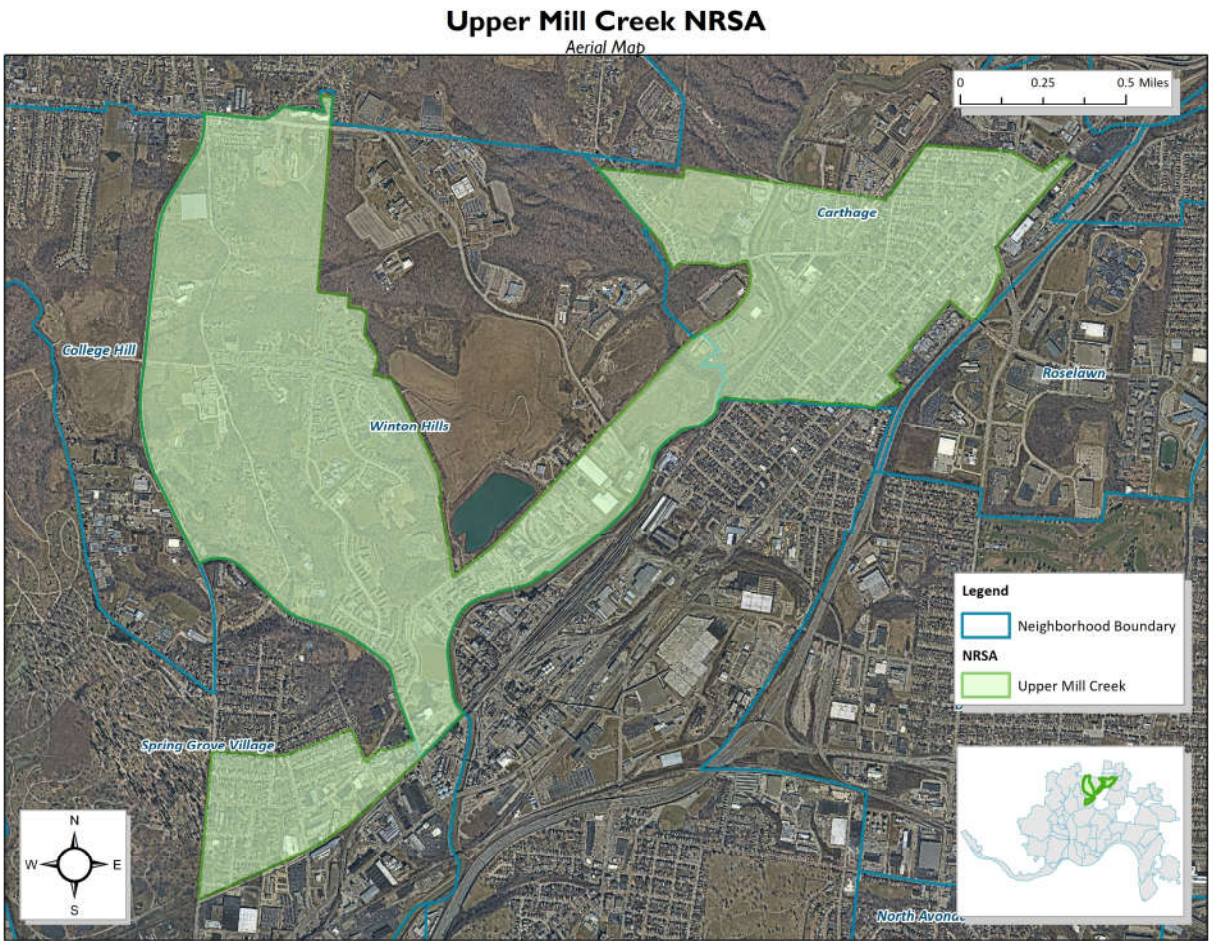
Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	1,740,708	3%
Commercial Regional	137,405	0%
Educational	2,670,355	5%
Industrial	9,248,671	18%
Institutional	2,409,662	5%
Other	4,643	0%
Parks and Rec	506,838	1%
Public Services	3,325,203	6%
Public Utility	590,691	1%
Residential	30,563,238	60%
Commercial Neighborhood	5,912,660	
Mixed-Use	168,366	
Residential	24,482,212	
Total	51,197,414	100%

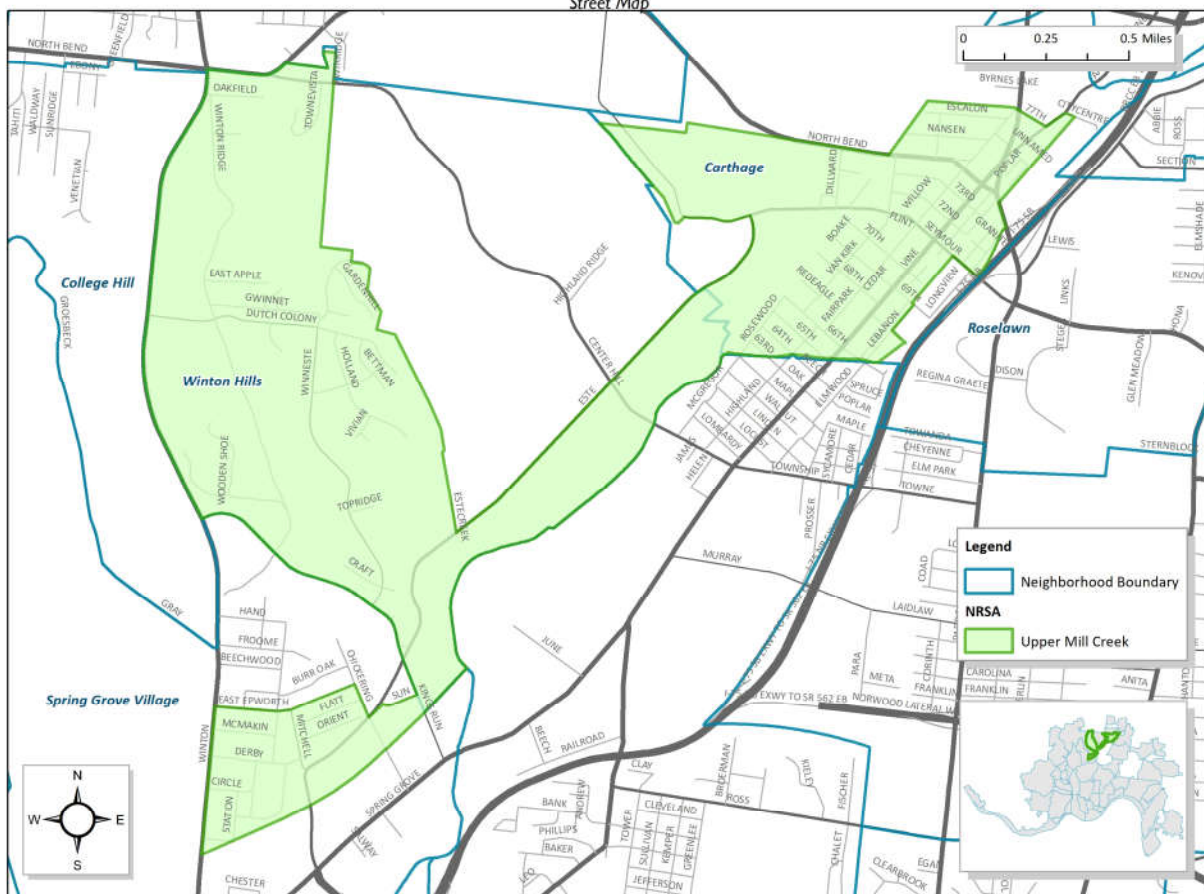
The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	35 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	20 persons assisted

Proposed Upper Mill Creek NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:



Upper Mill Creek NRSA



16) Uptown NRSA

The Uptown NRSA contains contiguous areas from four different neighborhoods, Avondale, Corryville, CUF, and Mt. Auburn. The four neighborhoods share a similar history as inner-ring suburbs that were initially populated in the mid-1800s by wealthy and middle-class residents seeking to leave the downtown Cincinnati area. Through the mid-1900s, these neighborhoods experienced disinvestment and demographic shifts. Today, the Uptown neighborhoods are defined by their proximity to several large institutions, University of Cincinnati (UC), UC Medical Center, and Cincinnati Children's Hospital, which continue to play a large role in their development.

Avondale is bordered by Evanston and Walnut Hills on its east side, North Avondale to its north, Corryville to its south, and Clifton to its west. In the 1830s wealthy Cincinnati merchants and manufacturers began building large houses on spacious lots in Avondale, just as other wealthier people were building in Clifton, Mt. Auburn, and other first-ring suburbs of downtown. A family whose home backed up to a stream, thought that it reminded them of the Avon River in England, hence the area was named Avondale. The name became permanent in 1864, when the village was incorporated in an effort to reduce crime and disorderly behavior occurring in the area. In 1870, the City of Cincinnati, wanted to regain the population and tax income that was gradually migrating to the suburbs and sought to annex a number of communities, including Avondale. A small majority of the voters approved the annexation, but opponents contested the results and the Ohio Supreme Court declared the law under which the election was held to be illegal. Annexation did occur in 1896 and brought benefits to Avondale. Within a few years, the improved police and fire protection provided by the City significantly reduced Avondale's crime problem, making it a much safer and nicer place to live.

For most of the nineteenth century, Avondale was populated by Protestants of the merchant class and who were of English or Scottish ancestry. A small number were middle or lower income, including the 8 to 10% who were black. In the 1890s, wealthy German Jewish families who were not welcomed by other neighborhoods like Clifton, began moving to Avondale, primarily to its northern part. After streetcar lines were laid in Avondale in 1903, less affluent Cincinnatians gained access to the village. Many Greek Americans and Eastern European Jews migrated to the newer, less expensive subdivisions in southern Avondale when a general exodus of Jewish families moved from the declining West End. These two groups profoundly changed the social character and culture of Avondale.

From the 1920s until the end of World War II, 60% of Avondale's population was Jewish. It was the home to many Jewish institutions and businesses, many of which got their start in the West End. After World War II the character of Avondale changed again. Many younger residents took

advantage of reasonable mortgage rates to buy more modern homes in newer suburbs. Older people began to move away as the large homes became too difficult for them to maintain. Middle class black families often replaced the departing residents because they were willing to pay the inflated housing prices offered to non-white buyers. According to the practices of Cincinnati realtors at the time, black people were only permitted to move to neighborhoods which already had a black population. Avondale had black residents since the mid-nineteenth century. As the number of black residents grew, some white homeowners panicked and fled, a process that many realtors encouraged by “blockbusting” – buying one house on an all-white street at a usually excessive price and then selling it to a black family. Some realtors even sent anonymous letters to white residents warning them that a black family was about to move onto their street and advised them to sell quickly. Property values soon fell, which made Avondale housing accessible to lower income families. Many black families displaced by the destruction of housing in the West End because of the interstate construction moved to Avondale. Large houses were divided, often illegally, into multi-family dwellings. By 1959, the once Jewish area of South Avondale had become predominately black. Jewish institutions followed their members to the newer suburbs and empty schools and temples were turned over to the new residents.

The demographic changes and declining property values in southern Avondale did not have much of an impact on northern Avondale. The large, expensive homes in that area were less likely to be subdivided into lower rent apartments. The white residents of North Avondale mainly stayed in their homes when black families began to move into their neighborhood. In 1960, the North Avondale Neighborhood Association was created to fight blockbusting and to promote better intracommunity relations. The efforts of this active group have helped to make part of North Avondale racially and economically integrated.

Avondale and North Avondale became increasingly separate neighborhoods. While both black and white residents of North Avondale were able to maintain the value of their homes and the character of their neighborhood, Avondale itself became known for its rising crime rates, falling property values, and deteriorating housing. By 1956, city planners identified Avondale and the adjacent neighborhood of Corryville as blighted and in need of assistance and created the Avondale-Corryville Urban Renewal plan in 1961. Rehabilitation did little for Avondale. Between 1965 and 1975, the Avondale-Corryville Renewal Project mainly benefited nearby institutions such as the universities and nearby hospitals. Despite the City’s promises of new housing, widespread demolition for street improvements, parking, and institutional expansion actually reduced housing stock.

Due to equity disparities tension became high in the neighborhood and between 1967 and 1970, a series of riots and fire bombings damaged many of Avondale's commercial and institutional buildings. The few remaining white-owned businesses fled. In 1971, a second renewal plan was created, which emphasized the creation of a town center business area with a shopping mall at Reading Road and Rockdale, the location where much of the rioting and destruction took place. This plan was revised and scaled back over the years until a smaller version of the original project in 1983 was completed. Rejuvenation was extremely slow and uneven and much of the burden for future improvements was given to community groups, private developers, and individual residents.

The neighborhood of Corryville is bounded by CUF on the west, Avondale on the north and east, and Mount Auburn to the south. The neighborhood lies in the middle of the Uptown Cincinnati area and is bordered by the UC and includes parts of the UC Medical Center and Cincinnati Children's Hospital. As with other neighborhoods in the proposed Uptown NRSA, this hilltop area north of the downtown basin, was originally an agricultural and then a residential community. Mid-nineteenth century Corryville was a center of urban agriculture and although the neighborhood was annexed by the City in 1870, it remained an isolated community until the construction of the Bellevue Inclined Plane Railway in 1876, which enabled people to travel fairly quickly up the hill. Streetcar lines were soon extended through the center of Corryville along Vine Street. After this public transportation was added the population of Corryville increased quickly.

Many of these new residents were of German descent. Corryville had an even higher proportion of German Americans than Over-the-Rhine. The German families who migrated to Corryville were mostly middle or upper middle income and included many businessmen and manufacturers. Corryville's smaller lots attracted less affluent people and they constructed more modest homes. A business district grew up along the streetcar lines, including saloons and beer gardens. This stable, middle class neighborhood did not change much until the mid-twentieth century. Corryville's streets predated the automobile and were not conducive to this new mode of transportation. Traffic increased and the character of the area changed when its small backyards and gardens were replaced by driveways and garages.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the neighborhood demographics changed rapidly. There was a greater number of rental tenants, more students attracted by the neighborhood's proximity to UC, and poorer people. New migrations from the basin included Appalachian then black residents. The City identified rapid residential turnover and an increasing number of multiple family dwellings as symptoms of the deterioration. In order to stem further decline, the City's Avondale-Corryville Urban Renewal Plan called for demolition of blighted structures, road

improvements, parks, playgrounds, and new ordinance that would slow the growth of cheap, substandard housing rental units. Urban renewal did not take place until 1963 – 1964 and it was limited to a widening of St. Clair Street (modern-day Martin Luther King Jr. Drive) as well as the addition of some off-street parking.

The biggest changes in Corryville were mainly the result of mass displacements due to the growth of local institutions in the late 1990s and early 2000s. However, this has resulted in the construction of residential multi-family units now closer to Corryville merchants. Investors began restoring buildings on Vine Street in the business district and then in other nearby areas. New businesses that served the area were created and many old buildings were restored to create retail and restaurant spaces. Corryville still retained its library, post office, banks, and grocery stores. The new development slowed further deterioration.

The CUF neighborhood is a conglomeration of three smaller communities: Clifton Heights, University Heights, and Fairview Heights communities and the neighborhood's unusual name is an acronym of these communities. Like the other Uptown neighborhoods, it was originally settled in the early 1800s by wealthy and middle-class residents of Cincinnati who had grown weary of the crowding and pollution of downtown. With the construction of the Bellevue and Fairview Inclines in the late 1800s, the population began to increase more rapidly, and the neighborhood became more densely populated with a mixed-use business district along McMillan Street. Throughout the early 1900s the population continued to increase and expanded into a more single-family residential development pattern in the University Heights and Fairview areas.

As with neighboring Corryville, the growth of local institutions had an impact on the CUF neighborhood. For example, in 1977 the University of Cincinnati became a part of the State of Ohio, which increased enrollment dramatically and led to increased demand for student housing particularly in CUF and Corryville. These changes prompted an exodus of many residents from the neighborhood and an emphasis on larger multi-family housing developments, a trend that has continued to present day.

Mt. Auburn was the City's first hilltop suburb. Eager to escape the pollution and overcrowding of the basin, wealthy families began building large, extravagant homes just up the hill from downtown in the early 1800s. Mt. Auburn was annexed to the City in 1849 and continued to attract wealthy residents throughout the 1800s, even as other affluent suburbs such as Clifton developed. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, new public transportation enabled people with modest incomes to move into Mt. Auburn itself. The Main Street Incline and the

Mt. Auburn Cable Railway reduced the time it took to reach the top of the hill, which opened the suburb to renters and less affluent buyers.

As the older wealthy families died or moved to newer suburbs, the neighborhood demographics changed. It became increasingly middle income, and by the early 20th century most of the buildings had become the property of absentee property owners. Surprisingly, this did not have as much of an impact on Mt. Auburn as did the relocation of local hospitals to the neighborhood. In the late 50s and 60s, black families displaced by urban renewal in the West End moved into Mt. Auburn, and the neighborhood's weakened sense of community proved unable to withstand the changes. Many white residents moved, while absentee property owners further illegally subdivided the large homes and often failed to perform even basic maintenance.

The residents of Mt. Auburn created groups like the Mt. Auburn Good Housing Foundation (1967) and the Mt. Auburn Development Corporation (1971). These groups were led by black neighborhood activists and they initiated projects to renovate abandoned buildings. These projects were strongly supported by Mt. Auburn residents. By 1975, their efforts had attracted white, middle-income speculators. Speculators began renovating the inexpensive homes that dotted the hillsides leading up to Mt. Auburn. Views of the City were a big selling point, and the neighborhood was deemed Prospect Hill and Liberty Hill. As more homes were renovated, this led to a displacement of lower-income residents. Growth in these areas slowed somewhat in the 80s, as a younger generation of professionals was less interested in urban life. In 1987, a portion of Auburn Ave. was designated a local historic district.

The proposed Uptown NRSA focuses on the primarily residential areas of the Uptown neighborhoods and includes the business districts of Clifton Heights, Corryville, and Avondale. With growing institutions like UC, UC Medical Center, and Cincinnati's Children's Hospital, the Uptown area is one of the City's largest economic generators, second only to downtown Cincinnati. Due to the Uptown NRSA's proximity to these organizations, residents throughout the NRSA face similar challenges such as high levels of commuter traffic, expanding institutions, crime, and poverty. Beginning in the 1980s, Uptown residents, community stakeholders, and the City formed the Uptown Task Force to address neighborhood concerns for the area. The Task Force helped create the 1990 Uptown Comprehensive Plan, which sought to establish a vision for Uptown that would balance the interests of residents, institutions, and businesses. Presently, the Uptown institutions continue to thrive and expand, while many residents continue to struggle with problems such as crime and entrenched poverty. Local community development organizations actively collaborate with these large institutions to foster community-based development that serves Uptown residents. For example, Avondale Town

Center, the rehabilitation of an outdated strip mall, combines residential apartments with an Urban League community outreach center, UC Health Center, and a grocery store.

The proposed Uptown NRSA boundary eliminates larger institutional facilities such as the University of Cincinnati wherever possible while still retaining a contiguous, comprehensible boundary of the Uptown area. LMI residents make up 84% of the NRSA, with a comparatively diverse mix of races including white (49%), black (51%), Asian (6%), and other races (5%).

The Proposed Uptown NRSA contains twenty-five block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
32	1
22	2
22	3
23	1
25	1
25	2
26	1
26	2
27	1
29	1
29	2
30	1
33	1
33	2
66	1
66	2
68	2
69	1
69	2
69	3
70	3
270	1
270	2
270	3
270	4

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Uptown NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
28,536	84%	49%	41%	6%	5%	3%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Uptown NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
12,375	21%

Proposed Uptown NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	6,541	0%
Educational	3,433,953	4%
Industrial	504,288	1%
Institutional	8,226,241	10%
Other	1,132,080	1%
Parks and Rec	2,858	0%
Public Services	15,132,208	19%
Public Utility	7,651	0%
Residential	52,090,987	65%
Commercial Neighborhood	12,601,365	
Mixed-Use	644,714	
Residential	38,844,908	
Total	80,536,807	100%

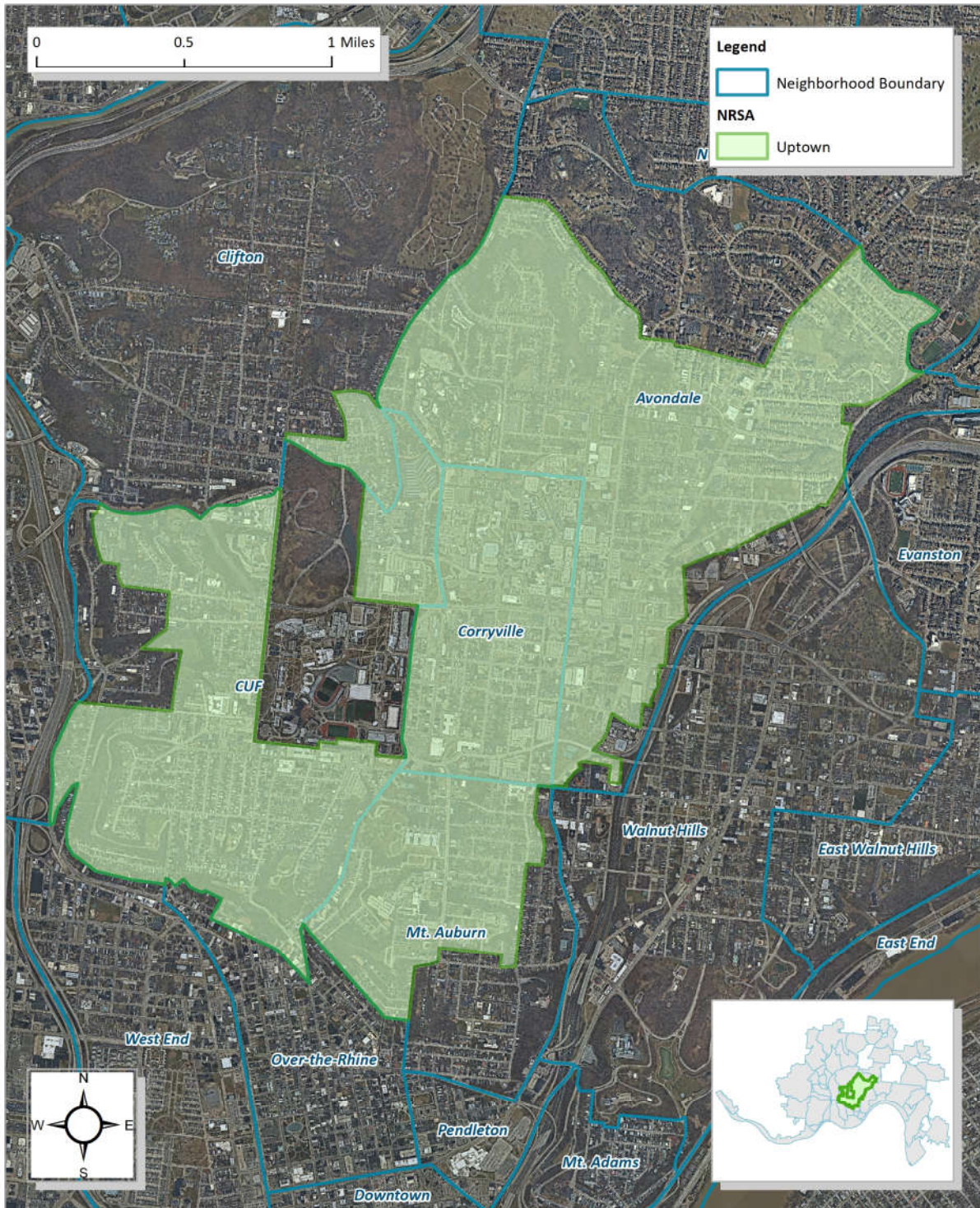
The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Uptown NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	100 persons assisted
Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	Assist business owners with façade and/or tenant improvements	Increase in employment rates	3 businesses assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	60 persons assisted

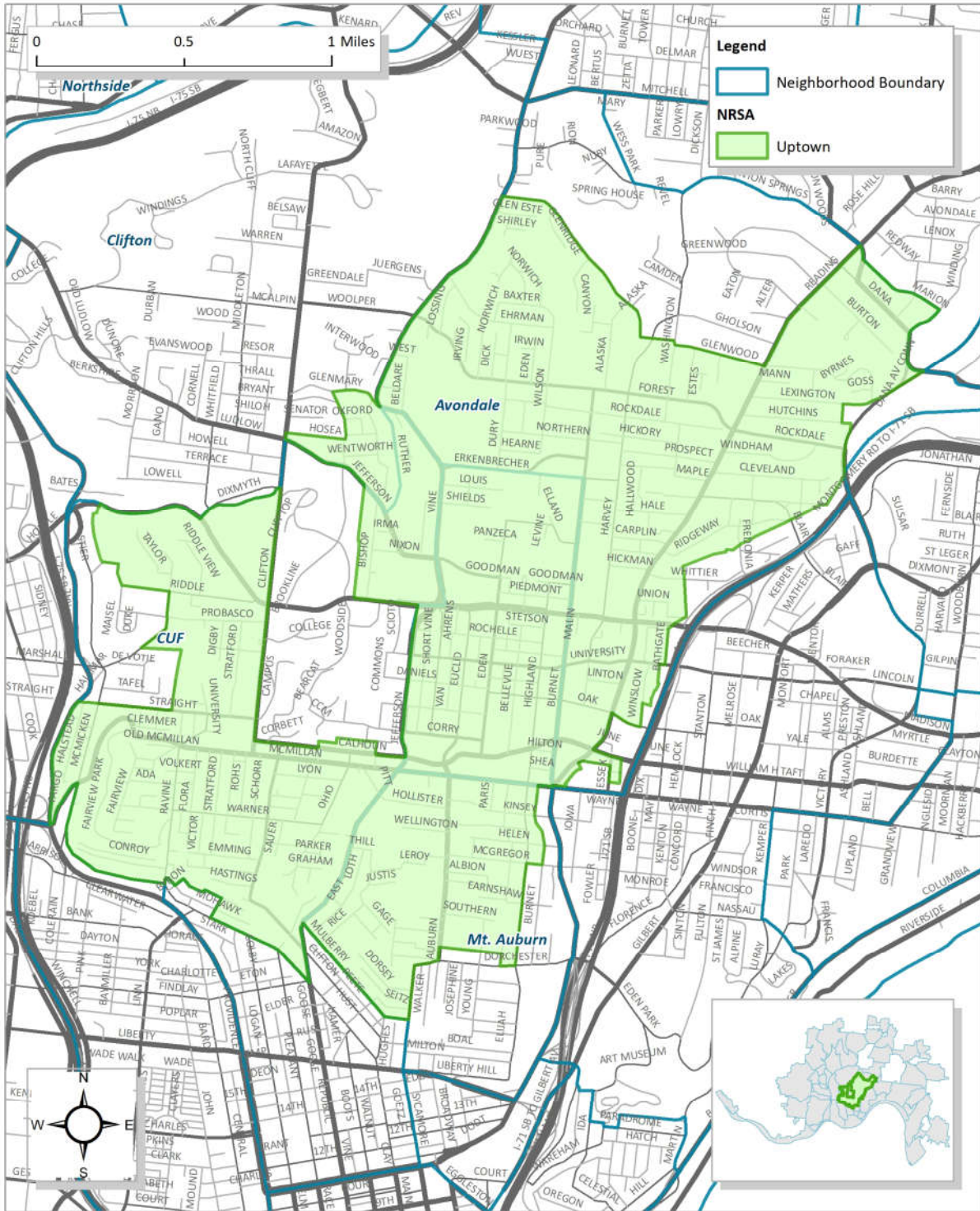
Proposed Uptown NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:

Uptown NRSA

Aerial Map



Street Map



17) Westwood NRSA

The neighborhoods of Westwood and East Westwood make up the Westwood NRSA. Both neighborhoods are on the westside of Cincinnati and are part of an area known collectively as Western Hills. Before 1800, the area was sparsely populated, but in the 1820s and 1830s, the area became a major agricultural area with over 90% of its male residents involved in farming. The other residents worked in activities related to agriculture, such as operating mills, and making farm implements. These businesses were clustered in numerous smaller villages and hamlets that developed during the first half of the 19th century. Gradually, these farm villages morphed into commuter suburbs. As early as the 1830s and 1840s, notable Cincinnati businessmen, including jeweler Clemens Oskamp and soap manufacturer James Gamble built large country homes and subdivided property for residential lots, which attracted new residents. The rate of development was slow, but the character of the township did gradually change. By the 1850s, only 75% of residents were farmers. In the 1860s, the communities closest to Cincinnati—Mt. Airy and Westwood—incorporated as villages.

By the mid-1890s, residential development in Westwood grew rapidly when the Cincinnati Street Railway Company began providing electric streetcar service to the western suburbs. Good transportation, combined with reasonably priced residential lots, attracted thousands of middle-income residents. Between 1890 and 1910, Westwood's population tripled to nearly 3,675. Population growth and rapid urbanization in Westwood was accompanied by a variety of problems: rising crime rates and traffic congestion, as well as inadequate public services. After Westwood was annexed to the City in 1896, its citizens organized the Westwood Improvement Association to lobby city government for better roads, sewers, and public transportation.

Development continued in the western suburbs as the neighborhoods became more accessible to streetcars and automobiles. Pressure from resident improvement associations led to the City improving several roads west of the Mill Creek, as well as the construction of new viaducts over the valley. The Harrison Avenue viaduct was built in 1908 and the Hopple Street Viaduct was completed in 1916. These improvements made the Westwood area more attractive. Extension of water and sewer lines into the western neighborhoods facilitated further growth.

These new developments led to the creation of new subdivisions in the 1920s and 1930s and the population of Westwood doubled. Demand for services continued, which led to the construction of the two-level Western Hills Viaduct in 1932. In 1936, the Water Works Department built the Western Hills pumping station in Fairmount, which is at the bottom of the hill leading up to Westwood. This tripled the amount of water available to the western suburbs. Without these improvements, many of which were funded by the Works Progress Administration, further development in Western Hills would have been limited.

After World War II, an increase in demand for suburban housing led to developers expanding new home construction into the unincorporated part of the township. Westwood continued to grow as apartment buildings were constructed on hillsides that were previously deemed unusable. Many older homes were torn down and multi-family buildings were constructed on the lots. This new development was not viewed by everyone as a positive. Much of what had been attractive to residents, big trees, green spaces, and large estates, disappeared. Crime, litter, and traffic congestion became worse, and older residents blamed these changes on newcomers, particularly those that dwelled in apartments.

The opening of large shopping centers, such as Western Hills Shopping Plaza in 1954, contributed to the area's difficulties. While the new shopping did make the western suburbs attractive by providing modern, convenient retail buildings with plentiful parking, the traffic that they generated further overburdened the streets and merchants in older business districts experienced declining patronage, which they blamed on the new retail.

By the 1970s and 1980s, growth in Western Hills slowed as areas ran out of sites for new construction and the residents of some communities moved to restrict development. Yet some change continued to take place. A small but growing number of black families moved into older neighborhoods that had once been exclusively white. The older suburbs experienced a slight decline in population, as families aged, and children moved away. Established communities began to feel the impact of aging streets, infrastructure, and buildings as maintenance and repair costs increased. Different communities in Western Hills responded in different ways. Westwood and Mt. Airy used community organizations to address concerns. Westwood had several active neighborhood groups that worked to maintain the desirable character of the neighborhood. In the early 1970s, a community study was conducted, and proposals were made to restrict further development.

Over the past decades, Westwood and East Westwood have experienced increases in violent crime. The Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) launched an initiative titled Placed-based Investigations of Violent Offender Territories (PIVOT). Police, City services, and community members participated in order to reduce crime and blight in the neighborhood. Community teams also built playgrounds and worked to repurpose blighted properties. Due the community revitalization and crime reduction of the effort, the CPD won 2017 Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence, an international police award. The Westwood neighborhood business district along Harrison Avenue has experienced renewed redevelopment interest recently with the location of a brewery, winery, restaurants, and the renovation of Westwood Town Hall, a park and community space.

The proposed Westwood NRSA includes the primarily single-family residential areas of Westwood and East Westwood that branch off from Westwood Northern Boulevard. Additionally, the proposed NRSA includes parts of the Harrison Avenue neighborhood business district. The proposed NRSA contains 22,106 residents, of which a majority are black (62%) and LMI (82%).

The Proposed Westwood NRSA contains fourteen block groups within Hamilton County, Ohio (39061):

Census Track	Block Group
88	1
88	2
100.02	1
100.02	2
100.02	4
100.02	5
100.03	2
100.04	1
100.04	2
101	1
101	3
102.01	3
102.01	5
109	2

Current Demographic Information within Proposed Westwood NRSA Boundary:

Total Population	Percentage Low to Moderate Income	Percentage White	Percentage Black	Percentage Asian	Percentage Other Race	Percentage Hispanic
22,106	82%	31%	62%	0%	7%	4%

Current Housing Information within Proposed Westwood NRSA Boundary:

Total Number of Housing Units	Percentage Housing Vacancy
10,379	15%

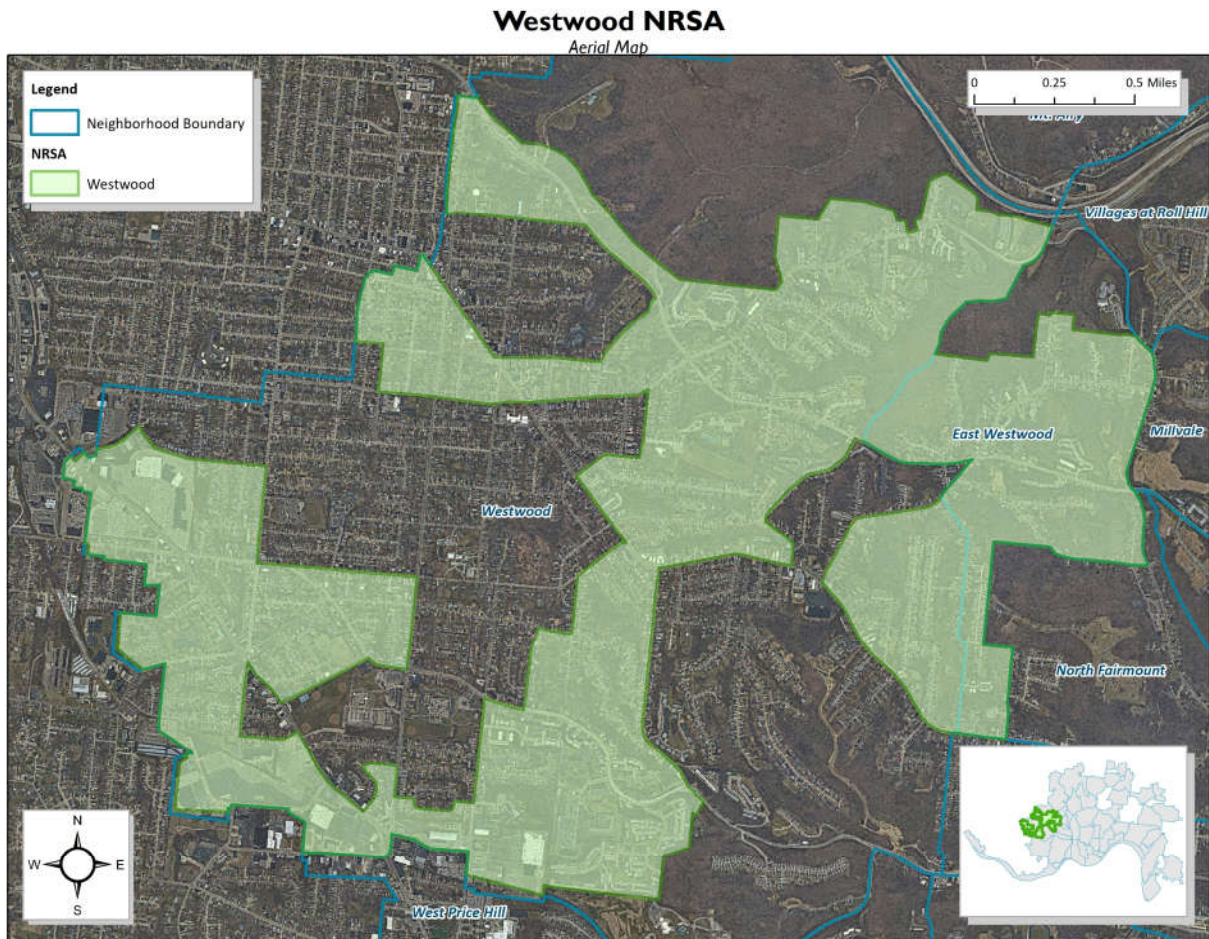
Proposed Westwood NRSA Residential Land Use Percentages:

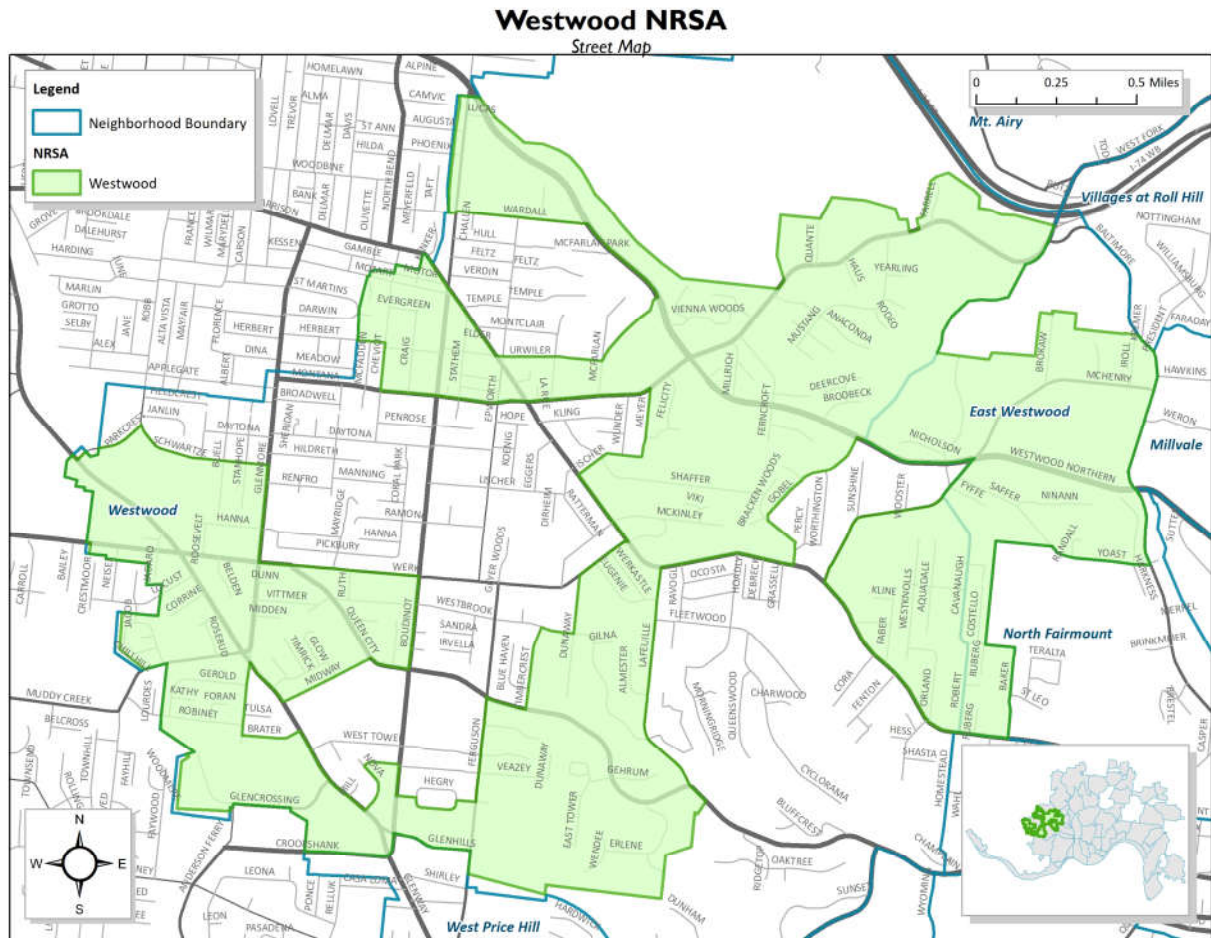
Land Use	Square Footage	Percentage
Agricultural	-	0%
Commercial Regional	1,688,617	2%
Educational	1,207,582	2%
Industrial	541,878	1%
Institutional	2,971,166	4%
Other	722,303	1%
Parks and Rec	-	0%
Public Services	7,664,685	10%
Public Utility	34,535	0%
Residential	64,578,484	81%
Commercial Neighborhood	9,533,117	
Mixed-Use	61,737	
Residential	54,983,630	
Total	79,409,250	100%

The annual outputs and outcomes to be achieved for the Proposed Westwood NRSA are as follows:

Program	Strategy	Outcome	Performance Measures
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program, Floating Initiatives for Strategic Housing, Revolving Initiatives for Strategic Housing	Renovation of multifamily units and single-family development and urban homesteading projects	Increase in homeownership rates, reduction in vacancy rates, increase in housing values	10 households assisted
Hand Up Initiative	Job readiness and job training along with wrap-around services for the purposes of removing barriers to employment, including transportation, childcare, and employment counseling	Increase in employment rates	85 persons assisted
Project Lift	Supportive services such as assistance with access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits to improve the economic self-sufficiency of individuals	Increase in employment rates, decrease in homelessness	50 persons assisted

Proposed Westwood NRSA Boundary – Aerial and Street Maps:





H. Housing and Economic Opportunities

The implementation of the NRSA will focus on activities that benefit low- to moderate-income persons by increasing affordable housing opportunities and expanding economic opportunities through activities promoting the substantial revitalization of the neighborhood.

- **Housing Opportunities:** The housing developed within an NRSA will focus on single family homeownership projects in order to improve the housing market dynamic in the neighborhood. Rental projects will also be considered under the NRSA exception. An annual Housing Notice of Funding Availability issued by the City may consider applicants with projects located in the proposed NRSA boundaries for the NRSA exception in order to improve the housing market dynamic with both affordable and market rate housing.

- **Economic Opportunities:** The economic opportunities within an NRSA focus on creating or retaining jobs that result in households becoming economically stable and self-sufficient. Job training activities will include supportive services in order to assist with removing barriers for employment, such as transportation, childcare, and employment counseling. Following completion of job training, participants receive employment counseling and employment coaching in order to facilitate appropriate job placement and connection with employers in the community.

The City's CDBG funded program, Hand Up Initiative, which is a mix of job readiness and job training programs, is designed to transition the under and unemployed individuals to employment and self-sufficiency. The Hand Up Initiative recipients are tasked with providing individuals with wrap-around services for the purpose of removing barriers to employment. Those services include, but are not limited to, transportation, childcare, and employment counseling. Following completion of the Hand Up curriculum, participants receive employment counseling and coaching to facilitate appropriate job placement.

The City's CDBG funded program, Project Lift, is a program designed to specifically assist individuals in poverty with the resources to improve self-sufficiency, including housing services, housing placement, and short-term payments for rent, mortgage, and/or utilities. Project Lift will target low-income individuals and families to provide supportive services and improve the economic self-sufficiency of families in the region, including access to affordable housing, housing services, permanent housing placement, short-term payments for rent, mortgage, or utilities, and assistance in gaining access to government benefits.

In order to implement the programs Hand up Initiative and Project Lift with enough resources to properly implement these programs and have a dramatic impact on the City's economic condition, the NRSA exception to the public services cap would be utilized.

I. Performance Measures

The strategy of each NRSA is to create development activities that will revitalize the areas and increase the economic opportunities for low- to very low-income persons and businesses that providing economic development to low- to very low-income persons in the NRSA through planned public service activities and neighborhood improvement projects. All activities will be reported through IDIS by activity as well as individual NRSA and also annually in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The overall measurable results may include the following:

- Number of persons receiving job training;
- Number of persons receiving and retaining jobs;
- Number of jobs retained in existing businesses;
- Number of jobs created through new business start-ups;
- Number of jobs created through business relocation;
- Number of new businesses in the commercial corridors;
- Reductions in the number of households in poverty;
- Future household income numbers;
- Future employment numbers;
- Number of housing units receiving code correction and improvement assistance;
- Number of new homeownership units developed;
- Number of new rental units developed;
- Reduction in residential vacancy rate; and
- Future measures of air quality.

J. Leverage

All NRSA projects will be required to provide leveraged funding in the form of other sources or in-kind resources. All leveraged funds will be memorialized in the subrecipient or contractor funding agreement and also reported and tracked in IDIS for each activity.

Proposed leveraged resources for housing and economic development include Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Historic Tax Credits, New Market Tax Credits, private resources, general funded public service activities and workforce development. Project Lift also receives local

resources in order to assist with activities that are not eligible with federal funding, which also serves as leverage dollars.


K. Authorized Signature

By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provided the required assurances and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code Title 218, Section 1001).



Signature/Authorized Official

Paula Boggs Muething, City Manager




Date



**City of Cincinnati
2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Application**

Attachment 1: Public Participation Summary

- **Community Survey Questions**
- **Community Survey Citizen Participation Summary**
 - **Location, demographics, and comments provided**
- **Advertisements for the Community Survey including posts in City Bulletin, social media, and City of Cincinnati's website**



The City of Cincinnati receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in order to conduct community and economic development activities. The City will be requesting HUD to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) in order to offer the residents increased opportunities with regards to the federal funding. Specifically, NRSA designation allows more residents in those neighborhoods to have increased access to job training and workforce development assistance. The purpose of this survey is to gather public comments about the needs in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods that this designation may assist in addressing. Please note that the NRSA designation does not guarantee additional federal funding for these neighborhoods but provides for flexibility in the federal funding that will be spent in projects within the proposed areas.

Eligible residential portions of the following neighborhoods will be considered for the NRSA designation: Avondale, Bond Hill, Camp Washington, Carthage, Corryville, CUF, East End, East Price Hill, East Westwood, English Woods, Evanston, Kennedy Heights, Linwood, Lower Price Hill, Madisonville, Millvale, Mt. Airy, Mt. Auburn, North Fairmount, Northside, Over-the-Rhine, Pendleton, Riverside, Roselawn, Sedamsville, South Cumminsville, South Fairmount, Spring Grove Village, Villages at Roll Hill, Walnut Hills, West End, West Price Hill, Westwood, and Winton Hills

* 1. Please select your neighborhood

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Avondale | <input type="radio"/> Northside |
| <input type="radio"/> Bond Hill | <input type="radio"/> Over-the-Rhine |
| <input type="radio"/> Camp Washington | <input type="radio"/> Paddock Hills |
| <input type="radio"/> Carthage | <input type="radio"/> Pendleton |
| <input type="radio"/> Corryville | <input type="radio"/> Riverside |
| <input type="radio"/> CUF | <input type="radio"/> Roselawn |
| <input type="radio"/> East End | <input type="radio"/> Sedamsville |
| <input type="radio"/> East Price Hill | <input type="radio"/> South Cumminsville |
| <input type="radio"/> East Westwood | <input type="radio"/> South Fairmount |
| <input type="radio"/> English Woods | <input type="radio"/> Spring Grove Village |
| <input type="radio"/> Evanston | <input type="radio"/> Villages at Roll Hill |
| <input type="radio"/> Kennedy Heights | <input type="radio"/> Walnut Hills |
| <input type="radio"/> Linwood | <input type="radio"/> West End |
| <input type="radio"/> Lower Price Hill | <input type="radio"/> West Price Hill |
| <input type="radio"/> Madisonville | <input type="radio"/> Westwood |
| <input type="radio"/> Milivale | <input type="radio"/> Winton Hills |
| <input type="radio"/> Mt. Airy | <input type="radio"/> Within Cincinnati limits, not in a proposed NRSA |
| <input type="radio"/> Mt. Auburn | <input type="radio"/> Outside Cincinnati limits but within Hamilton County |
| <input type="radio"/> North Fairmount | <input type="radio"/> Outside Hamilton County |

2. Please indicate your age range (optional to answer)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Under 18 years old | <input type="radio"/> 45 to 54 years old |
| <input type="radio"/> 18 to 24 years old | <input type="radio"/> 55 to 64 years old |
| <input type="radio"/> 25 to 34 years old | <input type="radio"/> 65 years or older |
| <input type="radio"/> 35 to 44 years old | |

3. Please indicate your race / ethnicity (optional to answer)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> White / Caucasian | <input type="radio"/> Black / African American and White |
| <input type="radio"/> Black / African American | <input type="radio"/> American Indian / Alaskan Native and Black |
| <input type="radio"/> Asian / Asian American | <input type="radio"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="radio"/> American Indian or Alaska Native | <input type="radio"/> American Indian / Alaskan Native and White |
| <input type="radio"/> Asian and White | <input type="radio"/> Other Multi-Racial |

4. Please indicate your gender (optional to answer)

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Gender neutral

5. Please indicate whether you are a renter or owner (optional to answer)

- ☐ Owner
- ☐ Renter

* 6. What community characteristics exist in the proposed NRSA communities? (commercial, cultural, social, etc.)

* 7. What type of businesses and job opportunities are needed in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods?

* 8. What do you think can positively impact the City overall in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods?

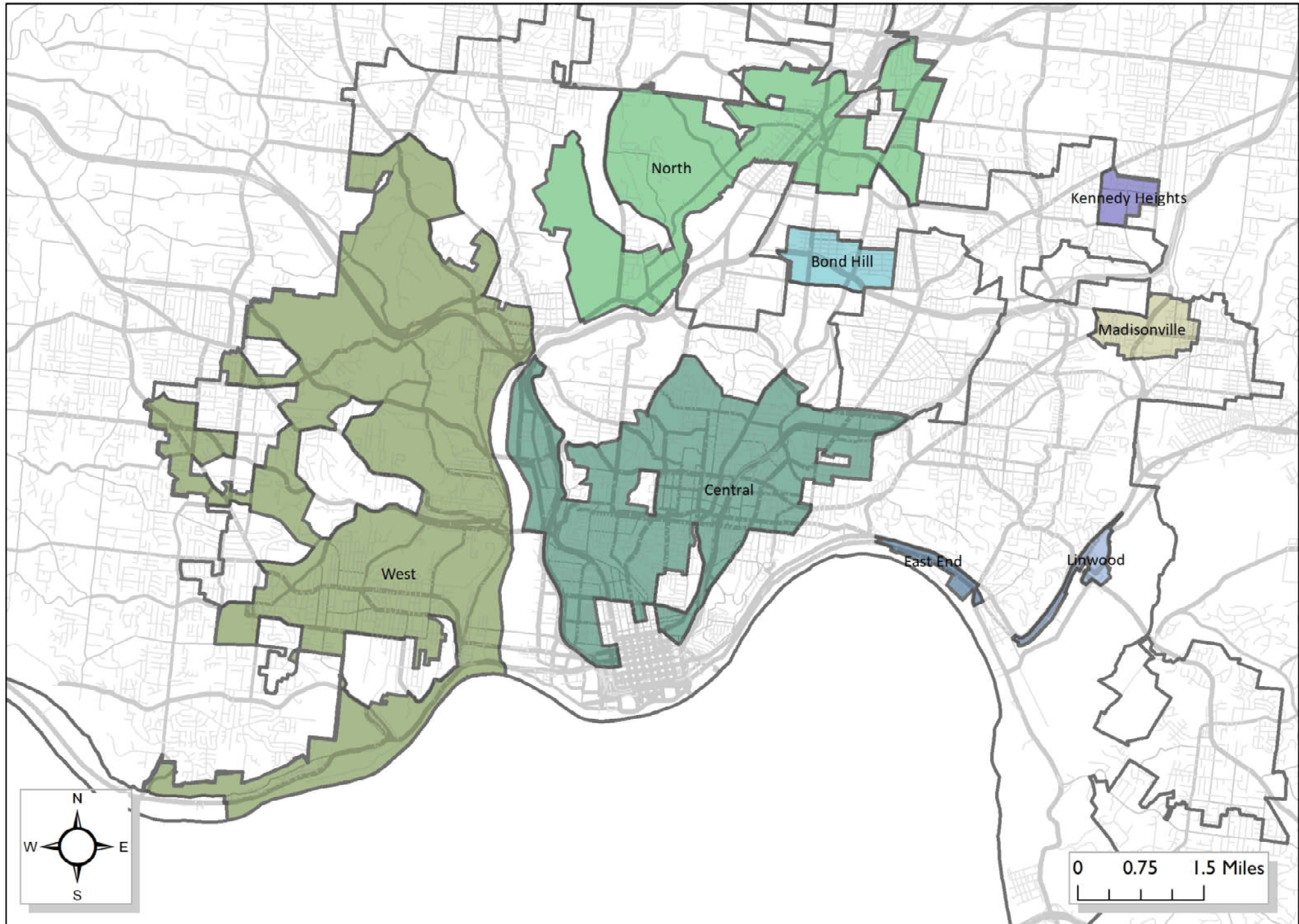
* 9. Please select up to 10 community needs that are a priority to you:

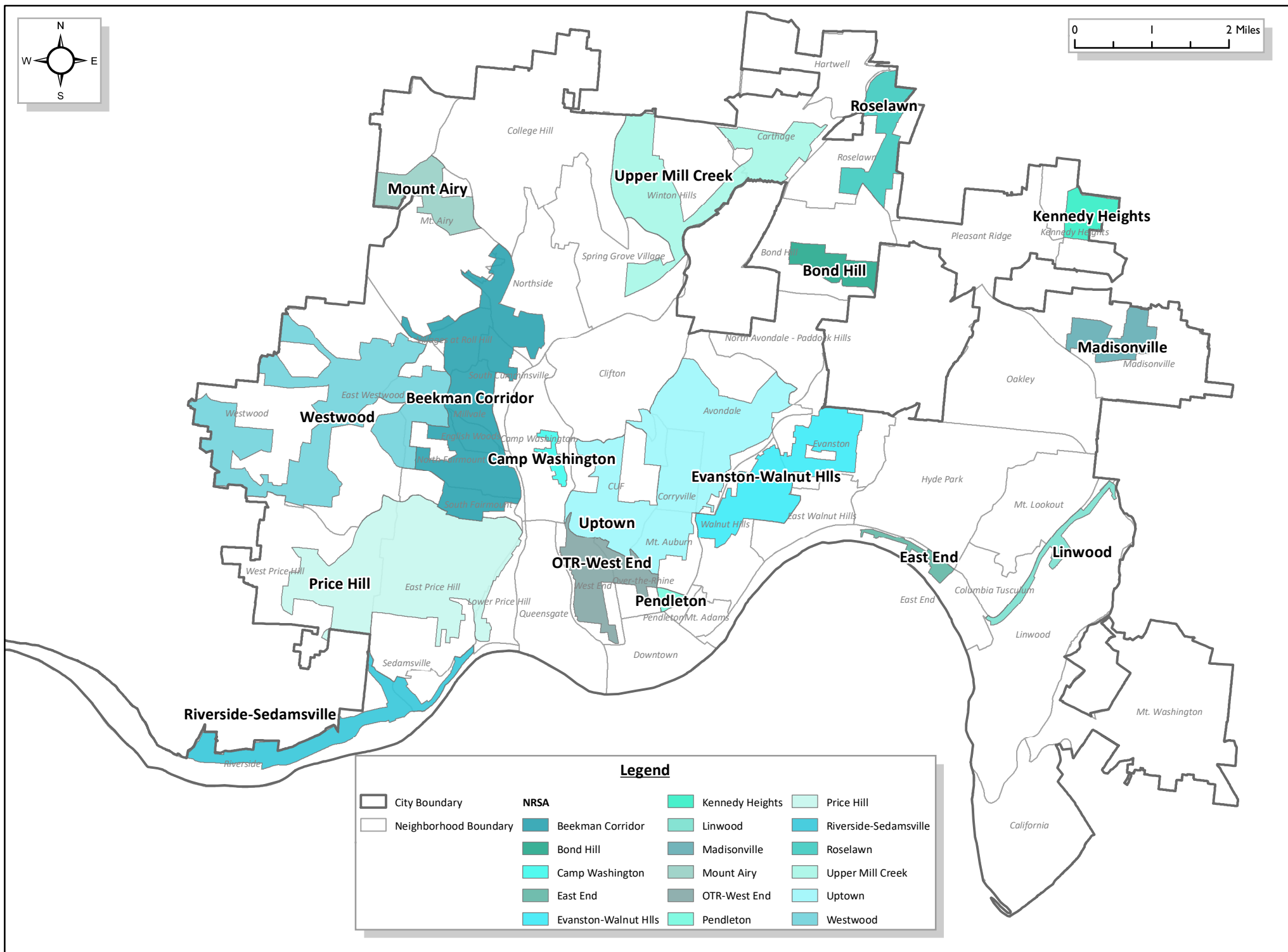
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness prevention and assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Lower concentrations of poverty in your neighborhood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment training programs for the under- and non-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> Childhood lead poisoning prevention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improving neighborhood business districts | <input type="checkbox"/> Operating support for non-profit community development organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeowner repair assistance for very low-income persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance for tenants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth and young adult job training programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolishing and barricading vacant buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rehab, new construction of affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing discrimination assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing repairs for the elderly and/or disabled | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental cleanup of contaminated sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Down payment assistance for first time homebuyers | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency mortgage payment assistance and counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic building preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Building code violation enforcement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Small business assistance and loans | <input type="checkbox"/> Mill Creek watershed improvement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Converting vacant lots into pocket parks or urban gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation assistance from dilapidated housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On-the-job training programs in construction | |

Thank you for taking the time to take this survey! If there are any questions regarding the NRSA and HUD funding, please contact Aisha Tzillah, Community Development Administrator, at Aisha.Tzillah@Cincinnati-Oh.gov

Proposed NRSA Map included with survey:

Proposed NRSA's (2020)





2020 – 2024 Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Citizen Participation Summary

The City of Cincinnati is requesting the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) in order to offer the residents increased opportunities with regards to the federal funding. NRSA designation allows more residents in those neighborhoods to have increased access to job training and workforce development assistance. The purpose of this survey was to gather public comments about the needs in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods that this designation may assist in addressing.

Eligible residential portions of the following neighborhoods will be considered for the NRSA designation: Avondale, Bond Hill, Camp Washington, Carthage, Corryville, CUF, East End, East Price Hill, East Westwood, English Woods, Evanston, Kennedy Heights, Linwood, Lower Price Hill, Madisonville, Millvale, Mt. Airy, Mt. Auburn, North Fairmount, Northside, Over-the-Rhine, Pendleton, Riverside, Roselawn, Sedamsville, South Cumminsville, South Fairmount, Spring Grove Village, Villages at Roll Hill, Walnut Hills, West End, West Price Hill, Westwood, and Winton Hills

Total of 139 individuals completed the survey:

-139 provided comments

-138 provided information regarding age

-136 provided ethnicity information

-138 provided their gender

-137 provided residency information: 106 owner-occupied / 31 renters

-139 provided their neighborhood

Citizen Participation – Neighborhood:

Neighborhood	Responses
Avondale	2
Bond Hill	0
California	0
Camp Washington	2
Carthage	3
Clifton	0
College Hill	0
Columbia Tusculum	0
Corryville	1
CUF	5

Downtown Business District	0
East End	3
East Price Hill	2
East Walnut Hills	0
East Westwood	0
English Woods	0
Evanston	2
Hartwell	0
Hyde Park	0
Kennedy Heights	5
Linwood	1
Lower Price Hill	1
Madisonville	0
Millvale	0
Mt. Adams	0
Mt. Airy	5
Mt. Auburn	7
Mt. Lookout	0
Mt. Washington	0
North Avondale	0
North Fairmount	1
Northside	2
Oakley	0
Over-the-Rhine	7
Paddock Hills	1
Pendleton	0
Pleasant Ridge	1
Queensgate	0
Riverside	1
Roselawn	3
Sayler Park	0
Sedamsville	0
South Cumminsville	0
South Fairmount	1
Spring Grove Village	1
Villages at Roll Hill	0
Walnut Hills	8
West End	25
West Price Hill	6

Westwood	2
Winton Hills	2
Within Cincinnati limits, not in a proposed NRSA	32
Outside Cincinnati limits but within Hamilton County	5
Outside Hamilton County	2
Answered	139
Skipped	0

Citizen Participation – Age Provided:

Answer Choices	Responses
Under 18 years old	0
18 to 24 years old	1
25 to 34 years old	20
35 to 44 years old	23
45 to 54 years old	19
55 to 64 years old	27
65 years or older	48
Answered	138
Skipped	1

Citizen Participation – Ethnicity Information Provided:

Race / Ethnicity	Responses
White / Caucasian	93
Black / African American	32
Asian / Asian American	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Asian and White	1
Black / African American and White	1
American Indian / Alaskan Native and Black	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian / Alaskan Native and White	1
Other Multi-Racial	7
Answered	136
Skipped	3

Citizen Participation – Gender Provided:

Gender	Responses
Male	64
Female	74
Transgender	0
Gender neutral	0
Answered	138
Skipped	1

Citizen Participation – Residency Provided:

Residency	Responses
Owner	106
Renter	31
Answered	137
Skipped	2

Citizen Comments Received:

What community characteristics exist in the proposed NRSA communities? (commercial, cultural, social, etc.)

- too many car lots
- very diverse population: white, latino, african american
- revitalized commercial and social, still well attended religious community
- The West End neighborhood has a population of approximately 6,650 (2018) which is about 2% of the entire City of Cincinnati's population. The West End has a high percentage of renters - 69% of occupied housing units are renters, compared to the City's renter percentage of 55%. The median income is \$22,000 less than that of the City, and the poverty rate is 30% higher in the West End. Five out of 25 West End residents are unemployed compared to 1 out of 25 in the City. This is significant given that the average property value in the West End neighborhood is \$161,732 compared to \$136,290 in Cincinnati despite the median income being much lower in the West End, and the unemployment rate and poverty rate being much greater. This demonstrates that the cost of living in the West End neighborhood is extremely high in relation to its income demographics. Additionally, The West End community is historically known to be the epicenter of African American culture, wealth, and business in the City of Cincinnati. Given current conditions, residents have concerns of gentrification and the displacement of the communities' people, culture, and legacy.
- Cultural
- commercial

- Residential, commercial, grocery, and supporting neighborhood amenities
- residential, cultural, social and some commercial
- social
- N.A.
- Cultural and Recreational Activities
- commercial and residential with a strong percentage of households residing in older walkup apartments or town homes that have reached the end of their physical and economic life.
- This question is unclear.
- All the above
- Cultural, commercial, small business, social, artistic, industrial
- Commercial, cultural and social! Exactly.
- Residential public housing
- racially/ethnically/socioeconomically diverse populations; challenged commercial corridors; lower homeownership rates than city average
- walkable streets, historical sites, hospitals.
- Commercial, residential, institutional, cultural, social, recreational.
- Commercial, cultural, social, historic
- Lick Run expansion; Mix of business/residential areas in close proximity; potential for cultural activity with a very social and diverse community.
- residential, commercial, social, cultural
- mixed race, mixed ages (seniors and young families), mix of owner-occupied houses and rental properties, older homes that need attention
- Commercial business district, entertainment district, residential
- Commercial, educational
- don't know
- Seems like low income areas
- Cultural
- Mixed income. Residential/Commercial mix. Potential for development.
- commercial, cultural, educational, residential
- Food desert. Eden Park is best cultural social characteristic. Has bar restaurant music venues.
- The West End boast beautiful historical architecture. We have multiple opportunities for creating eating establishments and a shopping / multi use facilities in both of the historical Heberle and Lafayette - Bloom school buildings. The museums located inside of the historical Union Terminal. The historical Bettes-Longworth district. The Regal and State Theaters. The place I hold dearest, where I live with my family Historical

Dayton Street. Dayton Street has had a revival with an influx of new to our homes owners. We are surrounded by poorly kept low income rentals. The owners of those properties need to be held responsible for the state of there property and NO more apartments the street cannot hold anymore cars.

- all of the above
- Commercial
- These are dense areas, that need commercial investments. The communities have good cultural texture but needs spaces to have more vibrancy.
- Cultural, social and educational
- The NRSA communities embody a wide variety of characteristics. I would describe these communities as some of the most dense and diverse in terms of population and activity in the City. I would imagine that these are mostly Black neighborhoods, but with a strong percentage of White and some of our largest Latin American communities. Many of these areas feature business districts that serve their neighborhoods but are in need of investment.
- Several parks (Fairview, Bellevue Hill, Coy Field, and Burnet Woods), primary and secondary schools (Corryville Catholic and Hughes High School), a vibrant business district, older stock off campus college student housing and other low income rental housing, several churches, historic owner occupied houses, western portion of the University of Cincinnati Campus.
- COMMERCIAL, EDUCATIONAL
- Cultural, social
- residential community
- Residential and commercial
- The CUF neighborhood is located near the university and is largely geared towards students. There is a high number of students who rent in this area and consequently a fairly high degree of turnover. We have several - mostly chain - businesses along McMillan/Clinton. One of the greatest assets near me is BELLEVUE Park with a beautiful view of the city.
- Over saturation of low-income housing, culturally and economically diverse, high crime, excessive litter
- Historical, industrial, residential, minor commercial
- Commercial, cultural
- Commercial, residential and cultural
- Mt Airy Forest (no dine in areas, no community gathering spots..)
- There are few organizations located in our downtown area that can offer job opportunities to local residents. Social events are largely church related; what cultural events that have occurred have been promoted by Mt. Airy C.U.R.E., a local CDC. Job

opportunities within walking distance to the Bahama and Hawaiian Terrace neighborhoods are badly needed.

- Our historic water tower is about the only thing left that hasn't been destroyed. Everything else that Mt. Airy used to have is long gone.
- Varies by community. On the whole, cultural.
- Diversity, community, history, especially seep black history, pride, neighborliness
- We have a lot of residential housing, some apartment housing, and a small business district. We also have an amazing park.
- Kennedy Heights is a residential neighborhood with good housing stock but older homes that need updating. There is no industry and very little business, a few arts and cultural institutions that bind the community. The population is 50/50 black and white, 50/50 owner/renter. Kennedy Heights has a lot of long-time residents, they have difficulty staying in their homes as they age. We need senior housing.
- ?
- Commercial, Social, Community, Historic
- Social
- Predominantly working-class, diverse, mixed use
- Concentrated poverty and affordable housing options that are not mixed-income.
- All
- all the above
- I am always wary of terms like "revitalization" - they always tend to be thinly veiled ways of putting of bow on gentrification which leads to displacement, loss of affordable housing, and increased housing insecurity and homelessness. The communities highlighted are glaringly affordable areas of town where many BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color) working-class people reside. Unless these efforts are used to ensure they can thrive and remain in their neighborhoods and increase the affordable housing available to them, I am opposed to any "revitalization".
- Museum center
- Cultural - diverse population, diverse incomes; commercial - many businesses, both profit and non-profit
- poverty, drugs, crime
- no comment
- all
- Community, cultural, social, athletic
- High schools, businesses, homes
- Artistic

- Longevity of residents and their families in these neighborhoods who should not be displaced. Small businesses owned by communities of color that should be honored.
- Cultural and social
- Affordable housing becoming less available by new development.
- N/A
- Social
- Not sure
- historic African American neighborhood. historic homes. Some of the first Beer Barons built mansions in northern row of West End. there is a mix of commercial buildings that will become residential and now FC soccer stadium is in our neighborhood.
- Commercial
- Cultural
- Growing/revitalized commercial district, mix of long term and new residents, good walkability, good access to parks.
- Dog park, recreation, views of river cleaned up, remove overgrowth, honeysuckle
- Downtown. Arts. Dining. Entertainment. Sports. Parks. Community.
- Residential, cultural, social, Entertainment
- Residential, office, retail, entertainment, arts
- Cultural, social
- Areas already overburdened when Section 8 housing properties were closed. These same areas are now high poverty, high joblessness, high drug overdose, high suicide and high Covid19 rates in very diverse populations. There is poor business development, schools that are under equipped and many larger consequences of the above-mentioned factors. This is a big mistake to again put low- and moderate-income housing resources into already underserved areas. There are also already a large number of recovery houses and housing for SMI in these areas. What could possibly be the benefit to further burden these communities?
- Historical, social
- A little bit of everything and a lot of diversity of people and incomes.
- Historical housing; many of the identified neighborhoods have high walkability score, while others do not. Parks and greenspace, with some recreational facilities. Not all neighborhoods have stable, nearby sources of fresh food. Schools and places of worship exist in each of the neighborhoods listed; however, the quality of education is inconsistent across neighborhoods. Some neighborhoods have small/local business districts to serve residents, while other neighborhoods do not. Transportation is an issue for some to get to/from health care/medical services, and jobs. Many of the designated communities have high unemployment. Lack of training and re-training for

marketable skills. Recreation facilities reach some, but services could be enhanced for youth, young adults, and seniors.

- affordable housing, New businesses, Grocery
- None
- Commercial cultural social leisure/parks
- Cultural
- I don't know
- Political, ethnic, economic and cultural diversity exists in these neighborhoods. Do not destroy such characteristics through gentrification as has already occurred in many area's throughout the city.
- i live downtown so we have all aspects
- Commercial, Social
- Social
- College neighborhood, Many rentals
- commercial
- Multi-Cultural and economic low and mid income
- Opportunities for main street-type action
- Cultural
- none
- Community Arts Center and annex providing classes, exhibits, special events, Play in the Park, Neighborhood newsletter, Parks, active community council
- religious institutions and schools, an older, established area of town
- Cultural
- Friends
- Cultural, social, rental units for low income. Don't let commercial take over.
- Minimal, primarily residential
- historic old homes
- Historical Urban Appalachian; Diverse; Considered to be a neighborhood with concentrated poverty
- Our commercial district is decimated but we have a rich cultural scene with our arts center, annex and arts groups and artists in Kennedy Heights. Our community council is active and before the pandemic we had regular social community events.
- Historic districts, soccer stadium, performing arts, beautiful infrastructure
- Commercial
- All
- cultural; Carthage has the largest hispanic/latinx population in Cincinnati, walkable business district

- N/A
- Mt. Auburn is mostly residential and has good housing stock. Lots of medical provider property and staff are present, and lots of parks. The neighborhood lacks a conventional central business district at the moment, and that needs attention.
- Medium size businesses in northern area, non-profits for social needs, and new FC Cincinnati stadium under construction
- low income, minority, food desert
- There are none. There's only a push for more "affordable" housing by Our current neighborhood leaders as it lines their pockets. We are already at a staggering level of affordable housing with very little market rate. There is no businesses here as a neighborhood with the median income of 13k a year, there's no expendable income
- Historically significant
- Developing, culturally confused, sadly socially self-segregated.
- high crime, excessive blight, concentrated poverty
- Based on the NRSA target of increase job training and workforce development Roselawn should qualify based in the local high school, Woodward, graduate rate and the failing status of the school of children in graduating.
- redeveloping commercial and residential areas
- lacking investment
- Too many student rentals. Landlords do not take care of their properties.
- Commercial, Cultural, Social and Educational.
- Lower income and lack of privately funded development.
- None.
- commercial, cultural, social, residential and historical.
- Industrial, Residential and Commercial
- Signage, landscaping, social, commercial
- Lack of successful business districts
- Pleasant Ridge's centers are the Rec Center, Library, Pleasant Ridge Montessori School, and several other third places like coffee shops and bars.
- Commercial, social

What type of businesses and job opportunities are needed in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods?

- restaurants, food stores, fitness center, clothing stores, bakery, youth center.
- restaurants, shops,
- blue and white collars jobs

- Permanent job opportunities to support households at least 80% of AMI. Not only could this include retail, restaurants, and entertainment businesses, but attracting businesses to headquarter in the neighborhoods as well. This would also include educational support businesses to provide job training, resume and interview skills, and job placement.
- Small business, grocery stores, restaurants, coffee shops, retail, art
- jobs for youth
- Small retail businesses, a bank, landscaping services, late night food options, culinary training, healthier food options, information technology training, financial planning, workforce training
- grocery stores, hotels, temporary and permanent job placement agencies,
- computer coding, software engineering etc.
- Grocery stores
- Youth employment
- Businesses that will attract walkable new development (affordable and workforce housing) replacing the 50+ year old multifamily housing that has reached the end of its useful life and where approximately 1,000 households reside in underserved living quarters
- Affordable grocery, restaurants
- All especially ones that accept men and women with a record
- Grocery, pharmacy, blue collar, white collar, health care
- Businesses that can both satisfy the needs of the local population and attract a client base from outside the neighborhood
- We only have a couple of grocery stores. We need a lot.
- manufacturing; opportunities for new Black- and Latinx-owned businesses; small business training
- Affordable housing, restaurants.
- Workforce positions.
- Professional, office, service, bars and restaurants, entertainment
- City government and local agencies offering info on opportunities to all in the community for jobs, educational and social development strategies in order to be independently successful.
- Retail, health care career opportunities, job training-construction
- food / bar / entertainment needed badly; other service type places like dry cleaning, meeting spaces, and maybe home improvement services
- retail, office, professional
- Private businesses- not bars or nightclubs!

- Grocery Stores, Dry Cleaners, Retail, Restaurants, Access to Health Care, Quality Education
- Jobs with good benefits
- Grocery, eateries, and specialty shops
- Low- to Middle-skill level jobs accompanied by available job training to give the population skills to be successful.
- drugstore
- Building trades training and recycle building supplier could be useful to neighborhood. Also habitat 4 humanity to help low income acquire own homes
- We need nice restaurants, small stores a coffee shop possibly a wine and spirits establishment. A spot or two within walking distance of our homes to go for entertainment.
- Light manufacturing that can support entry level workers who can learn on the job via specialized training programs in order to advance within the organization.
- Training for youth; job skills
- There are plenty of skilled nursing, medical, and adult care jobs. More tech businesses can reside in these neighborhoods and even lifestyle businesses will help serve the growing population of young adults find employment.
- Entry level, non-discriminatory and neighborhood centered
- Investment in small businesses and in neighborhood business districts will help transform some of these dense mixed-use areas contained in the NRSAs. Job training programs can also help residents of these areas find work in nearby industrial areas.
- Art studios, breakfast and lunch time cafes, adult, (non-college student) clothing and sporting goods
- COWORKING OFFICE SPACE
- More independently owned business. Diverse restaurant selections.
- union trade jobs
- Restaurants and stores. Clothing etc.
- More locally owned businesses. More services for the most needy (homeless, very low-income, drug addiction, and more). More opportunities for minorities.
- Grocery store, convenience store, smalls local shops similar to Findlay Market in some of the storefronts would be nice
- ALL
- Career training, social areas
- Professionals and medical offices

- A rec center in the heart of “the business district”. This would give kids positive activities to participate in, a place to congregate, provide jobs, provide rooms for job training...
- We are currently in a food desert without bus access to Kroger's or other grocers. There is one storefront restaurant with little sit-down space, a Taco Bell, and no coffee shop. There is one small neighborhood retail store selling snack food items, t-shirts, sweatshirts, and soft drinks, and three that sell cell phone services. There are a couple of nail and beauty salons. We desperately need more retail variety.
- We need diverse businesses. We have swung from one end to the other and lost our diversity. A brewery, coffee shop, pet shop, unique gifts - anything that would encourage folks going to Mt. Airy Forest to stop in our business district.
- Those which support neighborhood identity. Education (pre-school, academies, day-care/after-school programming). Grocery/food security, laundromats, delis, barbershops/stylists.
- Black owned businesses, locally owned, middle to lower income businesses
- We have mostly retail businesses and some office space. We are prime for food and coffee options.
- Kennedy Heights has few businesses. The Montessori Center and Arts Center offer jobs for instructors and artists. KH should continue to expand its arts and cultural center. A senior housing project would offer jobs for administration and caregivers. We have also considered a teen work/mentor program where we pay teens \$10/hour to learn landscaping or trades that are needed for community projects.
- ?
- more community outreach, more groceries,
- Restaurant
- Groceries! Also, small businesses (restaurants, etc.)
- Construction trades training and financial literacy
- All
- affordable housing, and all of the above
- BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color) owned businesses that serve the people currently living in the community (not high-prices, lux biz, restaurants, and bars that cater to the wealthy). Good paying jobs that pay 15+ an hour are needed in these communities.
- More retail and market housing.
- business skills, money management, navigating bureaucracy
- restaurants, condos rather than apartments
- no comment

- entry level jobs and business-friendly taxation and regulation
- More meaningful employment for minorities
- beyond retail jobs - jobs that can provide a living - someone can work and still not be able to meet all their needs
- We need more art
- More small business development by and for people of color. Jobs readily available for a wide variety of skill levels that eliminate the barrier of transportation difficulties.
- Retail, not pizza and beer restaurants
- manufacturing or warehouse operations - low to medium skills required.
- N/A
- Skilled labor such as plumbers, electricians, etc.
- Grocery, retail
- career based businesses. A call center would be a good start for decent paying entry level jobs and we can build from that. We lack restaurants, retail
- Job training for residents especially in the trade sectors
- Healthcare, grocery store, restaurants, shops
- Grocery stores, affordable housing, quality schools, restaurants and small shops, transportation options
- Restaurants
- Personal services.
- Retail.....shopping
- Retail, residential
- Retail shops that are accessible financially.
- All of the above with strong focus on drug and mental health disorder treatment and housing, post incarceration and recovery programs for employment, parenting and basic life skill resources, DV (domestic violence) resources for victims and resources for victims of human trafficking because all of the above are already there and you are about to again dump societal issues on these already overburdened geographic locations.
- Retail, professional, service
- Moderate income amenities and convenience.
- Businesses needed: local services (barber shops/hair salons, shoe repair, bike repair, car repair, sewing/alterations, fitness; child-care), dentists, veterinarians, etc. Job opportunities needed would be for adult workers who need adaptive skills training to remain employed, or new skills to find employment after being laid off or having their position eliminated. Computer training. Training in customer service and sales. Food

service training. Jobs that are IN/NEAR the neighborhood, especially when reliable transportation isn't available. AFFORDABLE housing needed.

- Grocery, Jobs that provide training and pay a wage you can live on
- Retail, housing, restaurants
- Most all professional workers and restaurant and hotel service workers
- Training Centers
- Many more than we have now. Need to get economy running.
- Economic diversity, including the middle class. The middle class have not been a consideration in gentrified area's in the city of Cincinnati.
- more small business other than restaurants/bars. we need other retail, service based, manufacturing
- More businesses, More recreation
- Retail /restaurant
- Would like to encourage small businesses of all kinds
- any kind of legal business
- I believe local small businesses would thrive in our neighborhood which would also increase jobs in area and much improvement to our area!
- Restaurants, art and music venues, hobby shops
- Small
- bank, grocery, pharmacy, deli
- Restaurant, coffee shop
- restaurants, coffee shops, small retail stores
- All we can get
- There are none in the West End
- Grocers, contracting, laundry/dry cleaning, restaurants
- Walkable retail.
- groceries stores, and restaurants
- Light Industry; Second Chance; Fair Wage
- A coffee shop and restaurant would bring people to the neighborhood and create jobs.
- Businesses that do not only cater to low-income residents - restaurants, hotels, retailers, services, light manufacturing/assembly, theaters, entertainment, etc.
- Jobs accessible through walking or public transportation - food and gathering places
- Construction, clean up, retail
- Carthage is primed for new businesses and job opportunities in the business district. Jobs in food service, retail, and skilled labor would be ideal for the neighborhood.
- N/A
- bars and restaurants to serve the huge medical provider staff presence.

- Manufacturing or distribution in business zoned areas, also small business development in central business district on Linn Street
- businesses that will employ the residents in the neighborhood
- Grocery stores, coffee shops, Delis, restaurants. We have none of those.
- Need to raise median income levels so that retail businesses will be able to thrive in the West End.
- There are virtually no jobs in the west end
- entry level jobs with opportunity to build skills/education for eventual advancement into career type jobs
- Advance (Robots) and Light manufacturing as well as small business development. Given the racial inequality in the greater Cincinnati area, it would help this predominately African American neighborhood the potential to hire people that look like them.
- market, post office
- groceries, light manufacturing, office
- Our business district mainly caters to university students. Restaurants, bars.
- Construction and home repair business opportunities, painting and landscaping opportunities. Retail opportunities. Employment for youth and young adults.
- The COVID-19 pandemic aside the need to develop "internet" friendly skills, especially online services and executing online "shopping".
- More affordable housing, job training classes or trade training classes. another public library. An accessible grocery store.
- Construction, service, administrative, laborer, on the job training, nursing, marketing, food service, IT. Most all opportunities would be welcomed.
- More small commercial businesses, professional services, restaurants, office, day cares
- Small business, drug store, restaurants
- More retail
- More modern industrial space is needed throughout the city, as well as greater access to capital for entrepreneurs (especially minority) to start businesses.
- Fresh food availability

What do you think can positively impact the City overall in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods?

- A stronger feeling of community throughout the city of Cincinnati. Bringing our neighborhoods back to the thriving, successful places they used to be.
- Increased commercial activity to serve the Carthage surrounding community.
- increased opportunity for job training and jobs

- More economic opportunity for all will have a positive impact. Residents can potentially build wealth and become homeowners. This would have a positive impact all aspects of city living, including community involvement, reduction in crime, an increase in economic spending, the city earning taxes, etc.
- Jobs and prosperity
- youth jobs
- Affordable housing, more access, and more visibility reflected in allocation of funds. Improved landscape will restore pride in the neighborhood and deter the habits that contribute to blight and disinterest. Pedestrian safety and traffic calming solutions being seriously and quickly implemented
- Provide equal access to food, jobs and transportation with decent and clean-living spaces.
- Bring new employer, high paying jobs
- Grocery stores, there are a lack of grocery stores in these NRSA neighborhoods.
- More employment opportunities and police community relations involvement.
- Subsidy in any and all forms. Stronger building enforcement courts and building inspection for violators. Increasing the threshold for minimum rent landlords can charge needy households from the current \$500 to \$900 to be excluded from City earnings tax/income tax review
- Less wealth disparity in these neighborhoods. Those with lower incomes should not be left to flounder while their neighborhoods gentrify.
- More police help and more help from CMHA (Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority)
- Funding for infrastructure, neighborhood beautification, historic and residential renovation and low-income accommodations, more home ownership.
- Develop the Camp as a cultural corridor of our beloved city!
- Consistent employment would reduce dependency on public assistance
- more pressure on commercial/residential landlords to be responsible; training/supports for small business owners; zoning flexibility re: parking requirements
- Safety.
- Workforce housing.
- Strategies to increase investment, residential density, new construction, rehabilitations, light rail transit, Mill Creek recreation trail
- Involvement, inclusion, information in this transparent age we live in.
- increased low-moderate income housing, job opportunities, etc.
- Expedited permitting for new business development in Mt. Auburn Historic District; Financial or tax support

- growth of the business community
- Cultural and family-oriented opportunities
- Quality Education and Health Care
- Mowed Green space areas
- Community ownership
- As opportunities are increased in these areas and capitalized, the City will benefit.
- economic mix of residents
- Black and white residents mingle....more community...
- Less low-income housing help for current home-owners to protect us from those coming in during the gentrification rush. Shops and restaurants would bring income just like in OTR. It would also help alleviate boundaries of poverty because new establishments will bring jobs to people in the neighborhood.
- Coordinate a massive grant program among all of the larger corporate and private foundations for business development that will specifically train and hire under and unemployed adults aged 18 to 50.
- Teaching people job skills they can use to support themselves
- Access to Transportation is really important for these neighborhoods. Investment in skilled labor is necessary.
- Stability
- Investment in housing is key in these areas. Many neighborhoods, specifically in the West and North NRSAs have outdated housing stock and have not been the benefit of recent private sector investment. These areas are in danger of declining without significant investment in affordable housing as well as programs to increase homeownership and allow homeowners to improve their properties that may have fallen into disrepair.
- Economic revenue (cash and taxes)
- AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEAR TRANSIT, BUSINESS DISTRICTS, AND SERVICES.
- More community activities featuring locally owned business.
- affordable housing
- N/A
- We need economic and social justice now. Cincinnati has a poor history of leaving important decision-making in the hands of a powerful few. This is not what we, the people, want for the future. We want more equity and true democracy.
- Being mindful of all residents of an area rather than catering to one group. I love living in the west end and it's disheartening that we're being treated as a "dumping ground" for low income housing. We're already over extended. We cannot keep up with the crime, the litter, the parking, etc. I don't think the west end can accommodate more

low-income housing without sacrificing the quality of life for those of us who are homeowners or market rate renters.

- Making it a blended neighborhood where there is a proportionality of market rate and affordable housing. A balance of renters and property owners with an array of diverse backgrounds, education, professions, race, ethnicity, culture and heritage.
- Education, better nutrition, commercial opportunities, fresh markets, revitalized commercial areas
- Investment funds and technical assistance
- Reduce the size of the subsidized housing to where subsidized housing can be more integrated into the community rather than being their own community within our community.
- Appropriate redevelopment, not gentrification. New building might attract new business.
- Affordable housing. Getting rid of the high level of subsidized housing in Mt. Airy. That's destroying us. I've been told we have the largest amount of subsidized housing in the city.
- Affordable housing opportunities. Tax abatement equity that favors middle/low income families.
- Slow the gentrification, focus on the black community, celebrating and keeping black history, attract/keep middle and lower-income people, affordable housing
- We can use the funds to implement some crucial infrastructure changes as well as perform key improvements for properties. We can also use it to improve the low-quality multi-unit housing to help improve the quality of life for the tenants.
- Each community should consider the range of income of its residents and determine if there is appropriate housing available to each person/family. Old housing stock does not lend itself to all situations. Repairs are expensive, layouts are awkward. We need to integrate new or rebuilt single level, small units for seniors, affordable rent or rent to own for low income, expand the availability of CMHA style housing. There may also be an opportunity for communal living where homeless or poverty level residents can participate in building their community and then are paid to manage the property, cook, clean, landscape, etc. - learning a trade in exchange for appropriate housing.
- jobs
- Historic buildings and organizations. Lively business districts
- More police presence
- Increased access to food, more diverse communities
- Increased average incomes to help alleviate poverty and support local businesses
- Thriving small business, safe and clean streets. Families.
- affordable housing

- Keeping affordable housing, preventing displacement, preventing housing insecurity and homelessness. If these needs are not meant, this is just federally funded gentrification. Everyone wants a beautiful, thriving neighborhood with good jobs, good housing, and businesses they can afford. If this program isn't committed to directly providing that then it will only be a harmful tool of the state.
- Market housing
- thriving business districts, employment opportunities
- No free government handouts. Make people work for any handout but I prefer no handouts.
- no comment
- entry level jobs, business-friendly taxation and regulations, and good public schools
- Funding, streetcar operation
- Reduce crime - improve housing - make areas more family friendly and appropriate.
- Better roads and landscaping
- Honor and investment and community development for communities of color.
- Remove panhandlers
- Walk to work job opportunities.
- N/A
- Continue effort to keep Cincinnati Beautiful programs to keep the neighborhoods free from litter, graffiti, street cleaners, weeds controlled and playgrounds and Recreation Center for kids.
- Better schools
- turn Linn Street into a real business district by creating a park-like atmosphere with plenty of outside patio space for the storefronts. this will help promote outside dining and encourage someone to open a couple restaurants
- Employment
- Revitalized core
- Opportunities for people in poverty, crime reduction, beautification
- Better policing, speeders, motorcycles
- Restart the streetcar.
- PM safety. Traffic/noise control over the bridges
- Affordable housing
- I'm not sure
- Nothing. Drive through and see the drug use, prostitution, blighted rental properties already taking in money for slum lord owners, children impacted by trauma of gun violence, food insecurities and health inequalities.
- Safety, redevelopment, retail, service

- Keep the peace and provide better services and housing for low- and moderate-income households.
- Affordable housing. Job training and job coaching so advancement can occur and jobs can be retained. Sustainable, year-round, activities for youth and their parents through Parks and/or through Recreation department in conjunction with sponsors (e.g., Reds, Bengals, Hospitals, Banks, Home Builders, other trades). Childcare for working parents.
- Better communications with all citizens
- Urban renewal
- Increased police on street for safety concerns; parks; local restaurants and small shops creating charm and walkable sense of community
- Affordable housing.
- Nothing
- A well-funded, well planned, comprehensive transit plan for the city and county as a whole. Complete streets, Vision zero and all other possible plans for pedestrian inclusiveness that is desperately lacking in the city of Cincinnati.
- development incentives for manufacturing businesses
- Support businesses
- Patrolling the speed
- Cleanliness, less litter, Home ownership
- getting property taxes paid; residents and business taking a sense of ownership and stewardship by keeping the area looking presentable through litter pick-up and other aesthetic improvements.
- If they can spread these capabilities around to all neighborhoods! Who wouldn't want to live and have their businesses in a thriving neighborhood!
- Commissioning creative organizations to develop storefronts in these areas.
- Getting rid of the lead piping that likely contributes to undiagnosed learning disorders among young children in the hard-hit communities which makes the schools look bad and sets them up for a life of struggle which probably leads to crime and incarceration.
- greenspace
- Thriving neighborhoods with diverse populations are an asset to the city. Affordable housing would enable new residents to contribute to the diversity of neighborhoods.
- Increased home ownership, reduced crime
- Revitalization not complete gentrification to the exclusion of long-time residents.
- The city taking care of the neighborhood and making it safe
- More police presence
- Safety and cleanliness

- organization/nonprofits really caring about the community and trying to make positive changes.
- Jobs; promoting a mix of commercial and housing development; promoting homeownership; development at 80% AMI and above
- providing safe, affordable housing, especially for seniors, would benefit the city.
- Increased market-rate housing, increased homeownership, fewer abandoned properties
- More places for people to gather safely and healthily in their communities.
- Funding for revitalization of residential communities surrounded by new businesses and companies
- Building up the business district along Vine Street helps to highlight the character and offerings of the city as a whole. Revitalizing the Hamilton County Fairgrounds will make Cincinnati a hub for agriculture and agribusiness learning.
- N/A
- creation of a viable central business district would be a help.
- Increased opportunity for "meaningful" employment and stabilization of housing situations
- Services that will help the residents with employment
- Allowing the integration of market rate in the community. The concentration of poverty has now helped the residents or the community for the last 60 years. The gun violence, open air drug market has been absolutely staggering, overwhelming and absurd.
- Market rate housing should be encouraged. The current 70% rate of subsidized housing will doom the West End to perpetual dependence on welfare and discourage investment.
- Demolishing and replacing the Stanley Rowe Towers at the corner of Lynn and Liberty
- the activity that will most positively impact the people of Cincinnati is for Cincinnati to stop concentrating poverty and perpetuating segregation by continuously building subsidized housing (aka affordable housing) in poor black communities. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act mandates this city's duty is to "work do undo historical patterns of segregated living".
- Minority hiring quotas especially with public money supported projects. It appears that white residents from Kentucky and Indiana get the jobs over Blacks living in the City and tax dollars that go to this community.
- not sure
- better living environment, more equitable learning and earning opportunities
- Low-income housing is desperately needed.

- More affordable housing. Housing costs in the West End have skyrocketed. More natural occurring unsubsidized affordable housing is needed. Youth employment opportunities.
- A sincere push towards Equality and Diversity. We must address the concerns on the minorities especially those who see the Police as a something that threatens the safety of their youth and not the delivery of "protect and serve". The City and its Public Servants must be seen to serve all its Citizens.
- More youth programs for the at risk. More educational and job opportunities.
- Housing and business support and creation.
- Connection from this neighborhood to downtown. Better transportation
- Money
- Increased job opportunities and affordable housing
- Good enforcement of local nuisance codes, mixed income and affordable housing, continued assistance with business district revitalization efforts
- Parks, local markets, library substations

Program Ranking Results:

Rank	Community Priority	Federally Funded Program
1	Improving neighborhood business districts	Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program
2	Employment training programs for the under- and non-employed	Hand Up Initiative
3	Homeowner repair assistance for very low-income persons	Housing Repair Services
4	Youth and young adult job training programs	Youth and Young Adult Employment Program
5	Rehab, new construction of affordable housing	Strategic Housing Initiatives Program
6	Housing repairs for the elderly and/or disabled	Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly
7	Small business assistance and loans	Small Business Services
8	Homelessness prevention and assistance	Project Lift
9	Converting vacant lots into pocket parks or urban gardens	Vacant Lot Reutilization
10	Historic building preservation	Historic Stabilization of Structures
11	Lower concentrations of poverty in your neighborhood	Housing Choice Mobility Program

12	Operating support for non-profit community development organizations	Operating Support for CDCs
13	On-the-job training programs in construction	Blueprint For Success
14	Down payment assistance for first time homebuyers	American Dream Downpayment Initiative
15	Environmental cleanup of contaminated sites	Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment
16	Demolishing and barricading vacant buildings	Hazard Abatement Program
17	Building code violation enforcement	Concentrated Code Enforcement
18	Legal assistance for tenants	Tenant Representation
19	Relocation assistance from dilapidated housing	Code Enforcement Relocation
20	Emergency mortgage payment assistance and counseling	Emergency Mortgage Assistance
21	Childhood lead poisoning prevention	Lead Hazard Testing Program
22	Housing discrimination assistance	Fair Housing Services
23	Mill Creek watershed improvement	Green Urban Watershed Restoration
24	Findlay Market assistance and expansion	Findlay Market Operating Support

to the City's HUD funded programs, written comments may be submitted to aisha.tzillah@cincinnati-oh.gov or to City of Cincinnati, 805 Central Avenue Suite 700, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 to the attention of Aisha Tzillah, Community Development Administrator, or faxed to (513) 352-6123.

**2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN'S
2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
AMENDMENT**

**REQUESTING PUBLIC COMMENTS
CITY OF CINCINNATI
805 CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE 700,
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202**

The City of Cincinnati is requesting public comments regarding the City's 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan's 2019 Annual Action Plan Substantial Amendment. The City administers federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons With HIV/AIDS (HOPWA). The Substantial Amendment is in response to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) in order to receive the supplemental allocations awarded to the City of Cincinnati.

The City of Cincinnati is applying for a Substantial Amendment to the 2019 Annual Action Plans as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) outlined in 24 CFR Part 91. Per HUD regulations and City policy, a substantial amendment to the Consolidated Plan requires public notice with a 30-day opportunity to comment. With the CARES Act, certain statutory waivers have been granted to localities. On April 2, 2020, the City requested a waiver for the citizen participation public comment period for Consolidated Plan Amendment, which is now no less than 5-days for opportunity to comment.

The proposed change to the 2019 Annual Action Plan is the addition of new programs titled ESG Stimulus, HOPWA Stimulus, and CDBG Urgent Public Health Crisis Response Program – Stimulus.

The CDBG-funded Urgent Public Health

Crisis Response Stimulus Program will assist low income individuals and families experiencing hardship in response to the COVID-19 public health crisis, including health services, childcare services, transportation services, job training, services for senior citizens, youth services, and services for homeless persons.

ESG funds the operation of emergency shelter facilities as well as essential services for the residences. ESG Rapid Re-Housing activities include a shelter diversion program that serve individuals and families at risk of homelessness by providing Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services under Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing as well as long-term Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), security deposits, and utilities. ESG funds may also be used to fund Street Outreach services and protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

The ESG Stimulus Program will fund these eligible activities specifically to alleviate existing conditions and mitigate the impacts created by a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of homeless individuals and families and those at risk of homelessness in the Cincinnati community. The purpose of the program is to fund activities as necessary to prevent, prepare for, or respond to public health crises, including but not limited to the COVID-19 epidemic, that create or increase the risk of homelessness or otherwise mitigate risk to the homeless from such public health crisis.

HOPWA funds provide housing assistance through Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU), Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and permanent housing placement. HOPWA-funded TBRA services to individuals with HIV/AIDS that require assistance with rent or mortgage expenses. HOPWA funds also are used to support the operation of Caracole's two transitional living facilities persons displaced by HIV/AIDS. Costs will include utilities, phone, insurance, regular maintenance, supplies and residential operating staff. In addition, HOPWA funding is used to support the cost of nursing and personal care, case management, and meals for HIV/AIDS clients. All four providers, Center for Respite Care, Northern Kentucky Health Independent District, Shelterhouse Volunteer Group, and Caracole provide these services.

The HOPWA Stimulus Program will fund eligible activities specifically to assist persons and their families with HIV/AIDS receive these supportive services to alleviate existing conditions and mitigate the impacts created by a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of these individuals and families in the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan's 2019 Annual Action Plan Amendment can be viewed on the City's Web site at the following URL: <http://choosecincy.com/results>

To provide comments with regards to the City's amendment, written comments may be submitted to aisha.tzillah@cincinnati-oh.gov or to City of Cincinnati, 805 Central Avenue Suite 700, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 to the attention of Aisha Tzillah, Community Development Administrator, or faxed to (513) 352-6123.

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Eligible residential portions of the following neighborhoods will be considered for the NRSA designation: Avondale, Bond Hill, Camp Washington, Carthage, Corryville, CUF, East End, East Price Hill, East

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The DRAFT 2020–2024 Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Application can be viewed on the City's Web site at the following URL until August 24, 2020 at which time the final copy of the plan will be uploaded: <http://choosecincy.com/results>

To learn more and provide valuable feedback to the City, please take less than 5-minutes to take this survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Cincinnati_NRSA

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LEGAL NOTICE - BIDS WANTED DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE PURCHASING DIVISION

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials, supplies, equipment or services, for the repair, construction or improvements, as indicated by the items hereunder listed and in accordance with the applicable specifications will be received at the office of the City Purchasing Agent, Two Centennial Plaza, Suite 234, 805 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, where they will be opened and publicly read aloud.

Current invitations for bids and proposals are now posted and available for download at <https://data.cincinnati-oh.gov/browse?category=Fiscal+Sustainability+Strategic+Investment>.

PUBLIC RECORDS

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Cincinnati City Council Summer Schedule 2020

Council will meet on Wednesday, June 24, 2020 at 2:00 p.m. (no meetings are scheduled in July) and Wednesday, August 5, 2020 at 2:00 p.m. (no other meetings scheduled in August). Council will resume their regularly scheduled sessions on ~~Thursday~~, September 2, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.

Wednesday,

Neighborhoods Committee

Monday, August 3, 2020 at 11:00 a.m.

Budget and Finance Committee

Monday, August 3, 2020 at 1:00 p.m.

Law and Public Safety Committee

Tuesday, August 4, 2020 at 8:00 a.m. *Note time change

Economic Growth and Zoning

Tuesday, August 4, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. *Note time change

CANCELLED

Major Projects and Smart Government Committee

Tuesday, August 4, 2020 at 12:00 p.m. *Note time change

Education, Innovation and Growth Committee

Tuesday, August 4, 2020 at 2:00 p.m. *Note time change

Equity, Inclusion, Youth and The Arts Committee

Tuesday, August 4, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.

NOTE: Council Committees which are normally held on "A" week will resume regularly scheduled meetings on Monday August 31, 2020. This schedule is subject to change.

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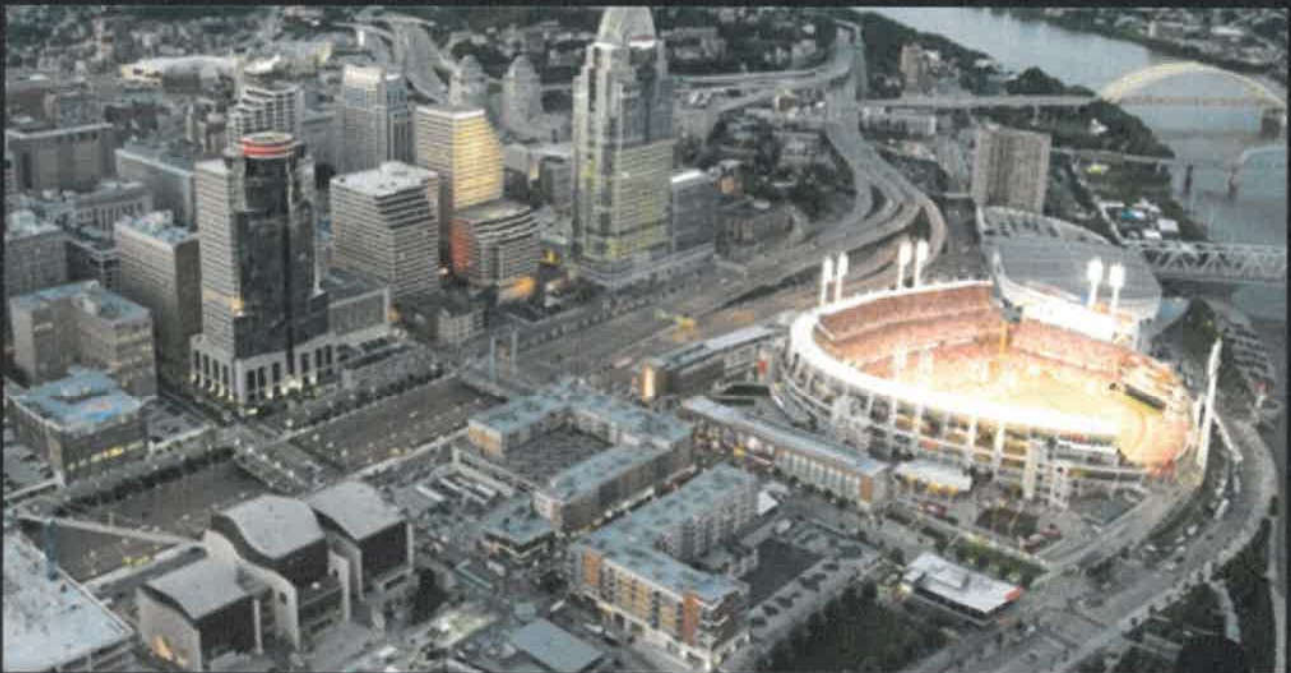
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City of Cincinnati Department of Community & Economic Development

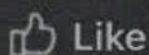
July 30 at 9:00 AM

The City of Cincinnati receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in order to conduct community and economic development activities. The City will be requesting HUD to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) in order to offer the residents increased opportunities with regards to the federal funding. Specifically, NRSA designation allows more residents in those neighborhoods to ... [See More](#)



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City of Cincinnati Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Outreach



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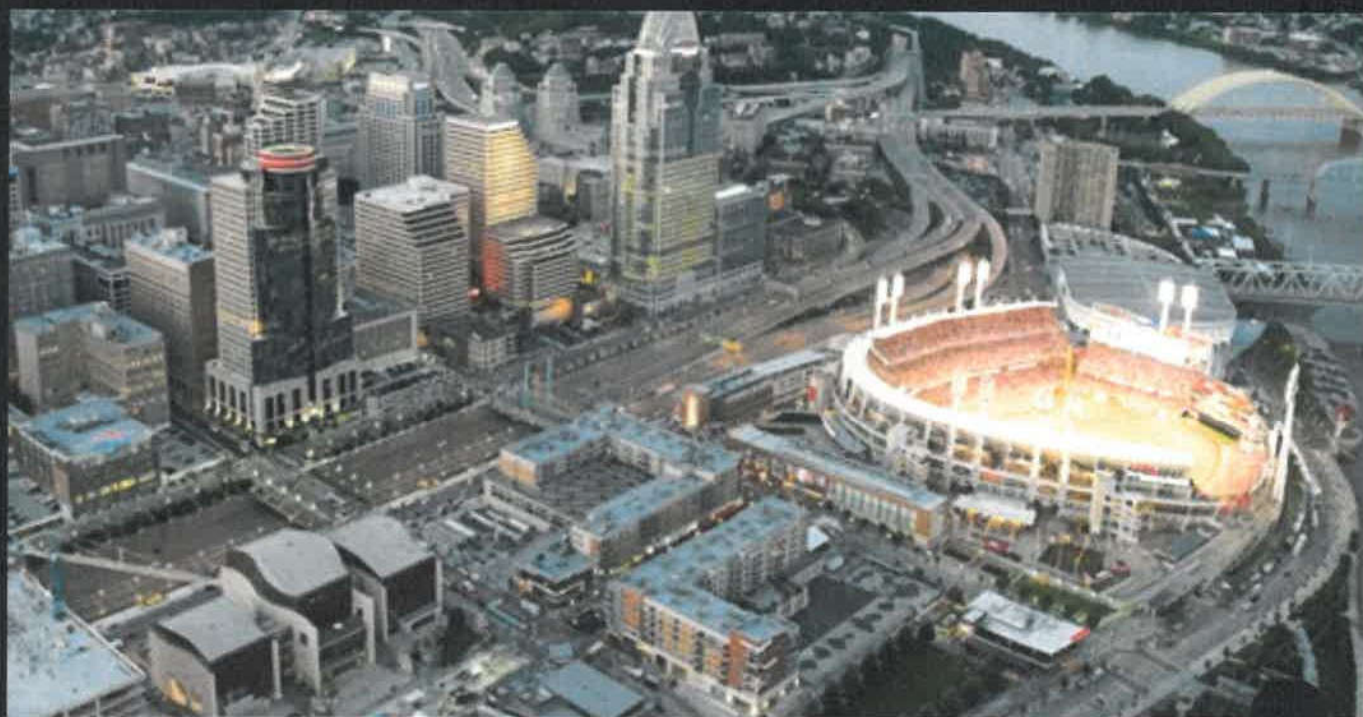
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City of Cincinnati Department of Community & Economic Development

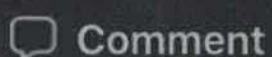
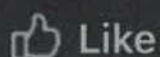
August 12 at 9:00 AM ·

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City of Cincinnati Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Outreach



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Scheduled choosecincy



Event Content scheduled



choosecincy @choosecincy
Tomorrow at 9:00am

We want to hear from you! @CityOfCincy is asking HUD to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) to offer residents increased opportunities for federal funding. Learn more & take the survey: <http://ow.ly/Vus050AKzZS>

[Read less](#)





Scheduled choosecincy



choosecincy @choosecincy

Aug 13 at 10:00am

Have you taken the neighborhood needs survey? This information will be used to assess the needs of eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods for designation as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) to increase access to federal funding. <https://choosecincy.com/2020/07/28/nrsa-outreach/>

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Scheduled choosecincy



Direct Message Scheduled



choosecincy @choosecincy

Aug 26 at 7:00am

@CityOfCincy is asking HUD to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) to offer residents increased opportunities for federal funding. Learn more & take the neighborhood needs survey here: <http://ow.ly/Vuso50AKzz5>

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City of Cincinnati Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Outreach

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City of Cincinnati Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Outreach



City of Cincinnati Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Outreach

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The City of Cincinnati receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in order to conduct community and economic development activities. The City will be requesting HUD to designate eligible portions of 34 neighborhoods as Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) in order to offer the residents increased opportunities with regards to the federal funding. Specifically, NRSA designation allows more residents in those neighborhoods to have increased access to job training and workforce development assistance. The purpose of this survey is to gather public comments about the needs in the proposed NRSA neighborhoods that this designation may assist in addressing. Please note that the NRSA designation does not guarantee additional federal funding for these neighborhoods but provides for flexibility in the federal funding that will be spent in projects within the proposed areas.

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**City of Cincinnati
2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Application**

**Attachment 2: Demographic Data by Census Tract from
2014 – 2018 5-Year American Community Survey**

NRSA Name	GEOID	LOWMOD %														% Housing %			
		LOWMOD	UNIV	Lowmod	Population	White %	White	Black %	Black	Asian %	Asian	Other %	Other	Hispanic	Hispanic	Units	Vacancy	Income	
Beekman Corridor	390610077001	1,580	1,740	0.91	2,066	50	0.02	2,013	0.97	0	0	3	0	0	0	1,086	0.21	11,624	
Beekman Corridor	390610077002	950	1,125	0.84	775	77	0.1	698	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	0.34	32,250	
Beekman Corridor	390610078002	475	675	0.70	954	705	0.74	189	0.2	10	0.01	50	0.05	16	0.016771	588	0.14	43,854	
Beekman Corridor	390610078003	390	450	0.87	382	120	0.31	229	0.6	0	0	33	0.09	0	0	211	0.14	26,824	
Beekman Corridor	390610079002	510	610	0.84	587	195	0.33	392	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	0.22	24,375	
Beekman Corridor	390610085021	1,655	1,665	0.99	2,289	84	0.04	2,063	0.9	0	0	142	0.06	44	0.019222	814	0.01	9,229	
Beekman Corridor	390610086011	195	255	0.76	198	24	0.12	140	0.71	0	0	34	0.17	5	0.025253	187	0.58	28,950	
Beekman Corridor	390610086012	635	665	0.95	788	37	0.05	728	0.92	0	0	23	0.03	0	0	312	0.25	21,042	
Beekman Corridor	390610086013	750	905	0.83	668	124	0.19	509	0.76	6	0.01	29	0.04	11	0.016467	373	0.15	36,563	
Beekman Corridor	390610086014	485	535	0.91	474	44	0.09	356	0.75	10	0.02	64	0.14	29	0.061181	293	0.08	11,477	
Beekman Corridor	390610272002	390	505	0.77	531	244	0.46	243	0.46	0	0	44	0.08	5	0.009416	363	0.55	37,500	
Beekman Corridor	390610272003	690	750	0.92	752	293	0.39	425	0.57	0	0	34	0.05	3	0.003989	435	0.16	13,107	
Bond Hill	390610063003	510	680	0.75	872	19	0.02	840	0.96	13	0.01	0	0	11	0.012615	475	0.10	35,568	
Bond Hill	390610063004	420	550	0.76	371	63	0.17	308	0.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0.28	37,639	
Bond Hill	390610064002	915	995	0.92	1,319	15	0.01	1,274	0.97	0	0	30	0.02	0	0	569	0.11	30,820	
Bond Hill	390610064003	655	780	0.84	759	27	0.04	727	0.96	0	0	5	0.01	1	0.001318	475	0.27	30,775	
Camp Washington	390610028001	515	725	0.71	879	618	0.7	177	0.2	5	0.01	79	0.09	29	0.032992	336	0.25	52,159	
Camp Washington	390610028002	465	540	0.86	515	417	0.81	87	0.17	0	0	11	0.02	0	0	325	0.29	29,224	
East End	390610266002	425	505	0.84	491	326	0.66	92	0.19	0	0	73	0.15	11	0.022403	287	0.29	34,712	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610036001	290	305	0.95	454	32	0.07	326	0.72	26	0.06	70	0.15	5	0.011013	212	0.44	0	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610036002	890	925	0.96	883	40	0.05	789	0.89	0	0	54	0.06	8	0.00906	680	0.17	11,520	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610037001	590	775	0.76	814	157	0.19	599	0.74	7	0.01	51	0.06	24	0.029484	726	0.37	29,875	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610037002	955	975	0.98	701	71	0.1	619	0.88	1	0	10	0.01	0	0	670	0.09	8,906	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610038001	495	690	0.72	442	62	0.14	380	0.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	0.24	19,152	
Evanston-Walnut Hlls	390610038002	535	680	0.79	695	67	0.1	628	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	0.19	18,387	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610038003	760	870	0.87	660	33	0.05	627	0.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	0.30	33,150	
Evanston-Walnut Hlls	390610039002	595	805	0.74	796	221	0.28	575	0.72	0	0	0	0	129	0.16206	431	0.33	28,125	
Evanston-Walnut Hlls	390610039003	560	800	0.70	831	63	0.08	768	0.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	0.34	30,603	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610040002	1,050	1,270	0.83	1,436	6	0	1,354	0.94	0	0	76	0.05	17	0.011838	612	0.15	36,211	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610267001	695	830	0.84	732	48	0.07	621	0.85	0	0	63	0.09	0	0	410	0.30	16,793	
Evanston-Walnut Hills	390610267002	760	805	0.94	856	114	0.13	701	0.82	0	0	41	0.05	19	0.022196	606	0.26	16,429	
Kennedy Heights	390610058004	840	980	0.86	1,509	214	0.14	1,273	0.84	0	0	22	0.01	0	0	846	0.07	33,103	
Kennedy Heights	390610058005	1,240	1,285	0.96	1,354	8	0.01	1,311	0.97	0	0	35	0.03	110	0.081241	438	0.00	0	
Linwood	390610047021	585	820	0.71	750	692	0.92	13	0.02	0	0	45	0.06	6	0.008	369	0.21	46,500	
Madisonville	390610055003	805	1,045	0.77	1,113	548	0.49	456	0.41	0	0	109	0.1	33	0.02965	786	0.10	26,439	
Madisonville	390610055004	600	800	0.75	704	110	0.16	575	0.82	0	0	19	0.03	0	0	351	0.18	35,625	
Mount Airy	390610085011	225	255	0.88	257	59	0.23	128	0.5	0	0	70	0.27	49	0.190661	403	0.57	8,156	
Mount Airy	390610085012	2,505	2,610	0.96	2,163	404	0.19	1,725	0.8	0	0	34	0.02	68	0.031438	1,254	0.29	18,298	

Mount Airy	390610208114	1,065	1,395	0.76	1,708	378	0.22	960	0.56	0	0	370	0.22	96	0.056206	678	0.11	30,437
OTR-West End	390610002001	795	895	0.89	976	61	0.06	824	0.84	0	0	91	0.09	6	0.006148	576	0.10	19,441
OTR-West End	390610010001	275	335	0.82	598	319	0.53	245	0.41	15	0.03	19	0.03	8	0.013378	559	0.38	50,741
OTR-West End	390610016001	480	535	0.90	552	166	0.3	360	0.65	0	0	26	0.05	22	0.039855	597	0.56	22,188
OTR-West End	390610016002	340	375	0.91	410	87	0.21	296	0.72	0	0	27	0.07	4	0.009756	459	0.41	0
OTR-West End	390610017001	830	990	0.84	1,056	273	0.26	707	0.67	26	0.02	50	0.05	11	0.010417	958	0.42	17,625
OTR-West End	390610264001	1,085	1,110	0.98	1,267	41	0.03	1,226	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	0.00	21,741
OTR-West End	390610264002	750	925	0.81	1,048	83	0.08	930	0.89	0	0	35	0.03	0	0	568	0.04	17,746
OTR-West End	390610265001	780	845	0.92	850	77	0.09	744	0.88	0	0	29	0.03	18	0.021176	715	0.08	9,302
OTR-West End	390610269001	560	600	0.93	332	59	0.18	267	0.8	0	0	6	0.02	3	0.009036	369	0.54	27,778
OTR-West End	390610269002	510	565	0.90	695	10	0.01	657	0.95	20	0.03	8	0.01	0	0	549	0.08	11,005
OTR-West End	390610269003	385	425	0.91	470	75	0.16	395	0.84	0	0	0	0	20	0.042553	469	0.49	12,974
OTR-West End	390610269004	165	165	1.00	532	107	0.2	425	0.8	0	0	0	0	25	0.046992	358	0.46	0
Pendleton	390610011001	785	1,030	0.76	920	425	0.46	457	0.5	24	0.03	14	0.02	15	0.016304	690	0.26	54,583
Price Hill	390610092001	690	835	0.83	788	313	0.4	323	0.41	69	0.09	83	0.11	28	0.035533	608	0.18	28,750
Price Hill	390610092002	1,490	1,730	0.86	1,576	636	0.4	686	0.44	8	0.01	246	0.16	0	0	636	0.13	22,368
Price Hill	390610092003	960	1,050	0.91	1,727	575	0.33	728	0.42	0	0	424	0.25	717	0.415171	859	0.34	23,041
Price Hill	390610093001	620	795	0.78	897	695	0.77	154	0.17	5	0.01	43	0.05	48	0.053512	373	0.29	42,000
Price Hill	390610093002	625	725	0.86	752	443	0.59	309	0.41	0	0	0	0	144	0.191489	456	0.34	20,280
Price Hill	390610093003	570	570	1.00	393	257	0.65	136	0.35	0	0	0	0	117	0.29771	243	0.52	0
Price Hill	390610093004	390	515	0.76	500	182	0.36	199	0.4	0	0	119	0.24	0	0	277	0.29	21,500
Price Hill	390610094001	1,615	1,760	0.92	1,566	494	0.32	730	0.47	0	0	342	0.22	188	0.120051	698	0.29	25,625
Price Hill	390610095001	240	285	0.84	340	170	0.5	101	0.3	0	0	69	0.2	0	0	185	0.34	28,542
Price Hill	390610095002	730	840	0.87	515	294	0.57	206	0.4	0	0	15	0.03	57	0.11068	284	0.35	35,391
Price Hill	390610095003	1,170	1,550	0.75	1,469	838	0.57	585	0.4	0	0	46	0.03	162	0.110279	586	0.11	27,273
Price Hill	390610096004	525	540	0.97	628	357	0.57	251	0.4	0	0	20	0.03	135	0.214968	439	0.32	17,891
Price Hill	390610097001	1,030	1,250	0.82	974	296	0.3	667	0.68	0	0	11	0.01	7	0.007187	513	0.26	0
Price Hill	390610097002	745	995	0.75	423	314	0.74	59	0.14	0	0	50	0.12	0	0	321	0.18	21,956
Price Hill	390610097003	1,975	2,295	0.86	2,112	1,351	0.64	529	0.25	77	0.04	155	0.07	70	0.033144	973	0.20	24,601
Price Hill	390610097004	660	940	0.70	1,149	559	0.49	590	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	0.08	0
Price Hill	390610097005	445	445	1.00	312	230	0.74	82	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0.30	29,258
Price Hill	390610098001	1,820	2,230	0.82	2,194	891	0.41	1,122	0.51	5	0	176	0.08	94	0.042844	1,032	0.17	31,176
Price Hill	390610099011	1,015	1,415	0.72	1,252	729	0.58	459	0.37	0	0	64	0.05	0	0	642	0.09	30,602
Price Hill	390610099022	1,405	1,755	0.80	1,846	1,458	0.79	386	0.21	0	0	2	0	179	0.096966	1,004	0.16	28,846
Price Hill	390610263002	670	820	0.82	863	520	0.6	279	0.32	0	0	64	0.07	45	0.052144	439	0.34	14,318
Riverside-Sedamsville	390610103001	525	625	0.84	513	391	0.76	112	0.22	0	0	10	0.02	33	0.064327	291	0.22	31,307
Riverside-Sedamsville	390610103002	625	845	0.74	867	601	0.69	228	0.26	0	0	38	0.04	0	0	463	0.21	29,714
Riverside-Sedamsville	390610104002	560	730	0.77	593	559	0.94	17	0.03	0	0	17	0.03	10	0.016863	414	0.08	36,801
Roselawn	390610110001	1,420	1,875	0.76	1,644	295	0.18	1,343	0.82	6	0	0	0	0	0	840	0.14	39,732
Roselawn	390610110002	955	1,315	0.73	1,535	50	0.03	1,446	0.94	0	0	39	0.03	0	0	612	0.06	27,674
Roselawn	390610271002	940	1,025	0.92	965	253	0.26	555	0.58	111	0.12	46	0.05	0	0	788	0.15	12,989
Roselawn	390610271003	440	545	0.81	918	185	0.2	662	0.72	4	0	67	0.07	7	0.007625	282	0.00	9,202
Roselawn	390610271004	500	655	0.76	753	33	0.04	671	0.89	49	0.07	0	0	0	0	496	0.08	0

Upper Mill Creek	390610061001	945	1,175	0.80	1,191	884	0.74	262	0.22	0	0	45	0.04	119	0.099916	538	0.20	43,292
Upper Mill Creek	390610061002	1,220	1,680	0.73	1,664	658	0.4	474	0.28	0	0	532	0.32	612	0.367788	676	0.13	29,386
Upper Mill Creek	390610073002	885	1,115	0.79	977	439	0.45	494	0.51	0	0	44	0.05	34	0.0348	545	0.19	40,833
Upper Mill Creek	390610080001	3,545	3,640	0.97	4,405	118	0.03	4,090	0.93	0	0	197	0.04	73	0.016572	1,681	0.09	10,659
Upper Mill Creek	390610080002	885	1,170	0.76	1,026	464	0.45	543	0.53	10	0.01	9	0.01	165	0.160819	650	0.13	20,455
Uptown	390610022002	400	510	0.78	586	130	0.22	431	0.74	0	0	25	0.04	10	0.017065	345	0.36	27,176
Uptown	390610022003	905	1,110	0.82	1,108	268	0.24	678	0.61	21	0.02	141	0.13	92	0.083032	639	0.23	21,232
Uptown	390610023001	860	1,055	0.82	948	274	0.29	637	0.67	17	0.02	20	0.02	9	0.009494	643	0.32	27,734
Uptown	390610025001	1,345	1,380	0.97	1,345	1,099	0.82	96	0.07	129	0.1	21	0.02	38	0.028253	944	0.28	15,917
Uptown	390610025002	925	1,155	0.80	903	885	0.98	0	0	0	0	18	0.02	12	0.013289	452	0.29	38,095
Uptown	390610026001	2,180	2,340	0.93	1,997	1,791	0.9	125	0.06	38	0.02	43	0.02	67	0.03355	901	0.19	29,730
Uptown	390610026002	1,170	1,365	0.86	1,223	857	0.7	248	0.2	43	0.04	75	0.06	104	0.085037	755	0.13	30,000
Uptown	390610027001	1,335	1,725	0.77	1,535	1,309	0.85	131	0.09	38	0.02	57	0.04	41	0.02671	851	0.14	35,921
Uptown	390610029001	1,265	1,420	0.89	1,769	1,466	0.83	130	0.07	100	0.06	73	0.04	84	0.047484	398	0.04	0
Uptown	390610029002	1,795	2,175	0.83	2,277	1,310	0.58	241	0.11	627	0.28	99	0.04	179	0.078612	1,259	0.07	34,764
Uptown	390610030001	850	1,015	0.84	986	579	0.59	195	0.2	166	0.17	46	0.05	11	0.011156	504	0.16	29,563
Uptown	390610032001	1,175	1,460	0.80	1,642	1,050	0.64	224	0.14	309	0.19	59	0.04	22	0.013398	814	0.14	22,095
Uptown	390610033001	800	945	0.85	1,263	793	0.63	398	0.32	24	0.02	48	0.04	0	0	734	0.18	28,646
Uptown	390610033002	465	535	0.87	954	624	0.65	177	0.19	105	0.11	48	0.05	0	0	511	0.22	19,545
Uptown	390610066001	1,220	1,555	0.78	1,814	171	0.09	1,592	0.88	5	0	46	0.03	14	0.007718	1,072	0.25	24,275
Uptown	390610066002	530	555	0.95	1,019	191	0.19	784	0.77	0	0	44	0.04	0	0	338	0.22	13,586
Uptown	390610068002	485	540	0.90	975	214	0.22	565	0.58	0	0	196	0.2	0	0	605	0.32	14,391
Uptown	390610069001	1,010	1,390	0.73	2,062	93	0.05	1,811	0.88	0	0	158	0.08	217	0.105238	1,128	0.20	22,174
Uptown	390610069002	295	380	0.78	182	1	0.01	174	0.96	6	0.03	1	0.01	1	0.005495	236	0.40	0
Uptown	390610069003	650	775	0.84	458	21	0.05	437	0.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	0.34	39,345
Uptown	390610070003	410	570	0.72	599	448	0.75	45	0.08	78	0.13	28	0.05	8	0.013356	358	0.07	33,125
Uptown	390610270001	1,370	1,595	0.86	1,266	15	0.01	1,251	0.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	0.26	9,249
Uptown	390610270002	390	455	0.86	633	238	0.38	353	0.56	0	0	42	0.07	21	0.033175	306	0.22	30,583
Uptown	390610270003	860	860	1.00	716	56	0.08	660	0.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	0.38	21,673
Uptown	390610270004	370	480	0.77	276	0	0	276	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0.17	0
Westwood	390610088001	1,815	2,045	0.89	1,792	197	0.11	1,429	0.8	14	0.01	152	0.08	100	0.055804	1,154	0.16	20,643
Westwood	390610088002	1,120	1,355	0.83	1,532	259	0.17	1,184	0.77	0	0	89	0.06	1	0.000653	590	0.18	22,969
Westwood	390610100021	525	655	0.80	1,295	464	0.36	784	0.61	0	0	47	0.04	0	0	674	0.23	27,461
Westwood	390610100022	770	1,030	0.75	1,151	188	0.16	963	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	755	0.17	28,164
Westwood	390610100024	780	985	0.79	1,109	126	0.11	950	0.86	0	0	33	0.03	0	0	582	0.09	19,508
Westwood	390610100025	1,520	1,905	0.80	1,746	567	0.32	1,117	0.64	26	0.01	36	0.02	29	0.016609	894	0.18	37,031
Westwood	390610100032	1,020	1,405	0.73	1,557	553	0.36	687	0.44	0	0	317	0.2	309	0.198459	671	0.10	30,325
Westwood	390610100041	1,220	1,425	0.86	1,435	629	0.44	806	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	903	0.19	24,925
Westwood	390610100042	3,410	3,655	0.93	3,203	258	0.08	2,752	0.86	0	0	193	0.06	148	0.046207	1,827	0.07	27,744
Westwood	390610101001	1,850	2,240	0.83	1,546	764	0.49	782	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	0.26	37,847
Westwood	390610101003	1,020	1,345	0.76	1,346	628	0.47	702	0.52	0	0	16	0.01	0	0	718	0.09	22,788
Westwood	390610102013	1,085	1,525	0.71	1,660	1,004	0.6	290	0.17	11	0.01	355	0.21	40	0.024096	856	0.00	28,631
Westwood	390610102015	570	720	0.79	901	444	0.49	366	0.41	0	0	91	0.1	0	0	629	0.37	29,212
Westwood	390610109002	1,365	1,695	0.81	1,833	691	0.38	839	0.46	0	0	303	0.17	299	0.163121	864	0.08	28,941