

# The Coordinated City Plan, Volume I:

Strategies for Current  
Physical Development



Photo by Paul L. Wertheimer







# Introduction:

Cincinnati today is faced with a challenge. In order to sustain its reputation as a "livable" city, it must seek means of maintaining adequate services in the face of decreased revenue. This challenge calls for optimizing the city's existing resources in every way possible: through taking inventory of existing assets; through repairing, replacing, and redeveloping as necessary; and through seeking new sources of revenue and new means of accomplishing desired goals.

It is this challenge which inspired the concept behind the Coordinated City Plan. This first volume "Strategies for Current Physical Development" will identify existing facilities and services and examine plans for the immediate future. Subsequent volumes will analyze plans in greater detail and serve as a guide for the long-range development of the city.

The plan is comprised of "elements" corresponding to the functions which make up a city the size of Cincinnati. Although the elements are subject to modification as circumstances change, several principles are consistent throughout. They are:

**1. Plan to produce with our available limited assets:**

Plans for the elements included in the "Coordinated City Plan: Strategies for Current Physical Development" strive to make more efficient use of existing land and facilities and proposed new replacement facilities. In recognition of the scarcity of developable land, and the limited growth of capital and operating funds, the strategies focus on maximizing the productive use of land and existing facilities to enhance the provision of services to the citizens.

**2. Plan to develop the assets of a mature city:**

The plan emphasizes the retention of our existing tax base. Cincinnati has a natural locational advantage along with a strong, compact central business district which also makes it well-suited to become a center of corporate management, finance, communications, higher education, medical and environmental research, culture, conventions and professional sports.

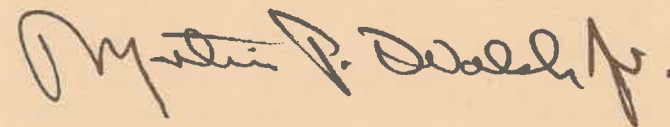
**3. Plan to conserve and rehabilitate in order to avoid costly replacement:**

Our existing facilities - streets, police and fire stations, health clinics, water and sewer lines, recreation centers - all need to be carefully maintained in order that they can continue to provide the best service possible to Cincinnati's citizens.

**4. Plan to improve the quality of the physical environment rather than expand the quantity of physical facilities:**

There will be less opportunity for new development or expansion, but much opportunity to improve existing development. The new challenge will be to apply the existing resources and talents of the people of Cincinnati to improve the quality of the environment and of the physical facilities of the City, rather than trying to generate a volume of increasing growth.

Hopefully, the Coordinated City Plan will become a basis for planning our capital investments. A closer linking between planning and other functions of the city is one means of achieving better management of the resources we already have. Exploring the various means of achieving that linkage is part of the challenge facing Cincinnati in the future.



Acting City Manager



Photo by Paul L. Wertheimer

The Coordinated City Plan will serve as the new master plan for the City of Cincinnati. Its concept is quite different from the City's 1948 Master Plan.

The 1948 plan portrayed what the City could be in the future, if the forecast of trends were correct and proposed major improvements implemented. The plan featured the great expressway system, the clearance of huge areas perceived as blighted, the redevelopment of the Central Riverfront, the construction of parks and recreation areas, public housing projects, parking spaces, schools and other public buildings. It portrayed the development of new industries, a new wholesale produce market, new residential areas, railroad relocations, and a new airport. These many improvements were based upon forecasts of increases in both population and employment, increases in commercial and industrial development, increases in institutional development, and increases in public revenues and expenditures.

Conditions are different today. Indications are that there will be no growth of the overall population of the City. This does not mean that all trends are downward, but rather, that there will be changes in the characteristics of population within the City. Although a decrease in the total population is anticipated in the 1980's, it is also anticipated that there will be increases in the elderly portion of the population, increases in the number of young professionals, and increases in the proportion of people with low incomes. There is a trend toward out-migration of child-raising families in the middle and upper incomes, and in-migration

of young adults without children. There will be a decline in manufacturing employment but an increase in service employment in Cincinnati. There will be a decline in the number of retail establishments and retail employment but there will be an increase in building construction and general business activity in the Central Business District. There will be a decrease in the number of single-family homes, but an increase in the number of multi-family buildings which will result in an increase in the total number of dwelling units and the total acreage of residential land use. One of the most important differences between the conditions of today and those of the 1948 Master Plan is the fact that the city government's income is not rising as fast as the demand for services placed upon it along with the projected costs of providing those services.

There are also changes in the way we do things. The methods of implementing city planning and the methods of operating city government are different today. There is less centralization of planning authority due to the birth of many planning agencies on different levels, such as the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments, communities which create their own plans, and task forces for such special purposes as environmental planning and economic development planning. Many city departments are involved in city planning and design, such as the Department of Development, the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Buildings and Inspections.

For these reasons, the problem today is not one of making a single "master plan" by a single agency at a single point in time, but one of merging into a single coordinated plan the many incremental plans made by various agencies for different reasons and at different times.

However, because long-range planning is less useful in making daily decisions and because conditions of cities change rapidly and trends cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty, a more immediate, more practical plan must be provided. Therefore, the Coordinated City Plan has for its first part a document called "Strategies for Current Physical Development." This plan includes the plans being made by other city agencies as well as current plans by the Planning Commission, and describes them so that people can understand what is projected for the very near future. It is a plan of projects which are likely to be accomplished because it is geared to the realities of funding. It is a plan which will be changed frequently as projects are accomplished or are modified by action decisions. In addition to the plan of "Strategies for Current Physical Development" there will be a second document entitled "Strategies for Long Range Land Use" which will provide long range objectives and policies for development of the city. Those long range policies will provide direction for the current strategies so that they may be coordinated to reach long range objectives.

Like the 1948 Master Plan, the Coordinated City Plan is dedicated to the improvement of both the quality of life and the quality of urban development. The Coordinated City Plan is equipped to meet the challenges we face today.



Director of City Planning



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## How to Use This Book:

The Coordinated City Plan, Volume I: Strategies for Current Physical Development is comprised of 9 functional elements:

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1. **Neighborhood Revitalization:**

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  2. **Industrial and Commercial Development:**

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  3. **Parks, Recreation and Open Space:**

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  4. **Public Safety Facilities:**

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  5. **Health and Human Services:**

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  6. **Education and Culture:**

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  7. **Public Buildings and Maintenance Facilities:**

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  8. **Utility Systems:**

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  9. **Transportation:**

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Each contains a general goal statement and description of the departments and programs which fit into the element. A list of projects, those currently being funded as well as those currently proposed to be funded on an existing budget document, is included. Each element also has one or more maps which show existing and proposed facilities or programs.

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## Cincinnati City Planning Commission:

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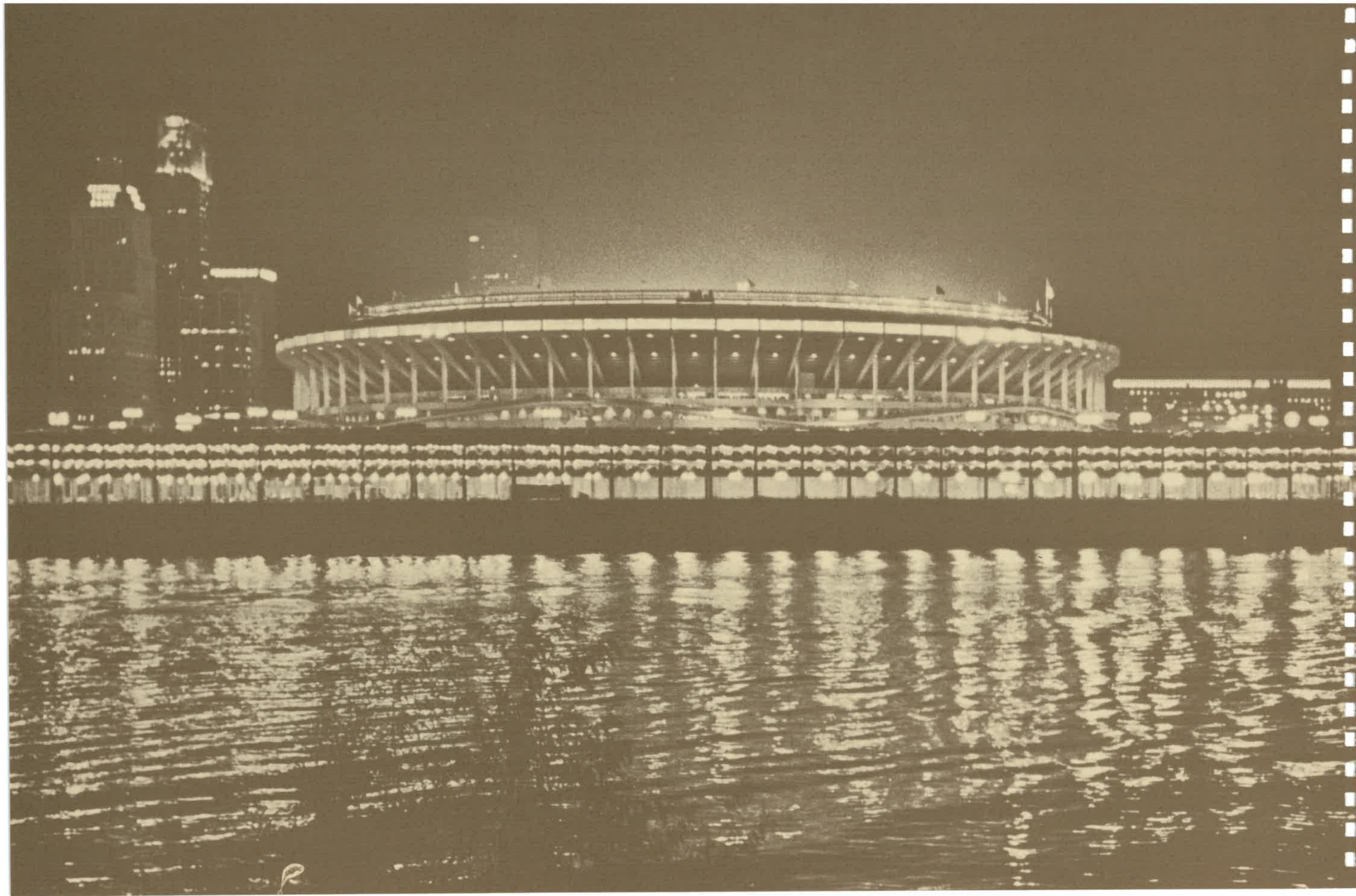
Samuel T. Britton	Chairman
Estelle B. Berman	Vice Chairwoman
Robert Brodbeck	
Thomas B. Brush	
L. Monty Erb	
Ellsworth Love	
Sylvester Murray	(After September 10, 1979)

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# Cincinnati: A Profile

## Trends:

Cincinnati's City Plan of 1925 was the first comprehensive city plan adopted by a major American city. The years following its adoption revealed that plans, to remain useful, had to respond to the trends of the times. The 1925 Plan gave way to the Master Plan of 1948 to meet the challenges brought about by the depression years and the climactic consequences of World War II. The 1948 Master Plan was prepared for an era of expansion caused by post-war population growth and by the migration of people to cities.

Several decades later, conditions are again different. Cincinnati, along with other cities, has been experiencing declining birth rates and out-migration of population. These changes indicate the need for a new plan. As a result, the Coordinated City Plan was created.

The Coordinated City Plan is predicated upon an awareness of the trends affecting mature cities and especially Cincinnati in the near future. Since 1948, the United States has seen the rapid growth and development of highly dispersed metropolitan areas. In 1970, 73.5% of the population of the United States was living in metropolitan areas, in contrast to 69% in 1960. Even more significantly, within these metropolitan areas, there have been gradual shifts of population between the core city and its surrounding suburbs. The central city has been growing more slowly and often losing population and employment to the suburbs. Those leaving the city have generally been white and affluent, while those returning have been, for the most part, black and low income.

As population moved to the suburbs, many industries and businesses also relocated, expanding job opportunities outside the city limits. Business growth outside the city has been made possible by improved means of transportation and communication, resulting in greater choice of jobs, homes and lifestyles.

The shift of population over the last years, along with business de-centralization, has dampened the economic base of central cities. Loss of income due to population and business migration, deteriorating physical condition of the central city, and the increased demands placed on services by the poor, the elderly and the infirm left behind have resulted in serious revenue-expenditure gaps. The costs of maintaining the city and serving its residents are increasing more rapidly than the incoming revenues.

However, there is reason to be cautiously optimistic about the future of our central cities. There is some indication of movement back to the city by upper and middle income groups. The energy crisis has caused people to think more carefully about a long daily commute. Renovation of the city's older housing stock has become a sound investment. The variety of activities offered by a dense urban area is becoming more attractive.

As one of the United States' older, industrialized cities, Cincinnati has been affected by the same general trends. Since the 1950's the Greater Cincinnati area has expanded both in terms of developed land and total population. Most of the growth, however, has occurred outside the City of Cincinnati, in areas where development has been stimulated by the extension of the Interstate expressway system, particularly I-71, I-74, and I-275.



The Cincinnati Enquirer



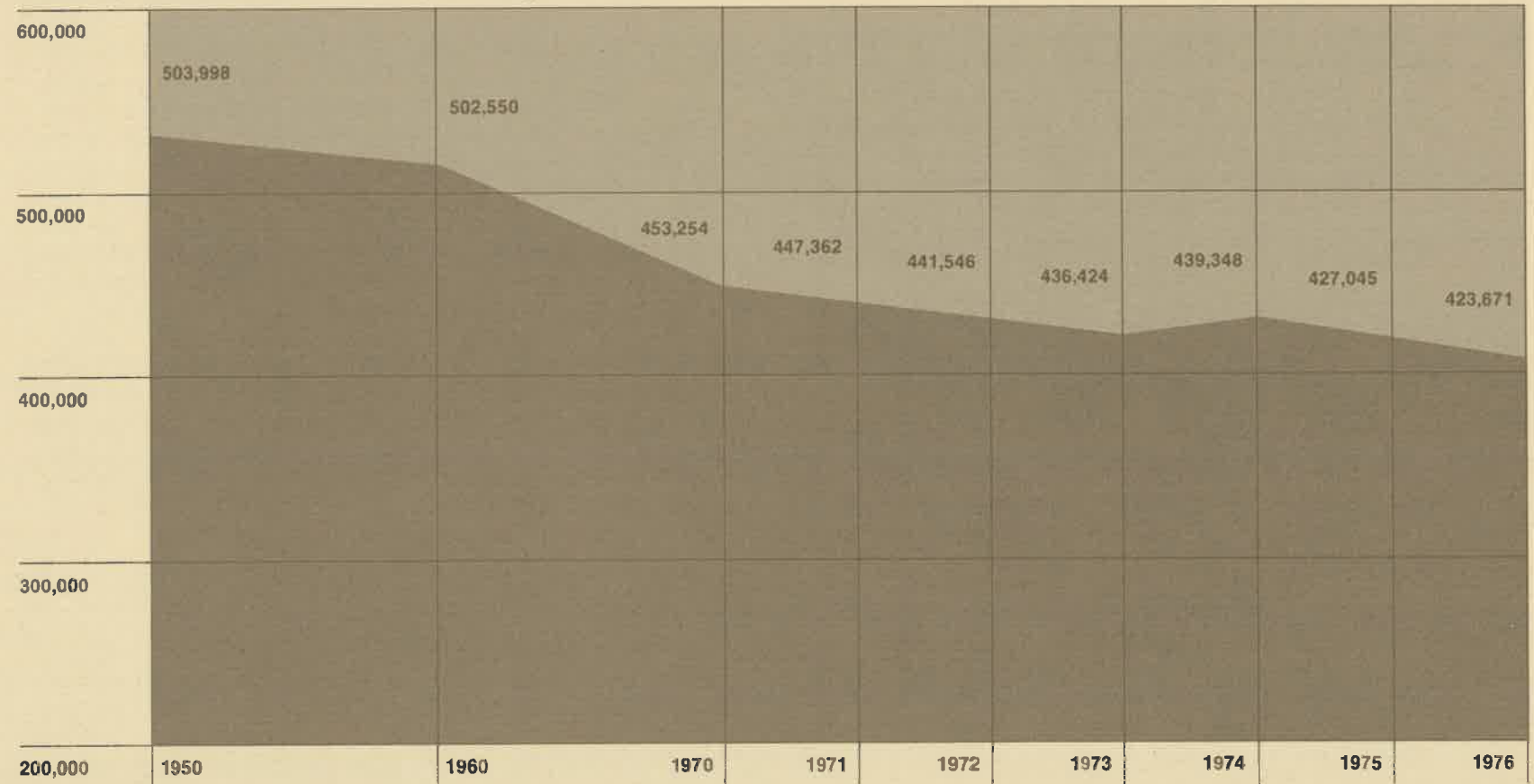
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As the result of easy access to the suburbs and a dramatic drop in the birth rate, the population of the City of Cincinnati has declined steadily since 1950. The City suffered an especially sharp decline of ten percent, from 502,550 to 452,524 between 1960 and 1970. As of 1976, the City Planning Commission estimated the population of 423,671 and predicted a stabilization of this downward trend by 1980. Almost 50% of the population is under 18, with 20% over the age of 65. Analysis of trends shows that young adults with small or no families and older people are remaining in the City, while adults with families still seek single family dwellings on large tracts of land in the suburbs.

## Population Trend Line:

Source: City Planning Commission: Planning and Management Support System



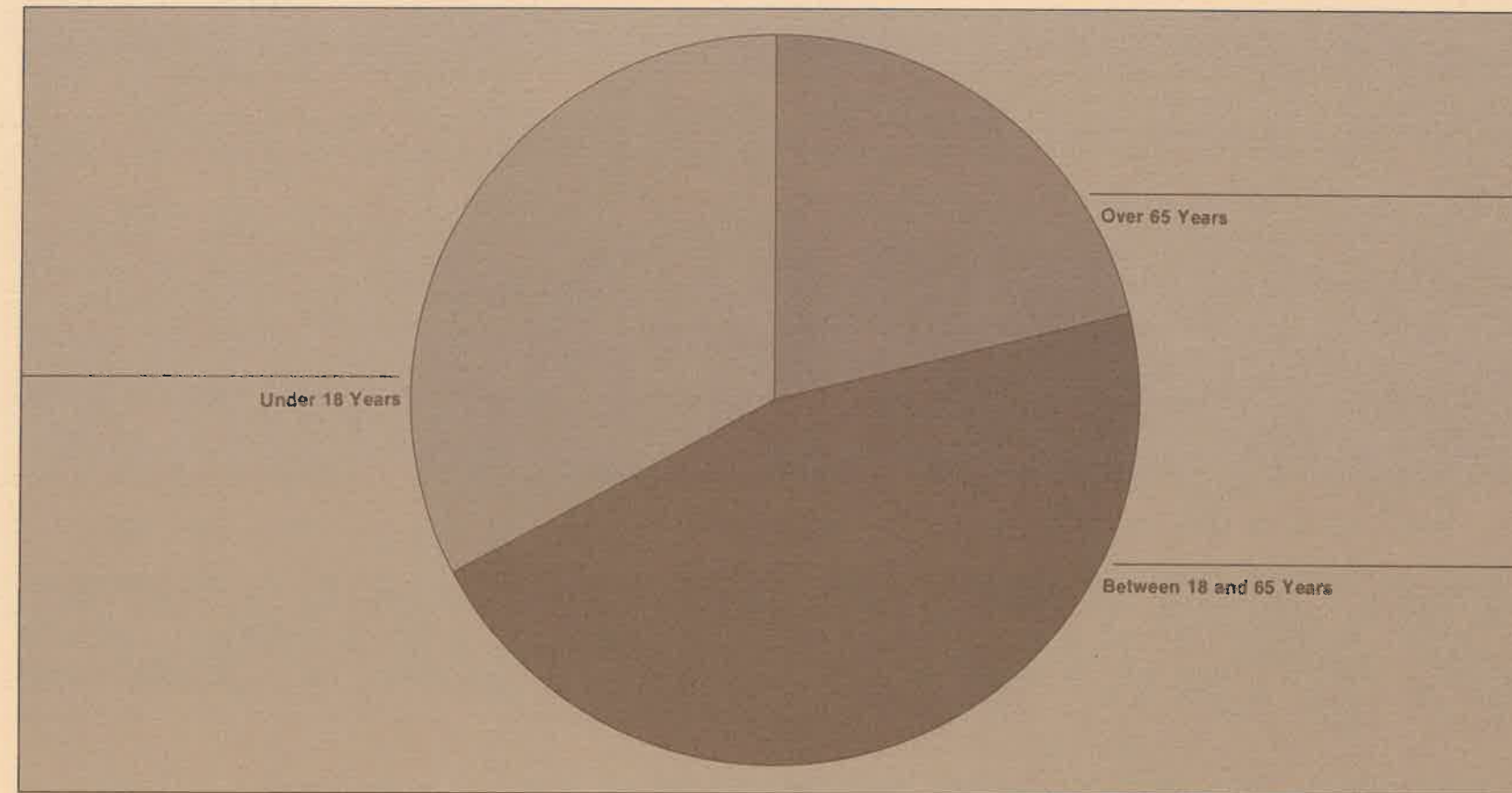
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There are over 160,000 households in the City. Approximately 33% have children, 33% are single-person households, and 12% have five or more people. The average number of persons per household is 2.5. 175,000 dwelling units are available to Cincinnati households. Residential acreage continues to be the largest category of land use in the City; single-family use comprises the largest subcategory. 33% of all the housing units are single-family; over 50% are multi-family structures, and 17% are two-family units. Seven percent of these units are vacant.

## Population Profile:

Source: City Planning Commission, Planning and Management Support System, 1976 Data.



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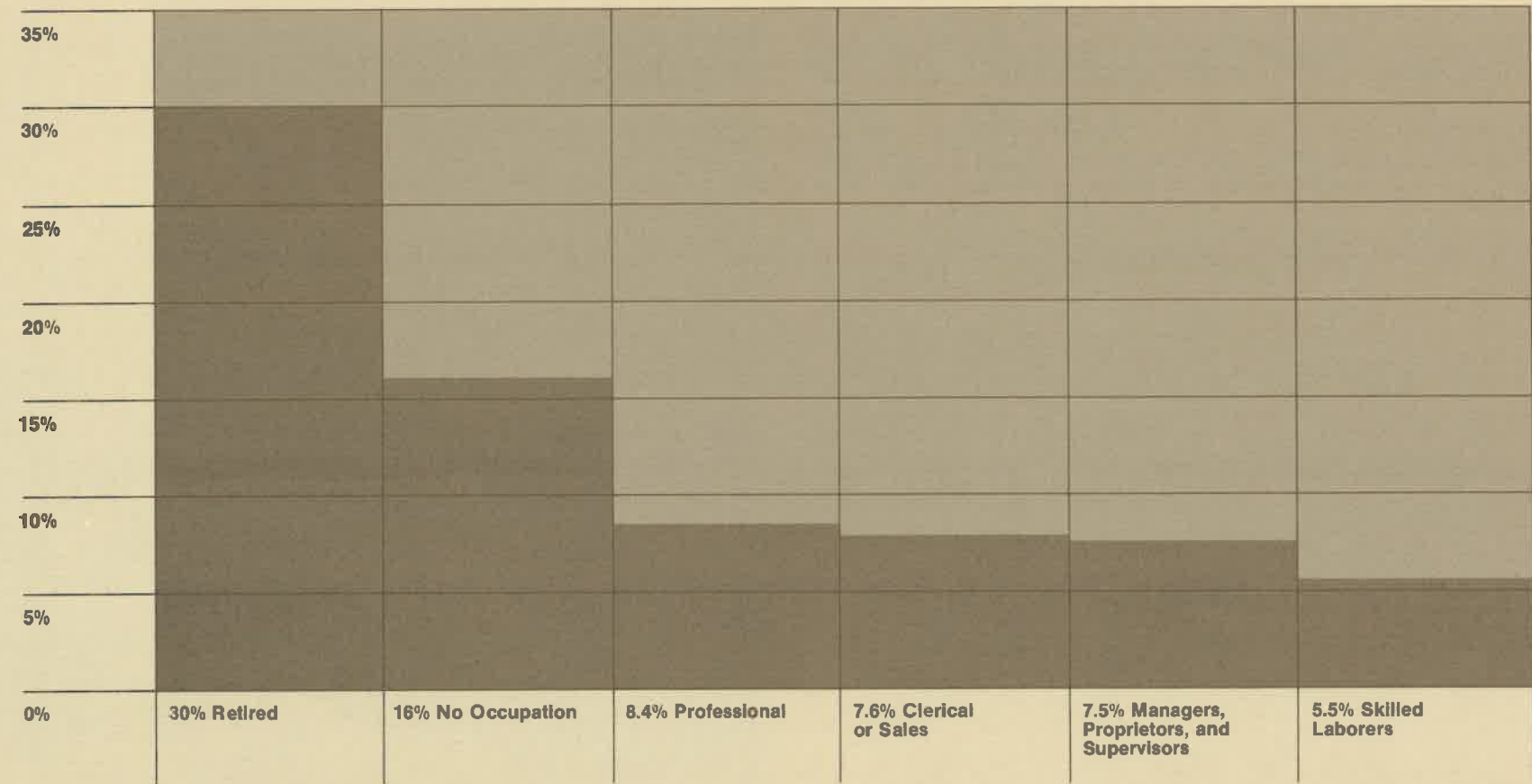


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The City's most recent data shows that 8.4% of heads of households are professional people; 7.5% are managers, proprietors or supervisors; 7.6% are clerical or sales personnel; 5.5% are skilled laborers, and 16% list no occupation. The largest remainder, almost 30% of all heads of households, list their profession as retired. In 1976, almost 70,000 or one-sixth of the population were on welfare, half of which were adults and half children.

## Employment Make-Up of Household Heads:



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Currently, Cincinnati is experiencing major changes in its employment characteristics. The City experienced major declines in employment during the periods of 1954-1963 and 1967-1972. These declines were due to a general reduction in wholesale trade and manufacturing activities. However, despite these declines, Cincinnati is experiencing a very significant growth in its service sector-finance, real estate, professional offices, government and hotels. As yet, the displacement of workers in the declining sectors has not been counterbalanced by growth in the service industries.

In terms of its potential for economic growth, the City's ability to promote new revenue is becoming increasingly more difficult. Almost all new industrial and commercial development is, by necessity, taking place on redeveloped land. Rather, the City is directing its efforts toward retaining and building upon the existing tax base. Cincinnati's central business district exemplifies these efforts. It is holding onto its established share of the retail market, and, through substantial development of new "Class A" office space, should experience significant growth in the service sector.

Cincinnati's role as a mature city presents many challenges. Its potential for success depends upon its ability to recognize its resources and its limitations, and not to expect the vast growth experienced in the post World War II era. Traditionally, urban growth has been measured in terms of population increase, or "extensive" growth. As its population and economic base change, Cincinnati's development will change to "intensive" growth, emphasizing improvements to the urban environment rather than its expansion.

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# Neighborhood Revitalization:

## Goal:

**Facilitate decent, adequate housing within safe, stable, and pleasant neighborhoods.**

Revitalization of its residential communities is one of Cincinnati's top priorities. Over the past twelve years, the City has utilized local capital funds extensively in tandem with Federal programs to initiate neighborhood planning and development activities. Urban Renewal, Model Cities, the Neighborhood Development Program, and currently, the Community Development Block Grant Program have been used to assist Cincinnati's neighborhoods.

The many programs now being used in the revitalization of Cincinnati's neighborhoods can be categorized into three frameworks of assistance: high deterioration areas where revitalization of housing stock is necessary; moderate declining areas where conservation of existing housing stock is possible; and neighborhoods where maintenance of existing conditions is appropriate. Each framework includes a package of tools including housing programs, capital improvements and planning. Emphasis is upon maintaining the general desirability of neighborhoods which are already considered good places to live and upgrading others. Through the coordinated use of programs, Cincinnati's neighborhoods are receiving public assistance, which when combined with private investment, will lead to a healthy revitalization. Much of the funding for programs in the framework comes from Community Development Block Grants.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:
Urban Homesteading	CDBG	\$200,000
Housing Opportunities Development Incentives	CDBG	\$150,000
Queensgate II Development Incentives	CDBG	\$500,000
Hollister Triangle Revitalization	CDBG	\$200,000
Nassau-Eden Acquisition Improvements	CDBG	\$500,000
Northside Development Incentives	CDBG	\$400,000
Neighborhood Housing Services Support	CDBG	\$320,000
Neighborhood Development Corp. Support	CDBG	\$250,000
Winterization Program	CDBG	\$200,000
Low Income Loan Funds	CDBG	\$200,000
Abandoned Buildings Program	CDBG	\$150,000
Taft-Gilbert Housing Site Option	CDBG	\$ 25,000
C.D. Revolving Loan Fund	CDBG	\$500,000
Northside NBD Improvements	CDBG	\$172,000
O'Bryonville NBD Improvements	CDBG	\$145,000
NBD Studies	CDBG	\$115,000
Clifton Heights-Fairview NBD Improvements	CDBG	\$300,000
College Hill NBD Improvements	CDBG	\$ 50,000
Neighborhood Improvement Program (NIP)	CDBG	\$900,000
Prospect Hill Historic Preservation Study	CDBG	\$ 30,000



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## Statistical Neighborhoods:

### Statistical Neighborhoods:

- 1 Avondale
- 2 Corryville
- 3 North Avondale-Paddock Hills
- 4 Over-The-Rhine
- 5 Mt. Auburn
- 6 Fairview
- 7 Clifton
- 8 Bond Hill
- 9 Roselawn
- 10 Hyde Park
- 11 Mt. Lookout
- 12 Oakley
- 13 Madisonville-Eastwood



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### Statistical Neighborhoods:

- 14 Kennedy Heights
- 15 Pleasant Ridge
- 16 Mt. Adams
- 17 Columbia-East End
- 18 Riverside-Sedamsville
- 19 Fernbank-Sayler Park
- 20 East Price Hill
- 21 West Price Hill
- 22 North Fairmount
- 23 South Fairmount
- 24 Northwest Fairmount
- 25 Lower Price Hill
- 26 Northside
- 27 South Cumminsville
- 28 West End
- 29 Evanston
- 30 East Walnut Hills
- 31 Walnut Hills
- 32 Carthage
- 33 Hartwell
- 34 College Hill
- 35 Mt. Airy
- 36 Winton Hills

### Statistical Neighborhoods:

- 37 Westwood
- 38 Mt. Washington
- 39 California
- 40 Camp Washington
- 41 River Road
- 42 University Heights
- 43 Queensgate
- 44 Central Business District-Central Riverfront

## Neighborhood Boundaries:

Two sets of neighborhood boundaries are used in this volume. **Statistical Neighborhoods** combine the 119 census tracts within the city limits into 44 statistical neighborhoods. These neighborhoods, identified on pages 12 and 13, are used in the majority of planning, research, and data collection by the City and private organizations.

**Community Assistance Division Neighborhood Boundaries** use a scheme which reflects the community boundaries articulated by citizen groups. Maps in this volume based on these boundaries are on pages 17, 19, 23, 41 and 53.



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# Legend:

## Statistical Neighborhoods:





## Housing:

The population of the City of Cincinnati is declining. However, because the average household size is decreasing, there is an increased demand for dwelling units. For example, the need for elderly housing is increasing as the average Cincinnati becomes older. Cincinnati's housing strategies address these trends by trying to meet certain goals, such as: meeting the needs of low and moderate income families, improving the City's ability to attract and retain middle and upper-income families, economically integrating the housing stock, and assuring equal opportunity in housing.

Housing strategies are geared to operate within the neighborhood strategy framework. The City operates various programs through Community Development and other federal funding bases. These programs include Urban Homesteading, Winterization, Housing Site Development, Section 8 - New Elderly Construction, and Housing Rehabilitation Loan Fund, CD Revolving Loan Fund, Neighborhood Housing Services and Neighborhood Development Corporation.

Recently City Council passed Community Reinvestment Area legislation which grants tax abatement on home improvements on one-and-two family dwellings. It is hoped that the 10-year abatement will help conserve Cincinnati's housing stock.



Paul L. Wertheimer

## Housing Strategies:

Name:	Conditions:	Strategy Elements:
<b>Revitalization:</b>	Predominance of low/moderate income population in areas of high blight.	Strategies for assistance to revitalization areas stress active City involvement in the process of redevelopment. Most revitalization strategies are based on Urban Design Plans approved by City Council. Such plans provide a basis for major City actions such as property acquisition, capital improvements, etc. In general, revitalization strategies involve a major public role in implementing the redevelopment process.
<b>Conservation:</b>	Predominance of low/moderate income population in areas of moderate to limited blight.	Strategies for improvements in conservation areas emphasize private expenditures for improvements such as housing rehabilitation. In these areas, the City's role is to promote or facilitate private expenditures. Programs such as the Neighborhood Housing Services and 312 loan program represent the key elements in conservation area improvement efforts. Planning for these areas generally involves comprehensive land use planning meant to set a long term framework for neighborhood conservation.
<b>Maintenance:</b>	Predominance of moderate/high incomes in areas of little or no blight.	In maintenance areas, the City's involvement is confined to maintaining the quality of the existing physical plant or infrastructure.



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# Legend:

## Housing Assistance - Community Development Areas:

- Revitalization
- Conservation
- Maintenance





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## Neighborhood Improvement Program:

The Neighborhood Improvement Program (NIP), initiated in 1974, is designed to concentrate city services in a specifically defined target area within a neighborhood where positive results can be achieved in a short period of time. The program involves the joint efforts of such City departments as Buildings and Inspections, Health, Public Works, and Research, Evaluation and Budget.

Unightly conditions are eliminated by condemning and removing abandoned buildings, broken fences and dead trees, special refuse collections and street and alley sweepings. Rat eradication programs and sanitation inspections ameliorate health conditions. Street improvements, such as repair, resurfacing, curbing, and replacement of obsolete traffic signals and street lights are made. In addition to these efforts, meetings are held with the neighborhood residents to inform, instruct and obtain their participation in the program.

Over \$5.0 million of capital and Community Development Block Grant funds have been allocated or spent for NIP's since 1974. Nineteen of Cincinnati's neighborhoods have Neighborhood Improvement Programs.

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## Legend:

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### Neighborhood Improvement Program Areas:

Note: Based on Community Assistance Division Neighborhood Boundaries





## Neighborhood Business Districts:

In 1971, the City Planning Commission initiated a Neighborhood Business District (NBD) program in order to assist Cincinnati's neighborhood-oriented shopping areas to improve both their economic situation and physical appearance. The program is based on the belief that a strong NBD is an important element in the viability and vitality of each residential community. Since 1976, the Neighborhood Business District program has been directed by the Department of Development.

Cincinnati has 125 clusters of five or more business establishments which collectively employ over 40,000 people and account for approximately \$900 million of retail and service business sales annually. The Department of Development defines an NBD as a large, viable commercial area which generally functions to serve a surrounding residential trade area and which may have one or more smaller viable retail or other commercial focus areas within it. Through the NBD Program, the City is trying to counteract such trends as 1) continued decline in sales volume; 2) increase in deterioration of structures and vacant establishments, and 3) lack of experience in marketing and promotional techniques for business districts as a whole.

In order to respond to these problems, the NBD Program is designed to provide:

1. **Organizational Development:** assisting neighborhood business areas to form committees and development corporations.
2. **Planning:** assisting the districts to prepare comprehensive urban design plans in order to provide more efficient land use, new parking space, landscaping, and development standards for new buildings and renovations, new commercial development and resolution of traffic problems.
3. **Implementation:** use of public and private funds to acquire property for parking and new development, new investment by individual businesses and development corporations, adoption of special environmental zoning to control development, technical assistance to secure necessary zoning modification and architectural building treatment and provide low-interest commercial loans to businesses and non-profit corporations for commercial revitalization.

Revitalizing all of Cincinnati's NBD's is a very difficult task. In some cases, it is impossible to counteract prevalent market trends. The City's policy is to aid those NBD's where business and citizen groups are willing to work with government and where there is some hope of revitalization or stabilization.

Since 1974, over \$7.6 million have been spent on organization, planning, and implementation in 28 NBD's. The Commercial-Industrial Revolving Loan Fund is also available to NBD's. Communities with adopted NBD plans include: College Hill, Clifton, Mt. Washington, and Walnut

Hills. Current study areas include NBD's in O'Bryonville, Madisonville, Northside, East Price Hill, Hyde Park, Oakley, Mt. Lookout, Bond Hill, Hartwell, Roselawn, Kennedy Heights, and Westwood. City departments working in cooperation with the Department of Development include the City Planning Commission, Buildings and Inspections, Law, Public Works, Research, Evaluation and Budget, the Office of the Community Administrator, and Real Estate.



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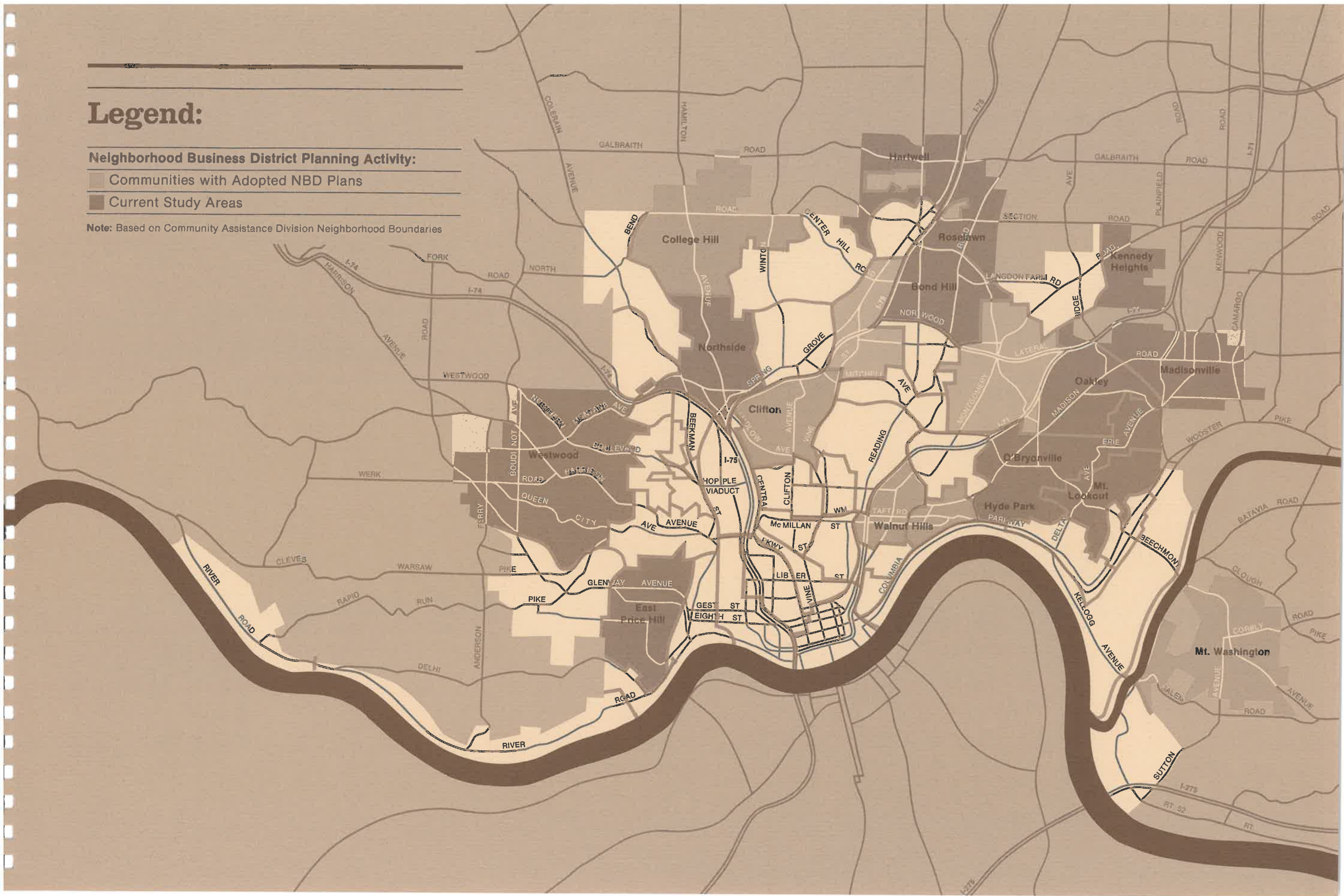
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## Neighborhood Business District Planning Activity:

Communities with Adopted NBD Plans

Current Study Areas

Note: Based on Community Assistance Division Neighborhood Boundaries





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## Historic Preservation:

Within the past few years, Cincinnati neighborhoods have recognized historic preservation as one possible catalyst for neighborhood revitalization. The City has a wealth of older, sound structures. The economic advantages of adaptive re-use and renovation have turned a number of neighborhoods into highly desirable places to live.

Both Federal and local actions provide impetus for preservation activities. The National Register of Historic Places allows for the listing and recognition of local sites and districts which are of historic or architectural significance. Along with the National Register designation, there are also Federal grant-in-aid programs and tax incentives for preserving historic buildings.

Locally, the City of Cincinnati has created protection legislation to control building permits in City-listed historic districts and sites. In addition, the City Planning Commission and the Miami Purchase Association prepared an inventory of all significant sites and districts within the City to identify historic resources in future planning and development activities. An Urban Conservation Planning Program has recently been initiated by the Planning Commission to prioritize sites and districts, and to prepare legislation and historic district plans. Not only does the program address its concern to the displacement of residents currently living in proposed districts, but it also evaluates the potential constraints that preservation has placed on the City's ability to carry out its redevelopment efforts.

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## Historic Sites and Districts:

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### Sites (Local Listed Properties):

- 2 Laurel Court
  - 5 Henry Probasco House
  - 9 Cincinnati Union Terminal
  - 10 Cincinnati Music Hall
  - 11 Cincinnati City Hall
  - 12 St. Peter-in-Chains Cathedral
  - 14 Plum Street Temple
  - 17 Cuvier Press Club
  - 15 Covenant - First Presbyterian Church
  - 20 George Hunt Pendleton House
  - 24 Ben Pittman House
  - 25 Harriet Beecher Stowe House
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### Districts:

- 3 Spring Grove Cemetery Historic District
  - 29 Madison-Stewart Historic District
  - 27 Columbia-Tusculum Historic District
  - 28 Observatory Historic District
  - 1 Westwood Town Center Historic District
  - 8\* Dayton Street Historic District
  - 22 Mount Auburn Historic District
  - 21 Prospect Hill Historic District
  - 16\* Lytle Park Historic District
  - 13 West Fourth Street Historic District
  - 23 Edgecliff Area Historic Group
  - 7 Cincinnati Zoo Historic District
  - 19 St. Paul Church Historic District
  - 18 Old St. Mary's Church Historic District
  - 6 Clifton Avenue Historic District
  - 26 St. Francis De Sales Church Historic District
  - 4 Hoffner Historic District
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Note \*Protection Areas (Local Historic District)

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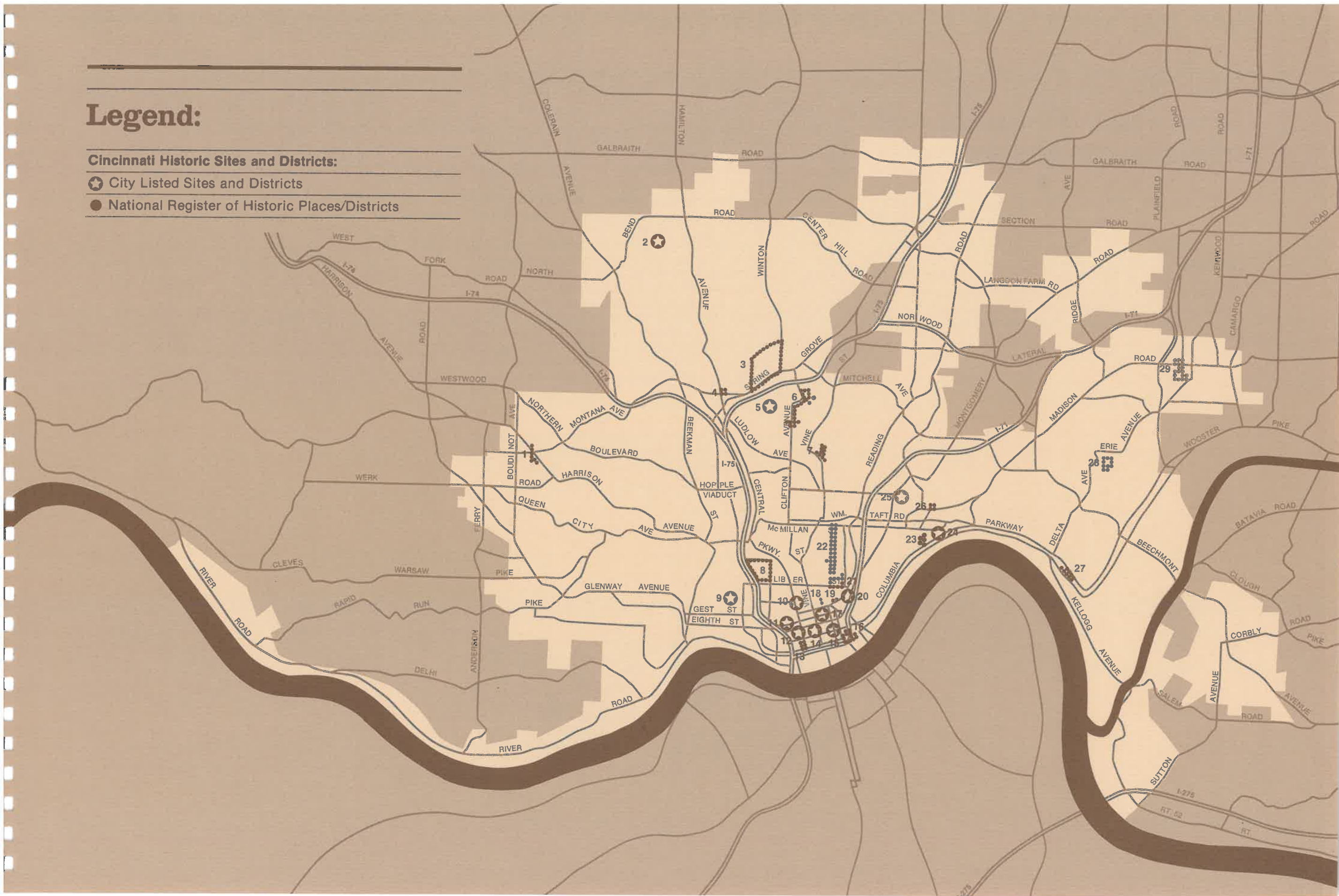


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# Legend:

## Cincinnati Historic Sites and Districts:

- ★ City Listed Sites and Districts
- National Register of Historic Places/Districts





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## Community Planning and Community Assistance:

Recognizing the importance of healthy neighborhoods, the City Planning Commission initiated the preparation of neighborhood master plans in 1966. Now administered by the Office of the Community Administrator, the objective of this program is to assist communities in preparing comprehensive analyses which express goals, needs, and plans for physical improvements over a 10-to-15 year period. The City assists by providing city planners who supply the community with data, alternative ideas for land use, and proposals for improving neighborhood amenities

and services. The staff works in close conjunction with a community organization. Depending on the size of the community and the complexity of its problems, the planning process takes from 18 to 30 months. The planning process has been augmented by the preparation of Community Work Programs in which communities identify the development projects most needed. The neighborhood plan provides beneficial information about the community including: identification of neighborhood conditions, problems-and objectives, priorities of city services and capital improvements necessary to improve neighborhood conditions, recommendations of zone changes for land use, residential density and industrial/commercial development and overall guidelines for community development priorities. All City departments utilize community plans, Urban Design plans, and community work program recommendations in preparing their annual work programs and scheduling specific projects in neighborhoods. Also, agencies outside the City Administration are often guided by the proposals contained in those plans and work programs.

Thus far, a total of 18 community plans have been adopted by the City in one form or another. There are eight additional neighborhoods currently preparing plans, aided by the Division of Community Assistance, Office of the Community Administrator.

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# Legend:

## Environmental Quality Districts:

Environmental Quality - Hillside (EQ-HS)

Environmental Quality - Urban Design (EQ-UD)

Environmental Quality - High Public Investment (EQ-PI)







# Industrial-Commercial Development:

## Goal:

Expand employment opportunities for residents while broadening Cincinnati's tax base.

By facilitating industrial and commercial development, the City of Cincinnati increases its tax base while expanding employment opportunities. To further this end, the City engages in varied planning and development assistance activities, acts as a funnel for applicable State and Federal funds, assists firms to expand, relocate or commence new development, and provides necessary public improvements.

To respond to such trends as declining population, migration of firms from the region, less Federal spending in the midwest, and large-scale relocation to inexpensive undeveloped land in the suburbs, Cincinnati has developed a long-range plan called the Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). The OEDP addresses both industrial and commercial development and is periodically updated. A healthy economy is of obvious importance to Cincinnati's well being. Development that generates a large number of jobs is attractive as a municipal revenue source.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
Commercial-Industrial Revolving Loan Fund	CDBG	\$1,150,000	
Industrial Land Acquisition	CDBG	\$ 800,000	
West Fourth Street Improvements	CDBG	\$ 200,000	
Central Business District Design Plan Modification	CDBG	\$ 100,000	
Queensgate II Hardship Acquisition	CDBG	\$ 200,000	
Fountain Square South Public Improvement	CIP	\$1,319,000	
Fountain Square South Substructure Contract Overruns	CIP	\$ 600,000	
Sixth Street Sidewalk Improvements	CIP	\$ 250,000	
Skywalk Renovation	CIP	\$ 200,000	
Skywalk Enclosure - Stouffer's to Race	CIP	\$ 335,000	
Opera Place Canopy Extension	CIP	\$ 70,000	
Berning Alley Improvements	CIP	\$ 200,000	
Block D Public Improvement	CIP		1980-\$ 125,000
Block D Race Street Bridge	CIP		1980-\$ 770,000
Fifth and Race Skywalk Platform Enclosure	CIP		1980-\$ 15,000
Central Riverfront			1981-\$ 150,000
-Bridge to Phase II Housing	CIP		1980-\$ 45,000 1981-\$ 450,000
-Parking Garage Feasibility and Design Study	CIP		1980-\$ 25,000 1981-\$ 100,000
-Public Improvements	CIP		1980-\$ 500,000 1981-\$ 500,000
Block F Public Improvements	CIP		1980-\$ 30,000 1981-\$ 300,000
Vine-Walnut Public Improvements	CIP		1980-\$ 290,000
Malt System Completion	CIP		1980-\$ 200,000 1981-\$1,700,000
Skywalk Enclosure-Opera Place over Elm	CIP		1980-\$ 10,000 1981-\$ 80,000
Gano Alley Improvements	CIP		1980-\$ 18,000 1981-\$ 180,000
Liberty-Dalton Urban Development Action Grant		\$6,700,000	\$6,700,000
Walnut Hills UDAG		\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Eastwood-Madisonville		\$7,800,000	\$7,800,000



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## Industrial Development- First Priority:

The City has been historically dependent upon manufacturing as the source of its tax base. Fully one-third of the City's employment is in manufacturing jobs. Cincinnati's industrial activity produces such products as building materials, chemicals, electric motors and machinery, foundry and machine products, malt and distilled liquors, meat packing, paper, pianos, plastics, printing and publishing, steel mill products and valves.

Cincinnati is also the bituminous coal sales center of the United States, handling more than 52 million tons by rail and another three million tons by river, making it the world's largest inland coal port. Therefore, Cincinnati is especially vulnerable as it undergoes the transition from an industrial-based to a service-oriented economy.

Constraints to further industrial development include Federal regulations from the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments and availability of energy resources. By locating in rural areas, new industries can satisfy pollution standards with the installation of smaller offsets. Curtailments of both natural gas and coal are also acknowledged as constraints to new as well as existing development.

The first priority is strengthening the City's present industrial activity. Cincinnati is committed to helping existing industries prosper and expand. The Department of Development, the City agency responsible for industrial development, sponsors programs aimed at retaining Cincinnati's industries. The Industrial Cluster Planning Program has been initiated to keep existing firms where they are by providing support to industrial "neighborhoods." This enables the City to help industries solve common problems such as traffic circulation, parking, and expansion. Cincinnati also provides assistance through financial aids such as tax abatement on new improvements, relocation within the City, and provision of public improvements.

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# Legend:

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Industrial Clusters:

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## Industrial Development- Second Priority:

A second priority is to identify potential areas for industrial development, both for expansion and relocation of the City's existing firms, and the attraction of new industries. Cincinnati is aware of the need for more industrial development in the future. Federal assistance in the form of Economic Development Administration (EDA) funds and Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG) assist Cincinnati's efforts in assembly and development of industrial acreage, construction and expansion of plants and equipment, and development of job training programs. Prime examples of the new industrial development the City is undertaking are Liberty-Dalton and Eastwood Village.

Both of these priorities are supported by City capital expenditures designed to provide efficient circulation and necessary services such as water and waste disposal.

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## Tax Abatement:

Tax abatement and tax increment financing are tools developed by the State of Ohio to encourage industrial as well as commercial and residential development in the City. These tools allow a municipality to exercise more control over the direction its development is taking, based on the premise that by foregoing tax revenues in the foreseeable future, cities can then strengthen their economic base. Taxes are abated solely on property improvements, although existing property taxes still must be paid. The duration and amount of the abatement can be adjusted by the City. When possible, relocation services are offered to firms through the Department of Development, and public improvements are often used as incentives for developers.

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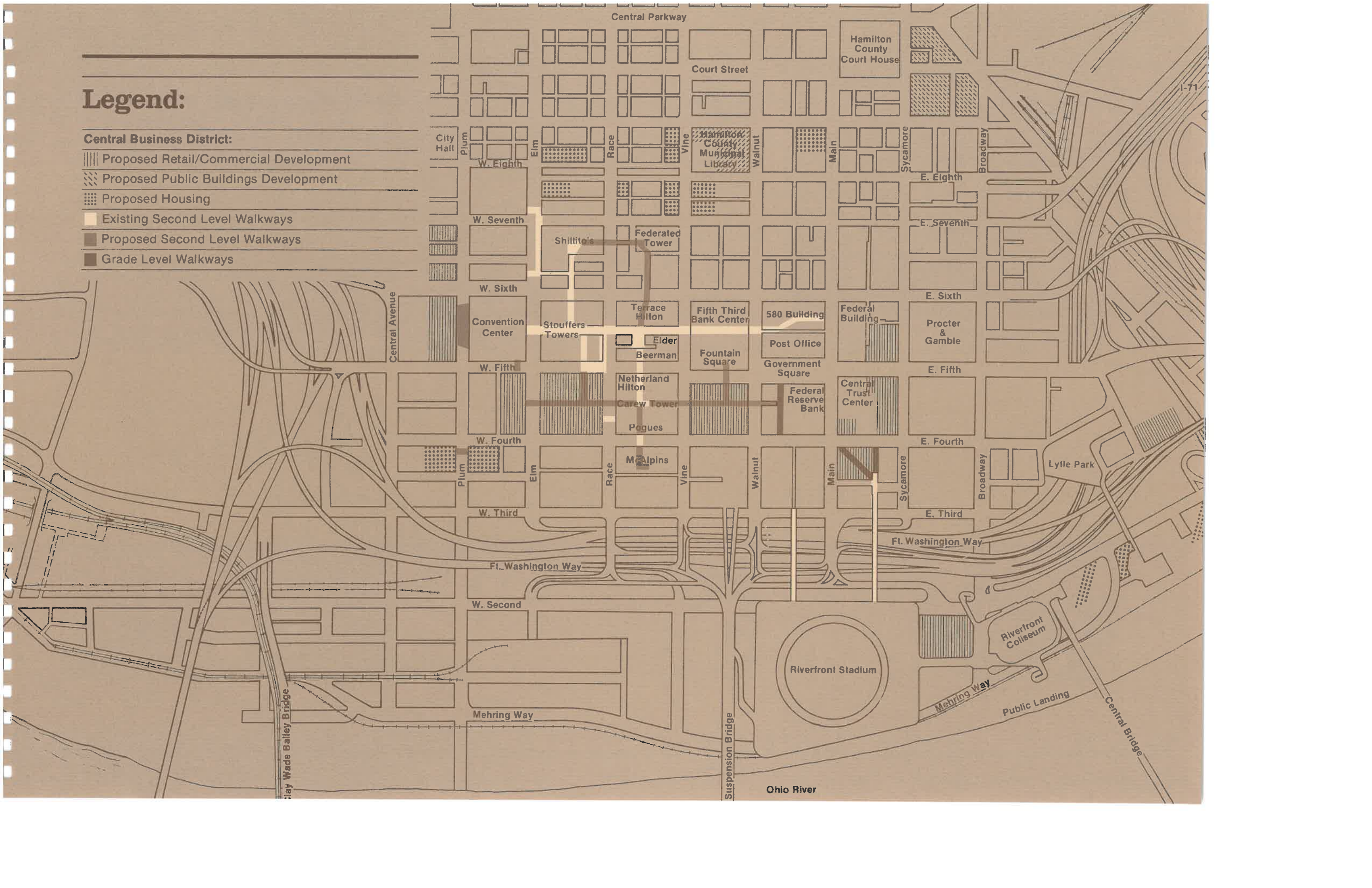
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# Legend:

## Central Business District:

- Proposed Retail/Commercial Development
- Proposed Public Buildings Development
- Proposed Housing
- Existing Second Level Walkways
- Proposed Second Level Walkways
- Grade Level Walkways





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## Town Centers:

Cincinnati is funding the planning and development of two high-impact commercial projects called "town centers". The Queensgate II Town Center Project, located in the West End includes such public facilities as a parking garage, deck, bridge over Central Parkway to Music Hall and revisions to Music Hall entrance. Phase II, currently under construction, includes a bazaar, located on a deck over Central Avenue connecting to a new vocational education facility being built by the Board of Education. The Avondale Town Center Project includes site acquisition for development of a commercial center, demolition and relocation, site improvements, roadway realignment, and construction of a public plaza. Efforts are being made in both projects to attract viable commercial operations to the Center.

---

## Union Terminal:

In addition, considerable planning efforts have resulted in a proposal for commercial use of the vacant Union Terminal. A private developer is currently leasing space for a market with various stores, boutiques and restaurants.

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## Neighborhood Business Districts:

The City recognizes the integral role neighborhood business districts play in stabilizing its neighborhoods, and funds planning and public improvements accordingly. Since NBD development is so strongly tied in with neighborhood revitalization, this area of development will be covered in greater depth in that section.

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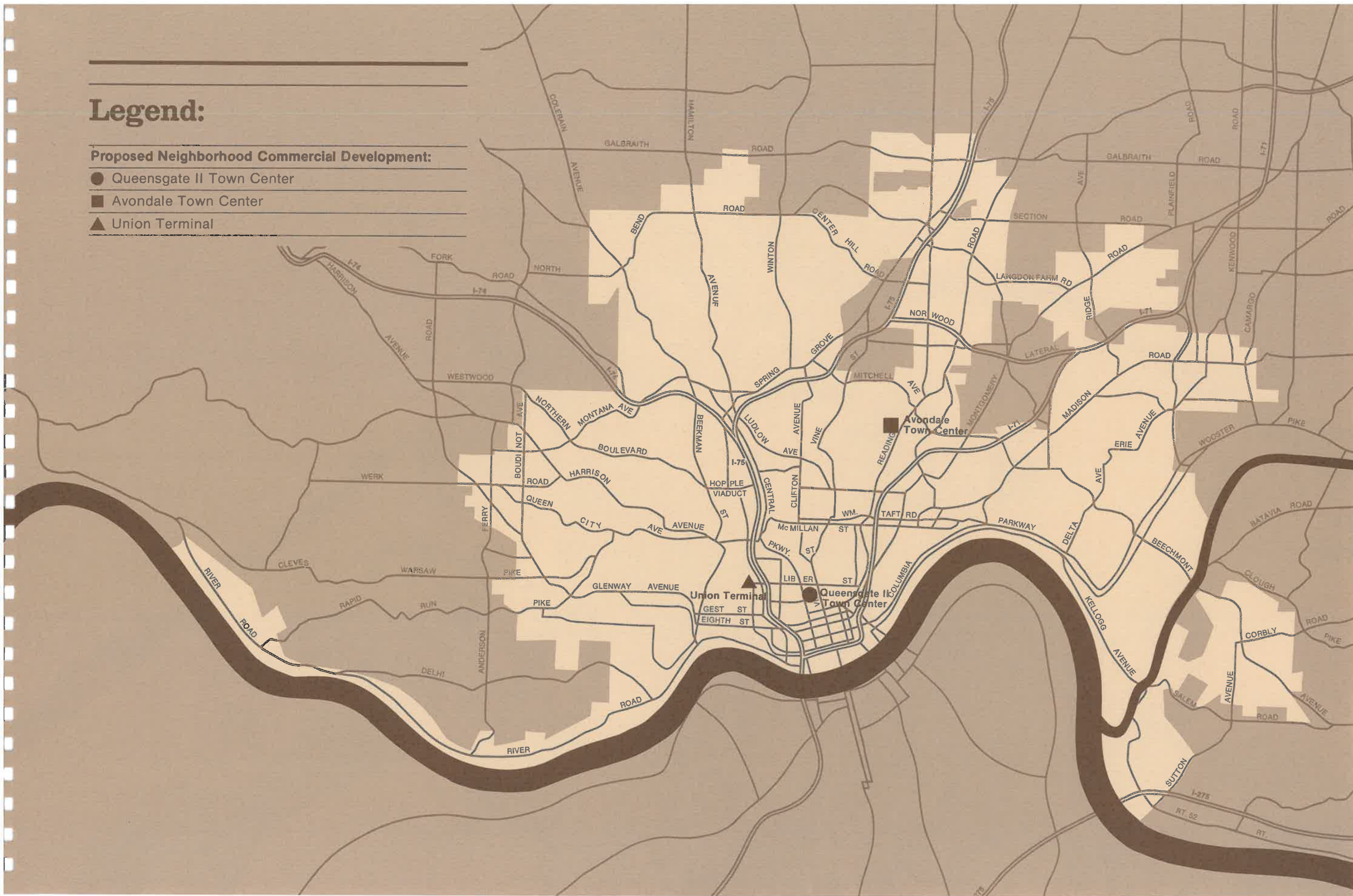


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# Legend:

## Proposed Neighborhood Commercial Development:

- Queensgate II Town Center
- Avondale Town Center
- ▲ Union Terminal









# Parks, Recreation and Open Space:

## Goals:

Enhance Cincinnati's livability by providing the greatest possible range of leisure opportunities at facilities that are easily accessible to citizens, and preserving the City's remaining critical open space.

Cincinnati has been expanding its parks and recreation facilities, as well as adding to its open space. Since 1948, park and recreation facilities have increased in number from 200 to 331, with total acreage increasing from 5,380 acres to 6,424 acres, including some school play areas added in 1978. In part, this has been due to neighborhood pressure to develop vacant land for recreational and park use by using Federal and other non-city funds.

Currently, due to the scarcity of undeveloped land, escalating maintenance costs and the City's shrinking tax base, the emphasis is on improving existing facilities and encouraging multi-purpose uses at one site. A concerted effort is being made to consolidate existing facilities in order to cut back on maintenance costs, as well as to locate new facilities on existing sites, such as school grounds or land which is undeveloped and inexpensive. A majority of the City's park, recreation and open space improvement funds now are provided by Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). Federal regulations require much of the grant to be targeted to low-to-moderate income neighborhoods. Limited funding, such as general renovation funds for both parks and recreation facilities, and monies for non-CD eligible neighborhoods, comes from the City's Capital Improvements Program.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
Camp Washington Firehouse Renovation	CDBG	\$100,000	
Corryville Recreation Center Renovation/Planning	CDBG	\$160,000	
East End-Highlands LeBlond Center Renovation and Planning	CDBG	\$160,000	
English Woods Recreation Needs	CDBG	\$ 60,000	
Winton Hills Recreation Center Renovation	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
California-Ebersole Center Renovation	CDBG	\$ 35,000	
Walnut Hills Lane Seminary Site Development	CDBG	\$100,000	
Fairview Park Recreational Facilities Renovation	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Evanston Street Tree Program	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Evanston Mini Park	CDBG	\$ 35,000	
Evanston Park Study	CDBG	\$ 2,000	
Mt. Auburn-Jackson Hill Park Development	CDBG	\$100,000	
Clifton Heights-University Heights-Fairview Street Tree Program	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Clifton Heights-University Heights-Fairview Park Overlook Renovation	CDBG	\$ 70,000	
Over-The-Rhine Parks Projects	CDBG	\$100,000	
Riverside-Anderson Ferry Study	CDBG	\$ 10,000	
Lower Price Hill Street Tree Program	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Winton Hills-Winneste Playground Development	CDBG	\$ 10,000	
Recreation Facilities Renovation	CIP	\$120,000	
Parks Facilities Renovation	CIP	\$125,000	
			1980-\$125,000
			1981-\$125,000
Sawyer Point Development			1980-\$250,000



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## Parks:

New capital funds for parks are primarily being expended on renovation and improvements to existing facilities. For example, monies are being spent to replace unsafe play equipment, provide better drainage, restore park lakes and improve park buildings, and upgrade 200 other facilities. New park projects recently acquired or being funded include property acquisition for the Little Duck Creek Corridor, Little Miami Scenic Park and the Eden Park Waterfront. Development is underway at the Fechheimer property, and Caldwell Park.

## Existing Parks:

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Avondale / N. Avondale / Paddock Hills</b>	
60 Fleishmann Gardens	3.213
63 Marion Triangle	0.14
59 Mitchell Triangle	0.437
62 Seasongood Square	2.081
64 Stella Park	1.49
61 Victory Parkway	129.94
58 Zoological Gardens	62.25
<b>Caldwell Park</b>	
67 Caldwell Park	121.693
<b>Camp Washington</b>	
27 Valley Park	2.947
<b>Carthage</b>	
67 Caldwell Triangle	0.100
<b>Central Business District</b>	
38 Lytle Park	2.31
34 Piatt Park	0.840
37 Yeatman's Cove Park	16.00
35 Ft. Washington West Park	1.10
36 Ft. Washington East Park	.37

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Clifton</b>	
31 Bowdle Park	0.860
30 Dunore Park	2.040
28 Mt. Storm Park	59.058
29 Rawson Woods	10.659
32 Salway Park	15.82
<b>College Hill</b>	
21 Felters Tanglewood	38.02
23 Fox Preserve	14.298
22 McEvoy Park	24.397
<b>Columbia / East End</b>	
81 Columbia Parkway	47.24
82 Ferry Street Park	3.852
<b>Corryville</b>	
57 Auburn Triangle	0.492
56 Bishop Triangle	0.121
55 Burnet Woods	89.479
57 Corryville Triangles	0.570

Note: Refer to Map on Page 41



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Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>East Price Hill</b>	
15 Glenway Park	3.214
17 Mayfield Park	1.874
18 Olden View	0.27
16 Wilson Commons	14.194
14 Mt. Echo Open Space	15.610
<b>East Walnut Hills</b>	
Clark Point	0.040
81 Torrence Parkway	8.255
<b>Fairview / Clifton Heights</b>	
40 Bellevue Park	8.219
39 Fairview Park	28.021
41 Peck's Cliff	0.747
39 Fairview Park Open Space	3.870
40 Bellevue Hill Open Space	.200

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Fernbank / Sayler Park</b>	
1 Chestnut Ridge Park	0.240
3 Fernbank Park	64.59
5 McQueety Park	0.37
4 Sayler Park	2.068
2 Shorts Woods	31.464
6 Stuart Park	0.570
Thornton Triangle	0.010
<b>Hyde Park</b>	
82 Anderson, Larz Park	8.745
85 Hyde Park Square	0.25
84 Madison Park	4.442
83 Wilson Triangle	0.920
<b>Kennedy Heights</b>	
73 Daniel Drake Park	66.249
72 Kennedy Heights Park	12.484
<b>Madison / O'Bryonville</b>	
78 Annwood Park	1.580
77 Owl's Nest Park	5.644
76 Scarborough Woods	4.620

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Madisonville / Eastwood</b>	
75 Bramble Park	9.254
93 Johnson Woods	0.537
74 Little Duck Creek Natural Area	2.27
Morris Park	0.148
Tollgate Park	0.153
<b>Mt. Adams</b>	
47 Hill Street Open Space	0.734
46 Ida Street Open Space	3.688
48 Riverview Park	2.65
<b>Mt. Airy</b>	
20 Mt. Airy Forest	1459.01
<b>Mt. Auburn</b>	
45 Highland Avenue Open Space	7.573
Hopkins Park	0.895
42 Inwood Park	16.723
43 Jackson Hill Park	8.009
Mt. Auburn Park	0.940
44 Sycamore Hill Park	1.84
43 Jackson Hill Open Space	.976

Note: Refer to Map on Page 41



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Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Mt. Lookout</b>	
86 Alms, Fred'k H. Memorial Park	93.717
87 Ault Park	223.422
88 Memorial Pioneer Cemetery	2.218
<b>Mt. Washington</b>	
89 Stanbery Park	78.950
<b>Northside / Cumminsville</b>	
24 Buttercup Valley	23.536
Jergens, Andrew Park	0.690
25 Parkers Woods	54.302
<b>Oakley</b>	
90 Geier Esplanade	0.335
<b>Over-The-Rhine</b>	
Northern Row	0.15
79 Washington Park	4.91
<b>Pleasant Ridge</b>	
69 French Park	275.749
70 Montgomery Triangle	0.169
71 Pleasant Ridge Park	2.23
70 Woodford Park	1.524

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>Queensgate</b>	
92 Lincoln Park	7.983
<b>River Road</b>	
7 Hillside Park	30.27
<b>Riverside / Sedamsville</b>	
8 Mt. Echo Park	
<b>Roselawn</b>	
68 Roselawn Park	19.377
<b>South Fairmount</b>	
19 St. Clair Heights	14.46
<b>University Heights</b>	
80 Central Parkway	23.730
<b>Walnut Hills / De Sales</b>	
49 Eden Park	180.990
54 Fechheimer Park	0.410
52 Gilbert Avenue Yard	0.880
51 Hauck Botanical Gardens	7.97
52 Stowe Park	.46
53 Johnston Park	1.310
50 Losantiville Triangle	3.106

Existing Parks:	Acres:
<b>West End</b>	
92 Dyer Park	.58
91 Laurel Park	8.90
33 Mohawk Park	0.096
<b>Westwood</b>	
12 Bracken Woods	20.06
13 Westwood Town Hall Park	2.103
<b>West Price Hill</b>	
9 Bruening, Joseph M. Park	17.13
10 Miles - Edwards Park	37.503
11 Rapid Run Park & Parkway	49.456
<b>Winton Hills</b>	
66 Emery Park	17.020
65 Warder Nursery	49.610



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# Legend:

- Parks:**
- Existing Parks
  - Proposed Parks

**Note:** Based on Community Assistance Division Neighborhood Boundaries





## Recreation:

The Recreation Commission's Capital Improvement funds are being used to enlarge and renovate existing facilities as well as provide new neighborhood facilities—playgrounds, ball fields and recreation areas. New recreation sites are being developed in Mt. Airy, Winton Place, Price Hill, Hyde Park, Walnut Hills, Mt. Auburn, North Fairmount, College Hill, Kennedy Heights, Paddock Hills, and Rose-lawn. Improvements to existing facilities include new play equipment, tennis courts, new filter systems for pools, handicapped access, field expansion, and enlargement and upgrading of recreation centers.

Sites for two new city-wide recreation facilities have been acquired and will be developed when funds become available: Sawyer Point on the Central Riverfront and the Little Miami Sports Complex.

In the accompanying list, all sites operated by the Recreation Commission are identified within the Community Assistance boundaries. Acreage is separated according to whether the land is owned by the Cincinnati Recreation Commission (CRC Owned), or leased from another agency. All CRC recreation buildings, as well as recreation sites of 1.5 acres or more, are identified on the map on page 47.

## Existing Recreation:

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
<b>Avondale / N. Avondale / Paddock Hills</b>		
75 Avondale Comm. Center & Playground		7.09
85 Avon Fields Golf Course	97.69	
84 Avon Woods Outdoor Education Ctr.	14.5	
76 Beechwood Sr. Citizen Center	.088	
80 Burton School Grounds	5.96	
Columbia School Grounds		.25
Dury Avenue Play Area	1.038	
Forest & Irving Play Area	1.263	
Haven Tot Lot	.344	
Indoor Rec. Facility near Avondale School		.75
77 Maple Tower Sr. Citizen Center	.13	
80 Martin Luther King, Jr. Rec. Area		2.39
Martin Luther King, Jr. Tot Lot	4.31	
81 Max Hirsch Rec. Center		1.109
83 N. Avondale Playground & Comm. Ctr.		1.44
87 Paddock Hills Ball Diamond	2.26	

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
78 President Sr. Citizen Center	.05	
Jay Play Area		0.482
79 Redding Sr. Citizen Center	.081	
82 S. Avondale School Playground	3.78	
86 Victory Ballgrounds	5.0	
Rockdale Play Area	2.402	
<b>Bond Hill</b>		
88 Bond Hill Playground	4.888	
<b>California</b>		
135 California Ballgrounds		2.795
133 California Day Camp & Nature Preserve		51.00
132 California Golf Course		77.742
134 Ebersole Center		1.055
<b>Camp Washington</b>		
39 Camp Washington Ctr. & Playground	.540	
Cook & Draper Play Area	.064	
Massachusetts Tot Lot	.10	
38 Taft Field		3.538

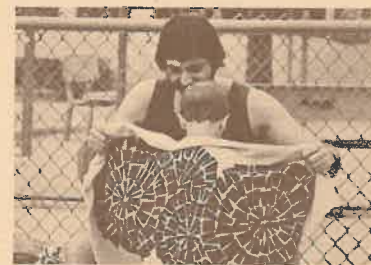
Note: Refer to Map on Page 47

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
<b>Carthage</b>		
92 Caldwell Playground		11.70
Carthage Tot Lot	.331	
93 Carthage Center		0.350
<b>Central Business District</b>		
66 Butterfield Sr. Citizen Center		.064
67 Public Landing	1.50	
68 Serpentine Wall Rec. Area		28
<b>Clifton</b>		
55 Clifton Rec. Center	4.5	
55 Clifton School Playground	1.06	
56 Salway Field	12.233	
<b>College Hill</b>		
34 Belmont Gym	5.38	
35 College Hill Playground	5.492	
36 LaBoiteaux Woods & Day Camp	50.432	1.92
37 Pleasant Hill School Grounds	14.627	

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
<b>Columbia / East End</b>		
Eastern Maintenance Hdqtrs.		.082
Fulton Storage Building	.160	.772
119 LeBlond Comm.Center & Playground	20.500	
120 Pendleton Comm. Center	.184	
122 Turkey Ridge Playground	21.29	
121 Walter S. Schmidt Memorial Playground	35.119	
123 W. O. Rakestraw Memorial Field	4.460	
118 Sawyer Point	17.570	
<b>Corryville</b>		
75 Corryville Comm. Center & Playground	6.143	
Glendora Tot Lot	0.10	
136 Eden Daniels Complex	2.33	
Rochelle Tot Lot	.372	
<b>East Price Hill</b>		
17 Dempsey Playground	6.981	
Olden Tot Lot	1.166	
18 Price Hill Rec. Center	.110	
19 Quebec Heights School Grounds	4.490	
20 Roberts Junior High School	4.020	

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
<b>East Walnut Hills</b>		
100 Riverview Sr. Citizen Center	.069	
Moorman Tot Lot		.315
<b>Evanston</b>		
102 Evanston Playground	6.398	
101 Walnut Hills Playfield	15.57	6.610
<b>Fairview / Clifton Heights</b>		
59 Fairview Arts Center		.059
60 Fairview Playground	4.165	
58 Krueck Comm. Center & Playground	.92	.168
McMicken & Klotter		.830
<b>Fay Apartments</b>		
25 Heinhold Jr. H.S. Grounds	5.40	
<b>Fernbank / Saylor Park</b>		
1 Saylor Park School Grounds	3.210	
1 Saylor Park Comm. Center	0.90	
<b>Hartwell</b>		
94 Hartwell Playfield	10.927	

Note: Refer to Map on Page 47



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Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
Hartwell Tot Lot		.510
<b>Hyde Park</b>		
104 Withrow Playfield	11.90	6.012
Wulsin Play Area	1.034	
105 Marburg & Erie Property		6.81
<b>Kennedy Heights</b>		
110 Ed./Rec. Facility @ Woodford Primary School	7.020	
109 Kennedy Heights Playground	4.098	2.888
Zinsle Avenue Play Area		.45
108 Robinson Road Property		13.0
<b>Little Miami Corridor (East End)</b>		
125 Kellogg Avenue Playfield		10.4
124 Queen City Control Line		
Model Flying Field	1.770	
<b>Little Miami Corridor (Mt. Lookout)</b>		
Airport Tot Lot		.065
126 Linwood Field		7.334
Linwood Play Area		.413

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
127 Reeves Golf Course & Airport Playfield	186.70	.092
<b>Lower Price Hill</b>		
English & Neave Playground	.34	
41 Lower Price Hill Playground		2.942
40 Oyler Playground	1.317	
Eighth & Depot Property		.386
<b>Madison / O'Bryonville</b>		
103 Owl's Nest Playground	4.773	
<b>Madisonville / Eastwood</b>		
117 Bramble Park & Playground	1.000	4.23
Cornuelle Play Lot		.920
114 Eastwood Playground	5.785	
115 Madisonville Playground		8.123
116 Madisonville Recreation Center		.340
<b>Millvale</b>		
28 Carl F. Hille Memorial Playground		6.488
29 Millvale Comm. Center Playfield	.396	5.432
<b>Mt. Adams</b>		
69 Mt. Adams Playground	1.50	
<b>Mt. Airy</b>		
32 Mt. Airy Playfield	2.180	9.971

Existing Recreation Acres:	Leased:	Owned:
33 Shepherd & Colerain Property		13.75
<b>Mt. Auburn</b>		
Boal-Milton Play Area		.355
Burnet-Ryan Tot Lot	.361	
Carmalt Play Area		.733
Carmalt Tot Lot	.021	
70 Filson Playground	0.860	1.144
73 Hollister Tennis Court	4.43	
71 Inwood Playground	3.349	
72 Mt. Auburn Recreation Center (at Taft)	.235	
Rice-Loth Play Area		.376
Winkler Play Area		.776
<b>Mt. Washington</b>		
128 Eastern Hills Jr. High School	8.00	
131 James Magrish Rec. Area		5.0
130 Little Miami Riverfront		12.70
129 Mt. Washington Comm. Center & Playground	6.390	2.605
<b>North &amp; Central Fairmount</b>		
Denham St. Play Area		.343
26 English Woods Comm. Center	1.8	

Note: Refer to Map on Page 47



Paul L. Werthelmer

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## **Corrections:**

Capital monies have been reserved for the replacement of the Civil War era Community Corrections Institute (CCI). Since the City has determined that a co-operative county-wide corrections system would be desirable, the funds are being held pending a City-Hamilton County agreement.

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## **Lighting:**

To discourage crime, modern, more efficient replacement lighting has been budgeted for viaducts, parkways, and selected streets during the next four years. The program will hold down energy and lamp replacement costs by utilizing more efficient new light sources. Heavy maintenance will be eliminated by the replacement of deteriorated cables and poles.

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## **Tornado Signals:**

A total of \$105,000 is budgeted in funding years 1978-1980 for expansion of the existing outdoor siren warning system. The allocation will fund fifteen additional siren sites in order to give better disaster coverage in deficient areas of the City. It is projected that 50% reimbursement from Federal Civil Defense funds will be obtained upon installation.

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## Fire Facilities:

1 Engine Co. 50	6558 Parkland Avenue at Twain Ave.
2 Engine Co. 35	3002 Junietta Avenue at Epworth Ave.
3 Engine Co. 24	4526 Glenway Avenue at Schiff Ave.
4 Engine Co. 37	310 Lilienthal Street at River Rd.
6 Engine Co. 17	2101 W. 8th Street at Burns St.
7 Engine Co. 21	2131 State Avenue
9 Engine Co. 12	3100 Spring Grove Avenue
12 Engine Co. 20	1636 Chase Avenue at Turrill St.
13 Engine Co. 51	1654 Marlow Avenue
14 Engine Co. 38	725 Circle Avenue at Darrow Avenue
16 Engine Co. 34	301 Ludlow Avenue at Clifton Avenue
17 Engine Co. 19	2814 Vine Street
18 Engine Co. 5	8 E. McMicken at Vine Street
19 Engine Co. 29	564 W. Liberty St. at Linn St.
22 Engine Co. 14	430 Central Avenue at E. 5th St.
23 Engine Co. 3	329 E. 9th Street at Broadway
25 Engine Co. 6	901 Martin St. at E. 2nd Street
29 Engine Co. 9	4017 Reading Road at Paddock Rd.
31 Engine Co. 48	18 E. Seymour Avenue
32 Engine Co. 8	5901 Montgomery Avenue at Langdon Farm Rd.

33 Engine Co. 31	4401 Marburg Avenue at Cardiff Ave.
34 Engine Co. 49	5917 Prentice St.
36 Engine Co. 46	2729 Erie Avenue at Michigan St.
37 Engine Co. 36	478 Wilmer Avenue
38 Engine Co. 7	2058 Sutton Avenue

### Proposed Fire Facility:

28 Fire Co. 23	Madison Rd. at Moorman
----------------	------------------------

### Replaced or Proposed to be Replaced Fire Facilities:

8 Engine Co. 43	2600 Spring Grove Avenue at Alfred
15 Engine Co. 32	639 Rockdale Avenue
27 Engine Co. 23	1700 Madison Rd. at Hackberry Street

## Police Facilities:

5 District #3	3201 Warsaw Avenue
11 District #5	1012 Ludlow Avenue
20 District #1	310 Ezzard Charles Drive
30 District #4	4150 Reading Road
35 District #2	3295 Erie Avenue

### Proposed Police Facility:

21 District #1 Annex	310 Ezzard Charles Drive
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### Replaced or Proposed to be Replaced Police Facilities:

10 Old District #7	7017 Vine Street
24 Police Traffic Section	314 Broadway
26 District #4	813 Beecher St.
39 Community Correctional Institute	3208 Colerain Ave.









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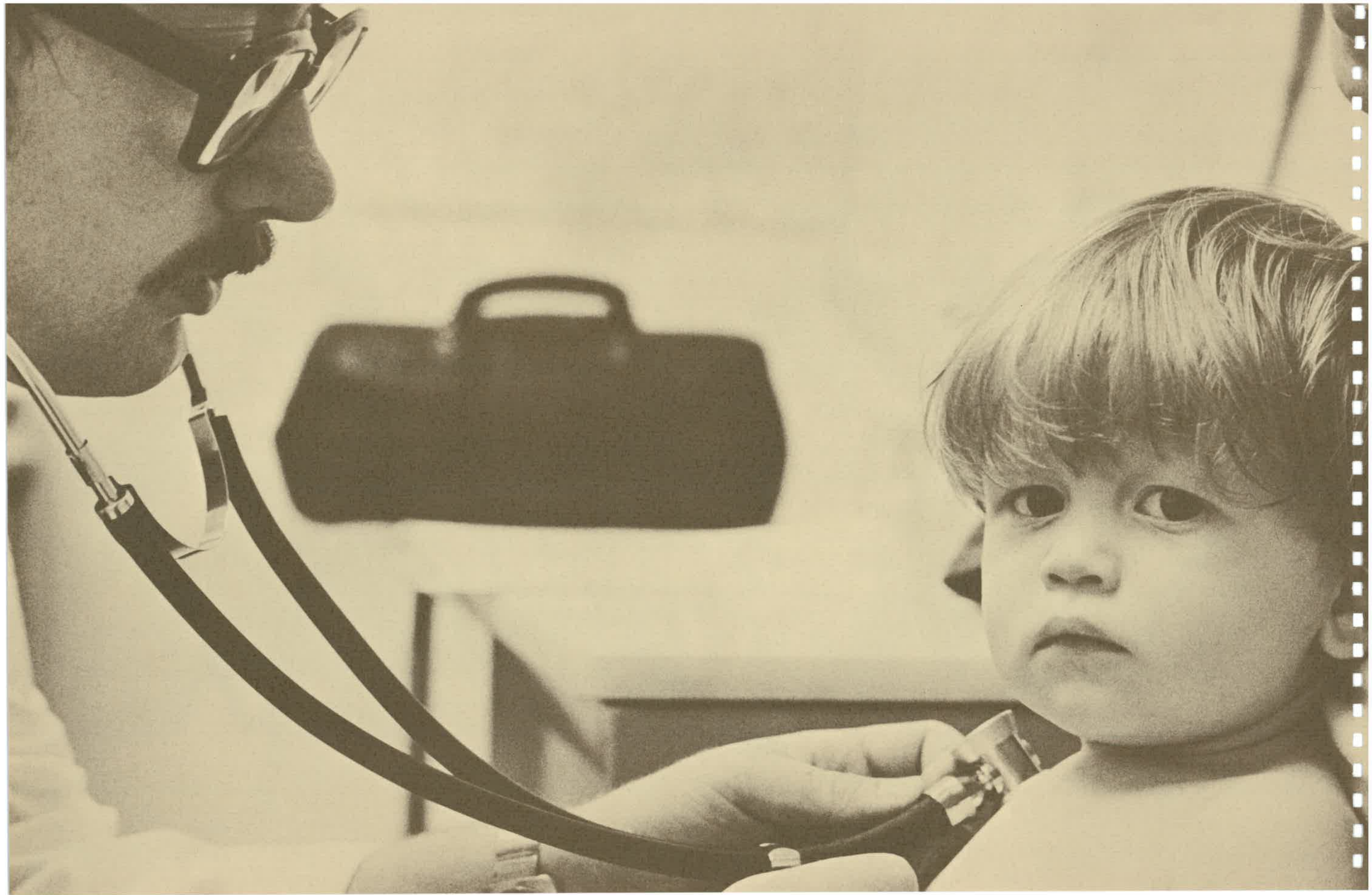
## Police and Fire Facilities:

-  Existing Police Facilities
-  Proposed Police Facilities
-  Replaced or Proposed to be Replaced
-  Existing Fire Facilities
-  Proposed Fire Facilities
-  Replaced or Abandoned

Note: Based on Community Assistance Division Neighborhood Boundaries







# Health:

## Goal:

**Promote personal and environmental health by providing primary care and environmental control facilities.**

The City of Cincinnati is concerned about the personal and environmental well-being of its citizens. To that end, the City provides both a primary care and community nursing system, in addition to sponsoring programs designed for social/medical problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, mental health counseling and education on health.

Environmental health is promoted through insect and rodent control programs, licensing of food establishments, inspection of housing and industrial sites, air analysis, and hotel and nursing home regulation. Although the City does not directly operate programs such as child care, senior services, and rehabilitation facilities, it does contribute funds toward their operation.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
East End Health Clinic Acquisition	CDBG	\$ 33,000	
Muhlberg Dental Clinic Renovation	CDBG	\$ 78,800	
Health Clinic Feasibility Planning Study	CDBG	\$ 30,000	
12th Street Clinic Replacement	CIP	\$500,000	1980-\$1,000,000 1981-\$2,000,000



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## Primary Health Care:

The Cincinnati Primary Health Care system, one of the largest municipal systems of its kind in the country, links together 15 neighborhood health care centers with medical specialty clinics and the in-patient services of General Hospital and Children's Hospital Medical Center. All but one, the Lincoln Heights Center, which is outside the City limits, are located to make primary care and specialized clinics accessible to those Cincinnatians who have the most difficulty getting competent medical care. The City's capital expenditures strategy is to construct new facilities while expanding and renovating existing facilities. In addition, the Health Department is attempting to reduce the amount of space it leases through consolidation and purchase.

Current plans include assisting the East End Community to purchase and renovate the East End Health Clinic, replacing the 12th Street Clinic, renovating the Muhlberg Health Center and constructing, or renting and renovating, a new facility in the City's North Central corridor.

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## Hospitals:

The City of Cincinnati owns the land and some buildings within the General Hospital Complex. The facility is operated by the University of Cincinnati under the terms of a long-term lease with the City. Funds for expansion and renovation come from the State of Ohio due to U.C.'s status as a state affiliated institution. The City still is responsible for retiring the debt of the original General Hospital construction.

The development and expansion of private hospitals also has a great impact upon Cincinnati's development. The complexity, size and location of the hospital plant affect adjacent land use and development. Of note is the development of the new combined St. Francis/St. George Hospital in Westwood. Not only will this new facility affect the adjacent neighborhood's development decisions, but the vacation of the old facilities will affect their surroundings as well.

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Health Department



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## Hospitals:

1 St. George Hospital	3156 Glenmore Ave.
2 Providence Hospital	2446 Kipling Ave.
6 St. Francis Hospital	1860 Queen City Ave.
11 Christ Hospital	2141 Auburn Ave.
12 Deaconess Hospital	311 Straight St.
13 Good Samaritan Hospital	3217 Clifton Ave.
14 Bethesda-Oak Hospital	619 Oak St.
15 Jewish Hospital	3200 Burnet Ave.
16 Rollman Psychiatric Institute	3009 Burnet Ave.
17 Children's Hospital Medical Ctr.	Elland & Bethesda
19 Holmes Hospital	Eden & Bethesda Aves.
20 Cincinnati General Hospital	234 Goodman St.
21 Veteran's Administration Hospital	3200 Vine St.
24 Drake Memorial Hospital	151 W. Galbraith Rd.
25 Longview State Hospital	6600 Paddock Rd.

## Health Centers:

3 Muhlberg	3845 Wm. Dooley
4 Millvale	3301 Beekman St.
5 English Woods	18 Heath Ct.
7 Price Hill	4406 Glenway Ave.
8 Findlay Mkt. Clinic	34 W. Green St.
9 West End	1413 Linn St.
10 12th Street	210-12 W. 12th St.
18 Peoples	3101 Burnet Ave.
22 Catherine Booth	3595 Washington Ave.
23 Winton Hills	5275 Winneste Ave.
26 Walnut Hills-Evanston	3036 Woodburn Ave.
27 East End	3512 Eastern Ave.
28 Madisonville	5915 Madison Rd.
29 Lincoln Heights	1171 Adams St.

### Proposed Health Center:

North Central (site to be selected)

## Air Pollution Control:

The regulation of air quality is a function of the Department of Sewer's Division of Air Pollution Control. Air quality is monitored in a four-county area—Hamilton, Butler, Clermont and Warren. Air Pollution Control's responsibilities include: (1) protecting citizens from the damaging effects of pollution, (2) regulating the installation and operation of manufacturing equipment and processes and (3) operating an air quality monitoring system.

Air Pollution Control maintains three facilities: Administration, Engineering and City Enforcement, 2400 Beekman Street, a laboratory at 1675 Gest Street, and the Inter-communities and Counties program at Atkinson Square.



Health Department



# Legend:

## Health Facilities:

- ⊕ Health Centers (Existing)
- ⊕ Hospitals
- ▬ Health Service District Boundaries









# Education and Culture:

## Goal:

Provide Cincinnatians with progressive educational and varied cultural facilities.

Educational and cultural facilities enhance Cincinnati's livability. A variety of educational opportunities, music, dance, drama and art contribute immeasurably to the vitality of the urban scene. Cincinnatians are fortunate to enjoy such diversity.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
Cincinnati Fire Museum Renovation	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Art Museum-Alms Wing Roof Replacement	CIP		1980-\$150,000



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ESEA Title 1



CPC



## Schools:

Cincinnati's public schools are operated by a separate local government jurisdiction, the Cincinnati Board of Education. School locations play an important role in terms of the City's physical development. Often, school locations can serve to strengthen the surrounding community. Some school facilities double as a meeting place or playground, while others serve as a visual or community focal point.

Public school enrollment is dropping at present. The 1978-1979 enrollment stands at 59,000 average daily membership, and is expected to decline to 46,000 by school year 1982-1983. The major factors affecting this decline are the steep drops in the annual number of resident live births within the district along with a general decrease in its population.

The Board of Education predicts a stabilized enrollment by the early 1980's. In light of this, the Board is planning for the future by closing and consolidating schools, and opening more alternative and city-wide schools.

Cincinnati is also home to several institutions of higher education. Their development has a strong impact on the City's development strategies. In recent years, the expansion of the University of Cincinnati, Xavier University, and Edgecliff College have greatly affected adjacent land use and circulation. However, as college enrollment declines due to the drop in the birth rate and the role of the urban university evolves, less expansion is anticipated.

## Primary and Elementary Schools:

### Primary and Elementary Schools:

- 1 Sayler Park Elementary
- 2 Cheviot Elementary
- 3 Westwood Elementary
- 5 Midway Elementary
- 6 Covedale Elementary
- 8 Bracken Woods Primary
- 10 Carson Elementary
- 11 Riverside-Harrison Elementary
- 12 Whittier Elementary
- 13 Osage Primary
- 14 Quebec Heights Elementary
- 15 Central Fairmount Elementary
- 16 North Fairmount Elementary
- 19 Roll Hill Elementary
- 20 Mt. Airy Elementary
- 21 Pleasant Hill Elementary
- 22 College Hill Primary

### Primary and Elementary Schools:

- 24 Kirby Road Elementary
- 25 Chase Elementary
- 26 Garfield Elementary
- 27 Millvale Primary
- 28 Washington Elementary
- 29 Carl Primary
- 30 Roosevelt Elementary
- 32 Oyler Elementary; Children's House West
- 35 Hays Elementary
- 36 Washington Park Elementary
- 38 Washburn Elementary
- 40 Peaslee Primary; School for Creative & Performing Arts
- 41 Sands Elementary
- 42 Rothenberg Elementary
- 43 Heberle Elementary; Children's House Central
- 45 Vine Elementary

Note: Refer to Map on Page 65



ESEA Title 1



ESEA Title 1



ESEA Title 1

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**Primary and Elementary Schools:**

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46 Fairview Elementary  
50 Clifton Elementary  
52 Winton Place Elementary  
54 Winton Terrace Elementary  
57 Hartwell Elementary  
58 Roselawn Elementary  
59 Carthage Elementary  
63 Swifton Primary  
64 Bond Hill Elementary  
65 North Avondale Elementary  
67 Rockdale Elementary  
69 Burton Elementary  
71 South Avondale Elementary  
72 Columbian Elementary  
73 Schiel Elementary  
76 Taft Elementary  
78 Children's House East  
79 Windsor Elementary  
81 Highlands Elementary  
82 Cummins Elementary

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**Primary and Elementary Schools:**

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83 Douglass Elementary  
84 Burdett Elementary  
86 Hoffman Elementary  
87 Parham Elementary  
89 Evanston Elementary  
91 Losantiville Elementary  
92 Pleasant Ridge Elementary  
93 Kennedy Elementary  
94 Silverton Elementary  
96 Woodford Primary  
97 Eastwood Elementary  
99 Madisonville Elementary  
100 Bramble Primary  
101 Oakley Elementary  
102 Hyde Park Elementary  
104 Kilgour Elementary  
105 Linwood Academy  
106 Lincoln Elementary  
107 McKinley Elementary  
109 Eastern Hills Elementary  
110 Mt. Washington Elementary

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**Junior High Schools:**

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4 Dater  
17 Gamble  
18 Heinold Middle  
31 Roberts  
37 Porter  
44 Bloom  
51 Schwab  
53 Campbell  
60 Crest Hills Middle  
74 Merry  
88 Sawyer  
95 Shroder  
98 Lyon  
103 Peoples  
108 Eastern Hills

**Note:** Refer to Map on Page 65

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ESEA Title 1



ESEA Title 1



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## Senior High Schools:

- 
- 7 Western Hills; Western Hills Adult High

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  - 23 Aiken; Aiken Adult Center

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  - 39 Taft; Taft Adult High

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  - 61 Woodward

---

  - 85 Walnut Hills

---

  - 90 Withrow; Withrow Adult Center

---

  - 47 Hughes; Hughes Adult Center
- 

## Universities and Colleges:

- 
- 48 University of Cincinnati

---

  - 49 Hebrew Union College

---

  - 66 Xavier University

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  - 80 Edgecliff College
- 

## Culture:

Cincinnati's universities and colleges contribute also to the cultural life of the City by conducting continuing education and fine arts events, among others. The City itself owns Music Hall and the Art Museum and contributes operating funds to various art programs throughout the City.

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## Special Schools:

- 
- 33 Stowe Adult Center

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  - 34 Guilford

---

  - 55 Glenview

---

  - 56 Hillcrest

---

  - 62 Millcreek Children's Unit

---

  - 68 Condon

---

  - 70 Children's Psychiatric Center

---

  - 75 McMillan Adult Center

---

  - 77 Juvenile Court Center

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  - 9 Allen House
- 



Paul L. Wertheimer



Paul L. Wertheimer

# Legend:

## Schools:

- Primary and Elementary Schools
- Junior High Schools
- Senior High Schools
- Universities and Colleges
- Special Schools









# Public Buildings & Maintenance Facilities:

## Goal:

Provide the City with efficiently operated, well-built and completely maintained facilities that support the delivery of services to the City administration and the citizens of Cincinnati.

Public buildings and maintenance facilities represent the physical plant from which the city delivers its services. The Division of Municipal Facilities is responsible for maintaining City Hall and 75 other city-owned buildings. In other instances, individual departments are responsible for their own properties.

As a result of increasing costs of materials and labor, and in an effort to deal with scarce energy resources, the city is implementing energy saving programs, and encouraging renovation or deferred construction of municipal facilities wherever feasible. Efforts are also being made to reduce the number of existing lease agreements in privately owned buildings.

The local and federal governments have funded jointly (through Economic Development Administration/Local Public Works monies) improvements to City Hall and the Municipal Garage, and construction of a new asphalt storage building. An addition to the Highway Maintenance fleet garage is being planned, and a proposal to construct a City Hall annex is in the studying stages.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
City Hall Renovation	CIP	\$239,000	1980-\$ 100,000
	EDA-LPW	\$837,900	1981-\$ 100,000
City Sidewalks and Drives	CIP	\$142,000	1980-\$ 49,000 1981-\$ 52,000
Energy Conservation-Public Buildings	CIP	\$ 50,000	1980-\$ 100,000 1981-\$ 100,000
Safety Corrections-City Buildings	CIP		1980-\$ 10,000 1981-\$ 10,000
City Hall Annex	CIP		1980-\$1,000,000 1981-\$1,000,000
Highway Maintenance Fleet Garage	CIP		1980-\$ 215,000 1981-\$1,335,000
Municipal Facilities Consolidation Feasibility and Design Studies	CIP	\$125,000	



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## 1979 City Lease/Rental Commitments:

Location:	Agency:	Term:	Annual Rent: (1978)
3021 Vernon Place	Health	8/1/74-7/31/79	\$30,685
411 Oak Street	Health	1/1/78-7/31/79	29,768
4781 Hamilton Ave.	Health	8/1/76-7/31/79	6,888
5919 Madison Ave.	Health	1/11/74-1/10/84	16,947
2755 Erie Avenue	Health	9/15/76-9/14/79	9,600
1400 State Avenue	Health	9/1/76-8/31/79	18,996
741 State Avenue	Health	9/31/85	32,893
2700 Gilbert Ave.	Health	9/11/77-8/31/80	34,470
222 East Central Parkway	Police	8/1/77-5/31/79	121,113
Atkinson Square	Air Poll. Control	9/30/79	13,312
222 East Central Parkway	Police	10/1/75-9/30/80	17,449
222 East Central Parkway	Recreation	4/1/74-3/31/79	31,290

Location:	Agency:	Term:	Annual Rent: (1978)
1810 South Street	Air Poll. Control	10/15/76-6 Mths. Inc.	9,450
420 Plum	Traffic Eng.	11/1/74-10/31/79	192,650
Page Tower	Public Utilities	2/29/80	25,940
801 Linn	Manpower	11/1/74-6/30/79	67,305
Temple Bar Building	Reg. Comp. Center	12/31/82	72,288
Uptown Towers	Dept. of Development	9/15/75-9/23/85	66,135
Cincinnati Tech. College	Police	1/1/79-12/31/82	24,000
Holy Cross Immac. Church	Recreation	Annual	3,000
Cincinnati Bd. of Ed. (various loc.)	Recreation	Annual	36,000
Temple Bar Building	Reg. Comp. Center	Month-Month	3,600
3015 Reading Road	Traff. Engineering	Month-Month	1,200
Y.W.C.A. Ezzard Charles Dr.	Contract Compliance	Annual	2,168

## Municipal Garage and Maintenance Districts:

Municipal Garage	1106 Bates Avenue
District 1	310 Ezzard Charles Drive
District 2	3295 Erie Avenue
District 4	4150 Reading Road
Park	2080 Sinton Avenue
Municipal Sewer District	1675 Gest Street
Municipal Sewer District	225 W. Galbraith Road
Wrecker Lot	1810 South Street
Dunham Recreation Center	4400 Guerley Road
WW Distribution Center	4747 Spring Grove Avenue
West Fork	3320 Mill Creek Road
New Highway	3300 Colerain Avenue
Old Highway	3232 Cormany
Mower Shop	3341 Cormany
John St. Lot	8th and John St.



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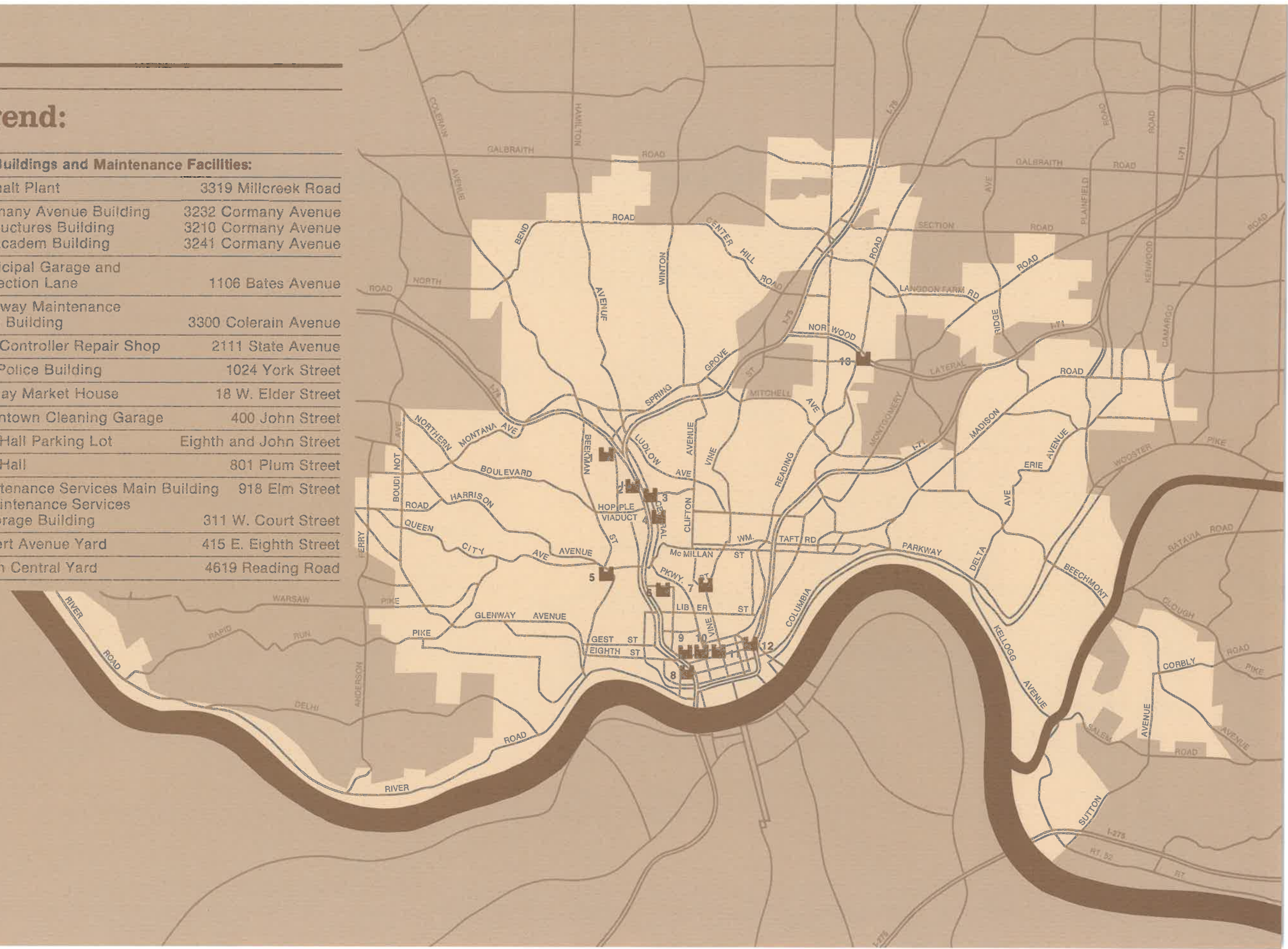
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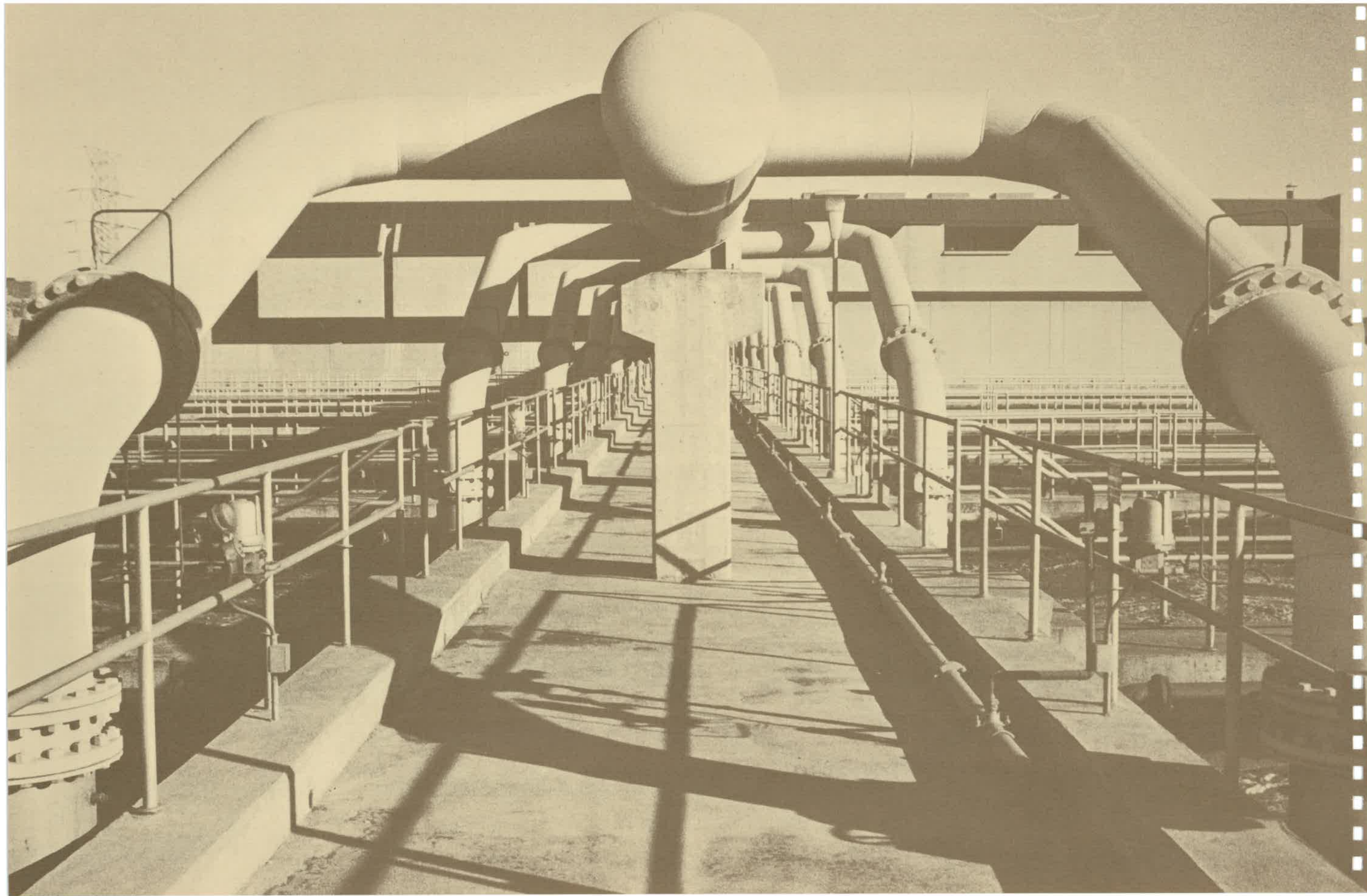
# Legend:

## Public Buildings and Maintenance Facilities:

1 Asphalt Plant	3319 Millcreek Road
2 Cormany Avenue Building	3232 Cormany Avenue
Structures Building	3210 Cormany Avenue
Macadem Building	3241 Cormany Avenue
3 Municipal Garage and Inspection Lane	1106 Bates Avenue
4 Highway Maintenance Main Building	3300 Colerain Avenue
5 T.E. Controller Repair Shop	2111 State Avenue
6 Old Police Building	1024 York Street
7 Findlay Market House	18 W. Elder Street
8 Downtown Cleaning Garage	400 John Street
9 City Hall Parking Lot	Eighth and John Street
10 City Hall	801 Plum Street
11 Maintenance Services Main Building	918 Elm Street
Maintenance Services Storage Building	311 W. Court Street
12 Gilbert Avenue Yard	415 E. Eighth Street
13 North Central Yard	4619 Reading Road







# Utility Services:

## Goal:

Promote effective and efficient resource management through the provision of facilities that provide high quality potable water and proper disposal of wastes.

The City provides various utility services to both Cincinnati and Cincinnati area residents. While providing these services, the City also assures compliance with environmental regulations set forth by the State of Ohio and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The current trend is to extend utility services beyond Cincinnati's corporate boundaries. Not only are extended service areas more cost-effective, but they also acknowledge the fact that management of resources does not stop at corporate limits.

## Projects:

Program:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
College Hill Sanitary Sewer	CDBG	\$ 60,000	1980-\$ 461,000 1981-\$ 521,000
Storm Sewer Corrections	City CIP	\$ 461,000	
Water Mains	Water Works CIP	\$ 2,075,000	1980-\$ 2,720,000 1981-\$ 2,545,000
Tanks Reservoirs	CIP	\$ 525,000	
Relief Sewer Improvements	Metropolitan Sewer District CIP	\$ 556,000	1980-\$ 1,280,000 1981-\$ 2,120,000 1982-\$ 1,350,000 1983-\$ 1,000,000
Interceptor Sewer Improvement		\$13,150,000	1980-\$ 4,125,000 1981-\$17,700,000 1982-\$ 1,000,000
Treatment Plant Improvement		\$ 5,250,000	1982-\$ 3,000,000
Regular Sewer Improvement		\$ 50,000	1980-\$ 1,200,000 1981-\$ 1,000,000
Incinerator Improvement		\$ 500,000	
Outfall Sewer Improvement			1982-\$ 1,900,000
Maintenance Facility Improvement		\$ 35,000	



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## Water Works:

Until now, the City's Water Works main intent has been to keep up with expansion needs in its planned service area. By contrast, future focus will be on the maintenance and improvement of the quality of the water supply. Cincinnati's water is drawn from both the Ohio River and the Great Miami River bed. The water is pumped through a system of treatment plants, reservoirs, and tanks to central mains and local distribution lines. Waterworks is currently engaged in a five-year capital improvement program which began in 1977 and extends to 1981. Financing of the CIP comes from the traditional sources - revenues from user fees supporting the sale of bonds - as well as a new source - research grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Because of this new funding source, Water Works recently embarked on a comprehensive research program in order to evaluate technological advances in methods of improving water quality. A new laboratory facility is in the process of being completed at the California Complex on Kellogg Avenue. In conjunction with a \$3 million U. S. EPA grant for a granular carbon adsorption project, the City is providing specialized laboratory facility improvements, also at the California Complex. Additional expenditures include a sediment disposal unit.



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## Water Works Facilities:

Facility:	Address:
<b>Administrative Headquarters:</b>	4747 Spring Grove Ave.

### Water Treatment Plants:

California Complex	5651 Kellogg Avenue
Charles M. Bolton Plant	East Miami River Road

### Pumping Stations - Manned\*:

Main	2545 Eastern Avenue
Ohio River Plant	5695 Kellogg Avenue
Tennyson	3845 Eastern Avenue
Western Hills	1650 Queen City Avenue

### Pumping Stations - Unmanned\*:

Blue Ash	10651 Kenwood Road
California	5700 Kellogg Avenue
Cherry Grove	8444 Beechmont Avenue
Eden Park	1300 Martin Drive
Kennedy Heights	3630 Zinsle Avenue
Mt. Airy	3208 Colerain Avenue
Mt. Washington #1	5651 Kellogg Avenue



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Facility:	Address:
Mt. Washington #2	5575 Kellogg Avenue
River	5693 Kellogg Avenue
Summit	5666 Glenway Avenue
Winton Road	6056 Winton Road

Note: \*All remote-controlled from Columbia Control Center (Tennyson Station)

### Tanks and Reservoirs:

Breon Elevated Tank	12100 Conrey Avenue
Cherry Grove Elevated Tank	8444 Beechmont Avenue
Cherry Grove Ground Storage Tanks	8444 Beechmont Avenue
Delhi Tank	701 Covedale Avenue
Eden Park Reservoir	1300 Martin Drive
Ferguson Road Elevated Tanks	2500 Ferguson Road
Greenhills Ground Storage Tanks	11168 Lincolnshire Drive
Kennedy Heights Ground Storage Tanks	3630 Zinsle Avenue
Kennedy Heights Ground Storage Reservoir	3630 Zinsle Avenue

Note: List Continued on Page 74



# Legend:

## Waterworks:

- △ Existing Water Works Facility
- △ Proposed Water Works Facility





Facility:	Address:
Kugler Mill Elevated Tank	8501 Wilton Street
Mack Tank	6281 Bridgetown Road
Mt. Airy Ground Storage Tanks	2643 North Bend Road
Mt. Washington Tank	6141 Campus Lane
Pleasant Run Elevated Tank	2841 W. Kemper Road
Summit Road Reservoir	655 Summit Road
Wardall Elevated Tank	3064 Wardall Avenue
Winton Road Reservoir	5935 Winton Ridge Lane

**Laboratories:**

California Complex	5651 Kellogg Avenue
Chas. M. Bolton Plant	East Miami River Road

**Recently Abandoned Facilities:**

Kennedy Heights Tanks	6510 Glen Avenue
	Closed July, 1972
Ferguson Road Tanks	2500 Ferguson Road
	Closed, 1979

**Proposed Facilities:**

California Complex	5651 Kellogg Avenue
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**Note:** Completion of laboratory expansion program scheduled for Fall 1979.

**Note:** Refer to Map on Page 73

## Solid Waste Disposal:

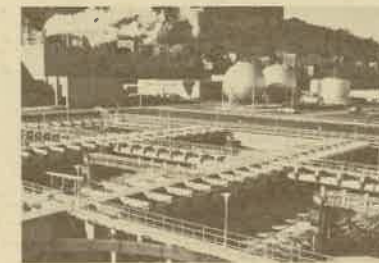
The Division of Waste Collection of the Public Works Department, is responsible for solid waste disposal and is planning for the future by changing the scope of its operation. Before 1973, the Division operated four municipal incinerators: West Fork Incinerator (Cumminsville), Crookshank (Westwood), Dunbar (Madisonville), and Center Hill (Winton Hills). Between 1973 and 1976, these facilities were phased out as the City began to contract with four privately owned landfills for the disposal of solid waste. One of the landfills is located in the City, one is located in the northwest section of Hamilton County, and the other two are located in Butler County. The Waste Collection Division evaluates the life of these private landfills at 10 to 20 years.

Looking toward the future, the City is considering the development of a resource recovery center rather than opening or contracting with additional landfills. A private firm has submitted a proposal to establish a recovery system at the former Center Hill incinerator. The process would involve the production of refuse-derived fuel (R.D.F.) to be used to generate steam for industries and institutions. Recovery of recyclable materials would also be possible. No capital expenditures would be involved since the private firm would lease or purchase the incinerator.

At present, the West Fork Incinerator functions as garage and sub-district office for the Collection Service, while the Center Hill facility is being used for inspection of loads dispatched to the private landfills.



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## Sewers:

Cincinnati's sewer system operates on a county-wide basis. The city's Department of Sewers is responsible for managing the area's Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD). This includes sanitary and combined sanitary-storm systems. Because of its larger service boundaries, a significant number of facilities are located outside the Cincinnati city limits. MSD's primary elements are a network of sewers connected with sewage treatment plants in each of the district's five drainage basins-Taylor Creek (Miami-Whitewater) Muddy Creek, Mill-creek, Little Miami and Sycamore.

Improvement and expansion of sewer facilities has been accomplished through MSD's own capital improvement program which originated in 1968. Although a five-year capital expenditures program is projected, only the figures for the immediate funding year are firm. The goal of the program is to provide major treatment plants and full gravity service where possible within each drainage basin.

The Department of Public Works is responsible for all storm water management within the City of Cincinnati. The storm sewer system consists of pipe sewers, street inlets, pipe connections between the inlets and the sewers, and large intake structures located in hillside ravines. Limited capital improvement funds have been provided during the last few years for necessary corrections to the existing storm sewer system.



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# Legend:

## Sewers and Waste Collection:

- ▲ Sewage Treatment Plant
- Major Repairs and New Sewer Lines
- Drainage Basin Boundary
- 🏠 Waste Collection Facility









# Transportation:

## Goal:

Promote the efficient, economical, and safe movement of people and goods necessary for residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Cincinnati bases its transportation plans upon a regional concept. The City is a member of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI), a regional planning agency responsible for a variety of planning functions, including transportation, in portions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. OKI has noted certain trends: 1) existing and proposed highways will soon prove inadequate; 2) public transit needs many improvements to increase ridership; 3) the energy crisis is necessitating the development of other modes of transport, and 4) the use of the private automobile is causing severe pollution problems. As a response to these trends, OKI is involved in the development of a regional transportation concept.

OKI recently proposed a rapid transit system for the area. The system would consist of either light rail (trolleys) or buses moving in right-of-ways free of auto or truck traffic. Recommended for prime consideration are the eastern (University of Cincinnati-Norwood) and the western (Western Hills) corridors in Cincinnati as well as a southern line in Northern Kentucky. Each of the lines should be viewed as long-range transportation improvements, requiring substantial outlays of Federal and local funds. Currently, work on this proposal remains in the planning and research phase.

## Projects:

Project:	Source:	1979 Funds:	Proposed Program:
Curb Construction,	CDBG	\$ 500,000	
Sedamsville Public Works Improvements	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Handicap Ramps	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Linwood Overpass	CDBG	\$ 10,000	
Old River Road Widening	CDBG	\$ 20,000	
Carthage Public Works Improvements	CDBG	\$ 50,000	
Step Repair Reserve	CDBG	\$ 100,000	
English Woods Step Lighting	CDBG	\$ 30,000	
Camp Washington Public Works Improvements	CDBG	\$ 25,000	
South Cumminsville Street Improvements	CDBG	\$ 15,000	
Millvale Street Improvements	CDBG	\$ 15,000	
Winneste Avenue Widening	CDBG	\$ 100,000	
Winneste Avenue Widening	CIP	\$ 150,000	\$200,000
Street Rehabilitation Plan Preparation Construction	CIP	\$4,221,000	1980-\$4,000,000 1981-\$4,000,000
Traffic Sign and Signals	CIP	\$ 25,000	1980-\$ 25,000 1981-\$ 25,000
Landslide Prevention & Correction	CIP	\$ 100,000	1980-\$ 200,000 1981-\$ 200,000
Waterproof Bridge Decks	CIP	\$ 50,000	1980-\$ 200,000 1981-\$ 200,000
Melish Avenue Extension	CIP		1980-\$1,330,000
Right-Turn-On-Red Modifications	CIP		1980-\$ 100,000
Bridge Rehabilitation - Ida St. Bridge	CIP		1980-\$ 440,000
Bridge Rehabilitation - Southside Ave. Bridge	CIP		1980-\$ 440,000



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## Roadways:

In 1977, as part of the Coordinated City Plan, the City Planning Commission adopted the "Cincinnati Arterial Plan and Policies". This plan consists of a four-level hierarchy of freeways, arterials, collectors and local/neighborhood streets. It recognizes the functional relationship between City routes and County-State-Federal highway facilities, a factor which often mandates specific improvements on Cincinnati streets. Seven principal traffic movement or trip corridors have been identified in Cincinnati. These are: Ohio River East and West, Western Hills, Northwest, Colerain, Millcreek, and Northeast. Each of these trip corridors consists of a group of independent radial routes that, together, serve similar directional needs.

Cincinnati's roadways must have a high level of maintenance and modern, well-engineered and maintained traffic controls in order to promote the efficient, economical, and safe movement of people and goods. The Department of Public Works' Highway Maintenance and Traffic Engineering Divisions require substantial investments in equipment and facilities.

The City's traffic signal system, with more than 670 signalized locations, has a replacement value of approximately \$15 million. An annual appropriation (currently \$500,000) provides funds for renovation, upgrading and limited additions to the system. The system's overall concept is modern, but as components age and become obsolete, they must be replaced. The City also maintains and operates a Freeway Surveillance and Control system on I-75 with a changeable message capability to advise motorists of traffic conditions. The system was installed with 90% federal funding and currently is being studied with an eye toward possible future expansion.

Roadway lighting, discussed in the Public Safety Facilities section, is also an important element in traffic safety and efficiency. The City has programmed replacement lighting for viaducts, parkways, and selected streets over the next four years. Other capital expenditures that will contribute to the operation of Cincinnati's network of roads include improvements to the City's asphalt plant, new salt storage facilities, and proposed improvements to the Highway Maintenance Division's Fleet Garage.



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# Legend:

## Transportation:

- Existing Freeway
- Existing Arterial
- Proposed Arterial Extension
- ▬ Proposed Freeway Extension
- ▬▬ Rapid Transit Corridor: Terminal
- ▨ Transportation Study Corridor
- ✕ Airport





## Mass Transit:

Under terms of an operating agreement, the city provides assistance to Queen City Metro (QCM), the operating division of the Southwest Ohio Regional Transit Authority (SORTA). Funds are derived from a portion (3/10 of 1%) of the City's earnings tax earmarked for transit operation (over \$8.0 million in 1977). The City also obtains capital funds from the Urban Mass Transit Administration (UMTA). These funds could amount to between \$15-\$30 million over the next five years, depending on the availability of Federal funds.

Presently, Queen City Metro operates a fleet of 450 coaches out of facilities in Walnut Hills, Brighton and on Mitchell Avenue. The Mitchell Avenue division was established in 1977 to meet the total operating needs of QCM, and to reduce congestion at the Walnut Hills and Brighton garages. Queen City Metro's other current capital projects include: completion of the Queensgate West Coach Care and Maintenance Facility in 1979, completion of the Government Square Terminal and the placement of 15 new passenger shelters and 50 new benches at various locations throughout the City. Future projects include the replacement of the antiquated garage facilities in Walnut Hills.

The City of Cincinnati expedites the movement of people by providing vehicular parking facilities near commercial, recreational, and cultural activity centers. The Division of Parking Facilities of the Department of Public Utilities currently operates five parking garages and twelve parking lots within the City, eight of which are located in the downtown area.

The City is presently constructing a parking garage at Fountain Square South and two parking lots in the Findlay Market area. All are to be completed in 1980. Renovation of the Sixth Street garage is programmed for 1979. Recently completed capital projects include renovation of Fountain Square and Seventh Street garages and installation of a new carbon monoxide detection system at the Fountain Square site.

## Parking Facilities:

Parking Facilities Office	617 Central Ave.
Parking Meter Shop	617 Central Ave.
6th St. Municipal Pkg. Garage	601 Elm St.
Fountain Sq. Municipal Pkg. Garage	520 Vine St.
Riverfront Stadium Municipal Garage	201 E. 2nd St.
Town Center Municipal Pkg. Garage	1251 Central Pkwy.
7th St. Municipal Pkg. Garage	702 Sycamore; 709 Broadway
Cinti. General Hospital Pkg. Lot	234 Peidmont
Van St. Municipal Pkg. Lot	6 E. Corry
Corry St. Municipal Pkg. Lot	14 W. Corry
Glendora St. Municipal Pkg. Lot	6 W. Charlton
Findlay St. Municipal Pkg. Lot	1711 Race
3rd St. Municipal Pkg. Lot	302 W. Pearl
4th St. Municipal Pkg. Garage	233 W. 4th St. Now under Development Dept. for sale



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## Vehicle Inspection Lane:

Cincinnati's Vehicle Inspection Lane, located on Central Parkway, strives to contribute to auto safety and improve air quality by checking for both mechanical safety and excessive auto emissions. Approximately 120,000 vehicles are inspected each year at the Central Parkway location. Since auto emissions are a major source of air pollution in the Cincinnati area, the Vehicle Inspection Lane plays an important part in the City's air quality control efforts.

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## Airports:

Lunken and Blue Ash airports are operated by the City of Cincinnati. Both are general aviation airports. Lunken is designated by the Federal Aviation Administration as the reliever airport to Greater Cincinnati International Airport in Northern Kentucky.

The City is trying to attract additional private and corporate users to utilize the Lunken facilities. There are also plans to seek long-term development along Airport Road and to establish a helipad fueling and parking area.

Two million dollars of capital improvements projects, including the reconstruction and overlay of runways and the reconstruction and drainage of Airport Road, are scheduled for completion in 1979.

At the present time, no major improvements are scheduled for Blue Ash. The City hopes eventually to transfer or sell the airport to another governmental entity or private interest.

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## Bikeways:

Current City expenditures are targeted towards maintaining Cincinnati's existing bikeways at an adequate level, and whenever possible, upgrading of the system. City funds have been used to develop the Lunken Airport Playfield Bikeway, Center Hill Bikeway, and Dunham Bikeway. Federal funds are being requested to help develop bikeways on the Riverfront and the Millcreek.

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Paul L. Wertheimer



