Louisville/Jefferson County
Metro Government

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA

In the future, Shawnee maintains its strong sense of community and dedicated neighborhood spirit. The strength and value of neighborhood institutions (Shawnee Park, the library, the community center, schools, churches, etc.) continue to play a major role in bringing the neighborhood together and supporting neighborhood programs and activities. Shawnee is a healthier neighborhood with easy access to healthy markets, family restaurants, and community gardens; it utilizes its excellent access to the Ohio River for walking and biking trails and other recreational activities. The health, welfare, and education of all people and families are greatly emphasized in this neighborhood.

Shawnee's rich history and legacy of celebrated citizens are greatly respected; the historic architecture, interesting houses, parkways, and green space are highly valued, making this a very desirable place for people to live. The neighborhood is safe and clean, the infrastructure and public spaces are maintained, and once-vacant properties have been replaced with appropriate neighborhood uses. West Broadway and West Market Street corridors are centers for thriving retail and neighborhood-serving economic development opportunities, as well as a destination that draws people who live outside the neighborhood.

-Vision Statement, 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan

Submitted for Approval
June 3, 2013

Approved by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development
September 25, 2013

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Shawnee Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area

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I. Introduction

Since 1995, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has allowed local governments to designate local target areas for revitalization through the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Program. NRSA's bring together neighborhood and community stakeholders to find solutions that will spur revitalization in the most distressed neighborhoods.

Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government has already seen success through the Portland NRSA and is now proposing to move into the Shawnee Neighborhood as previously addressed in the 2012 Action Plan approved by HUD. This proposal is submitted as an amendment to the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. The Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization is the lead agency in preparing, administering, reporting and monitoring Consolidated Plans, Action Plans, and NRSA designations.

The Shawnee area is ideal for NRSA work. Residents of Shawnee are active and engaged in ways to make their community better, yet they rarely have the resources to do so. The neighborhood is primarily low-to-moderate income and currently, there are several projects moving into the area that have the potential to make lasting improvements. The Shawnee NRSA will be an opportunity to begin the work of revitalization and leverage additional resources for the community.

> *I still love my Shawnee neighborhood and my many friends here. I know what it was 50 years ago when I moved here and I hope and pray to live to see it revitalized.*
>
> -Citizen Comment on Draft Shawnee NRSA Plan, March 27, 2013

II. Benefits of NRSA

NRSA benefits are described in amendments to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) regulations at 24 CFR 570, which were published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1995 and updated in the final rule changes published in the November 9, 1995, Federal Register. They include:

1. Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefit: Job creation/retention activities pursuant to the strategy may be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the incomes of persons that take, or are considered for such jobs (24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) and (d)(5)(i));

2. Aggregation of Housing Units: Housing units assisted as part of the strategy may be considered part of a single structure for purposes of applying the low/moderate-income national objective criteria, thus providing greater flexibility to carry out housing programs that revitalize a neighborhood (24 CFR 570.208(a)(3) and (d)(5)(ii));

3. Aggregate Public Benefit Standard Exemption: Economic Development activities carried out under the strategy may, at the grantee's option, be exempt from the aggregate public benefit standards, thus increasing a grantee's flexibility for program design as well as reducing its record-keeping requirements (24 CFR 570.209(b)(2)(v)(L) and (M)); and

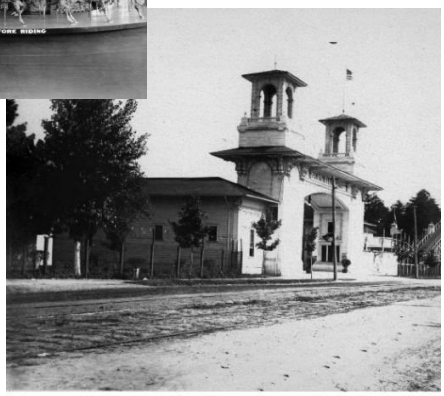
4. Public Service Cap Exemption: Public Services carried out pursuant to the strategy by a Community-Based Development Organization will be exempt from the public service cap (24 CFR 570.204(b)(2)(ii)).

III. History

The historic context of Shawnee is helpful in understanding how revitalization would benefit the area. Shawnee has a wealth of lasting historic resources that make it a distressed neighborhood with the potential for greatness. Shawnee residents are proud of the landmarks that continue to give the neighborhood a sense of place and uniqueness.

Shawnee was primarily farms and dairy land until the 1890s when Shawnee Park was developed. Frederick Law Olmsted was commissioned to design the park in 1892. The park triggered interest from developers and affluent citizens who began to establish Shawnee as an upscale suburb of West Louisville. By 1895, Shawnee was annexed and streetcar lines were extended to connect Louisville all the way to the western portion of the Ohio River. The wealthiest areas were those near the park and the Shawnee Golf Course. Shawnee gained further popularity with the opening of Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park in 1905.

Racial segregation played a strong role in Shawnee's history and development. The 1914 City of Louisville ordinance mandating residential segregation ultimately led to such ordinances being overturned by the US Supreme Court in the 1917 *Buchanan v. Warley* decision. Despite this legal change, segregation remained persistent in Louisville and the Shawnee neighborhood. The public Shawnee Park and private Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park were segregated as "whites only," while African-Americans were restricted to Chickasaw Park to the north of the neighborhood. Restrictive covenants, hostile white homeowners associations, and discriminatory real estate and banking practices played a strong role in preserving the neighborhood's racial identity. Following *Buchanan v. Warley*, the names of streets in the neighborhood were changed to enforce their racial identity- such as Chestnut Street being renamed River Park Drive and Madison Street becoming Vermont.[1] Shawnee remained a largely white neighborhood with a mix of upper middle class, middle-class, and working class residents until the 1960s. The neighborhood began to transform following the 1937 flood, when many residents, especially wealthier ones, moved out of the flood plain. Following World War II, when the city saw a significant growth in its African-American population and insufficient housing in its segregated neighborhoods, African-Americans began to move west from the Smoketown and Russell neighborhoods where they had been concentrated. White



Photographic Archives, Ekstrom Library, University of Louisville

[1] Adams, Luther K. (2010). *Way Up North in Louisville: African American Migration from in the Urban South, 1930-1970*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), 64

residents, aided by the GI bill, also began to move to suburban areas. Remaining white Shawnee residents tried to impede racial change. In 1950, 400 white families created the Shawnee Homeowners Association to oppose the continued migration of African-Americans further west.[2] White residents also expressed opposition to the school desegregation plan implemented in 1956 following the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. The outmigration of white residents from Shawnee did not begin in earnest until the late 1950s and 1960s when civil rights activism, open housing reform, blockbusting practices by real estate agents, and the growing housing shortage for African-Americans created by urban renewal further opened the neighborhood to African-American residents.[3]

The open housing and open accommodations movement in Louisville made slow but steady progress against segregation from the *Buchanan v. Warley* decision in 1917. The NAACP was party to a series of lawsuits challenging segregation in public parks and golf courses beginning in 1947, and the Mayor desegregated public parks in 1955. A campaign against segregation in public accommodations and housing, involving protests, marches, boycotts and sit-ins began in earnest in 1956. Accommodations protests largely focused on downtown businesses, but the Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park was a regular target of marches. This activism ultimately led to the passage of the Public Accommodations Ordinance in 1963- the first for a southern city.[4]

Activists continued to struggle for an open housing ordinance, especially as the urban renewal demolition of inner-city core neighborhoods forced the city's growing African American population to the city's far western neighborhoods and blockbusting and white flight increased. The defeat of a proposed open housing ordinance in April 1967 led to increased protests, the threat of a boycott of the Kentucky Derby, and the election of a new Board of Aldermen in November 1967, which quickly passed Louisville's fair housing ordinance on December 16. Despite the protection of these civil rights laws, Louisville became more segregated, as the 1968 riots in West Louisville following an incident of police brutality further spurred white flight. The Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park remained a subject of protest about discriminatory practices, even, after passage of the open accommodations law, and a 1969 looting of the park provoked its closure. By 1970, Shawnee's population had become almost entirely African-American, a fact supported by a 1972 Kentucky Commission on Human Rights report showing that Louisville had re-segregated.[5]

Today, Shawnee is economically depressed and lacks many amenities desired by its residents because of an ongoing lack of investment in the neighborhood by businesses and entrepreneurs. The neighborhood has also seen stark reductions in assessed property values and increased vacant housing, due, in part, to the foreclosure crisis beginning in the mid-

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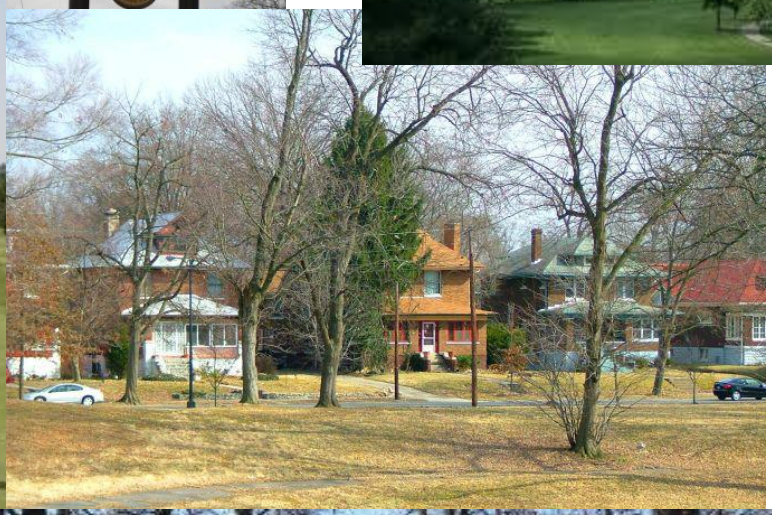
[2] K'Meyer, Tracy (2009). *Civil Rights in the Gateway to the South*. (Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press), 62.
[3] Adams (2010); K'Meyer (2009); Aubespin, Mervin, Kenneth Clay, and J. Blaine Hudson, (2011) *Two Centuries of Black Louisvile* (Louisville: Butler Books);). *Civil Rights in the Gateway to the South*. (Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press);
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid

2000s. Through the ongoing creation of the 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan, residents have identified economic development and housing rehabilitation as top priorities for the neighborhood.

Despite these challenges, Shawnee has many assets that can spur revitalization. Shawnee Park, expanded by the city's acquisition of the former Fontaine Ferry site in 1981, continues to be a popular site for Louisville residents with its scenic corridors. The addition of the Riverwalk (currently in need of repair from Portland Wharf Park to Shawnee Park) and its incorporation in to the new the Louisville Loop trail network has enhanced the park as a recreational outlet for the community. The neighborhood has beautiful homes that are fine examples of late 19th and early 20th century. The size and quality of the homes in Shawnee still rival those in other areas of the city.



IV. Neighborhood and Demographic Criteria

As defined by the 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan, the rough boundaries of Shawnee are Bank Street to the north, Broadway on the south, the Shawnee Expressway to the east, and the Ohio River, including Shawnee Park, on the west. Census tracts for Shawnee include 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Zip codes include 40211 and 40212. Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton represents Shawnee under Louisville's District 5. Refer to the map on page 8 to see the NSRA boundaries.

Specifically, the street boundaries of the Shawnee NRSA are as follows:

- South Boundary
  - Broadway from Southwestern Parkway in the west to 32nd Street in the east.
- North Boundary
  - Bank Street from Northwestern Parkway in the west to 38th Street in the east.
  - Parker Avenue from 38th Street in the west to Shawnee Expressway in the east.
  - Alford Avenue from 35th Street in the west to 34th Street (Louis Coleman Jr. Drive) in the east.
  - Duncan Street from 34th Street (Louis Coleman, Jr. Drive) in the west to 32nd Street in the east.
- East Boundary
  - 38th Street from Bank Street in the north to Parker Avenue in the south.
  - Shawnee Expressway from Parker Avenue in the north to Duncan Street in the south.
  - 32nd Street from Duncan Street in the north to Broadway in the south.
- West Boundary
  - Northwestern Parkway from Bank Street in the north to the north end of Fontaine Landing Court in the south.
  - Fontaine Landing Court from its north end to West Market Street in the south.
  - Southwestern Parkway from West Market Street in the north to Broadway in the south.

This boundary includes the following 2010 US Census Blocks:

- Census Tract 9
  - All Census Blocks
- Census Tract 8
  - All Blocks, ***excluding*** the following in Shawnee Park:
    - Census Block 2008
    - Census Block 2009
    - Census Block 2010
    - Census Block 2011
    - Census Block 2012
    - Census Block 2013
    - Census Block 2016
    - Census Block 2017

- Census Tract 7
    - All Census Blocks
- Census Tract 6
    - Census Block Group 2
- Census Tract 4
    - Census Block 2011
    - Census Block 2012
    - Census Block 2013
    - Census Block 2013
    - Census Block 2015
    - Census Block 2016
    - Census Block 2017
    - Census Block Group 3, ***excluding*** the following blocks in Shawnee Park (please note that Block 3000 includes both residences and park land and is not excluded):
        - Census Block 3002
        - Census Block 3003
        - Census Block 3004
        - Census Block 3005
        - Census Block 3006
    - Census Block Group 4
    - Census Block Group 5
    - Census Block Group 6
- Census Tract 3
    - Census Block 2003
    - Census Block 2009
    - Census Block 2010
    - Census Block 2011
    - Census Block 2017
    - Census Block 2018
    - Census Block 2019
    - Census Block Group 3

Shawnee NRSA Boundary

N
W E
S

LOJIC
Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium

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Community Services and Revitalization
Al F. Humphries III
July 9, 2013
<CStauffer_Request>

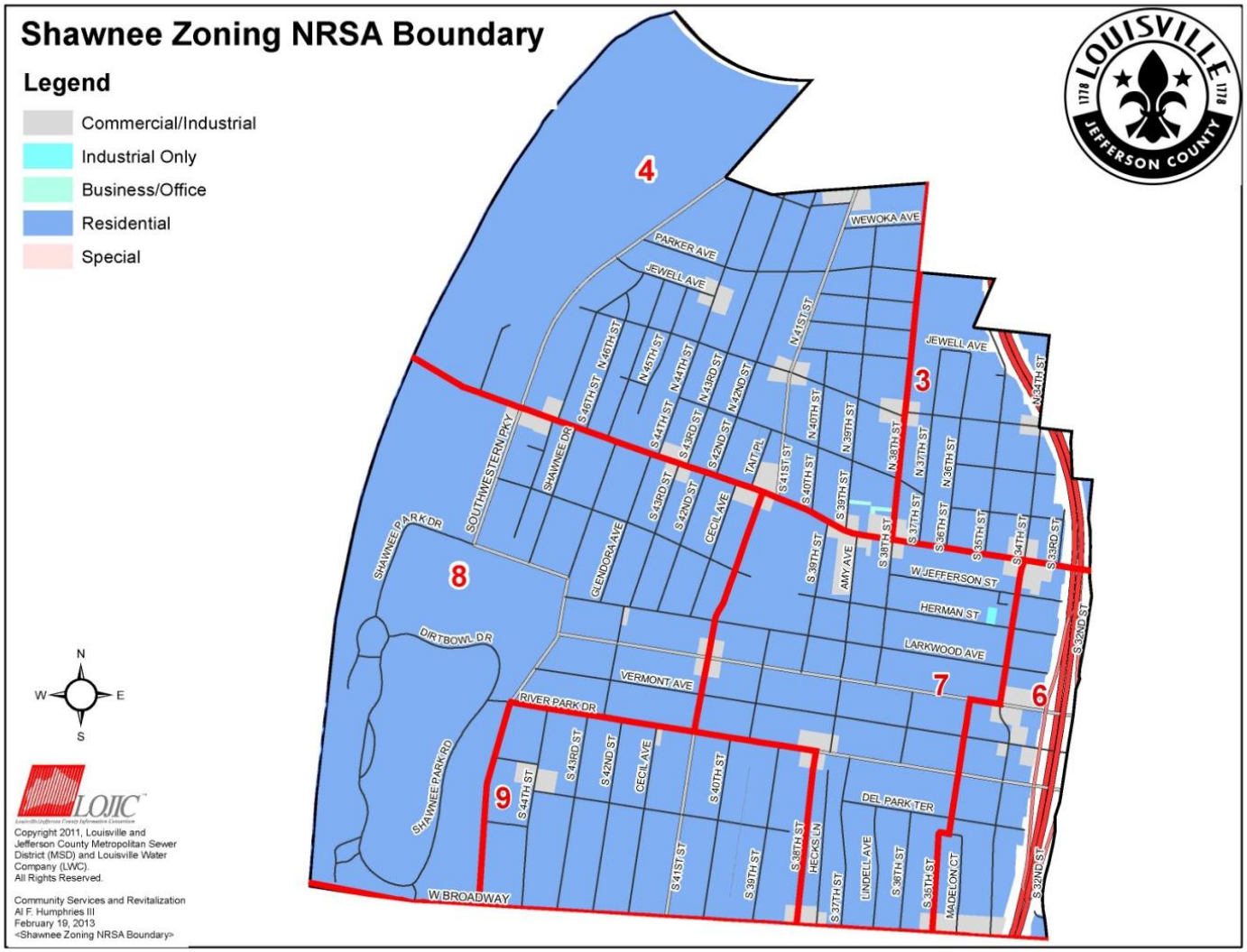
NRSA regulations require that the selected neighborhood must be primarily residential. Utilizing the LOJIC GIS database, Jefferson County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) data from the Real Estate Master File (REMF) has been analyzed for all properties in the service area. Properties classified as residential land uses by PVA are those identified with the following REMF codes:

- 401- Tri-plex apartment
- 405- Apartments
- 500- Residential vacant land
- 510- Residential 1 family dwelling
- 520- Residential 2 family dwelling duplex
- 542- Sec. 42 Tax Incentive (note: rehabilitated residential properties subject to property tax abatement/incentives)
- 609- Exempt Other (note: these are residential properties owned by non-profit entities)

Using PVA REMF "Land Size" data for all properties in the above categories as a percentage of land size of all properties in the proposed service area, 88.93% of land in the proposed Shawnee NRSA is residential.

Zoning is detailed on the chart below and the map on the following page.

Shawnee Neighborhood Zoning		
Zoning Classification	**Acres**	**% Land**
Residential		
Single Family Residential (R5)	507	44.74%
Single Family Residential (R1)	370	32.67%
Multi-Family Residential (R6)	77	6.76%
Multi-Family Residential (R7)	73	6.43%
Mixed-Use		
Office-Residential 3 (OR 3)	0.6	0.05%
Office-Residential 1 (OR1)	0.5	0.04%
Commercial Residential (CR)	0.6	0.05%
Commercial Neighborhood (CN)	0.6	0.05%
Commercial (Housing permitted)		
Commercial 2 (C2)	76	6.69%
Commercial 1 (C1)	28	2.47%
Industrial		
Industrial 2 (M2)	0.7	0.06%



Note: Census Tracts are labeled in red and land in Shawnee Park is excluded from the NRSA calculation.

Also, the NRSA should be designated for the most distressed neighborhoods that contain a percentage of low- and moderate-income residents that is no less than the upper quartile low-moderate income percentage of the jurisdiction. The percentage of low-and-moderate income residents for Shawnee's census tracts is 63.6% where Jefferson County's is 41.8%. Shawnee's low-and-moderate income percentage exceeds Jefferson County's upper quartile percentage of 61.3%. Additionally, 23.0% of Shawnee residents' household incomes are below poverty, with 56.3% below 200% of poverty.

V. Assessment

As demonstrated on the population and economic data chart on the following page, Shawnee is an area of disproportionate racial and low-income concentrations. Households in the Shawnee area are lower income than those in Jefferson County with 73.8% of households falling below $49,999. Further, the average median income for all Shawnee census tracts is $27,152 compared to $46,258 for Jefferson County. Unemployment in the area continues to be very high, with an estimated American Community Survey unemployment rate of 20.1% for Shawnee as compared to 9.5% in Jefferson County.

American Community Survey data also show that 45% of homeowners in the neighborhood are over the age of 60, with a greater percentage of homeowners over the age of 75 (18%) than under the age of 45 (16%). This demographic scenario makes timely, strategic reinvestment of utmost importance, including targeting existing elderly homeowners with rehabilitation services that will allow them to age in place and attracting younger buyers and residents before existing residents age out of homes or pass away.

> *I'm really advocating for the older citizens in the neighborhood who don't have the money, who are on real fixed incomes. They really do need to have some moneys available for those folks.*
>
> -Citizen Comment, NRSA Public Meeting, April 2, 2013

Selected Population and Economic Data for Jefferson County and Shawnee (Census Tracts 4, 7, 8, & 9)*				
Data	**Shawnee #**	**Shawnee %**	**Jefferson County #**	**Jefferson County %**
Total Population	11,863		735,804	
Low/Moderate-Income Population	8,119	63.6%	284,553	41.8%
Racial/Ethnic Demographics				
Black or African-American	11,863	86.7%	150,759	20.50%
White	1,391	11.73%	543,367	73.80%
Hispanic (any race)	45	0.4%	30,393	4.1%
Total Persons Below Poverty	2797	23.0%	113,606	15.4%
Children (under age 18) in poverty	968	30.7%	40,175	24.0%
Elderly (over age 65) in poverty	225	13.7%	8,579	9.1%
Median Household Income	$34,205 $25,541 $27,551 $21,470	Tract 4 Tract 7 Tract 8 Tract 9	$46,298	
Annual Household Income & Benefits				
Total households	*4641*		*301,312*	
Less than $10,000	832	17.93%	25,995	8.60%
$10,000 to $14,999	493	10.62%	18,543	6.20%
$15,000 to $24,999	716	15.43%	35,476	11.80%
$25,000 to $34,999	633	13.64%	34,640	11.50%
$35,000 to $49,999	752	16.20%	44,934	14.90%
$50,000 to $74,999	675	14.54%	54,407	18.10%
$75,000 to $99,999	322	6.94%	33,744	11.20%
$100,000 to $149,999	185	3.99%	32,670	10.80%
$150,000 to $199,999	33	0.71%	10,183	3.40%
$200,000 or more	0	0.00%	10,720	3.60%
Employment Estimates				
Total Persons Over 16 in Labor Force	5,518		386,255	
Unemployed	1,109	20.1%	36,394	9.5%
Educational Attainment (Age 25-64)				
Population 25 to 64 years	*5064*		*399,965*	
Less than high school graduate	680	13.43%	39,096	9.77%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1880	37.12%	110,191	27.55%
Some college/associate's degree	2041	40.30%	124,411	31.11%
Bachelor's degree or higher	463	9.14%	126,267	31.57%

Sources: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; US Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

***Note**: These census tracts are an approximation of the Shawnee neighborhood boundaries. The boundaries of the NRSA include small parts of census tracts 3 and 6 and exclude a small portion of census tract 4.

A. Housing Conditions and Needs

While the beauty of the homes in Shawnee remains unparalleled, the age of the housing stock presents many unresolved challenges. 93.3% of Shawnee housing was built before 1980, when insulation became a requirement in the local building code. Additionally, 73.9% of Shawnee homes were built before 1950. These older homes may not have insulation, which did not become a requirement in the local building code until the 1980s, and may have original single-pane windows, lighting, and older appliances. As such, many homes in Shawnee are not energy-efficient; greatly increasing their owner's housing costs.[6] Additionally, lead-based paint hazards are often found in housing built before 1975. In 1978, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission lowered the legal maximum lead content in most kinds of paint to a trace amount (0.06%).[7] Structures built prior to this date, such as those in Shawnee, have a much higher potential for the presence of lead paint – a health hazard, particularly for pregnant women and young children. Also older homes require numerous costly repairs. In an area where many people are low- to moderate-income, those repairs are often left undone. A breakdown of the age of housing can be seen in the housing data charts on pages 12 and 13.

> *Every resident in the Shawnee neighborhood is affected by vacant properties. Vacant properties are present on nearly every block in Shawnee.*
>
> -Network Center for Community Change, Shawnee Community Engagement Mapping Presentation, November 27, 2012

A top concern of Shawnee residents is the growth in vacant and abandoned housing, spurred in part by the foreclosure crisis. On April 18, 2013, the Louisville Metro Department of Codes and Regulations reported 345 open vacant structure violation cases and 26 open vacant lot cases, but this measure only indicates part of the vacancy crisis in the neighborhood. In 2012, the Network Center for Community Change (NC3) conducted a "Shawnee Community Engagement Mapping" study that consisted of visual inspections of all properties in Census Tracts 4, 7, 8, and 9 and analysis of foreclosure, tax lien, and property tax assessment data for those properties. NC3 found 468 vacant properties of which 389 were vacant residential structures, 21 were vacant non-residential structures and 58 were vacant lots. Their survey showed that 24% of vacant structures were boarded and 42% were in need of repair. NC3 found that 309 properties in Shawnee were foreclosed upon between 2008 and 2011, with 23% of those foreclosed properties vacant at the time of the survey.[8] These vacant properties

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[6] Metropolitan Housing Coalition (2008). *2008 State of Metropolitan Housing Report*. Dowloaded from http://www.metropolitanhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/member_docs/2008_State_of_Metropolitan_Housing_Report.pdf

[7] Lowered to 0.009% by the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008.

[8] Network Center for Community Change (2012). "Shawnee Community Engagement Mapping Presentation." Dowloaded from http://prezi.com/dqn3lu1qxz88/community-engagement-mapping-shawnee-neighborhood/

affect current residents by posing threats to public health and safety, and decrease the quality of life in the neighborhood, and drive property values down.

The neighborhood also is demonstrating a growing need for improved housing maintenance. On May 2, 2013, the Louisville Metro Department of Codes and Regulations reported 1,114 addresses with open cases for exterior and/or interior code violations. These violations are dispersed throughout the neighborhood, as demonstrated on the map on page 14. Residents have expressed a great need for assistance with home repairs. In January 2013, LMCSR had 154 active inquiries from Shawnee residents about homeowner emergency repair and rehabilitation programs, and as of April 18, 2013, the Metro Housing Resource Center had 47 low- and moderate-income Shawnee homeowners on its waitlist for emergency repairs.

According to the American Community Survey, the average median value of owner-occupied housing in Shawnee census tracts is $81,025- far lower than the median for Jefferson County of $147,900. The majority (81.4%) of owner-occupied housing in Shawnee is worth less than $100,000. However, the 2012/2013 Jefferson County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) reassessment of West Louisville properties demonstrates that home values are even lower. PVA data show a median assessed value of $40,870. Investor-owned single family and duplex residential properties have a median assessed value of $37,000 (range: $3,950 to $194,240) for single family and duplex residential properties in Shawnee (range: $3,950 to $226,250).[9] NC3's 2012 study of the Shawnee area found that the median values significantly decrease due to foreclosures and vacancies. NC3 showed the median assessed property value of vacant residential properties in Shawnee is $42,970 and the median value of foreclosed properties is $25,000.[10]

Despite these lower housing values, Shawnee residents are burdened by their housing costs. 38.3% of homeowners with a mortgage pay more than 30% of their monthly income for housing as do 60.8% of Shawnee renters. This cost burden faced by homeowners, in conjunction with the decline in assessed home value caused, in part, by neighboring foreclosures prove a barrier to homeowners completing needed repairs. This loss in equity prevents homeowners from leveraging home loans for needed repairs. It also limits prospective buyers' ability to obtain financing to purchase a home.

[9] Includes occupied and vacant structures. Source: Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) Database download April 29, 2013.

[10] Network Center for Community Change (2012).

Selected Housing Data for Jefferson County and Shawnee (Census Tracts 4, 7, 8, & 9)*				
Data	**Shawnee #**	**Shawnee %**	**Jefferson County #**	**Jefferson County %**
Total Housing Stock	5,412		336,184	
Housing Tenure				
Owner-occupied	2,668	49.3%	193,856	57.7%
Renter-occupied	1,973	36.5%	107,456	32.0%
Vacant Housing Units	771	14.2%	34,872	10.3%
Age of Housing Stock				
2005 or later	68	1.3%	11,624	3.5%
2000 to 2004	0	0.0%	25,998	7.7%
1990 to 1999	131	2.4%	36,254	10.8%
1980 to 1989	161	3.0%	27,386	8.1%
1970 to 1979	82	1.5%	51,668	15.4%
1960 to 1969	177	3.3%	50,772	15.1%
1950 to 1959	792	14.6%	52,710	15.7%
1940 to 1949	1022	18.9%	25,642	7.6%
1939 or earlier	2979	55.0%	54,130	16.1%
Value of Owner-Occupied Units				
Less than $50,000	374	14.0%	9,003	4.6%
$50,000 to $99,999	1797	67.4%	34,974	18.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	391	14.7%	55,208	28.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	96	3.6%	35,669	18.4%
$200,000 to $299,999	7	0.3%	32,802	16.9%
$500,000 to $999,999	3	0.1%	18,870	9.7%
$1,000,000 or more	0	0.0%	5,778	3.0%
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Monthly Income (Units with Mortgage)				
Housing units with a mortgage	*1704*		*134,622*	
Less than 20.0 percent	570	33.5%	56,517	42.00%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	319	18.7%	23,456	17.40%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	163	9.6%	15,551	11.60%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	160	9.4%	10,545	7.80%
35.0 percent or more	492	28.9%	28,553	21.20%
Age of Householder- Homeowners				
Householder 15 to 24 years	0	0.00%	1,718	0.89%
Householder 25 to 34 years	189	7.08%	21,607	11.15%
Householder 35 to 44 years	235	8.81%	34,170	17.63%
Householder 45 to 54 years	639	23.95%	44,876	23.15%
Householder 55 to 59 years	395	14.81%	21,312	10.99%
Householder 60 to 64 years	356	13.34%	19,881	10.26%
Householder 65 to 74 years	384	14.39%	25,615	13.21%
Householder 75 to 84 years	312	11.69%	18,521	9.55%
Householder 85 years and over	158	5.92%	6,156	3.18%

Sources: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; US Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

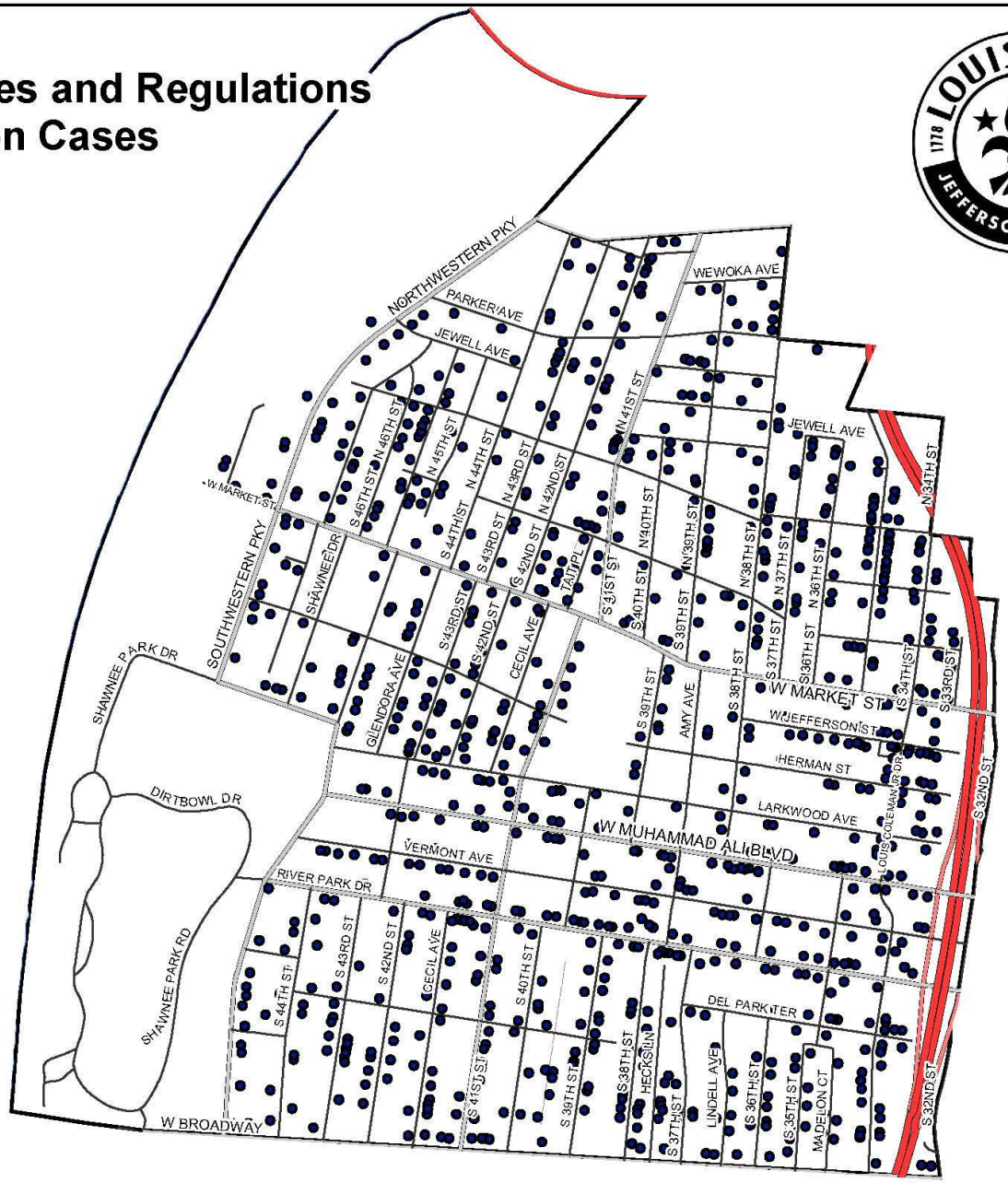
*Note: These census tracts are an approximation of the Shawnee neighborhood boundaries. The boundaries of the NRSA include parts of census tracts 3 and 6 and exclude a small part of census tract 4.

Selected Housing Data for Jefferson County and Shawnee (Census Tracts 4, 7, 8, & 9)*				
Data	**Shawnee #**	**Shawnee %**	**Jefferson County #**	**Jefferson County %**
Gross Rent for Occupied Units Paying Rent				
Occupied units paying rent	*1820*		*103,097*	
Less than $200	52	2.9%	4,227	4.1%
$200 to $299	110	6.0%	3,531	3.4%
$300 to $499	289	15.9%	14,425	14.0%
$500 to $749	603	33.1%	38,754	37.6%
$750 to $999	352	19.3%	25,881	25.1%
$1,000 to $1,499	362	19.9%	13,952	13.5%
$1,500 or more	52	2.9%	2,327	2.3%
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income				
Occupied units where rent as a percentage of income can be calculated	*1710*		*100,196*	
Less than 15.0 percent	179	10.5%	14,372	14.3%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	150	8.8%	13,875	13.8%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	212	12.4%	12,529	12.5%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	130	7.6%	11,513	11.5%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	109	6.4%	8,540	8.5%
35.0 percent or more	930	54.4%	39,367	39.3%
Age of Householder- Renters				
Householder 15 to 24 years	77	3.90%	12,438	11.57%
Householder 25 to 34 years	518	26.25%	30,298	28.20%
Householder 35 to 44 years	532	26.96%	19,784	18.41%
Householder 45 to 54 years	308	15.61%	19,171	17.84%
Householder 55 to 59 years	114	5.78%	7,218	6.72%
Householder 60 to 64 years	112	5.68%	5,956	5.54%
Householder 65 to 74 years	148	7.50%	5,952	5.54%
Householder 75 to 84 years	130	6.59%	4,079	3.80%
Householder 85 years and over	34	1.72%	2,560	2.38%

Sources: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; US Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

*Note: These census tracts are an approximation of the Shawnee neighborhood boundaries. The boundaries of the NRSA include parts of census tracts 3 and 6 and exclude a small part of census tract 4.

Louisville Metro
Department of Codes and Regulations
Open Code Violation Cases
May 2, 2013



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Community Services and Revitalization
Al F. Humphries III
May 3, 2013
<Shawnee_IPL_Open_Violations>

B. Economic Development Conditions and Needs

I think we need more economic development because I don't like having to go over to Indiana to get everything I need.

-Citizen Comment, NRSA Public Meeting, April 2, 2013

Economic development is a top priority for Shawnee residents. The Shawnee neighborhood has been addressed in several recent economic development studies and plans, including:

- Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Retail Market Study (MRMS), 2008
- The Louisville Metro Neighborhood Market Drill-Down Study, 2008
- West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study, 2009

These studies demonstrated an unmet demand for goods and services in the area, including economic "leakage" where residents' expenditures exceeding local business revenue. Additionally, community engagement efforts for the development of the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan, the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan, and the Shawnee NRSA plan revealed a strong resident demand for new retail services that enhance quality of life. They also expressed a strong desire for businesses that will create new employment opportunities.

There is a clear lack of needed goods and services in Shawnee, as well as local employment opportunities. The neighborhood has an estimated 295 businesses as of April 23, 2013 according to the Reference USA Database. Of these, there are six grocery/retail stores (none of which are supermarkets), three convenience stores, eight restaurants (most take out), one gas station and two banks (though the PNC Bank on Amy Avenue and West Market Street will close June 21, 2013). See the map on page 17 for further details.

At a recent neighborhood meeting, residents gave their opinions about what services were most needed in Shawnee, especially to retain and attract residents and improve quality of life. These suggestions are listed in the chart below.

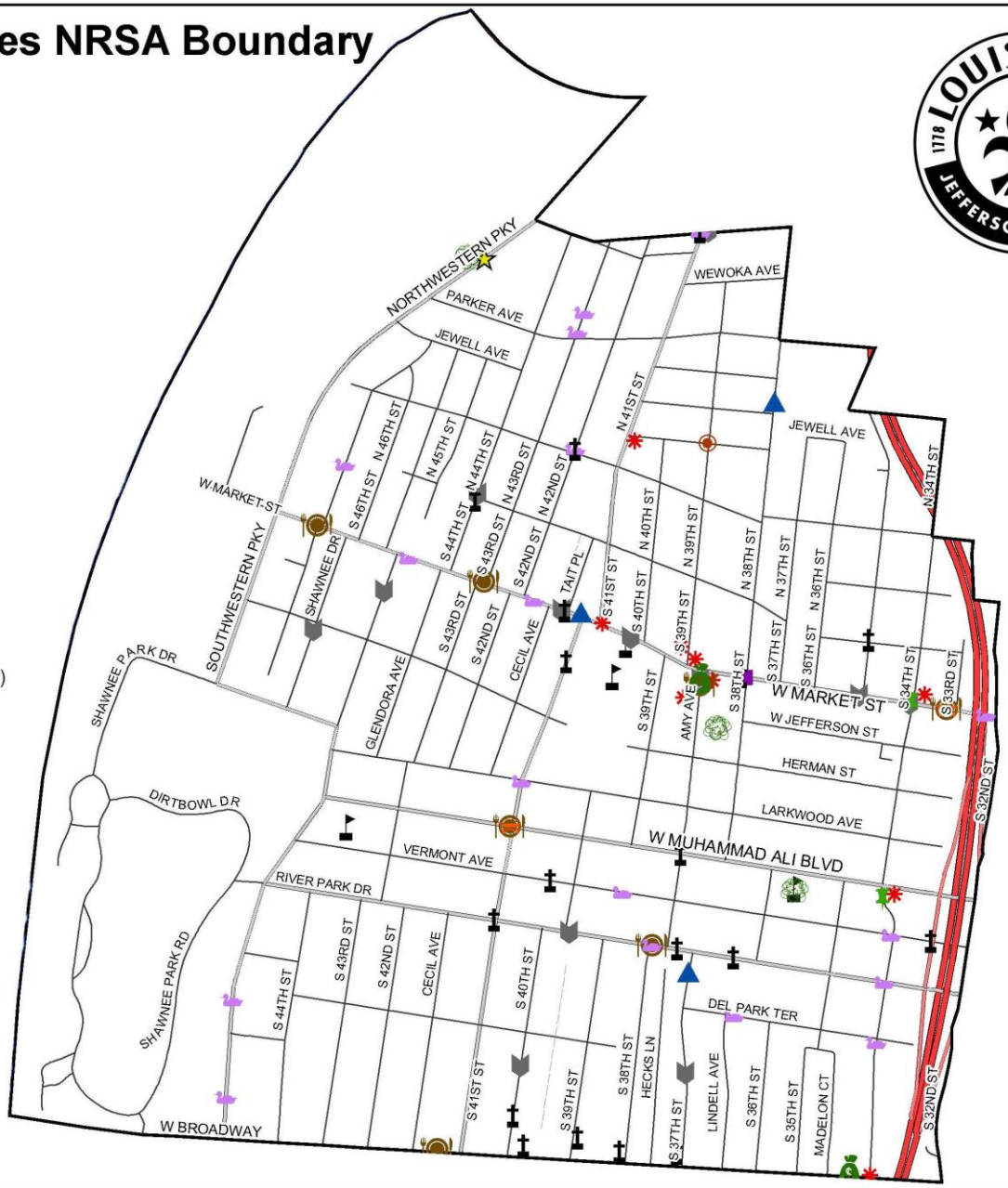
Shawnee Residents' Business Development Wishes
Service station
Target, Wal-Mart, K-Mart or Sears
Bakery
Sporting goods store
Fed Ex
Other Retail
Home improvement stores
Drive-thru and sit-down restaurants
Michel Tires or Tire Plus
Civic/Activity Center
Gym
Bookstore

Shawnee Businesses NRSA Boundary

Source: ReferenceUSA

Legend

- Community Gardens
- Banks (2)
- Churches (18)
- Convenience Stores (2)
- Golf Courses (1)
- Child Care Service (18)
- Grocers-Retail (9)
- Liquors-Retail (2)
- Hair Stylists/Barber Shops (13)
- Physicians & Surgeons (5)
- Restaurants (10)
- Schools (4)
- Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil (1)
- Youth Org. & Community Centers (3)



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Community Services and Revitalization
Al F. Humphries III
February 19, 2013
<Shawnee Businesses NRSA Boundary>

VI. Challenges to Redevelopment (Potential Problems)

The housing, vacant property and economic issues described above all serve as challenges to be met in redeveloping Shawnee. However, there are other significant issues that may prove to be barriers to neighborhood revitalization in Shawnee. High crime and violence, economic instability, low education levels and a lack of infrastructure and economic development are interlocking problems; one feeds into the other. By addressing these issues with community commitment and through leveraging multiple funding sources, Metro expects to see positive outcomes in the Shawnee neighborhood.

Crime rates, as well as the broader community perception of the neighborhood being unsafe, may be one of the most devastating problems facing Shawnee's redevelopment. The Shawnee neighborhood is covered by Beat One of the Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD) Second Division. 2011 and 2012 crime data in Beat One of the LMPD Second Division is presented in the chart on the following page. LMPD has made responding to crime in Shawnee a priority and has seen declines in crime in 2013. LMPD's efforts and other crime reduction activities will be discussed further in the Neighborhood Strengths and Resources section below.

Crime rates and increased vacant properties serve as barriers to investment in the neighborhood by businesses and entrepreneurs. This continuing disinvestment in the neighborhood has diminished quality of life resources in Shawnee. This lack of sufficient retail, restaurants and services affects social interactions, health and the economic stability of the community. Incentivizing retail and service-related business will improve neighborhood services, attract new residents, create jobs, and encourage reinvestment.

> *When some of our young people get a steady job, they look for a house in East Louisville. They want to have a nice mall a few blocks away, nice restaurants to eat in, clean streets and an air of safety. West Louisville residents have to drive several miles to enjoy those amenities.*
>
> - Citizen Comment on NRSA Plan, March 27, 2013

LMPD Division 2, Beat 1 Crimes in 2011 and 2012		
Uniform Crime Reporting Category	**2011**	**2012**
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	103	105
AUTO THEFT	80	66
BURGLARY	266	286
COUNTERFEITING	6	4
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	1
DRUNK DRIVING	1	0
FAMILY OFFENSES	28	33
FORCIBLE FONDLING	5	4
FORCIBLE RAPE	6	6
FRAUD	2	7
FRAUD CREDIT CARD/ATM	8	9
FRAUD IMPERSONATION	8	13
HOMICIDE	8	5
INTIMIDATION	65	59
JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE	0	1
KIDNAPPING ONLY	2	6
NARCOTICS	236	271
NARCOTICS EQUIP.	8	22
PICK POCKET	1	0
PROSTITUTION	0	1
PURSE SNATCH	3	1
ROBBERY	64	40
RUNAWAY	1	0
SHOPLIFTING	2	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	166	195
SODOMY FORCE	1	6
STATUTORY RAPE	0	2
STOLEN PROPERTY	5	1
THEFT FROM BUILDING	5	8
THEFT FROM VEHICLE	46	32
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS	12	5
THEFT OTHER	134	179
TRESPASSING	1	6
VANDALISM	186	174
WEAPONS LAW VIOLATION	36	35
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	189	211

Source: LMPD Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data

VII. Neighborhood Strengths and Resources

Shawnee possesses many strengths and existing community resources that can contribute to the successful revitalization of the neighborhood. LMCSR will build on these resources to leverage NRSA investments and help insure that they impact the community.

A. Physical Environment

Shawnee is one of the most scenic neighborhoods in Louisville. It has a range of beautiful, historic housing, including late 19th and early 20th century mansions developed at the turn of the 20th century close to the park. Shawnee possesses fine examples of Italianate, Renaissance Revival, and Victorian Gothic architectural styles. Ten buildings in the neighborhood are listed on the National Register of Historic Place, as is Shawnee Park. Shawnee's historic and diverse housing stock offer great potential for revitalization.

Many of Shawnee's streets, including the Olmsted-designed Northwestern and Southwestern Parkways, feature striking tree canopies. Shawnee Park and the Shawnee Golf Course serve its serve as valued recreational resources for neighborhood residents and the entire Louisville region. The park's connection to the Louisville Loop and the River Walk make it a destination for bikers, runners, and hikers, and its connection to the nearby Portland Wharf and Chickasaw Parks gives residents easy access to a range of recreational resources. Shawnee Park would benefit from infrastructure that provides increased recreational access to the river, which would serve as another draw for water sports enthusiasts. Sadly, flooding and erosion have forced the closure of the River Walk from Portland Wharf Park to Shawnee Park. However, identifying solutions to repair the pathway is a priority of Louisville Metro Parks and the US Army Corps of Engineers and those repairs are a priority of the 2012 Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan.

Shawnee also offers its residents and businesses very easy access to downtown Louisville, New Albany, Indiana, and Interstate 264.

B. Active and Engaged Residents

Members of the Shawnee Community are vocal and involved in plans for neighborhood revitalization. They have been active in several recent planning initiatives in partnership with both Metro Government and private sector agencies. Recent efforts include the West Market Street Corridor Plan (2009), the Shawnee Stroll Walkability Assessment (2010), the Shawnee Weed and Seed Initiative (2008-2011), the Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan (2012), Network Center for Community Change (NC3) Community Engagement Mapping Study (2012), and the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan (2011-present).

The Shawnee Neighborhood Association (SNA) has been the key neighborhood group involved in supporting these efforts. SNA developed after the successful wet-dry vote campaign in the Shawnee Neighborhood. In 2007, Councilwoman Bryant Hamilton and local clergy led a

neighborhood-based community campaign in support of a wet/dry vote in four precincts that take in a large portion of Shawnee. Eight-six percent of voters backed banning liquor and alcohol sales. This accomplishment empowered residents to reclaim their neighborhood and influence the endorsement of other initiatives for the betterment of their community lifestyle. Since its founding, SNA has worked diligently to identify and address barriers that impede the growth of the community. SNA has played an active role in the following areas in addition to the planning efforts listed above: reduction in crime; increase in the number of block watch clubs, evolution of Shawnee Christian Health Center, the West Market Street Corridor Plan, community gardens, clean-up projects, healthy food projects, community health fairs, walking club, Tai Chi classes and a youth advocacy leadership program.

C. Anti-Crime Efforts

Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD) has targeted the Shawnee neighborhood, particularly the West Market Street Corridor, in an effort to reduce burglaries, drug activity, and street crime in 2013. LMPD has focused its Violent Incident Prevention, Enforcement and Response (VIPER) Unit, which addresses violent crime by focusing on hot spots of violent criminal activity, identifying and arresting the worst offenders and addressing gang activity, on the Shawnee neighborhood. LMPD is also working to reduce burglaries in Shawnee by targeting its IMPACT Unit to Beat 1 of the Second Division. Additionally, LMPD has assigned "Flex" officers to the area to increase police presence and is encouraging officers to regularly patrol on foot to increase community engagement. These efforts have already resulted in a 19.6% decrease in crime in calendar year 2013 as of April 14 as compared to the same period in 2012.

Other government crime and violence reduction activities are also underway in Shawnee. In response to a wave of shootings in West Louisville in 2012, the "No More Red Dots" campaign began in June 2012. A neighborhood-based violence prevention program initiated by Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton and Councilman David James in collaboration with the Peace Education Program, and the Life Institute, the campaign gives students, young adults, and neighborhood leadership in both the Shawnee and California neighborhoods the opportunity to receive professional training in: preventing violence, mediating conflict, and outreach activities aimed at reducing gang violence.

This wave of violence also prompted the Mayor to appoint a Violence Prevention Work Group. The work group was charged to: assess the state of youth and young adults as it relates to violence prevention and reduction in the highest crime areas in Metro Louisville and identify existing assets, challenges and opportunities to promote resiliency in youth and young adults in Louisville related to inequalities in health, education, and income/employment. The Work Group was asked to make specific recommendations to reduce violence in West Louisville, which it did in the September 2012 report *Strategies to Prevent Violence in Louisville Metro: Short and Long-term Recommendations.* Among the report's recommendations were to

attract desirable businesses to West Louisville by creating a public/private partnership to restore vacant buildings along former neighborhood business corridors in areas such as Shawnee. They also recommended targeting public sector streetscape investments, increasing police patrol, and other associated infrastructure work in asset corridors including West Market Street. The task force also recommended developing under-recognized entrepreneurs in the neighborhood to create new small businesses. By implementing the recommendations of the Work Group, under the leadership of the Director for Safe Neighborhoods hired in January 2013, Metro hopes to see fewer acts of violence in the community and facilitate reinvestment and redevelopment in Shawnee and other West Louisville neighborhoods.

As noted above, the Shawnee Weed and Seed Initiative and the Shawnee Neighborhood Association have also increased the number of block watch groups in the neighborhood.

D. Housing Services

Shawnee is served by a number of community-based organizations providing much needed housing services, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

- REBOUND is the CHDO arm of the Louisville Urban League. It has rehabilitated four homes Shawnee funded by the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and is pursuing other redevelopment opportunities in Shawnee. Additionally, the Urban League offers a comprehensive housing counseling program that includes rental readiness training; budget and credit counseling; home ownership training, post-purchase counseling; Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) counseling; and foreclosure counseling.

- River City Housing is a CHDO that has rehabbed four homes in the Shawnee neighborhood: one on South Shawnee Terrace, one on North Shawnee Terrace, one on South 46th Street and one on Southwestern Pkwy. These are now three bedroom/two bath homes, with basements occupied by four families with children.

- The Housing Partnership, Inc. (HPI) is a non-profit housing developer that provides: rehabilitation and creation of multi-family housing; single-family housing construction and rehabilitation; asset and property management of affordable rental property; and homeownership counseling programs. Since 1991, HPI has been involved in the creation of 532 apartments and single-family houses in the Shawnee, Russell and Portland Neighborhoods with a direct investment of a little over $48 million in total development costs. On West Broadway, HPI owns and manages Christ the King, a 24-unit affordable building for low-income seniors. HPI developed this building in partnership with Catholic Charities. They also acted as a consultant on 28 units at Shawnee Gardens in 1998. To date, HPI has provided homebuyer education to over one thousand families in the 40211 and 40212 zip codes that include Shawnee. HPI has also created the *Path to Homeownership* (PATH), essentially a lease-purchase program with

supportive services and education. HPI owns as many as 70 single-family houses in the Shawnee, Russell, and Portland neighborhoods that can be placed into the PATH program and any additional single-family houses acquired in these neighborhoods will be part of the PATH program.

- Metro Housing Resource Center is a non-profit organization that currently offers housing repair services that focus on the health and safety conditions of owner-occupied homes in Metro Council Districts 1, 3, 4,5 and 6. They offer emergency repair services, security lighting, and exterior painting to income-eligible homeowners, with priority given to the elderly and persons with disabilities. This program runs year round and generally makes one repair/replacement per household per year; including qualifying code enforcement violations. From 2007-2012, MHRC served 114 homeowners in the Shawnee area, with 10 served in 2012,

- Habitat for Humanity of Metro Louisville, a non-profit housing developer, has built over 350 homes in Louisville using volunteer labor. In 2007, Habitat made a commitment to increase the number of families served by rehabilitating vacant and abandoned houses, rather than limiting their growth by building new homes. That decision opened opportunities in the Shawnee neighborhood. Since then, Habitat's construction crew, along with the homeowners, have built one new home and rehabbed four vacant properties in Shawnee. Habitat owns three more properties in Shawnee—two will be rehabiliations, one will be new construction. They will be offering those properties to future homeowners in the coming months and will build them out in 2014. Because Shawnee is a desirable neighborhood for many families, they hope to be able to purchase more properties there in the coming years.

- The Fuller Center for Housing of Louisville, KY, Inc. is a non-profit affordable housing developer that uses volunteer labor to construct and rehabilitate homes for low-income buyers. In Shawnee, the Fuller Center has built one new home and rehabbed five others on Boston Court. They have also completed 5 other major home repairs for code violations in Shawnee. As of April 26, 2013, Fuller is in the process of rehabilitating five neighborhood homes and is rehabilitating 4509 W. Market Street to serve as the organization's office. Fuller Center plans to complete four to five additional home rehabilitations in 2013 in Shawnee. In 2014, they anticipate rehabilitating 20-25 Shawnee homes and will be hosting the Fuller Center for Housing International Legacy Build during the Mayor's Week of Service in April. For the 2014 Legacy Build, Fuller will host over 400 volunteers from 61 cities and 17 countries represented as Fuller Covenant Partners. In 2015, they project completing at least 25 rehabilitation projects in the Shawnee neighborhood.

- New Directions Housing Corporation is a non-profit affordable housing developer and property manager. In Shawnee, they provide 160 units of subsidized rental housing at 24 addresses. They also manage the annual Repair Affair program that mobilizes resources and volunteers to make repairs on homes owned by low-income homeowners who are elderly or disabled. Repair Affair serves residents throughout Louisville.

- Oracle Design Group, a for-profit affordable housing developer, has completed new construction/rehabilitation of 30 HOME-assisted single-family rental units in West Louisville, with two on River Park Drive in Shawnee. Oracle recently announced that it will be purchasing and renovating a house at the corner of 36th Street and West Market Street in Shawnee.

E. Youth Engagement Efforts

Shawnee is also served by programs targeting neighborhood youth. Three examples are described below.

- Shawnee Neighborhood Association facilitates the Shawnee Youth Advocates group. Its members participate in neighborhood planning and development strategies, with a particular focus on responses to vacant properties.

- City Life Shawnee is a faith-based organization that targets neighborhood teens. It offers a teen pregnancy and teen mentoring programs at its Shawnee Community Development Center. This new youth center opened in a rehabilitated building on West Market Street that opened in October 2012.

- The Shawnee Boys & Girls Club, located in Taylor Park, is an out-of-school time provider that offers a safe haven for youth ages 6-18. The club offers programming in five key areas: character and leadership development; education and career development; health and life skills; arts; and sports, fitness, and recreation. The club provides a gym, a game room, a computer room, an education room, and dedicated teen space. Additionally, Shawnee Boys & Girls Club operates a Kids Cafe in partnership with the Dare to Care Food Bank, serving a hot meal every day.

- The Louisville Urban League offers a number of youth programs available to all Louisville residents, but targets them to West Louisville neighborhoods, including Shawnee. Its Parent Leadership Academy encourages parents to take a more active role in the education of their children. Project Ready is a leadership development and college readiness program for middle and high school youth, offering individual goal planning, tutoring assistance, life skills training, mentoring, cultural activities and community service programming. Street Academy provides academic enrichment,

behavioral modification and cultural development for African American boys in grades 4 through 6. The Urban Youth Golf Program (UYGP) is a PGA-funded, after-school program that works in collaboration with The First Tee of Louisville at the Shawnee Golf Course.

- Louisville Metro Parks operates the Shawnee Arts and Cultural Center, located at 607 South 37th Street. Renovated in 2011, the Shawnee Arts and Cultural Center offers a range of arts, fitness and dance classes. Programming has been developed in partnership with several notable groups, including the Louisville Visual Art Association, Actors Theater, the Kentucky Center for the Performing Arts, and the Shawnee Neighborhood Association.

F. Other Community-Based Organizations

Shawnee is served by other community-based organizations providing unique services and programs. Three such organizations are described below.

- The Network Center for Community Change (NC3) is building a movement to organize, mobilize and advocate for an equal, fair and just society. Their Network consists of nearly 5,000 members who live, work, worship in or care about Louisville's urban neighborhoods who are working together to cultivate new citizen leaders, advocate for equitable education access, and contribute to stronger Louisville neighborhoods.

  In the Shawnee neighborhood, NC3 has:
  - worked with neighbors to analyze and map housing conditions on over 4,000 parcels in order to demonstrate to extent of vacant and abandoned properties and work with the community to devise solutions;
  - started the Education is Knocking Campaign, going to door-to-door to share educational resources including post secondary information, summer programs for school aged children, and enrollment info for Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS);
  - worked with seniors at the Academy @ Shawnee to plan their post-graduation transitions;
  - hosted community visioning forums in partnership with the Brown Foundation to gain residents input on important issues facing the neighborhood, including housing and education.
  - hosted clinics for homeowners who are struggling to pay property taxes, and conducted door-to-door outreach to homeowners with delinquent tax bills, in an effort to keep homeowners in their homes and stem the rising tide of vacant and abandoned properties in the neighborhood.

In 2013, NC3 will hold their Network Nite meeting in Shawnee at least 3 times, with anticipated attendance of 125 each time. Each Network Nite will be preceded by Network Stomps (door-to-door outreach) to connect with neighbors, invite them to Network Nite and learn more about their interests and concerns.

- The Shawnee Christian Health Clinic is a privately-funded, non-profit health care clinic, located at 234 Amy Avenue, that opened in October 2011. In addition to medical care, the clinic offers health and wellness education. The clinic's goal is to not only bring primary health care that focuses on caring for the whole person and emphasizes wellness to the Shawnee neighborhood, but also to implement neighborhood programs that result in permanent change. It seeks to facilitate community development and holistic healthcare through the empowerment of the residents in the community, and its staff includes a Director of Neighborhood Transformation in addition to medical and operations personnel.

- Louisville Enterprise Group (LEG) provides business development assistance to emerging businesses in its Investment Area, which includes Shawnee. There are four primary categories of service offered to support business growth strategies for customers. One service provided is a Small Business Loan Fund that offers short-term financing to new or existing businesses. Eligible businesses must be located within the designated Investment Area; or the business must create or retain jobs for residents of West End, Smoketown, Shelby Park and Phoenix Hill.

- The People's Garden, located at 409 Northwestern Parkway in Shawnee is collaboration between Louisville Grows and District 5 Councilwoman Cheri Bryant Hamilton. In July of 2011, Louisville Grown began the transformation of a 5 acre lot owned by Metro parks into a 20 member community garden, market garden, and children's educational garden.

- The Garden of Principals at 303 Amy Avenue is an organic community garden created on vacant lots donated by the French family in 2008. Members of the Shawnee Neighborhood Association can adopt a plot, grow flowers and produce, and mingle with their neighbors at the garden.

G. Northwest Neighborhood Place

Northwest Neighborhood Place, One of eight LMCSR Neighborhood Places, is located in Shawnee at 4108 West Market Street. Neighborhood Places are "one-stop" service centers that provide blended and accessible health, education, employment and human services that support children and families in their progress toward self-sufficiency. The NorthWest Neighborhood Place, located on the campus of the Academy@Shawnee, offers residents: emergency financial assistance; assessment and referral in a variety of areas including behavioral and academic problems, domestic violence alcohol or drug abuse, and other mental health concerns; screening for Kentucky Temporary Assistance Program (KTAP), Medicaid and food stamps; child abuse intervention and prevention; counseling and intervention; Community Coordinated Child Care Services (4 C's); school social services and truancy referrals; family case-management services; linkage to employment and job training; Healthy Start Initiative (Prenatal Case Management) ; and HANDS (Health-Access-Developing-Nurturing-Services).

Northwest Neighborhood Place will also be home to a LMCSR employee who will serve as the Shawnee Liaison. The Liaison will: Conduct outreach and education related to NRSA and client-based LMCSR programs; attend neighborhood meetings; and help target other LMCSR programs to Shawnee residents.

VIII. Leveraging Other Planning, Organizing and Development Activities in Shawnee

Shawnee NRSA investment will build on other recent planning, neighborhood organizing, and development activities in the neighborhood.

A. Shawnee Neighborhood Plan

In May 2011, the Louisville Metro Department of Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI) began to develop a new Shawnee Neighborhood Plan in partnership with community residents. A Shawnee Advisory Council, consisting of representatives from the Shawnee Neighborhood Association, residents, business owners and others appointed by Councilwoman Hamilton has overseen the plan's development. The goal of the comprehensive neighborhood plan, the first for Shawnee since 1982, is to create a unified vision for the neighborhood, incorporating the work of other concurring or recent planning and development activities.

The 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan offers analysis, outcome goals, and action steps in five topic areas: economic development, housing, health, land use and mobility. Its plan implementation strategies establish short- (less than one year), medium- (one to three years) and long-term (greater than three years) timelines for action step implementation in each topic area. Action steps were prioritized based on extensive community input that identified areas of greatest need. Through this planning process, residents identified economic development and housing as the highest priority plan elements. The 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan is expected to be finalized in May 2013 and approved by fall 2013. Given its comprehensive approach to neighborhood needs and redevelopment goals, LMCSR plans to use the plan as a guide in its design and implementation of NRSA activities.

The community's top economic development goals are "incentivize the rehabilitation and reuse of aging structures" and "leverage vacant and under-utilized land to attract new development" including "marketing vacant commercial structures for small business entrepreneurs." Residents also identified job training and linking residents to employers as important action steps.

The housing goals prioritized most by residents are "rehabilitate abandoned, boarded-up, and vacant housing units applying green affordable housing practices," "support the development of new market rate single-family housing to help created a balanced amount of housing for all income levels," and "increase owner-occupied housing rates." Additionally, a programmatic priority of the plan is to "establish a grant program for minor and preventative home repairs that incorporate high performance/green building practices." The proposed

NRSA-funded homeowner rehabilitation program described below for will meet this goal of the plan.[11]

Through this process, residents also identified the West Market Street Corridor as the highest priority area for both economic development and housing investments, as demonstrated on the following maps.

[11] Louisville Metro Government (2013). *Shawnee Neighborhood Plan (Final Draft).* Downloaded from http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/1C9C9863-2C63-40A3-9C38-BC23BC282D58/0/ShawneeNeighborhoodPlan_FINAL.pdf.

PLAN ELEMENT ZONE PREFERENCE

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

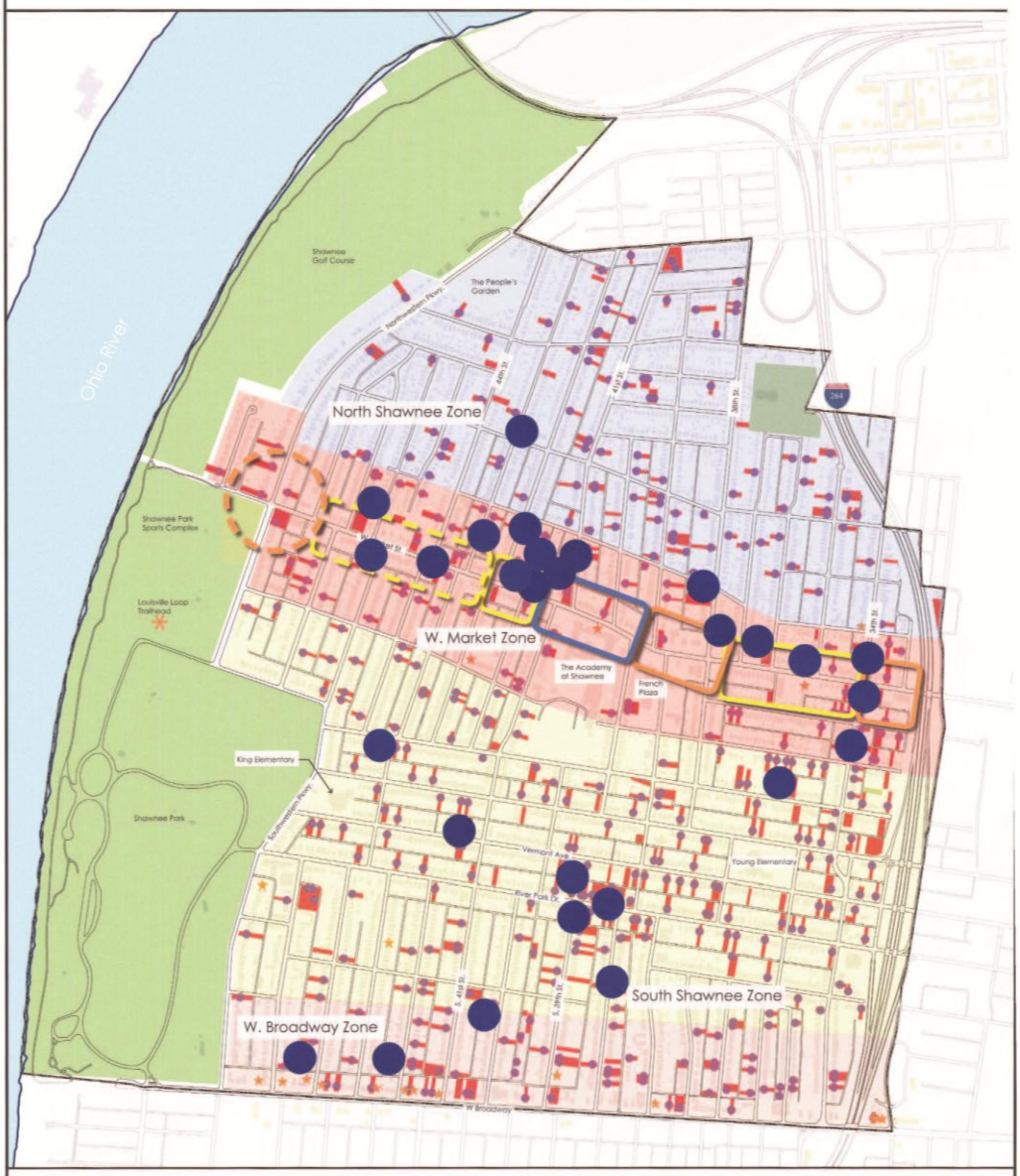
Housing

- The housing map was created using vacant parcel, vacant parcel with structure, and historic property data.
- Red boxes represent vacant parcels, and a red box with a purple dot represents a vacant parcel with a structure.
- A quick look at the map reveals some patterns of more intense areas of vacancies and other areas with more dispersed areas of vacancies.
- Vacant parcels can provide future opportunities to invest in redevelopment. Consideration should be given to prioritizing the areas of investment in areas that best represent the goals of the neighborhood.

- The Shawnee neighborhood has been divided into four zones.
- When the housing representative has finished their explanation, there will be a short exercise in which you will be asked to evaluate each neighborhood zone independently.
- You will then be asked to place a sticker on the map which will represent your priority area as it pertains to housing.

Legend

- Historic Property
- Vacant Parcel with Structure
- Vacant Parcel



1 inch = 400 feet

0 400 800 1,600 Feet

PLAN ELEMENT ZONE PREFERENCE

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN
Economic Development

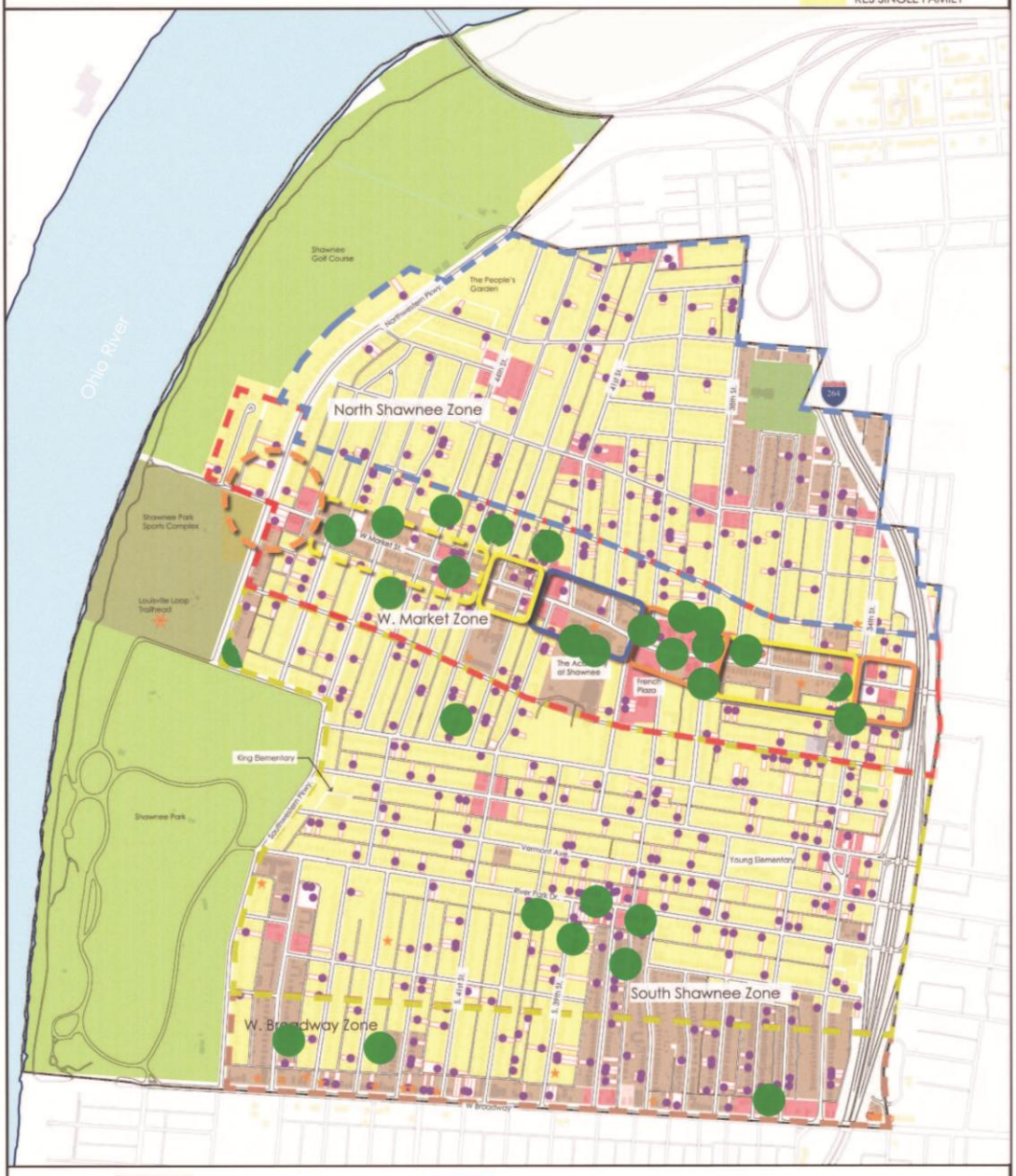
- The economic development map was created using existing zoning, vacant parcels (red box, white center), vacant parcels with a structure (red box, white center, purple dot), historic properties, and proposed use areas from the W Market Street study.
- Red boxes and purple dots can present areas of opportunity for future economic development.
- Potential opportunity areas should be considered along with existing zoning to begin to create an image for future investment.
- Consideration should be given to how and where future investment might occur, and how to leverage various investment sources to create economic development that is aligned with the neighborhood goals.

- The Shawnee neighborhood has been divided into four zones.
- When the economic development representative has finished their explanation, there will be a short exercise in which you will be asked to evaluate each neighborhood zone independently.
- You will then be asked to place a sticker on the map which will represent your priority area as it pertains to economic development.

Legend

Zoning

- COMM RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD COMM
- OFFICE/RES
- RES MULTI-FAMILY
- RES SINGLE FAMILY



1 inch = 400 feet

0 400 800 1,600 Feet

B. West Market Street Corridor Plan and Investment

Louisville Metro's Department of Economic Growth and Innovation (EGI) created the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study in 2009, which recommended streetscape improvements along West Market Street from 24th Street to Cecil Avenue, which serves as an important economic development corridor for the Shawnee, Portland, and Russell neighborhoods. The pilot phase of this $1.3 million project will begin shortly with an initial investment of approximately $500,000 and will include a new bus shelter, trees, planters and sidewalks. The pilot phase is planned for Shawnee the area near the French Plaza on 38th Street, 39th Street and Amy Avenue. Graphics of the projected streetscape appearance were created by Gresham, Smith and Partners for the West Market Corridor Improvement Study and are shown below.[12] LMCSR plans to target NRSA funds to support homeowner rehabilitation to the Market Street area that will build on these infrastructure investments to enhance this important neighborhood corridor.

West Market Street – Residential

West Market Street – Campus

[12] Louisville Metro Government and Gresham, Smith and Partners (2009). *West Market Street Corridor Improvement Study.* Downloaded from http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/90DB90BD-049B-4D2C-9996-AE65DA0E3EDA/0/WestMarketStreetStudyFINAL.pdf

C. Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan

In 2012, Louisville Metro Government released this livability plan that provides recommendations, based on priorities of Shawnee and Portland residents, on how to reduce barriers in both neighborhoods to residents being able to make healthier choices. Barriers identified include inadequate lighting, speeding traffic, and inadequate or poorly maintained sidewalks. It also includes recommendations on a detour for the Louisville Loop around flooded and eroded areas behind Portland Wharf Park and Shawnee Golf Course. Among the concerns and action steps identified in the plan are:

- Poor maintenance and upkeep of private rental properties and vacant structures and lots.
- Continue to identify absentee owners of abandoned properties and work with the city to enforce current housing standards.
- Work with the City to identify abandoned houses, businesses, or other structures and contact owners to alert them of violations.
- Work with City to enforce existing codes.
- Establish a homeowner assistance program to provide guidance and support for those residents making improvements to their houses.[13]

D. Shawnee Stroll: A Walkability Assessment for the Shawnee Neighborhood

In July 2010, Shawnee residents, youth advocates and volunteers, in partnership with the Robert Wood Johnson Healthy Kids, Healthy Community project, analyzed the neighborhood's streets and sidewalks for safe walking conditions. The assessment focused on identifying infrastructure issues, such as sidewalks, curbs, ramps, signage, lighting, and other facilities that are necessary for a good walking environment. The report acknowledged that vacant properties, litter, and crime contribute to walkability and are important issues, these topics were not addressed by the study. A key finding was a need to increase sidewalk connectivity to Taylor Park and King Elementary School, and a lack of sidewalks on the park side of Southwestern Parkway. The study also observed that the lack of curb ramps on many of the neighborhood's streets, and recommended a systemic review and addition of ramps throughout Shawnee. To support NRSA investment, LMCSR plans to invest in sidewalk reconstruction in the neighborhood.[14]

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[13] Louisville Metro Government (2012) *Northwestern Parkway Livability Plan.* Downloaded from http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/31D61B9C-F013-4E1B-997E-1B83029DB3F3/0/Northwestern_Parkway_Report_FINAL.pdf

[14] Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities (2010) *The Shawnee Stroll: A Walkability Assessment for the Shawnee Neighborhood.* Downloaded from http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/17EB1825-9235-4614-A26F-1C61ACB9E81F/0/ShawneeStroll_finalreport_sm.pdf

E. Shawnee Weed and Seed

After organizing in response to an increase in violent and drug-related crime in 2007, Shawnee residents collaborated with Metro, state, and federal government agencies to develop strategies to reduce criminal activity and encourage neighborhood revitalization. Shawnee was designated by the US Department of Justice as a Weed and Seed community in 2008 and received a grant that funded activities through September 2011. Weed and Seed is a comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention and community. The Weed and Seed program had three major initiative areas:

1) Development of a working relationship between the police and the community. In addition, this group was designed to reduce violent crime, drug, and gang activity. Community policing was also a goal, achieved through the creation of 52 block watch groups.
2) Neighborhood restoration and revitalization targeting vacant and abandoned properties and encouraging neighborhood clean up. Numerous programs were awarded in this effort but the most successful program was the grass cutting initiative that focused on abandoned properties' lawns.
3) Prevention/intervention/treatment (PIT) through programming and arts. These efforts targeted youth, ex-offenders, and other populations by partnering with a number of community-based organizations and social service agencies.

Evaluation of the Weed and Seed program found that it made a positive impact on community relations with LMPD, vacant properties maintenance, and reduced gang activities. It also increased programs and services available. However, at the conclusion of the program, residents believed that more work was necessary in all areas, especially job training, vacant property demolition/rehabilitation, and increased police visibility.[15]

F. Network Center for Community Change (NC3) Community Engagement Mapping

In 2012, NC3 worked with Shawnee residents to analyze and map housing conditions on over 4,000 parcels in order to demonstrate to extent of vacant and abandoned properties and work with the community to devise solutions. Data collected through block by block surveys of properties included: utility shut-offs; housing conditions (roof, gutters, siding, windows, etc.); vacancy (to compare against Louisville Metro data); and neighbors' first-hand knowledge about properties. They also reviewed public records for Shawnee properties that included: foreclosures filed;

[15] Higgins, George E. (2011) *Weed and Seed Evaluation: Effectiveness and Impact*. University of Louisville. Downloaded from http://louisville.edu/saturdayacademy/west-louisville-working-group/files/Shawnee%20Weed%20and%20Seed%20Final%20Evaluation.pdf; *Shawnee Weed and Seed Newsletter,* September 2011. Downloaded from http://www.louisvilleky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/F0597B78-69F6-4563-B045-0C12C8106A60/0/September2011ShawneeWeedandSeedNewsletter.pdf

foreclosures sold at commissioner's sale; property valuation records; property tax liens; other recorded liens; building permits; and deed history (to track ownership of property).

NC3 created layered maps for each census tract in the neighborhood to present these data and held a series of community meetings with neighbors and other stakeholders to discuss the findings. They also offered workshops to residents demonstrating how to research properties using public information.

G. Other Economic Development Activities

In late January 2013, Mayor Fischer announced the city's purchase of a 30-acre tract of land located at 30th Street between W. Market Street and W. Muhammad Ali Blvd, just outside the Shawnee boundary. EGI is working with the community to determine how the land will be used and is marketing the site with Greater Louisville, Inc. and the Riverport Authority. At a meeting on March 5, 2013, residents expressed a desire for clean industry and job creation at the location. LMCSR also plans to undertake aggressive marketing promotions to raise the profile of readily available real estate opportunities for community development and entrepreneurial endeavors.

H. Metro Vacant Abandoned Properties Early Intervention Strategy Pilot

The Mayor's Innovation Delivery Team and the multi-department Metro Vacant Abandoned Properties Initiative, in consultation with RKG Associates (a nationally-recognized economic planning and real estate consulting firm), is developing a Vacant Abandoned Properties Master Plan, to enable Metro Government and its partners to address property vacancy and abandonment with a more comprehensive and coordinated response in order to have a significant and lasting impact in our neighborhoods. As part of this plan, the team is also developing an Early Intervention Strategy to address the most pressing and viable near-term opportunities for Metro Government to lead the effort to address the vacant property problem. This strategy will include action steps to be implemented in 1 to 3 years. They plan to pilot Early Intervention Strategy actions in the Shawnee neighborhood.

Shawnee is viewed as an ideal pilot neighborhood because it is already the target of several revitalization efforts, including the NRSA investments and the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan. Also, it is predominantly strong in the west side, but also housing a number of "transitional" areas on the eastern border, so concentrating revitalization efforts may help to strengthen the core and prevent other areas of the neighborhood from tipping into [further] decline.

In addition to the NRSA and West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan investments, LMCSR plans for other public investments to be made in Shawnee that will address vacant

properties. Shawnee will be a target for part of the $400,000 allocation from the Attorney General's Mortgage Settlement Funds to be used for rehabilitation and demolition of vacant structures. Additionally, LMCSR's 2013 Affordable Housing Development Program Notice of Funding Availability (estimated $4 million in HOME funds) is expecting several development proposals to be located in Shawnee.

Planned Early Intervention Strategy activities will facilitate redevelopment of vacant and abandoned properties via strategic demolition, property donation, tax and abatement lien foreclosures, spot condemnation, land banking and site assembly. LMCSR will take a comprehensive approach to distressed properties in the neighborhood, including targeting homeowners with technical assistance and holistic service referrals that span the entire department and sister agencies.

IX. Shawnee NRSA Program Activities

LMCSR plans to allocate $2,000,000 in CDBG funds over five years to support Shawnee NRSA activities. $400,000 was allocated in Program Year 2012 funding (7/1/12-6/30/13) and $600,000 is the planned allocation for Program Year 2013 (7/1/13- 6/30/13). This $1,000,000 will support a targeted homeowner rehabilitation program. LMCSR will augment NRSA program funds with additional funding of targeted economic development ($100,000 in Program Year 2013) and public infrastructure investments ($150,000 in Program Year 2013). LMCSR also plans to provide technical assistance to non-profit organizations serving Shawnee to increase their capacity to provide housing and economic development services and help ensure the sustainability of NRSA investments.

In planning NRSA activities that meet the community priorities identified through the development of the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan, LMCSR has emphasized targeted revitalization efforts in the West Market Street Zone that can leverage other planned investments. Dispersed reinvestment efforts will not significantly impact real estate market and overall "block by block" quality without concentrated effort to correct market failures and fill in development "holes" in the neighborhood. Concentrated Metro Government action is needed to rebuild markets in Shawnee to lead the way for private investment. Metro plans to take a holistic approach to revitalization that will leverage additional improvements in the community so that economic development is encouraged once developers see improvements in the housing stock on West Market Street. Pinpointing this area, where other projects are planned, has the potential to give Market Street a much needed facelift.

In addition to West Market Street, LMCSR will prioritize NRSA homeowner rehabilitation investment in major corridors in the neighborhood, including Southwestern/Northwestern Parkways, River Park Drive, West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, Vermont Avenue, and Broadway.

In addition to its NRSA activities, LMCSR plans to target its existing programs to the neighborhood to truly leverage the impact of the NRSA investment. These programs include: Emergency Repair Program; Weatherization Assistance Program; Lead Safe Louisville; job training; Family Economic Success Program; and financial management workshops.

Neighborhood engagement will be a priority for LMCSR as the NRSA plan is implemented. LMCSR will designate an employee to serve as Shawnee Liaison, to be based in the NorthWest Neighborhood Place. The Liaison will: conduct outreach and education related to NRSA and client-based LMCSR programs; attend neighborhood meetings; and help target other LMCSR programs to Shawnee residents. This position will be funded from LMCSR's operating budget, not NRSA funds.

A. Homeowner Rehabilitation

Due to the needs of the community and the funding priorities of the NRSA which come from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, LMCSR will focus Shawnee NRSA efforts on homeowner rehabilitation, especially in the area near the pilot of the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan and the city's recently-purchased land at 30th Street between West Muhammad Ali Blvd. and West Market Street. The program will be administered by the LMCSR.

Homeowner rehabilitation will improve the livability and quality of homes through various CDBG-eligible home repairs. A maximum of $24,999 will be available per qualified household. LMCSR's Residential Repair Team will administer the NRSA rehab with a focus on exterior repairs and health and safety code violations. Improvements may include repair or replacement of windows, front and back entry doors, concrete, roofs, paint, vinyl siding, stairs, shutters, security windows and doors, and gutters. Where needed, lead-safe work will be done and code violations will be addressed. LMCSR will track the number of homes assisted with the NRSA rehabilitation and expects to serve an estimated 115 clients over the five year grant. Due to the historic nature of the homes in Shawnee and their large size, Metro anticipates needing the maximum amount available for the majority of clients served. Because two years of NRSA funding allocations totaling $1,000,000 will be available, LMCSR anticipates serving at least 50 clients during the first NRSA program year based on the maximum $24,999 available per home.

To make the greatest impact in the neighborhood with a small amount of homes undergoing dramatic repairs, Metro will take a targeted approach to the NRSA homeowner rehabilitation program by prioritizing major street corridors as investment areas. Streets to be targeted are West Market Street, River Park Drive, Southwestern/Northwestern Parkways, West Muhammad Ali Boulevard, Vermont Avenue, and Broadway. As this is a five year plan, each corridor will be targeted for outreach individually and resident demand will be assessed before targeting the next priority area. Rehabilitation in these corridors, which provide access to Shawnee Park and can offer neighborhood commercial resources, will clearly demonstrate the impact of targeted NRSA investments to neighborhood residents and the public at large.

Analysis of the PVA REMF "Land Size" data exported for the Shawnee NSRA shows the following residential uses in the corridors targeted for homeowner rehabilitation:

- West Market Street – 69.26% of land is residential
- River Park Drive- 87.84% of land is residential
- Southwestern/Northwestern Parkways- 86.53% of land is residential
- West Muhammad Ali Boulevard- 83.06% of land is residential
- Vermont Avenue- 87.11% of land is residential
- West Broadway (north side of street is in NRSA Boundary) - 56.94% of land is residential

As the West Market Street Zone is the priority area for housing re-investment identified by residents in the 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan, West Market Street from 34th Street (Louis Coleman Jr. Drive) to Shawnee Park will be the first target area for homeowner improvements. These investments will result in a noticeable change in this area to spur community excitement and the ability to leverage additional funding for improvements.

In order to reach the intended target area, LMCSR staff will conduct targeted door-to-door outreach to homeowners in the service area to inform them about the repair program. Clients will also be recruited to the program through LMCSR's website, advertisement in Councilwoman Bryant Hamilton's weekly e-newsletter, announcements at public meetings, and through referrals from other agencies. The LMCSR Shawnee Liaison will also be highly involved in client outreach and recruitment. The Liaison will play a substantial role in informing the community of the program's progress as well as connecting potential homeowners with rehab assistance.

The first NRSA program operation year's funding will support the rehabilitation of at least 50 homes. If demand from homeowners in the West Market Street Corridor does not use this allocation, the second priority corridor will be selected based on evaluation by LMCSR staff, resident demand, and community input.

While Metro anticipates significant positive outcomes for the neighborhood through the homeowner rehabilitation program, Metro recognizes that there will be challenges stemming from the Shawnee housing stock as previously discussed. The large and aging housing in Shawnee means that many homes will have lead based paint problems that will need to be addressed. Further, rehabilitation work will need to take into account the preservation of historic properties which often drive up the cost of the work. LMCSR staff is experienced and able to effectively work with this type of housing stock.

Performance Measures for NRSA Homeowner Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitate 115 homes
- Increase property value by 2.5%
- Reduce energy costs by 5% for homes receiving weatherization assistance
- Reduce code violations by 75% for homes with citations

As the Shawnee NRSA Homeowner rehabilitation program is implemented, LMCSR also plans to conduct outreach to neighborhood landlords to assess issues with property maintenance and possible strategies to encourage reinvestment in rental properties. As discussed in section D below, LMCSR will explore providing technical assistance to CHDOs to increase their capacity for the revitalization and management of rental properties in the Shawnee neighborhood.

B. Economic Development Activities

LMCSR will expand its Micro-Enterprise development and lending program to target additional services to Shawnee to meet the anticipated increase in demand created by planned NRSA and West Market Street Corridor investments. LMCSR will also provide technical assistance to neighborhood-based businesses to educate them about bidding on NRSA homeowner rehabilitation projects as contractors or sub-contractors. Targeted LMCSR economic development activities may also include larger business loans and internal and external technical assistance to new businesses and those seeking to expand.

1) Micro-Enterprise: In Program Year 2013, LMCSR will allocate $100,000 in CDBG funding for a targeted expansion of its Micro-Enterprise Program to the Shawnee neighborhood. LMCSR Micro-Enterprise staff will work out of Northwest Neighborhood Place for a portion of their work week. The LMCSR Micro-Enterprise program provides training, technical assistance, and loans up to $10,000 to help create or expand micro-enterprise businesses. These micro-enterprise loans are awarded through two programs: the Spark Program and the Ignite Program. The Spark Program is a 10-week business development training geared towards getting micro-enterprises off to a good start. The Ignite Program is for micro-enterprises that have been open for at least one year. Program participants must conduct research to analyze their current operating procedures and to connect with professionals or other business development organizations to help them meet their needs. An opportunity to apply for a loan is available at the conclusion of both programs. Micro-enterprises must be businesses that employs five or fewer employees (including the owner). In Program Year 2013, LMCSR anticipates providing micro-enterprise technical assistance to 25 Shawnee businesses, providing micro-enterprise training to 10 new or expanding Shawnee businesses, and making 10 micro-enterprise loans to Shawnee businesses. These activities should lead to the creation of at least 10 jobs.

Performance Measures for NRSA Micro-Enterprise Assistance
(5-Year NRSA grant period)

- 75 businesses receive micro-Enterprise technical assistance
- 30 businesses complete micro-enterprise training and develop business plans
- 30 micro-enterprise loans made
- 30 new jobs created
- 30 businesses created or expanded.

2) Construction Business Technical Assistance and Section 3 Outreach: During the April 2, 2013 public meeting on the draft Shawnee Neighborhood NRSA Plan, residents expressed a need for education and technical assistance for potential contractors and subcontractors on the Metro bidding process and approval as a Metro Government contractor or subcontractor. Additionally, they expressed a desire for neighborhood residents to receive job opportunities created by NRSA homeowner rehabilitation project.

> *We want [the work] to be done by people in the neighborhood. In the planning process we said a lot of those things. We want it done in the community*
> -Citizen Comment, NRSA Public Meeting, April 2, 2013

LMCSR is committed to meeting this demand. Louisville Metro Section 3 policies require that new construction related employment opportunities be extended to low- and very low-income residents in the area where the project is being implemented. Additionally, these policies require that designated Section 3 business concerns are to be extended preference in contracting, sub-contracting, purchasing and servicing.

LMCSR will host training sessions at NorthWest Neighborhood Place for small businesses in construction and related fields that will discuss:

- Louisville Metro Section 3 policies
- How to be certified as a Section 3 business
- How to become a Metro-approved contractor and submit bids on projects.
- How to subcontract with Metro-approved general contractors.

To facilitate this effort, LMCSR will create a roster of existing contractors and subcontractors located in Shawnee neighborhood to contact for bid opportunities and to supply to Metro-approved general contractors. Additionally, the expanded micro-enterprise program training and lending program targeted to Shawnee can encourage participants to develop new construction/contractor businesses in the neighborhood.

To increase the pool of residents qualified for construction jobs, the Shawnee Liaison will also encourage interested residents to participate in the KentuckianaWorks Construction One-Stop Career Center. Located at the Louisville Urban League, the KentuckianaWorks Construction One-Stop Career Center offers free training to local residents about a career in the construction industry. The Center also matches construction-related businesses with a pool of trained graduates ready for entry-level jobs in the building trades.

Performance Measures for Business Technical Assistance and Section 3 Outreach

- 10 small businesses receive training
- 4 Shawnee-based businesses certified as Section 3 contractors or sub-contractors and submit bids for NRSA work.
- 10 residents enroll in KentuckianaWorks Construction One-Stop Career Center

Additional Shawnee economic development activities and programs will be further defined as NRSA implementation occurs and is evaluated. Possible actions could include larger business loans and internal and external technical assistance to new businesses and those seeking to expand. Modification of economic development plans will be based on community needs identified through the ongoing neighborhood outreach and education that will occur with the implementation of the Shawnee NRSA plan.

C. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

Program Year 2013 CDBG funding for public improvements and infrastructure ($150,000) will be targeted to the neighborhood to meet priorities identified through community engagement for the following recent planning activities: Shawnee NRSA plan development, the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan; and the 2010 Shawnee Walkability study. Reconstruction of sidewalks to increase accessibility and public safety will be the primary activity of this investment and will enhance the infrastructure investments that will occur under the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan.

Performance Measures for Public Improvements and Infrastructure

- 1,500 square yards of sidewalks reconstructed in targeted investment area improving neighborhood walkability.

D. Technical Assistance for Non-Profit Organizations Serving Shawnee

LMCSR employees and other Louisville Metro Government staff will offer technical assistance to community based non-profit organizations in Shawnee during the NRSA period. These activities will be conducted with CDBG funding as allowed by 24 CFR 570.201 (p) that supports "the provision of technical assistance to public or non-profit entities to increase the capacity of such entities to carry out eligible neighborhood revitalization or economic development activities." The purpose of these investments will be to increase the sustainability of NRSA investments by increasing the strength and abilities of those non-profits. Possible activities could include working with CHDOs to increase their capacity for rental rehabilitation and management, or partnering with agencies to increase their ability to create manage programs to attract new or expanding small businesses to the neighborhood. Additionally, LMCSR will explore the feasibility of securing consultants to develop a neighborhood market analysis to support community-based economic development planning. Technical assistance needs and priorities will be determined in partnership with Shawnee residents and community-based organizations.

X. Community Consultation

As described in section IV above, several initiatives involving the residents of Shawnee began prior to the LMCSR NRSA planning process. Because of many recent, extensive, ongoing planning and development activities in Shawnee, there is community unrest about undergoing lengthy planning efforts without seeing results. Rather than duplicate work, LMCSR was able to dovetail NRSA planning with EGI's planning processes for the Shawnee Neighborhood Plan and the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan implementation. Residents seemed pleased about making connections between the planning activities. LMCSR representatives attended advisory meetings for and gathering information from residents about the strengths and weaknesses of the neighborhood. One such meeting was a four-hour event held on Saturday November 17, 2012 at the Shawnee Arts and Cultural Center where residents weighed in on their priorities for improving Shawnee. Given its comprehensive approach to neighborhood needs and redevelopment goals that was developed with significant community input, LMCSR will use the 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood Plan as a guide in its design and implementation of NRSA activities. Community engagement efforts specific to the NRSA plan have also occurred.

In accordance with the provisions established in LMCSR's Citizen Participation Plan two public hearings were held regarding the development of the Shawnee NRSA plan. The first hearing was held on March 7, 2013 at 5:30 P.M. at Shawnee Golf Course, 460 Northwestern Parkway. Its purpose was to discuss the goals of the NSRA plan and solicit citizen statements regarding their vision for the future of the Shawnee Neighborhood. A flyer for this hearing was distributed to all Louisville Metro Council members, Louisville Metro Housing Authority email announcement for the first hearing was sent to all CDBG, ESG and HOPWA subrecipients, and all agencies receiving External Agency Funds from Louisville Metro. An announcement was posted on the Louisville Metro Department of Housing and Family Services website, and a press release was distributed through the Mayor's office. Notice of this hearing was also included in the electronic newsletter of the District 5 Louisville Metro Council member, and distributed to organizations working in the Shawnee neighborhood, including the Network Center for Community Change (NC3), the Fuller Center for Housing, Habitat for Humanity, New Directions Housing Corporation, and the Center for Neighborhoods.

A second hearing was held on April 2 at 6:00 P.M. at the NorthWest Neighborhood Place, 4018 West Market Street to solicit citizen responses to the draft Shawnee NSRA plan. Legal Notice of this hearing was placed in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* on March 15, 2013. An email announcement was sent to all CDBG, ESG and HOPWA subrecipients, all agencies receiving External Agency Funds from Louisville Metro, and a compiled list of partners, developers, and associated agencies, a flyer was sent to the Louisville Metro Housing Authority for distribution, an announcement was posted on the Louisville Metro Department of Housing and Family Services website, and a press release was distributed through the Mayor's office. Notice of this

hearing was also included in the electronic newsletter of the District 5 Louisville Metro Council member, and distributed to organizations working in the Shawnee neighborhood, including the Network Center for Community Change (NC3), the Fuller Center for Housing, Habitat for Humanity, and the Center for Neighborhoods. 26 people attended this meeting

A 30-day public comment period regarding the draft Shawnee NSRA began on March 15, 2013 and concluded on April 15, 2013. Notice of this comment period was included in the legal notice described above.

LMCSR received comments on the plan via email, via telephone and substantial comment was made at the April 2, 2013 public hearing. All comments received, a list of questions and comments made at the March 7, 2013 public hearing, and a transcript of the discussion at the April 2, 2013 public hearing meeting are included in Appendix A of this plan, as are the flyers advertising the community meetings and the affidavit of publication for the draft plan release and April 2 meeting.

During the development of the NRSA plan community members have also discussed the need for Metro staffing resources to be assigned to aid in the Shawnee revitalization effort. LMCSR agrees this would be a beneficial resource and will dedicate a staff member to the Shawnee neighborhood in order to fill this role. This staff person will be housed at the Northwest Neighborhood Place and will conduct outreach and education related to both the NRSA program and other client-based LMCSR programs. In addition, this staff person will be involved in neighborhood meetings and act as a liaison between the neighborhood residents and Metro staff to ensure success with the revitalization effort.

As a result of the comments received about the draft plan, LMCSR heavily revised the NRSA plan, adding detail and describing economic development and infrastructure activities in addition to homeowner rehabilitation. A revised draft was published on the LMCSR website for review before submission of the Shawnee NRSA plan to HUD.

LMCSR views ongoing community consultation as key to the success of the Shawnee NRSA plan. The Shawnee Liaison will play an essential role in continued, regular outreach to residents and community-based organizations in the neighborhood.

As the NRSA plan is implemented, LMCSR will evaluate the impact and success of our initial NRSA investments and seek resident input on the efficacy of program activities. As this is a 5-year plan, LMCSR will adjust program activities based on their efficacy, demand for services, changes in neighborhood needs and priorities, and funding availability.

Appendix A

Citizen Comments and Public Hearing Advertisements

List of Comments & Questions Received

First Shawnee NRSA Meeting
March 7, 2013, 5:30 P.M.
Shawnee Golf Course, 460 Northwestern Parkway

- How is HUD money allocated?
- Are funds for residents of the community or for Shawnee in general?
- Does this have to do with abandoned structures? If so, how do you get ownership of structures?
- Would like to see a moratorium on multi-family housing units in Shawnee and an emphasis on single family housing. Would like rehab for single family homes so that we can attract new people to the neighborhood.
- Want to make homes affordable.
- Would like to see a partnership with the banks to remodel and resell foreclosed homes to needy families
- In support of comment above – don't need more multi-family homes
- Is there a start time for this work?
- Are there requirements on who can do the work?
- Is there a plan on record? Or do we have to create a plan from scratch?
- Regarding economic development and housing – we've been talking about them as separate from each other but can't you use the two to improve each other?
- Neighborhood Plan – drawings from plan
- Out of the $400,000, how much will be spent on services?
- At the Healthcare Center they have a survey with many of the same questions as the neighborhood plan listing the top issues for the neighborhood
- Would like to see renovation of properties, increase property rates, homeowners to be able to stay in their homes
- How successful is Portland? (Anna Wallace– 16 completed, 13 underway)
- Would like to see the single-family home that were repossessed by the bank and boarded be used for first time homebuyers
- Can we do more than one thing at a time with the NRSA money?
- Who has the final say on prioritization?
- Will the plan include collaboration? Leverage relationships?
- Regarding the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan – Do you start over the planning process every year?
- Would like to see more jobs created and focus on increasing Section 3 and make sure people hold to Section 3. Renovation is important. Use the money to minimize risks to roll back interest rates.
- A Lease/Purchase program to get people out of homes they are renting
- Would like to see power lines buried on Market Street to make the area more attractive
- Use Market Street to make the neighborhood more attractive
- NSP/CHDO gives money to developers?

- Concerns about aesthetics – LG&E is taking lines underground
- Assessment Section of NRSA should analyze skills and services that people in Shawnee possess
- We should be a model to the neighborhood by educating ourselves on incentives to improve energy efficiency and other incentives available
- What do you [Laura Grabowski] see as an important thing to do with the money?
- How can we get a community-based agency to help with the ideas suggested?
- Louisville Urban League has totally rebuilt 8 rundown homes

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Shawnee residents' interest in and priorities for NRSA investments. LMCSR recognizes the importance of preserving homeownership in the Shawnee Neighborhood. That is why homeowner rehabilitation is the primary NRSA investment activity. These investments will be augmented by: targeted Micro-Enterprise training and lending to encourage economic development; investment in sidewalk reconstruction; and technical support for community-based organizations. Shawnee NRSA Homeowner Rehabilitation Program application and operation procedures will be developed upon HUD authorization of the NRSA plan. While homeowner rehabilitation is the first priority of the NRSA plan, LMCSR will continually evaluate the NRSA program over its five-year lifespan and will explore other housing investments that may be necessary to maximize neighborhood revitalization on a block-by-block level. Shawnee NRSA investments will be supported by other Louisville Metro Government efforts in neighborhood revitalization, including: the Vacant Abandoned Properties Early Intervention Strategy Pilot and the West Market Street Corridor Improvement Plan.

Public Comments Transcribed

Second Public Hearing for Shawnee NRSA Plan
April 2, 2013, 6:00 PM
NorthWest Neighborhood Place, 4018 W. Market Street

Meeting opened with a presentation by Laura Grabowski, LMCSR Assistant Director of Compliance and Administration about NRSA process, draft action plan, proposed activities, public comment period and project next steps. Ms. Grabowski then opened the meeting for public comments and invited speakers who signed up on the speakers list to speak first. Audience members then asked questions and made comments. LMCSR's Curtis Stauffer, Anna Wallace, Charmaine Smith, and Michael Brown also in attendance. District 5 Metro Council Member Cheri Bryant Hamilton also in attendance.

Note: This public hearing operated as a roundtable discussion following LMCSR's presentation of a PowerPoint with an over view of the draft NRSA plan. Responses by LMCSR staff in italics below comments are summaries and transcripts of those made in real time at the meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 1- Zelma Bryant

I am concerned about the neighborhood between 39th and Amy Avenue, simply because there are a lot of vacant houses there. Plus the fact that the sidewalks just need a general cleanup there. Most of the alleys behind the houses, we need to take care of weeds and trees and do a general clean up. It's not a big thing. I am also concerned about having some work done on my house. It is what is needed in this neighborhood. It is a good neighborhood, but we need some regular stores and whatever. So I am hoping we will have money to do these kinds of things and clean up this neighborhood. I am hoping that with some of these houses, people can come and live in them, simply because other things are going on in there. You can't stay up all night looking out to make sure people aren't doing these kinds of things. So I am hoping we can get some feedback on that.

Grabowski response: Describes existing Metro Home repair programs. Introduces Anna Wallace, Home Repair Manage. Instructs Ms. Bryant to speak with Wallace, noting that there are services available right now. She then notes that even though the NRSA plan targets a small area, CSR hopes to target its broad range of services more to the Shawnee neighborhood as a whole.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 2- Steve Marilla, Fuller Center for Housing.

My question would be is why only the 10 block area along Market Street? We have boarded up and abandoned homes that we are in the process of rehabbing right now [names addresses, unintelligible, though one is 4500 block of Market]. We are moving our offices to 4509 Market Street, and we have a house over on Boston Court. You are talking about Amy [Avenue] and to the east and we are not going to be in that area. We want this to be located in an area where we can make a difference. That's my one question.

My other comment is that we have a program called Greater Blessings. That's where we go in and do repair work for people that cannot afford it or who are elderly that can't afford to take care of their home and they still live there. If they have a roof leak or a structural issue they need taken care of or windows or whatever, we have a program that spends up to $5,000 in materials costs. We don't charge for the labor. Will funding be available to organizations like us and Habitat, who has a similar program? How do we get on the list to be able to receive those kinds of funds as opposed to a homeowner who goes out and hires a for-profit contractor who comes in to spend $15,000 to $20,000 when the homeowner can't really afford it?

Grabowski Response: Observes that the plan originally was to target the NRSA 10-block service area from the Watterson Expressway to 41st Street, but that there has been discussion to extend to Cecil Avenue. Service area aligns with West Market Street Improvement Plan Target Area.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown

Will the target area from the Expressway to 41st go north and south from Market?

Grabowski Response: Explains that the original thought of the plan was to work on the north and south side of the street on West Market Street, covering the houses that go from the expressway to 41st Street or Cecil Avenue. Explains that CSR has not finalized implementation plans and will explore during implementation if money can go further and work can expand to side streets or further on Market Street. Explains that purpose of NRSA plan is to let the funding source know how money is planned to be used, but that actions will change due to the fact it is a five-year plan and that changes will be based on information learned in implementation. Explains that plan is starting point for project, but that CSR needs input from community on it.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 4- Name Unknown

So you have targeted houses in that area for repair? You will have that information available for us?

Grabowski response: Yes, if there is a house in that area we will do the research on it to determine ownership, and see if it will work out as a candidate for repair

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3 – Name Unknown (Second Comment)

Who will be doing the work for these particular projects?

Grabowski response: This will be determined in the implementation stage, after submission and approval of plan. States that the initial thought was that the work would be done out of CSR Home Repair Department, which uses contractors, but that is just in the draft plan and is not set in stone. "That is why we want comment. Please tell me what you want."

No, we don't want that. We want it to be done by people in the neighborhood. In the planning process we said a lot of those things. We want it done in the community. When will you hire the liaison person and who will that be?

Grabowski response: Explains Section 3 requirements that will apply to NRSA funds and states that they were also discussed at last meeting. Explains that purpose of Section 3 is to employ or contract with lower-income people from the neighborhood in the project.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 5- Name Unknown

Is the Section 3 being promoted available throughout the neighborhood?

Grabowski response: It is not yet, but it will be.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 6- Name Unknown

I want to refer back to this lady's question [points to woman sitting next to him). During your presentation you showed the face of Market. She was concerned about the overgrowth of trees.

Grabowski response: I know- in the back. I have most certainly taken a note on that, but I don't have an answer to that question right now, but that is most certainly the input that we need in order to make the plan happen.

These jobs that you are talking about, are they for-bid jobs? How will they be assigned?

Grabowski response: I don't know. That has yet to be determined. Asks if he has an additional comment.

When the new Walgreen's was being built on Broadway, you had a business right in the heart of the West End where black people were providing income to that business. Right across the street, they built the new store, and they did not hire people from the community to develop that store. When I looked into it a little bit deeper, it was through bids and of course we don't know a lot of those people, so we don't get those opportunities. So what guarantee do you have that the Section 3 you are talking about will be followed?

Grabowski response: Explains that the guarantee is that the city has to follow HUD regulations governing housing and community development funds. States that other regulations must be followed, then highlights and briefly explains environmental review.

I think that everyone here would agree that it would be a beautiful thing to see [Section 3] done, but no one here would enjoy it if other people from outside the community came in and made all the money. [Concurrent agreement from other audience members]

Actually, it would be cleaning up the face [of Market] and stepping on our faces at the same time.

Grabowski response: That is what we need to hear.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 7- Monica La Pradd

My question has been asked because everybody's already asked that question, but it speaks to the importance of employing people that live here. I heard you briefly mention something about an implementation phase. The gentleman over here [points to an attendee on other side of room] mentioned about the bid process and how it sometimes pushes us out of the link [to the project]. In the implementation phase- I don't know what that looks like for you right now, but can we consider and include a community engagement component that we get the word out that this opportunity is here. And then even training- that is very similar to what your micro-enterprise department does- on the processes to bid. Even if the section 3 guarantees that the residents are employed, there is still going to be a caveat in there that is going to push them out of eligibility. So to eliminate any of that coming up, can we include in the implementation phase a training process on partnering with the government. Such as what might invoices need to look like? And this is becoming very typical when you right grants. They take you through technical assistance time to prepare you to be qualified.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name unknown

I've got two questions. When we rehab these homes, are we going to sell them to people or rehab them for people that are already in there? Because what's happening is that the city is tearing down the projects and they put the people in our neighborhood. Then they write about how negative our neighborhood is instead of pushing to get more qualified people into our neighborhoods so that we can raise the income levels so people can pay for their home and all this. Plus, whoever moves in, they are going to need some type of training on how to maintain a home once they get it.

So is it going to be buying or are they going to rent a house? What are the qualifications going to be the going to be when the houses are finished?

Grabowski response: A lot of that depends on the actual house. This is geared towards homeowner rehabilitation, but we realize that this is probably not going to be everything. I believe that is going to be what is going to be determined in the implementation phase. At the end of the day, we want to be able to see a visible impact in a small area and how that translates is yet to be determined.

But if you are talking about vacant houses, then people are not homeowners. So you are talking about two different situations. So which one is it [rehab] is going to be in? How are we going to make sure that the neighborhood is upgraded like we want it and it stays that way?

PUBLIC COMMENTER 9- Bonnie Cole

If it's a vacant house it should go to somebody like Fuller Center to renovate. Is it going to be a homeowner? Because typically a lot of the people who own these homes are absentee landlords. So we don't want to see this work increasing the value of their homes.

Grabowski response: I don't have all the answers. Your questions are awesome and I am taking them as comments to be honest. I really want to hear what you have to say and implement that into the plan. Then when we get to the implementation stage we know that you want employment in the community, training on the bid process, that we are not going to enrich landlords who don't live her, for lack of a better term. That is really what we are going to do.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 10- Name Unknown

My questions are very basic and deal with the plan. Over the next year or two years, looking at that piece, the gentleman who left who asked the question about if we were going to look to clean up some of our alleys, I really want to ditto that. There's a whole new culture in our alleys going on, with the trees. Sometimes it feels like a jungle if you drive down some of them, honestly. That piece definitely needs to be looks at. Some of them [alleys] are good, some are not so good.

The other piece goes right back to the rehab of some of the homes. We talk about some of the surface issues more. You know, the doors, the windows, maybe some of the roofing pieces. Will you be looking at the internal pieces? Is it something that you can add? There are different systems in the house that we can work on, and I know for some, particularly those who are elderly… And I'm really advocating for the older citizens in the neighborhood who don't have the money-who are on real fixed incomes, they really do need to have some moneys available for those folks.

Grabowski response: We do work immediately, today with our emergency repair program. It's furnaces. It's electrical. It's water heaters. There is a place to go for help with those types of things. But we do appreciate the need for seniors, especially those on a fixed income, to stay in their house.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 6- Name Unknown (second comment)

So where do we go for this type of assistance? No one knows. We need to know where to go.

Grabowski response: Describes CSR structure and numbers to call for emergency repair and instructs people to come to Neighborhood Place for referral to home repair program and lead based paint program, or instructs to call intake phone number for assessment for referral to an array of CSR programs. Informs folks that they don't need to come to home repair office at 810 Barret for referral.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 10- Name Unknown (second comment)

Interestingly enough, you know that older people typically don't have those toolkits in their homes. And also, there have been some wonderful agencies that have supported our elderly that help them with furnaces and some of the other important pieces. But I am thinking about roofs. You can drive around our neighborhood and some of the ladies that live in these homes, it's like "Lord, please don't let this home fall down on them." So I am just saying, we can really take care of our folks. And maybe Anna does that [points to Anna Wallace]. Maybe you do do roofing repair.

Anna Wallace response: Yes we do. The number you want to call is 574-4377. That's the main line. I also don't mind if you call me on my personal line.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 11- Bill Gatewood, Metro Housing Resource Center

Just an editorial comment, because I am involved with a corporation called the Metro Housing Resource Center that has been doing emergency repairs for 20 years in this neighborhood. The city has never had enough money in this category. We have a waiting list that goes two years. I'm just commenting on this because we can show you the waiting list that we have. It's basically emergency repairs for seniors to keep them in their house. I know the city does a good job and that they have a huge waiting list, as does New Directions and everybody else….

Anna Wallace response: Actually we don't have a waiting list for the Emergency Repair Program. We generally turn those jobs over in 48 hours, including roofs.

Well that is interesting. We can show you our waiting list. We do that all the time and I would love to compare that with you [gestures towards Anna Wallace] and we can show you the numbers of people we [serve] in the community.

The point I am making here is that it looks like one of the approaches is that everything will be run through the city as opposed to existing programs, whether it be the Fuller House or wh0ever other non-profits. Is this program designed to do that? Maybe even administration. You know the neighborhood association is doing an incredible job of bringing people to all of these meetings. What the proposal talks about is bringing a person into the city staff to do that. I think that the sustainability of building city capacity would be impaired if you do that without better addressing some of the great things that the neighborhood association and some of the other organizations are doing.

However you allocate the dollars, the piece about whether its $20,000 per house, or whether you are going to focus on homeowners or vacant houses, it's a real conflicting issue. It's a little unclear about how you are addressing that based on what is written here. I just wanted to say that because I think the audience needs to have more information. I see people in this room who are aware of the Metro Housing Resource program and have benefitted from it and would testify to that.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 10 Name Unknown (third comment)

So could there possibly be entities that are already set up to serve us who may not have enough moneys to do that? Is there a way that we could possibly funnel or direct money that way?

Grabowski response: It's possible.

How possible?

Grabowski response: It is possible to do so. I don't particularly have an answer on how possible it is. I know that the city has funded MHRC before and I think the Fuller Center, but I am not sure. I would have to look over records. This really does point to that Metro Government has a lot of funding sources, and we're just talking about one. Just in our department we have External Agency Funds. We give money to 85 non-profits- general funds, not federal dollars- to do a variety of different services. In order to answer your question, I would have to look at what we have to offer. But it is most definitely possible. We have done it and we will continue to do it. If it will be part of this particular plan, I don't know.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (second comment)

Are you going to have something in place to make sure that whoever gets the grants or whatever is going to make sure that the repairs are done correctly? We need some accountability because some people will get the grants and come in and do a sloppy job? Especially for older people, who may sign a contract before they know what kind of job is going to be done.

Grabowski response: Yes we will have something in place. We do have something in place.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 12- Name Unknown

I echo the sentiments of Bill here. I think that a resident or someone that is really entrenched in Shawnee should serve on that board or work along with Metro government to make sure that our needs are met. And also, in terms of Fuller Center, there's a need for that up here too and I think it should be a priority, but we need to be strategic and tactical when we try to meet the needs of the neighborhood. If there are 10 houses on the block and you fix 3, because of their age or [condition], and you still have 7 that are stuck, at the end of the day have we really increased value? Have we really made an impact in the community?

Also, not all landlords are vacant. I think that this needs to be said and we should consider helping somebody who is doing something to build community, you know putting good windows in the homes, and doing good finishes, and doing a lot to improve the property.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 7- Monica La Pradd (second comment)

Going back to what Bill said about the importance of having someone here in the community. You mentioned in your presentation that this person would be employed by Metro Government, and you were referring that the salary would not come out of this [NRSA grant]. So my question is has that person already been identified or targeted and if not, what process will you use to target that person?

Grabowski response: I don't have all the answers, but I do know that if the person would be hired they would go through the standard Metro hiring process that is set by HR. I do know that within our department we have a lot of resources and that it is entirely possible that some of those resources may be shifted around to move somebody here that already has the skill set and maybe already has the knowledge of the neighborhood. That could be a requirement, but I don't know that answer. I just know that we have made a commitment to have a person here. We recognize the need for that. We really do need to have a liaison between the department and the neighborhood. And also they would keep an eye on things, such as: How is it going? How is everybody doing? Are we making any progress at being successful? Are there complaints? Is somebody having trouble? Those types of things.

And where will that person be housed?

Grabowski response: Here at Neighborhood Place.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (Third Comment)

Is there a possibility to house them someplace up in the area of French Plaza, where we know that we could come around there?

Grabowski response: We will take it under consideration but we already have a facility here with the overhead costs covered. So it would most likely end up here. But just because that person is housed here doesn't mean that they can't move out of the building, go drive around, walk around, go to meetings and those types of things, so I think this would work.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown

My first comment is on behalf of the entire neighborhood. We don't want the liaison person to be someone that Metro has allocated for us. We want someone who lives in the neighborhood, who works here, someone that is directly being affected by the changes and everything that is going on. Just because you are here in an office for 7 or 8 hours a day doesn't mean that you really care about this situation here and if there is actual progress made, because at the end of the day you get paid anyway. But if you get someone who lives in this neighborhood that has to live in these conditions, you will ensure that they will be passionate about the changes and the work that is being done. So we don't want anyone who is just [unintelligible], we want someone from the neighborhood if possible. I think it

is only right, because if you can't send one of us out to St. Matthews and expect us to care deeply about St. Matthews because we don't live in that neighborhood. We don't wake up every day and see pretty flowers and trees. It's a different reaction. We can't have that same power of feeling as someone in the neighborhood.

I heard that you said that there are a lot of different fundings going on. The problem I hear a lot that is recurring from our people is that people don't know about these programs. There needs to be more promotion of these programs. People have asked for the same stuff because they don't know it is already available. You have to find someone to have over at SNA [Shawnee Neighborhood Association] in the French Plaza that should be able to do the same thing that someone here in the Neighborhood Place can do. They can just walk out on the street and answer "where can I go for this?" You shouldn't have to send someone from place to place. I think that you should be able to have someone from the government come in and say "these are the target areas where they need stuff done so this is where we need to educate people about the programs and the resources that are available.

Another thing is, hypothetically speaking, if under the Shawnee Neighborhood Association, the youth advocates have a business, sort of, where they are doing the same thing- exterior maintenance- would you be interested in hiring them to work on these properties in the Shawnee Neighborhood? That would be hiring in the neighborhood.

I think that as we focus on these houses that need to be build on… the advocates, with the business we wanted to start with the exterior maintenance, we looked at the liens and the houses and all this, and they don't live in the neighborhood. We need people who live in the neighborhood who want their houses fixed. They should benefit from, it is their neighborhood. Why should someone else make a profit? That's not fair. Once these houses are repaired and rehabilitated I think it's only right that the people in Shawnee have first say on what house they want. They should be able to say "We want to buy this house, and we want this house done next. [applause from audience]

PUBLIC COMMENTER 14- Name Unknown

From what you have been talking about, it sound like most of it [funding] is going to Market Street. There are other parts of this neighborhood that have been trying to upgrade for the past 5 years and this [plan] doesn't do anything on those blocks for us. How can these communities who want to upgrade where they live and have someplace that they can be proud of as much as people in other parts of town. How can we get some of this money? Who can we talk to to help us, even with just picking up the alleys, or to get them paved? Who wants to come in and clean up the alleys or fill the potholes? We have been bringing this up for the past 7 years. We have asked and asked for paving all around us. In front of the schools, from 41st Street on down to the Parkway, they [roads] have not been paved for over 7 years. We have complained, we have talked, we have cried, but we have been completely ignored. So can you bring some of that money around so the people who have planned to upgrade this neighborhood can get some help? Who can we contact about that?

Grabowski response: One of the things CSR hopes to accomplish with this money is to leverage other Metro Departments to target the Shawnee neighborhood and get some money into it as well. Public Works paves streets- that's what they do. I think it would be great if we could get partnerships going- similar to what we have with Economic Growth and Innovation- to say that this particular street has not been paved for several years, let's do it. We are putting this particular money for a specific purpose. Our thought on this is that we don't want to cut into your $400,000 or your $2,000,000 to do some of this other stuff. What I would like to do is to add to it. If that can't happen, and I think that there is room along the way if we hit something like that, then the plan can be morphed to accommodate what is needed to revitalize the neighborhood. There is absolutely no reason to fix 115 houses and make everything look lovely and plant trees if the street has potholes or if it is ridiculous looking. I hear your concerns. I don't know who the best person to talk to about all of the issues is. [explains 311 Metro Call] I would hope you'd be able to get a response through that.

We do call 311, but I don't know who has gotten this with the problems about the concrete. We have called them about 10 times because we have sidewalks that the trees are crumbling the whole sidewalk and you have to walk out in the street to even get down the sidewalk. We have older citizens that live there and they can't even go down the sidewalk. So you are saying "let's fix up Market Street", and you can't go down the sidewalks on [unintelligible]? I would love to see it fixed up so people can walk on the side streets.

Grabowski response: It would be wonderful, as Metro Government, to be able to target some additional money- and maybe not even to Market Street. Part of the point of the NRSA is to really target it and be able to say "Success. It looks great. We really made an impact." And that means that other public and private entities are really going to want to come in and move outward [from Market Street]

So there isn't anyone we can talk to except you?

Grabowski response: No. There are thousands of people that have more power than me.

So is there someone I can go to and sit down and show them pictures of the sidewalks? What can we do to get something done?

Grabowski response: I don't know a person in sidewalks, but I do know that the Public Works Department is in charge of sidewalks

We've got problems with the streets and the houses – there are roots everywhere. We really need someone we can sit down with and say "look, here this is" and they can tell me whether they can or whether they cannot [fix the sidewalks] and they I can go on from there.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 7- Monica La Pradd (third comment)

What she is saying I think speaks to, even more, why we need someone to be committed here. The simple fact is for her first point of reference she probably knows nothing about the walkability assessment that goes through the neighborhood- the sidewalks, the streets and the curbs- and acknowledges where there are blocks with an overabundance of vacant and boarded properties. That assessment has been incorporated into the Mayor's street repair plan. Over a period of time, based on funding, those repairs will be made, but there are priorities areas.

I'm just saying the point is that your area may already be in that plan at some point, but you don't know that. If we had someone that is focused here, that would help.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 14- Name Unknown (second comment)

I know what the Mayor's plan is. But Mayor has pictures that I have taken to him personally and I told him and he responded that he would have somebody put concrete over the railroad tracks in front of the school, and that is the last I've about it. And I don't know what this walkability is.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 7- Monica La Pradd (fourth comment)

I am just saying that it may or may not be in that plan, but that was an initiative of the neighborhood association that walked the streets and targeted these sidewalks, these streets that needed repair. They presented this plan to the Mayor to be included in his budget. So there were priority areas. Do we have someone tracking those priority areas? No. [Not] for the neighborhood to make sure that they are on it.

But all the questions point to the importance of having someone who is vested, that will partner with the association. The association is well rounded with all the areas. I am looking through this plan and I don't even see the association's name mention. I see Shawnee residents, but…..

PUBLIC COMMENTER 15- Name Unknown (second comment)

I think that what both of these ladies are saying is that just as much as we need somebody to be in that position, first and foremost on everybody's mind is that we need someone from the neighborhood that is represented and paid in here. But also I really think that we need people in the neighborhood, as residents…you guys just showing up here tonight speaks to your interest and involvement and that you want to hold the city accountable. But at the Shawnee Neighborhood Association, we really need more people to come in and be there and make that commitment to holding the city government accountable. Because if we don't, you are going to have those pot holes. Because somebody else in the east end- I dare you to have a pothole in their street- because they are going to get down there and talk to them. They have the neighborhood association and all this and all that. I know we are all stressed out and trying to get by day to day, but we've got to get out of that survival mode and start taking care of ourselves.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown (second comment)

Did the Shawnee residents have any say in the area that would be focused on or did Metro come up with the Expressway to 41st?

Grabowski response: I think that the residents most definitely had a say. There was a Saturday workshop where they started the neighborhood planning process. If you picked housing as a priority, you had a dot and you put the dot where you wanted it in Shawnee. It most definitely looked like Market Street was the hub of their choices. But also we are attempting to capitalize on other Metro resources that are going on. So yes, we listened to the residents and put that into our plan. But please make a comment if you don't agree.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 9- Bonnie Cole (second comment)

Also, with our mobile workshop, most people selected Market Street.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name unknown (third comment)

I just know that with some of the plans and everything that has been done that overlap with the West Market Corridor thing going on, that if they are [already] working in that area, then we should focus on another area. I don't want to focus in one area and spend all this money that could be spread out throughout Shawnee in just one area.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name unknown (third comment)

The whole idea was to not spread it out to different projects, so it can have a greater impact. This came out of all those meetings. The whole idea was to connect the area and make one big project. You get that together and then get some other money and go to the different areas. We're not going to stay on Market Street all the time. We are going to start on Market Street because a lot of things are being done. And then, once it's completed here, they'll go on to other areas. Because what is happening in some cases is that you have a house here, a house there and there is no viewing what is really accomplished. So if you do one street and then go on to another, you can look back and say "Hey, we accomplished something." And then when you go for more funding and show that you have accomplished something, they will be likely to give more funds- instead of a house here, a house there and show nothing- it's fragmented.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 16- Name Unknown

A lot of what we're talking about is just everyday things that should be done anyway. The sidewalks, alleys, they should be cleaned. People are getting paid every day to do those things. So who do we talk to to get those everyday things done? It's not going to make a difference if my alley is filthy and Market Street is beautiful- it don't make a difference. It won't change the mindset of the people that are living there.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 9- Bonnie Cole (third comment)

You know they have the Brightside cleanup days and the neighbors get together and clean up their own alleys. Some of these things we have to do ourselves.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 16- Name Unknown (second comment)

But people get paid every day to do the concrete work and clean that alley. When the garbage man comes through and there is garbage left in the alley, we go out and clean it up. We clean our alley, but it still looks bad. Somebody needs to come through there and get out of with their city truck, but they are sitting there chilling at McDonald's and he is not doing his job. Everybody needs to do their job, including us. So there are some things that we need to do, but there are a lot of people getting paid to do these jobs. It won't make no difference if you fix up Market and then there is this alley just off Market that children can't walk down. When I was a kid, you could walk down the alley- any alley. Now I won't let my kids walk down any of these alleys. They are dark, trees are overgrown, bushes, trash. If it is a beautiful corridor on Market, it's not going to make no difference over on 37th. It's not going to make no difference where my children will go over there and look at this beautiful area and then walk home through the alleys, falling [in] potholes. Our kids are suffering with this too.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 12- Name Unknown (second comment)

I appreciate that. Every morning when you go out in the street the sidewalks are bad.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 17- Name Unknown

The Shawnee Neighborhood Association, we were the originators of the organizing, the whole thing. It was supposed to be in all these neighborhoods, every area had their own liaison. That person was supposed to go through the neighborhood and keep people apprised of the neighborhood and how it was going to be fixed. The Shawnee Neighborhood Association was supposed to be the catalyst for the Shawnee Neighborhood. They haven't done that. Now I don't know what they are doing because I am no longer a part of it, but we worked hard to form that organization.

But my question is, they have a rehab program at Fuller [Center], and I have spoken with them. What is the difference between the rehab at Fuller and the rehab they are doing in Portland, where you can are buy the homes and people have to stay in them for 5 years than the one you are talking about that…where you can do things like furnaces? I don't know, but they are doing a lot of major rehab.

The Shawnee Neighborhood Association is supposed to be the liaison for this neighborhood, the place people go to for this community.

Grabowski response: I think I can answer the question. There is a rehab program geared towards Portland and the question is how would this be similar or different to that program. [Explains that Portland was first NRSA for Metro Government] Rehab is going on there. One difference that I think will happen is there it more scattered. It is a larger area that we are hitting. But what I understand, the rehab there has been very successful. [Explains that Shawnee rehab program will be focused on homeowners in Market Street corridor.][Disc change- gap in recording]

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (fourth comment)

We've got a lot of houses with steps. We've got older people like myself, and once you get to a certain age, you can't get up and down those steps. I hope that we will look at helping the why we are losing a lot of these older people out of the Shawnee area, like myself. I know that if I couldn't keep going up those steps, I'd need to find someplace without steps or move out of the neighborhood.

We need to help the old people. Maybe rehab the house with a jack. Maybe an elevator on the steps and help the older people who want to stay.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 9- Bonnie Cole (fourth comment)

What are the differences between the Shawnee Plan and the Portland Plan? In their development plan, some money was set aside for economic development and the Shawnee Plan is for housing. They got money to start businesses over there, so that is a difference. [Comment from audience- that's what we were talking about before! That is exactly what we were talking about.]

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown (fourth comment)

Seeing that you all have done the Portland revitalization program as the guinea pig, What didn't work that you had planned on working with Portland that you would like to see go in another route or improve your steps with Shawnee?

Grabowski response: It's most definitely a learning curve. [Explains that CSR had never done this before and that the Portland planning and implementation process was lengthy]. The Shawnee plan still hasn't moved as fast as I would like it to, but hopefully we are going to spend our first dollar in the year we are

supposed to spend it. In Portland, it took 18-20 months to get it through. [Explains that experience helped better design procedures for Shawnee so they are more efficient]

The Portland Rehab program has been extremely successful for the people who have benefitted. One thing I would hope to see out of the Shawnee plan is a successful "wow" factor, for lack of a better term. Instead of having a little bit larger area that is more scattered, we'll have a little more targeted, specific area.

Did you hire contractors within Portland to work on the houses?

Anna Wallace response: Portland has been rehabbed through a subrecipient of Metro, New Directions Housing Corporation. They do work off a contractors list that they have, the same way that Metro does. If people are interested in becoming contractors, we have a person that they can call who will walk them through the steps about what it will take them to become certified. We work off a big pool of contractors.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (fourth comment)

So are there contractors in this area?

Anna Wallace response: Subcontractors- yes.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown (fifth comment)

I am sorry. I just don't understand.

Grabowski response: Anna Wallace runs the entire home repair program. She a wealth of knowledge related to everything home repair. I have enough to answer about 4 questions, so I have to defer to Anna.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 10- Name Unknown (fourth comment)

I did want to say about the "wow" factor that I think that in the end as we begin to move through this process that we do need to have some type of communication tool where we communicate to the neighbors or even those folks who are coming in to our community that "hey, this is what's happening in Shawnee!" It's real important for that promotion, that communication, that branding piece allows people to know "hey- this is going on in our neighborhood." Something that communicates that, whether it is billboards… something that you do publicly that lets folks know that this is what's going on. Even beyond that- something that says "hey, here's the wow factor. This is what's going on in our neighborhood that is exciting." We need to be pulling and attracting more folks into the neighborhood.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 6- Name Unknown (third comment)

Is there a section within HUD, say if you know there is a major problem that is a detriment to the area that you can get somebody to address it? Is that in the rules of HUD?

Grabowski response: I'm sorry, I don't really understand your question, you will have to be more specific.

If you have a complaint with a particular area.

Grabowski response: Do you mean a house looks bad or a sidewalk or a….

[Interrupts Grabowski] Let's just call it a large section, it's a pretty big area. Let's just say a whole intersection that's pretty bad. Do you have somewhere that you can go to? Is that within the realm of HUD or do you go elsewhere?

Grabowski response: If I understand your question correctly, I feel somewhat certain that you start with the city or your neighborhood association. HUD is more a funding source but I want to say that they do take complaints. They take complaints about certain regulations- if there is some sort of violation of a regulation that is what they would hear. I hope I answered your questions.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (fifth comment)

If you dial 311, you get a number so you can track the number. A lot of people dial 311 and they don't get a number, so you have to track it.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 6- Name Unknown (third comment)

There is not a lot of faith in 311 [Dialogue ensues between commenter 8 and Commenter 6 about 311 complaint tracking] I'm just saying what I hear in the community. [Bonnie Cole then invites him to speak with her after meeting as she is representing Shawnee Neighborhood Association and SNA helps prioritize problem areas and issues with city and state representatives].

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (fifth comment)

Did I hear you say that you have a group of people in Portland that you talk with so you understand what the problem is? How did you say that economic development piece was being utilized there?

Grabowski response: In Portland's plan they did designate that a certain amount of money be set aside for businesses in Portland. I am not an expert about that, but it is being run out of Economic Growth and Innovation. So the same people who run the business loan programs are running those in Portland. To this day, I haven't seen that they have completed one, but I am sure they are in process. I'm sorry that I don't have details on that. Did that answer your question?

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (sixth comment)

I think what she wanted to know is why we don't have economic development in our plan. Is that what you wanted to know?

Grabowski response: These don't have to be questions. You can just say "get economic development in there.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (fifth comment)

We need it. We need it in there. Along with the liaison person coming from the community.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 11- Bill Gatewood, Metro Housing Resource Center (second comment)

First I want to thank you, Laura, for coming out to us. We know that you have been put in a difficult situation. You have had meeting after meeting and a lot of people here tonight have been to those meetings. I think the thing we are most concerned about…Portland, we are aware of Portland and it took them a hell of a long time to get the program going and I hope we don't get anywhere near what happened in Portland. Secondly, there are lots of good things happening in Portland and there are people we can and should talk to about that, and I want to applaud that.

What we are trying to do is take the economic development piece, the housing piece, the crime piece, and the neighborhood piece about having section leaders at the neighborhood association started, and put them together so it comes out as a big, beautiful soup under the leadership of Cheri [Bryant Hamilton] – the best councilperson in the city, she's just all over the place. I think that we were a little concerned after having all of those meetings where we thought there was flexibility [but] when the proposal came back, it just had houses at $12,000 to $20,000 within a 10 block area- nothing else. No mention of the kind of think that the Youth Leadership group, that they are doing, and some of the grant programs. No mention of, good, bad or indifferent of the kinds of things that the Fuller group and some of the other groups in the neighborhood have already done. I guess what we are saying is that you probably need to re-look at that piece.

The idea of concentrating is good, but maybe it's too much concentration. Also there is very little recognition of the great work that the neighborhood association has been doing. They are at every meeting. I can't tell you how many meetings that Ruby and Bonnie go to. They go to meetings in this community night after night, day after day. This is a big community. The whole thing about the sector groups is that it is so big that it's hard to figure out where to focus but at the same time recognize that…

There are two things that the guys said that I hear today that really blew me away. One of them is this gentleman here saying that some of the stuff we are talking about is everyday stuff that should be done anyway, not this $500,000, that the city should be doing and we should be doing too. And how do we make sure that happens, working with NC3 and other groups that are out there stomping so that we get more residents engaged.

The other thing was from the guy who left who talked about [refers to notes], where basically he said "we can clean up the faces, but we are stomping on the faces as we clean up." What he was basically saying is that we can rebuild the neighborhood, but at the same time, we are tearing down the institutions and the neighborhood associations, those kinds of things that create sustainability. We are biting one hand and having problems with the other. I hope that you would at least re-look at that. We are trying to finalize the neighborhood plan and it is going to put everything together. At the end of the day, we are going to have the plans we want but if there is not an implementation piece…That is the reason, quite honestly, that in Portland the economic development plan funding has been available for god knows how long and not one thing has happened yet. We feel we can really make something happen and have advocates stay on that. We are going to be here next year having meetings again, and the year after. Then the faces thing that they guy was talking about isn't going to happen. So I really appreciate everything that you are doing, but I hope you at least listen to the things we have heard people in meeting after meeting say.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 15- Name unknown (third comment)

Are you going to revise the plan? It says draft plan.

Grabowski response: [Describes plan development, comment period, and review process] We are going to take all comments into consideration because we do acknowledge that you know the Shawnee neighborhood way better than me who is putting words on paper to make the funding source happy. This is why we do this. We need your input. We want your input. This is not supposed to be a top-down funding source. This is not supposed to be the city coming in here and telling you guys "this is what you are supposed to do." You guys know what you need to do. We are just trying to listen and translate what you tell us, with the limitations that we know of on both the amount and the types of funding that we have. The final plan will go out and be put on the website after the comment period is over and we have a chance to hear everybody's comments.

Do you feel confident that the things you are hearing over and over in these meetings will be put into the revised plan?

Grabowski response: We are going to do what we can.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (seventh comment)

In looking at the plan, you had the most people who wanted economic development. Who made the choice just to focus on housing and not do the economic development piece? It seems like what I am hearing is that the city decided to do it instead of what the community wants

Grabowski response: I hear that am I am taking that comment, most definitely. One of the things that went into it is that the neighborhood plan had a lot of things that have to be done in the neighborhood. We know that economic development and housing were most definitely at the forefront. We know that

there is other economic development activity out there being slated for the area and we also know that the ins and outs of the Community Development Block Grant [regulations] played in [to the decision]. It's most definitely not set in stone and… even if this particular plan that is focused on this particular pot of money, that doesn't mean that Economic Development, or Streets and Sidewalks, or Metro Government is not going to do other things as well. We only have control over what we have control over.

But at this point in time, this money is available right now and will move quicker, maybe, than Economic Development. I'll be honest, and I haven't looked at the housing, but I don't think we have 20 houses on Market Street in that area to rehab. Especially homeowners' houses. I think a lot of them might be owned by absentee landlords. The city should force them to keep their property up. In the East End, they wouldn't be run down like this, but that's another battle for another day.

I think we need just as much economic development as we do [housing]. Since you cited this negative article…I think we need more economic development because I don't like having to go over to Indiana to get everything I need.

Grabowski response: I hear that loud and clear,

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (sixth comment)

We need it. We need it in there. Along with the liaison person coming from the community.

Ms. Monica La Pradd here is the person you need to be talking with one on one. Because she is the neighborhood transformation director and she is awesome.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown (sixth comment)

I hear that with Portland, it took a while to get the program started. Was that mainly on Metro's behalf or the residents? What can we do as the Shawnee neighborhood to not only help the process speed up, but stay at that steady pace? We want to see results.

Grabowski response: We do too. We really want to see results. To answer your question, stay engaged. This is a plan that the Mayor is in support of, Metro Council is in support of, and the director of our department is in support of. We want to see it move. We want it to be successful just as much as you want it to be successful.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 3- Name Unknown (seventh comment)

What is Miss Virginia [Peck, Director of CSR] saying? Is she hearing what you are saying? Is she hearing what we are saying? I haven't seen her lately

Grabowski response: I think so. I'm sorry she's couldn't be here tonight. I don't have a response about Portland [delay], but with the Shawnee plan we are ready to go as soon as we get approved. Then we will move forward. I encourage everybody to stay engaged.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 15- Name Unknown (fourth comment)

I need some clarification. [To Anna Wallace] You answered the question earlier and you said that New Directions has a contract and they hire people. They are doing construction all over West Louisville. They are a real big corporation for a non-profit. How does that ensure that the residents of the Shawnee neighborhood get these jobs?

Anna Wallace responds: Our overall Section 3 plan is what will tie directly into this. Next week we are training our Metro contractors on Section 3 in Laura's shop and what we are doing is encouraging them to use neighborhood people and the same thing will be done in Shawnee.

When you say "encouraging them" does that mean they've got to hire 80% people who are residents?

Anna Wallace response: It's not 80%

Is there a percentage that you have to hire from the neighborhood?

Anna Wallace response: I don't know. That is a Laura question on the percentage. Is there a percentage associated with Section 3?

Grabowski response: There are goals associated with Section 3. Section 3 has goals for hiring as well as for subcontracting.

How can we see [the Section 3 plan]?

Grabowski response: Go to our website.

You said goals, but I know that for the bridges, they can't get paid unless they hire a certain amount of people.

Grabowski response: HUD doesn't put that into this, but Metro does have a Section 3 plan that we are taking very seriously and we will monitor for Section 3 [compliance]. We understand, especially in something as important as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area that this is something that is very important to the neighborhood.

So how do we hold you all accountable? It seems like every time we say something, there's a broad spectrum answer. Where is the bulleted list of "this is what you asked for and this is what you are not going to get but this is what we can do for you"?

Grabowski response: You're going to find that in our plan that we are going to submit, it will say this is what we are going to take into consideration. What I am saying is that you are going to see your comments – you won't be named, but you will see your comments from this meeting, the written

comments, and we have to put a response in this plan that then goes to our funding source. That's the answer.

So do we get to see the plan before it gets to your funding source? [Discussion amongst audience members]

PUBLIC COMMENTER 8- Name Unknown (eighth comment)

It's done once it says "final" on the draft.

Grabowski response: Anybody else? Please know that if you have anything, if you go home and [think of something you wanted to say], please email, call or mail your comments.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 13- Name Unknown (sixth comment)

So before the draft is finalized, you are saying that the revisions will be added before it goes to be finalized and we'll be able to get it online?

Grabowski response: You'll be able to see it online. There will not be a second public comment period. We will put it online and we will send it into the funding source once everyone who needs to see it in Metro has approved it. You will be able to see your comments and our responses.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 15- Name Unknown (fifth comment)

So we tell you what we want, then you go back and you say "these are our responses" and you put it online. Where's the proof?

PUBLIC COMMENTER 18- Name Unknown

I think it's the work of the community liaison. I think that if that person is working hand in hand with government, I think we have a better chance of having some of the outcomes that we want. We have to be realistic. We might not get 100% of what we want. If we get 80% and then we do our part. Let's get these absentee landlords on notice. They could be part of the Shawnee Neighborhood Association. We're not going to beautify the community and let them buy the better houses when they have no accountability and make a profit on our money. So they have a piece to do and we have a piece to do also.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 11- Bill Gatewood, Metro Housing Resource Center (third comment)

Laura's hearing you. They are going to listen to all the comments. Their job is to take that as well. They're going to take the comments from all the people and then put together a plan. We'll get to see it, but we've got our work to do. We'll do what we can do to monitor that, and our councilwoman will be doing that too. Laura has probably done all she can do and she has handled this with integrity tonight. It's up to us now.

PUBLIC COMMENTER 15- Name Unknown (sixth comment)

I'm not frustrated with you personally, I just want to know where this is going to go. [Simultaneous comments from audience.]

Grabowski response: We do listen. I don't want you to think that we're just going to go back and take the "draft" off and put it forth. We are listening and we are taking your comments into consideration. That is true. I can promise that. I can't promise we are changing everything, but we are going to weigh everything that was said, consider everyone's points. Any final comments? - [No response, end of hearing]

LMCSR Response: As a result of the feedback received at this hearing and some of the written comments detailed below, LMCSR significantly revised the draft Shawnee NRSA plan to: include more detail on recent and ongoing activities in the neighborhood conducted by community-based organizations; strategies to target Micro-Enterprise training and lending; plans for Section 3 outreach and training; and a larger target areas for homeowner rehabilitation. Comments at the meeting reiterated the importance of having a LMCSR Shawnee Liaison stationed at NorthWest Neighborhood Place.

Other Public Comments Received

A) L. Moss- Written Comment Received March 9, 2013.

My vision for the Shawnee Neighborhood includes:

1) Complete rehabilitation of all foreclosed and abandoned properties.
2) New sidewalks so we can safely walk in our neighborhood.
3) Increased presence of law enforcement in our area on streets. If we feel safer, we can encourage homeownership.
4) Provide financial resources for development of training centers in Shawnee area for electricians, plumbers, GED, heating and air conditioning, etc.
5) Remove dying trees from the area that are breaking up sidewalks.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Ms. Moss' priorities for her neighborhood. Strategically addressing vacant and abandoned properties is a priority for Louisville Metro government. LMCSR has included funding to support reconstruction of 1,500 yards of sidewalks in Shawnee as part of the 2013 Action Plan for HUD funds. Louisville Metro Police Department has made crime reduction in Shawnee a priority, as described on page 20 of the NRSA plan. LMCSR believes that targete d Micro-Enterprise training and lending will lead to the creation of more Shawnee-based construction sub-contractors in an array of fields. LMCSR will host a training session at Northwest Neighborhood Place to educate interested residents on steps needed to become an approved Metro Government general contractor, and also discuss how Shawnee business may be able to serve as subcontractors to approved general contractors. Northwest Neighborhood Place staff will also refer interested clients to the KentuckianaWorks Construction One-Stop Career Center housed at the Louisville Urban League.

B) Don Keller, Email Comment Received March 9, 2013

Great meeting. I thought the participation was good and thoughtful and appropriate.

Three new suggestions after I got home-

- Walkability Assessments for streets, biking and curbs that needs repairs -CFN has this tool
- Tree Assessments- CFN has this Tool
- Drug Education and prevention Community specific programs - PAL Program of CFN

The most interesting question that was asked was "Who is going to make sure it happens?"

If you would like more information on any of the programs. Please call or check www.centerforneighborhoods.org

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates the information Mr. Keller supplied about resources from a community-based organization serving Shawnee. LMCSR is committed the success of NRSA investments and will use the Shawnee Liaison to ensure residents remain aware of ongoing NRSA activities and other redevelopment efforts.

C) Theresa A. Tolbert- Written Comment Received March 12, 2013.

My vision for the NRSA plan is:

1) Repairs for my home- back, front porch, fence in the back, siding repaired. Very much needed.
2) We would appreciate having black, wrought-iron garbage cans on the corners of 43rd and Market and 43rd and Herman.
3) Fix up abandoned houses on 43rd Street between Herman and Market Streets.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Ms. Tolbert's interest in homeowner rehabilitation services for her home. She will be welcome to apply to participate in the NRSA homeowner rehabilitation program when it is implemented. However, as described in Section VI(A) of the Shawnee NRSA plan, certain corridors will be prioritized for targeted reinvestment through the homeownership rehabilitation program, beginning with West Market Street. LMCSR also encourages Ms. Tolbert to apply for other programs offering rehabilitation services, including LMCSR's emergency repair program, New Directions Housing Corporation Repair Affair, and Metro Housing Resource Center rehabilitation services. LMCSR's NRSA public infrastructure investment will be focused on sidewalk reconstruction and LMCSR encourages Ms. Tolbert to work with the Shawnee Neighborhood Association, Council Member Bryant Hamilton, and Louisville Metro Public Works to explore funding and installation of wrought iron garbage cans at those desired locations.

D) Ruth French- Email Comment Received March 27, 2013.

I may not be able to attend the meeting on April 2, but as a long time resident of Shawnee, I have some comments.

1. We have been looking forward to the Market Street Corridor Improvement for a long time. We have signed the papers permitting the work to start on the property that we own. Seems that some other property owners refuse to do so, but I can only guess why. (a) They don't live in the area, so they take their profits and retreat to East end homes. (b) They can turn a blind eye to the boarded up houses, overgrown vacated lots and trash littered streets.

2. Market Street is a thoroughfare from the parkway all the way to the East End which is definitely being revitalized. Yet, the West section of Market i.e. below Ninth Street is struggling. Any new business that opens is usually a Dollar Store which will soon offer more liquor to our residents.
3. PNC Bank has decided to close their branch at Amy and Market. Some current business operators see this as a sign that the community is dying. If Metro Louisville wants to help preserve Shawnee, "find a Bank with a heart". A bank that is interested in serving a needy area.
4. Plans to refurbish some homes on West Market is good, but only if the homes are made available to owner-inhabited. We have too many absentee landlords in West Louisville. When they collect their subsidized rent, they don't care if the lawn is overgrown or littered with trash or the nearby storm drain is clogged and a good mosquito nest.
5. Some of the houses in West Louisville are too close together. People need space to plant some flowers or a garden and their children need room to play without being in the street. They need to be able to sit on their porch and watch those children play safely without fear of a drive by or mugging.
6. There are a lot of beautiful, well maintained homes in Shawnee, but media only sees those that are shown as a backdrop for a shoot out or some other crime.
7. I called 311 so many times in the past 2 years about a particular unattended, deteriorating property that I finally got the message that no one cared but me.
8. When some of our young people get a steady job, they look for a house in East Louisville. They want to have a nice Mall a few blocks away, nice restaurants to eat in, clean streets and an air of safety. West Louisville restaurants have to drive several miles to enjoy those amenities.
9. I still love my Shawnee neighborhood and my many friends here. I know what it was 50 years ago when I moved here and I hope and pray to live to see it revitalized.
10. The Academy at Shawnee is a large and beautiful campus. It should be bustling with students; but some leaders want to take money from The Academy and spend it on private education for a select few.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Ms. French's concerns about issues facing the Shawnee neighborhood, particularly the need for economic development that leads to more quality of life amenities/businesses, including banks, restaurants, and shopping. We agree with her comments about the quality of housing in the neighborhood and look forward to working with her and her fellow Shawnee residents to spur revitalization.

E) Louisville Metro Council Member Cheri Bryant Hamilton-Email Comment Received April 2, 2013

SHAWNEE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA

OBSERVATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

History Pg. 3

1. Frederick Law Olmsted
2. Wealthiest areas were those by **or** near the park. When were blacks allowed to purchase homes in the area?
3. Were blacks really allowed to buy houses in the area after the 1937 flood?
4. Blacks began purchasing homes in the area after the passing of the Open Housing Ordinance in 1967.
5. The 1968 riots in the west end did not force the closing of Fontaine Ferry Park. That's an inaccurate statement in the draft.
6. Residents left and businesses left the neighborhood too as many of the owners had lived in the neighborhood.
7. "are economically depressed and lack many amenities due to a lack of investment in the neighborhood by businesses and entrepreneurs…."
8. Shawnee Park… a popular site for residents from all over the city.
9. The addition of the Riverwalk and the Louisville Loop which needs repair.

Neighborhood & Demographic Criteria Pg. 4

1. The population of Shawnee is missing.
2. The boundaries are not consistent with the Shawnee boundaries in other plans. Should be Bank Street to the north, Broadway to the south, 34th Street (Louis Coleman Dr) to the east, and the Ohio River on the west.
3. The Census tracts we use are 4, 7, 8 and 9 and only a small part of tract 3. Tract 6 is not within Shawnee boundaries and should not be included.
4. Can you use a chart rather than a graph to show the demographics similar to the demographic data that what was in the Portland NRSA Plan:
    a. Total population
    b. Low/moderate income population
    c. Racial/ethnic demographics
    d. Total persons below poverty
    e. Children (under age 18) in poverty
    f. Elderly person (over age 65) in poverty
    g. Median household income
    h. Foreclosure #'s
        i. Housing cost burden
    i. Occupied housing units
        i. Owner occupied #'s
        ii. Renter occupied #'s
    j. Vacant and abandoned properties #'s

5. Inspected properties with violations
    a. Exterior code violations
    b. Interior code violations
6. Age of housing Stock
7. Are there percentages % associated with the zoning pie chart on page 4?

Housing Needs Pg. 5

1. The lead point trace amount is now 0.009%, not the 0.6% as in the draft plan.
2. NC3 says the data attributed to them in the 3rd paragraph is misleading and is not sure where that data came from? Its mixing apples and oranges (says 24% are boarded and 42% in need of repair).

Opportunities for Economic Development Pg 5

1. The data from the Reference USA database is inaccurate – within Shawnee boundaries there are at least two gas station and two banks.
    a. Has this data been verified? (Banks at 34th and Broadway, Amy and Market) (Gas stations at 35th and Broadway, 38th and Market) I question the locations of 6 grocers, etc.
    b. Can you check with Metro Business Licenses issued to verify these numbers?
    c. Why is this section comparing the West End to the East End, rather than the Shawnee Neighborhood?
    d. The draft plan says Economic Development is among the community's top concerns, but the plan doesn't allot any funding to address this important community concern.

Potential Problems Pg. 6

1. Why is the "Louisville Magazine" cited as an authority on the issue? The plan says a good portion of the articles "reveal" challenges in economic development, education and crime. Who is it being revealed to or is confirming what many already know? Reveal to whom?
2. The draft talks about West Louisville crime, and doesn't separate out crime data and stats for the Shawnee neighborhood and the 2 police beats that cover the Shawnee neighborhood. The LMPD Division 2 crime stats are all for West Louisville and are misleading.
3. The position is the Director of Safe Neighborhoods – not a Violence Prevention Coordinator?
4. Need to document the crime issues pertinent in and to the Shawnee neighborhood.
5. "By implementing the recommendations of the work group, metro hopes to see fewer acts of violence in the community." It makes it seem like those are the only efforts being taken to reduce crime since they were the Mayor's initiative.
6. Need to talk about the efforts the residents of the Shawnee neighborhood have, and are taking to address crime and violence in the neighborhood:
    a. Shawnee Weed and Seed
    b. Wet/Dry Vote – 4 precincts voted dry
    c. Numerous new block watches

d. Police substations
e. City Life Shawnee and other efforts for youth
f. "No More Red Dots"

Shawnee NRSA Boundary Map Pg. 7

1. Not accurate boundaries
    a. Only a small part of census tract 3 is in Shawnee and none of tract 6 is in Shawnee.
    b. The PNC Bank at 34th & Broadway should be on the map
    c. Major streets should be on the map
        i. W. Market St
        ii. W. Muhammad Ali Blvd
        iii. Northwestern Pkwy
        iv. Louis Coleman Drive (34th St)
2. Need a legend to say on the map that the numbers on the map are the census tracts.

Shawnee Business NRSA Boundary Map Pg. 9

1. Need the names of the major streets identified on the map:
    a. Northwestern Pkwy.
    b. W. Market St.
    c. W. Muhammad Ali Blvd.
    d. Louis Coleman Dr. (34th St.)
    e. Bank St.
2. If the map is printed in Black and White rather than in color, you won't be able to tell what the circles indicate. They should be different shapes so it won't matter if it's printed in Black and White.
3. The PNC Bank at 34th (Louis Coleman) and Broadway isn't on the map.
4. I believe there are more than 14 churches in Shawnee.
5. Community Gardens: Can't they be on the maps?
6. There is no convenience store at 43rd and Market St. anymore, or at Amy Ave and River Park Dr.
7. CityLife Shawnee at 41st and Market is a youth organization and center.
8. There are restaurants at 34th and Broadway and 41st and Market that aren't on the map.
9. Does the hair stylists' category include barbershops?
10. There are only 3 schools in Shawnee not 4. Two elementary schools and one high school.

Other Resources Pg. 10

1. The boundaries of the West Market Street are 24th street west to Cecil Avenue.
2. It's Amy Avenue, not Amy Street.
3. The 30 acre tract of land on 30th street between W. Market Street and W. Muhammad Ali Blvd.
4. … how the land will be used and is marketing the site with GLI.

Community Consultation – Pg. 11

1. Several initiatives begun prior to the CSR planning process:
    a. Shawnee Neighborhood Plan Advisory Council
    b. Network Center for Community Change (NC3) Community Mapping and Community Visioning Conversations
2. … meeting to ~~in~~form the development of EGI's.
3. The section speaks to the 2 focus areas that emerged from the community conversation – improving economic conditions and rehabilitee housing.
4. The section only speaks to the housing improvements that were selected and neglects to include the economic development recommendations anywhere in the plan. A certain percentage of the $2 million or the $400,000 should be allocated to economic development and used to leverage other investment dollars as was done in the Portland NRSA plan. We should not neglect economic development as the guidelines permit allocation for both purposes. Even if it's only a small % of the 1st year, and subsequent years funding.
5. Money should be prioritized mainly for housing rehab and exterior improvements. A percentage should be allocated for your suggested target area along W. Market St., but not all of the housing allocation should go to W. Market St. exclusively.
6. Don't know how many of the 23 residences along W. Market St. are owner-occupied and thus would qualify. How many are rental properties? How many are area businesses that could use some funding to improve their facades or beautify their establishments?
7. Will the staff member at the Shawnee Northwest Neighborhood Place be paid out of NRSA funds? What % of their time will aid the NRSA effort?

Performance Measures Pg. 12

1. Does the plan need to speak to the performance priorities beyond year one in this plan?
2. The target area should go from 34th Street west to Cecil Avenue and NOT the Shawnee Expressway to 41st?
3. The funding priorities of NRSA don't just speak to housing and homeowner rehab (it should not neglect economic development).
4. The plan reads as if the total $2 million over five years will be used exclusively for homeowners rehab
5. If the $400,000 is used for homeowner rehab exclusively for year one – when will the funding plan prioritize funding activities for the remaining 4 years be established and how will the community be involved in that decision.
6. Will local subcontractors and contractors be utilized to do the rehab in the area?
7. How can homeowners outside the target area get funding to help with needed maintenance and code violations?
8. How will the next wave of rehab area be identified - 23 clients per year seems to be low.
9. How will additional funds be leveraged?
10. Can you also work from the homeowners on the waiting list for assistance from the Metro Housing Resource Center at 28th and Dumesnil?

11. How is this a holistic approach?
12. The performance goals seem modest.
13. What's the Economic Development agenda or impact – need a real partnership with EGI – There are businesses within the target area that could use some face lifts and potential business owners too.
14. Is there a strategy for the vacant houses and commercial properties in the target area? How can this money help them?
15. Improvements in the housing stock on West Market Street and the surrounding area…
16. Has the potential to give West Market and the Shawnee Neighborhood a much needed face lift.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Council Member Bryant Hamilton's detailed response to the draft Shawnee NRSA plan released on March 15, 2013. Her comments, along with those received at the second Shawnee NRSA public hearing on April 2, 2013, helped guide the major revision of the plan and many suggested changes were included in the final draft, including expansion of target areas. LMCSR has chosen to retain the neighborhood boundaries included in the draft NRSA plan, as they mirror those from the 2013 Shawnee Neighborhood plan.

F) Ruth French- Voicemail Comment Received April 3, 2013

I am just calling to please ask that you be in a position to really consider the economic piece. Also the hiring of a person who is totally familiar with the Shawnee neighborhood, meaning Ms. Monica La Pradd, or someone who is closely related to the area of the Shawnee Neighborhood by way of another person – not a stranger who has no connections. Also, I ask that you reconsider your target plan. There are not a lot of properties that are basically in dilapidation from that 32nd Street beginning. So maybe if we could push it a bit to about 34th Street and get all the way down to 44th, which would be a 10-block area. That would be excellent for us.

LMCSR Response: Based upon citizen input, LMCSR has included economic development activities focused on micro-enterprise in the revised Shawnee NRSA plan. LMCSR has also expanded the target service areas for the homeowner rehabilitation program. LMCS is committed to ensuring that the Shawnee Neighborhood Liaison has a strong understanding of the neighborhood and ties to it.

G) Jennie Jean Davidson, Network Center for Community Change-
Email Comment Received April 12, 2013

We have reviewed the Shawnee NRSA plan and attended the public meeting on April 2nd. We have just a few high level comments and one data issue we wanted to raise:

The data points used from the Community Engagement Mapping process are accurate. However, the "14.8% vacancy of housing units compared with 11.9% in Jefferson County" piece (3rd paragraph on

page 5) must be from the Census Bureau, as it is not ours. We had a different percentage because we calculated for all properties in Shawnee neighborhood. Following that is our % boarded and in need or repair numbers. So saying "Twenty-four percent of those properties are boarded and 42% are in need of repair" isn't necessarily accurate since you use an entirely different source in the prior sentence.

Regarding the target area: we are not sure that there are enough occupied or owner occupied units in the target area to meet the performance measure of 115 clients. The criteria may not be as defined as that, and maybe the funds can be used for vacants that can be be repurposed. I did hear the neighborhood concerns at the meeting that investments not be made in rental properties with owners who are outside the neighborhood, so that is something to keep in mind about your target area. Also, regarding the eligibility and target area, if the area and criteria are as defined as they appear, we would suggest that you engage in pretty strategic and targeted outreach to eligible homes, rather than broadcast outreach. There's no substitute for face-to-face conversations about stuff like this, particularly in knocking on the doors of the homes you want to work on, and there is less risk that you will wind up having to say no to lots and lots of people.

The other thing that we hear ALL the time and that I heard at the neighborhood meeting is the need to invest in economic development. I know you all heard that too! But just in general, we would be in support of using some of the NRSA funds for economic development that benefits the neighborhood and the neighbors who are there now.

Please let me know if we can be of further help.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR greatly appreciates the valuable data on the Shawnee neighborhood that the Network Center for Community Change has provided. The revised NRSA plan includes more accurate descriptions of NC3's data and vacant properties data. Based upon citizen input, LMCSR has included economic development activities focused on micro-enterprise in the revised Shawnee NRSA plan. LMCSR has also expanded the target service areas for the homeowner rehabilitation program to increase the population of potential clients. LMCSR plans to employ door-to-door outreach in target corridors to engage homeowners and solicit their participation.

H) Natasha Cummings- Email Comment Received April 15, 2013

These are the questions/suggestions we have listed about the $10,000 grant available to neighbors in a specific location.

1. Can the grant be available to houses that were impacted by the flood which ruined a majority of the homes in zipcode 40211? (724 South 40th Street)

2. Can individuals be able to apply who houses have been severly depreciated in value?

3. Can it stipulate to those that receive funds remain in home for at least 2 more years before putting home on the market?

4. Also individuals residing in home must keep home maintained or receive a fee if not maintained.

5. Houses that are occupied should be given first preference, not homes that are not occupied or not residential.

6. Also award grant to more than 1 home in the neighborhood or block that has the need.

7. Update homes that fall in the year 1930s and up.

LMCSR Response: LMCSR appreciates Ms. Cummings' input on the NRSA homeownership rehabilitation program design, which will be finalized when HUD approves the NRSA plan.

Response to Points 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7: All Shawnee residents of owner-occupied properties with household incomes up to 120% of area median income will be eligible to apply for the Shawnee NRSA homeownership rehabilitation program. However those living in major street corridors identified in the NRSA plan as investment areas will receive priority in selection for services, as LMCSR seeks to maximize the impact of NRSA investments by concentrating investment. All owner-occupied houses may be eligible for services, regardless of age. Owner –occupied homes will be the only eligible locations for NRSA investments in the first year of NRSA operations. Since the NRSA is a 5-year program, LMCSR also plans to conduct outreach to neighborhood landlords to assess issues with property maintenance and possible strategies to encourage reinvestment in rental properties. If such a need exists, LMCSR may explore implementation of a rental rehabilitation program in subsequent program years.

Response to Point 3: Deed restrictions (that will be finalized during program implementation) will require that Louisville Metro Government be notified of any sale, refinancing, foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure during a 5-year affordability period following a rehabilitation grant. These restrictive covenants allow for recapture of homeowner rehabilitation costs on a pro-rated basis should any of those events occur.

Response to Point 4: Louisville Metro Codes and Regulations will enforce property maintenance laws and assess fines for code violations as they occur.

Appendix B

US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Letter Approving Shawnee NRSA Plan
September 25, 2013

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Louisville Field Office, Region IV
601 West Broadway, Room 110
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

September 25, 2013

Ms. Virginia Peck, Director
Department of Community Services and Revitalization
Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government
810 Barret Ave, 2nd Floor
Louisville, KY 40204

Subject: Shawnee Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
Approval

Dear Ms Peck:

This letter is in response to Mr. Curtis Stauffer's letter of June 3, 2013, which submitted Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government's (Louisville's) request for approval of the Shawnee Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA), and additional information provided on July 12, 2013. We have completed our review of proposed Shawnee Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) and are pleased to advise you that the designation of the NRSA is approved as requested.

If you have any questions regarding the NRSA designation or need assistance on other matters, please contact Richard Knight, Senior Community Planning and Development Representative at (502) 618-8106, or call me at (502) 618-8143.

Sincerely,

Roger A. Leonard
Director, Community Planning
and Development