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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HOPE Village has two exciting opportunities to move forward with its vision for the future: the new Inner Circle Greenway (ICG) that will connect HOPE Village to other neighborhoods through a non-motorized pathway, and the other sustainability initiatives that have resulted in its being named one of two inaugural eco-D communities in Detroit.

We, the students of the 2017 Wayne State University-Masters of Urban Planning Capstone course, recognized the potential of HOPE Village as an ideal neighborhood for innovative planning techniques, zoning overlays, infrastructure and placemaking, focused on environmental sustainability. For this purpose, we have created this plan to aid Focus: HOPE and other neighborhood stakeholders in leveraging the Eco-D designation and proposed ICG to create a vibrant, equitable, and sustainable, community, today and for generations to come.

Our plan includes research, recommendations and tools that can be utilized by members of the HOPE Village community to aid in reaching the goals set forth in their Strategic Vision and Plan. Research findings for this project can be found in Section 3. Research included a parcel survey, which provided a thorough database of parcel conditions as of July 2017. This database was intended not only for use in creating this plan, but for future use by Focus: HOPE and other community stakeholders in planning for the future of HOPE Village. A GIS database with survey information has been provided to Focus: HOPE.

In Section 4 strategies for placemaking, leveraging sites of interest, increasing non-motorized travel, stormwater management, and repurposing of vacant land are recommended in this plan. Every recommendation was given to either leverage the proposed Inner-Circle Greenway or help met the goals of an Eco-District, both of which focus on increasing sustainability. Whenever possible prices and specific locations were given for the recommendations to make implementation as simple as possible.

Finally, our plan provides tools for the creation of a zoning overlay based on the areas designation as an Eco-District. A model zoning overlay is provided, as well as a presentation designed to be taken to the city when trying for the zoning overlay. The model overlay is written in such a way that it can easily be amended to fit any neighborhood in Detroit that is designated as an Eco-D. The overlay ultimately insures that the land uses in an Eco-D are complimentary to the goals of an Eco-D, by restricting incompatible uses and promoting green infrastructure. Additional tools include a funding resource table (Appendix F), a rain barrel guide (Appendix D), and a GIS database (given directly to HOPE Village) of the information gathered from the CLICS Parcel Survey.

We look forward to seeing what the future has in store for HOPE Village and how its ongoing revitalization and growth will spill over into other Detroit neighborhoods.

Thank you for this opportunity,

The 2017 WSU-MUP Senior Capstone Class

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Section 1 Background

WHY HOPE VILLAGE?

Approximately one square mile in size, HOPE Village is a hub of activity in the City of Detroit. A portion of HOPE Village is in the Lyndon Corridor, one of six Secondary Employment Districts designated by Detroit Future City (DFC). DFC identifies Focus: HOPE as an Education and Medical asset within HOPE Village. Areas of economic and recreational development are near the proposed Inner Circle Greenway, along Linwood Avenue, and along Davison. A stretch of abandoned rail line that once serviced a variety of industrial businesses, including Ford Motor Company's Highland Park Model-T plant, runs through the neighborhood, a reminder of the area's industrial heritage.

HOPE Village has two exciting opportunities to move forward with its vision for the future: the new Inner Circle Greenway (ICG) that will connect HOPE Village to other neighborhoods through a non-motorized pathway, and the other sustainability initiatives that have resulted in its being named one of two inaugural eco-D communities in Detroit. The study area for this plan includes the entirety of HOPE Village, with specific nodes and gateways identified for activation connected with the trail created through conversion of the abandoned industrial rail line. The ICG will connect visitors with current activity hubs like Cool Cities Park, Focused Hands Community Garden, The Parkman Library and the Focus: HOPE Campus. Greenways are a healthy, fun, and green alternative for getting to work, school, or a park. They are also important to wildlife as they provide trees, plants, flowers, and other natural features.

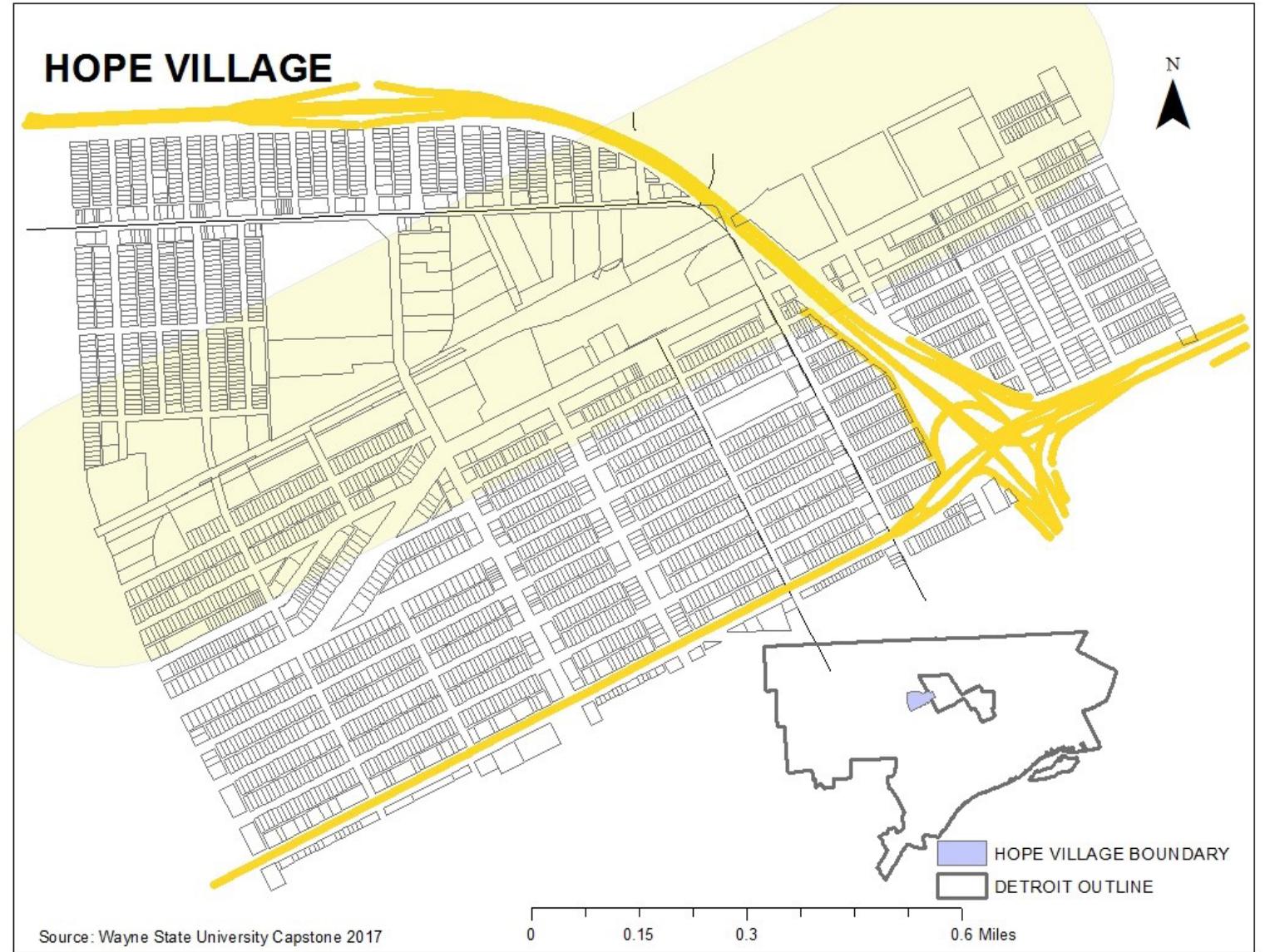


Figure 1- HOPE Village, the project study area.

In addition to the afore mentioned initiatives, HOPE Village will be home to Detroit's first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certified residential rehabilitation. The LaSalle House, a two-family flat located in HOPE Village, will be transformed into a LEED Platinum/Net Zero home. The LaSalle House will serve as a demonstration site for energy efficient technology including lights, appliances, and equipment.

Neighborhood stakeholders have shown interest in creating a unique community identity and improving quality of life through sustainable efforts. The recommended Eco-D zoning overlay will encourage compatible developments in HOPE Village, based on the goals of an Eco District. As an Eco-D, HOPE Village aims to translate the importance of clean air and environmental health in a next level green plan.



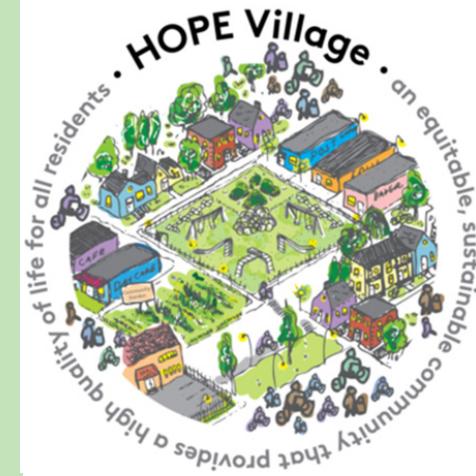
Focused Hands Community Garden

Eco Districts strive to be sustainable, people centered, economically vibrant, planet loving neighborhoods. These sustainable communities successfully integrate social development, economic development, environmental management and urban governance in all levels of municipal government through strategic planning efforts. They aim to build sustainable cities through investment in renewable energy, increased green space, improved waste management, and efficient public transportation.

HOPE Village is ideal for innovative planning techniques, zoning overlays, infrastructure and other improvement paid for with methods such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and placemaking, focused on environmental sustainability. For this purpose, students from Wayne State University's (WSU) Masters of Urban Planning (MUP) program have created this plan aimed at making strategic recommendations to HOPE Village residents, Focus: HOPE and other neighborhood stakeholders for leveraging the Eco-D designation and proposed ICG to create a vibrant, equitable, and sustainable, community, today and for generations to come.



Parkman Library from Oakman Boulevard

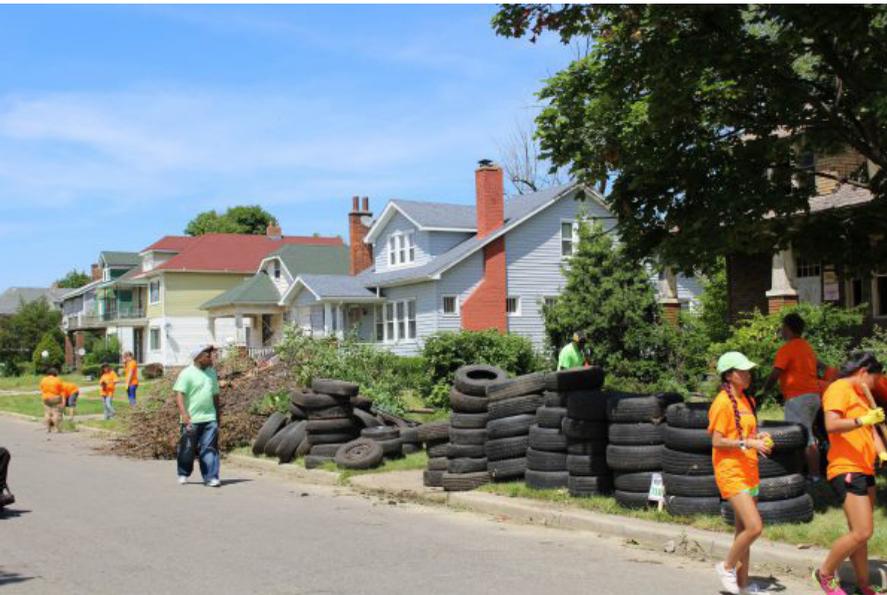


COMMUNITY NEEDS

Community involvement is critical in the planning process. In 2016, HOPE Village undertook significant visioning and planning efforts, with involvement from hundreds of community members. The resulting HOPE Village Strategic Vision and Plan identifies community needs. In 2012, the Graham Sustainability Institute at the University of Michigan completed the HOPE Village Initiative Integrated Assessment (IA) in close consultation with community residents and stakeholders. The IA provides a baseline analysis of community needs and opportunities. These plans were the basis for determining HOPE Village community needs.

Based on the afore mentioned documents, the following community needs are a priority in HOPE Village:

- 1. *Increased job opportunities and availability*
- 2. *Improvements in educational attainment of residents*
- 3. *Improvements to both the natural and built environments*
- 4. *Increased safety and overall quality of life for residents*



These pictures represent the community involvement in HOPE Village through the Keep it 100! Initiative. Sponsored by Focus:HOPE

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Once an industrial manufacturing hub, the area now known as HOPE Village, saw steady development during the first half of the 20th century. Current housing stock was constructed in response to the readily available jobs during that time. Housing units vary greatly, dependent on location within the neighborhood. Housing stock consists of single, two-family and multi-family units, many of brick construction. Several larger homes with unique architectural characteristics are located along Oakman Boulevard and served by the active Oakman Boulevard Community Organization. In the Highland Park section of HOPE Village many homes were lost to a tornado in 1997. HOPE Village was also impacted by the creation of the freeway system an impact that is still felt in many Detroit neighborhoods today.



Historic home on Oakman Boulevard



Multi-Family residential common in Hope Village

As a legacy city, Detroit struggles with outdated infrastructure. If HOPE Village is to become a sustainable community, the effects of this built environment must be considered. Detroit is on a combined sewer system, like many older industrial cities. Being on a combined sewer system means stormwater runoff enters the sewer system and is sent to the waste water treatment plant. When there are large amounts of rain or snow melt, runoff can overload the system, resulting in localized flooding, basement backups, and/or sewage discharge to nearby rivers and lakes. HOPE Village residents have reported frequent basement flooding and street flooding. There have been at least ten reports of blocked/clogged catch basins resulting in street flooding in HOPE Village, per the city's *SeeClickFix* application. Image 1, shows street flooding at 2207 Oakman Boulevard after a rain event. *SeeClickFix* does not collect reports of basement flooding, though residents have made informal complaints about the issue.

The built environment must be considered when planning for future revitalization and development. This plan offers stormwater management recommendations to alleviate some of the complications resulting from the area's outdated infrastructure. There are no current plans to improve the cities current capabilities and therefore alternative methods of stromwater management are recommended. Managing effects of outdated infrastructure will increase sustainability in HOPE Village. Additionally, this plan recommends leveraging the unique historic aspects of the built environment to spur revitalization and economic development.



Image 1: Street Flooding on Oakman Boulevard reported on SeeClickFix Application on Oakman Boulevard

LAND USE AND ZONING

The current zoning includes typical Euclidian separation of uses. Currently the area surrounding the proposed ICG is zoned *intensive industrial* and *general industrial*. Linwood Street, the north side of Fenkell Street and Davison Freeway, and portions of Woodward Wilson Street are zoned general business. The remainder is zoned *low-density residential*. The City of Detroit zoning ordinance stipulates the land uses within each zone.

Zoning Concerns

Current zoning fails to promote Eco-District goals by permitting intensive industrial uses, incompatible with Eco-District principles. If an Eco-D overlay, was implemented in HOPE Village the area surrounding the former rail line would have additional use restrictions. Industrial uses that would cause noise, dust, and odor on adjacent lands would not be permitted, while compatible light industrial uses would still be permitted.



Light industrial uses common in HOPE Village

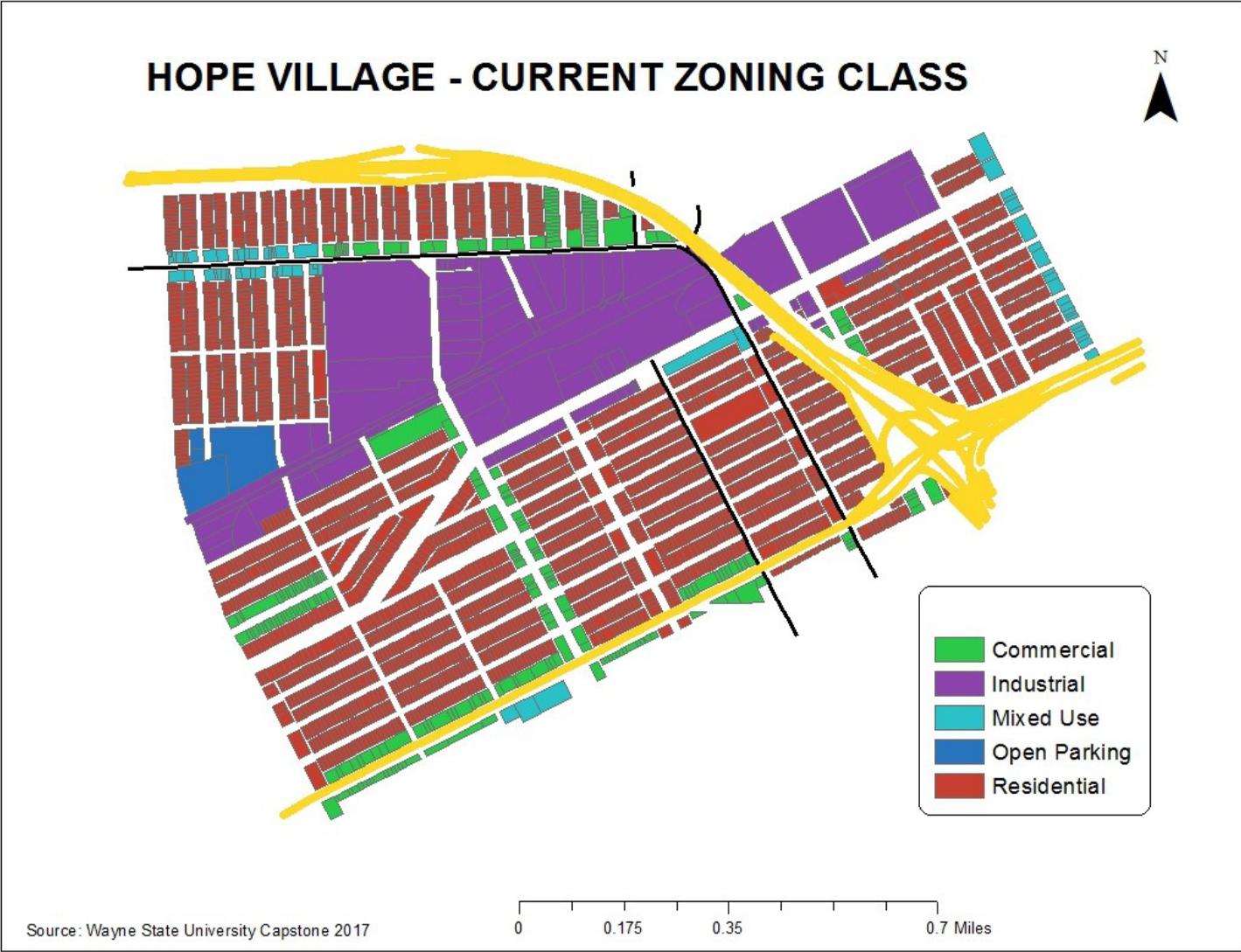


Figure 2: Current zoning classifications in HOPE Village

RECENT AND ONGOING PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

HOPE Village has been proactive in attracting planning studies that help it better understand the areas historical roots of the current conditions, and think strategically about the future. Descriptions of relevant efforts recently completed or currently in progress are provided below.

HOPE Village Initiative Integrated Assessment (U-M Graham Sustainability Institute 2012)

The Sustainability and the HOPE Village Initiative Integrated Assessment (IA) consists of a series of reports produced by the University of Michigan (U-M) Graham Sustainability Institute in partnership with Focus: HOPE. The IA was created in support of the HOPE Village Initiative (HVI), a 20-year community transformation initiative being by Focus: HOPE, with a goal that by 2031, 100% of residents living in the HOPE Village will be educationally well-prepared and economically self-sufficient and living in a safe, supportive, and nurturing environment. U-M students and faculty members from several academic disciplines collaborated with Focus: HOPE staff and HOPE Village residents to develop data, tools, and concepts to support and advance the HVI. The final product consisted of five reports: Applied Research and Service by Urban Planning Students in the HOPE Village Initiative Area, Building a Healthy Community in Detroit: Tracking the Impact of the HOPE Village Initiative Area, Legal Issues in HOPE Village Housing Cooperative and Green Space, Mapping Community Economies and Building Capabilities in HOPE Village, Play & Grounds and The Development of a Community Based Coalition to Promote Career and College Preparation in the HOPE Village Neighborhoods of Detroit and Highland Park. Economic surveys and ethnographic interviews from this survey were used in creating this plan.

The Play & Grounds report proposes a place-based design initiative prioritizing the potential interconnections between public space, community building, and environmental stewardship. An outcome of this effort was the Open Space Visioning Plan that focuses on residential streetscapes and under-utilized, vacant open space. The report provides examples of ways to incorporate environmental sustainability principles in the reuse of vacant lots. An Eco-D zoning overlay would be the appropriate tool to accomplish these initiatives.

HOPE Village: A Community Strategic Vision and Plan (Focus: HOPE & HOPE Village Initiative, 2016)

HOPE Village's Strategic Vision and Plan was created with support of Focus: HOPE, Detroit Future City, and Mass Economics. HOPE Village residents also played an integral role in its development. The plan consists of a series of goals, strategies, and implementation actions focused around four thematic elements: Building Community, Economic Prosperity, Getting Around: Transportation, Land, Buildings, and Community Assets. The plan was used to frame the shared vision and create a roadmap through specific implementation tools.



Eco-D application and designation (2015)

HOPE Village applied for Eco-District designation in 2015. In April 2016 HOPE Village became one of Detroit's inaugural Eco-Districts (Eco-D). The HOPE Village Community Plan prioritizes environmental sustainability and resiliency, priorities consistent with their participation in the Eco-District program, HOPE Village has already launched several pilot sustainability efforts, and continues to strive for further sustainability.

Inner Circle Greenway (Detroit Greenways Coalition, ongoing)

The Inner Circle Greenway (ICG) is a 26-mile non-motorized pathway encircling the city of Detroit with portions stretching through the cities of Hamtramck, Highland Park, and Dearborn. The ICG makes use of some existing paths including the Detroit River Walk, Dequindre Cut, Southwest Detroit Greenlink, and the Iron Belle Trail. Detroit Greenways Coalition is focusing on creating a safe and attractive trail that neighborhood residents and visitors can utilize.



Current conditions of land proposed for the Inner Circle Greenway, between Woodrow Wilson Street and Rosa Parks Boulevard

Davison Avenue Commercial Corridor Green Infrastructure Plan (HOPE Village Initiative, 2017)

The Davison Avenue Commercial Corridor Green Infrastructure Plan addresses the impervious surfaces along the Davison Avenue commercial corridor in HOPE Village by encouraging green and sustainable development. The plan acts as a model for determining locations for green infrastructure interventions. Recommendations include the use of storm water bumps, rain gardens, permeable pavement, tree trenches, green roofs, and bioswales.

Currently planning is focused on funding, as well as connecting the Greenway to the planned Gordie Howe International Bridge and the City of Windsor's 26-mile bike loop. Schematic designs for the 8.3-mile (a portion of which will run through HOPE Village) unbuilt stretch of the trail are being developed, thanks to funding from the Kresge Foundation. The trail will be primarily at-grade, unlike the below-grade Dequindre Cut. The design team is prioritizing how to make the safety and convenience for trail users.

Detroit Future City Strategic Framework (2012)

...the Detroit Strategic Framework, articulates a shared vision for Detroit's future, and recommends specific actions for reaching that future.

Detroit Future City (DFC) Strategic Framework was released in 2013, following a two-year citywide public engagement effort, and an additional year of work by technical experts. A portion of HOPE Village falls within one of six designated secondary employment districts, being designated as industrial/creative. HOPE Village's role as a secondary employment district is due to Focus: HOPE, which DFC defines as a multifaceted career training community advocate and industrial innovation center. Secondary employment districts are primarily located along highways and rail corridors. Focus: HOPE was the only asset identified in DFC in HOPE Village. Focus: HOPE was identified as an education & medical asset.

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Section 2 Vision, Goals and Objectives

VISION

Leveraging the Eco-D designation and proposed ICG towards the goal of creating a vibrant, equitable, and sustainable community, today and for generations to come

GOALS

The overall goals of this plan are increased employment opportunities, educational attainment, safety and security, as well as overall improvements to the built and natural environments. Recommendations for transformation of vacant land include incorporation of green stormwater infrastructure and focus on economic development opportunities.

OBJECTIVES

- Recommend strategies to activate specified nodes along the proposed Inner City Greenway (ICG)
- Increase safety for residents in public spaces
- Enhance the aesthetics along major corridors and economic districts incorporating green stormwater infrastructure
- Recommend ways to encourage users of the proposed ICG to visit historical or culturally significant destinations within the village
- Stimulate private and public investments within identified nodes
- Establish pedestrian connections to the proposed ICG, economic districts (both current and proposed for future development), community anchors, public properties, neighborhoods and public transportation sites
- Explore the feasibility of establishing a zoning overlay as well as a TIF district, to generate revenues for area enhancements, for HOPE Village based on its environmental sustainability goals as outlined in the Eco-D designation application
- Serve as a marketing tool to attract outside investments and to encourage the development of the ICG
- Increase and rally support amongst local businesses, citizens, and property owners around a clear vision for HOPE Village

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Section 3 Research Summary

PARCEL SURVEY (CLICS)

To understand the current status of HOPE Village, the WSU planning team conducted a parcel by parcel survey of all parcels within the HOPE Village boundaries. This included parcels in Detroit as well as Highland Park. HOPE Village boundaries include: West Davison Avenue (south), John C. Lodge Freeway Service Drive and abandoned rail corridor (north), Dexter Avenue (west), and Hamilton Avenue (east). This survey enabled identification of obstacles limiting the areas sustainable potential, as well as untapped resources to increase sustainability.

Methodology

Survey design was based on the Commercial Land Inventory City Study (CLICS) criteria developed by WSU-MUP students in 2012. CLICS criteria identifies general conditions of land and structures at the parcel level for a given area. On June 20, 2017, surveyors collected data on 2,905 parcels.

Information gathered included:

- Existing structure
- Uses and condition of structures
- Fire damage
- Occupancy
- Presence of dumping

112 parcels were omitted due to data missing from the underlying data set provided by Focus: HOPE, as illustrated in Figure 3. These parcels are primarily concentrated in the area of Highland Park impacted by tornado in 1997.

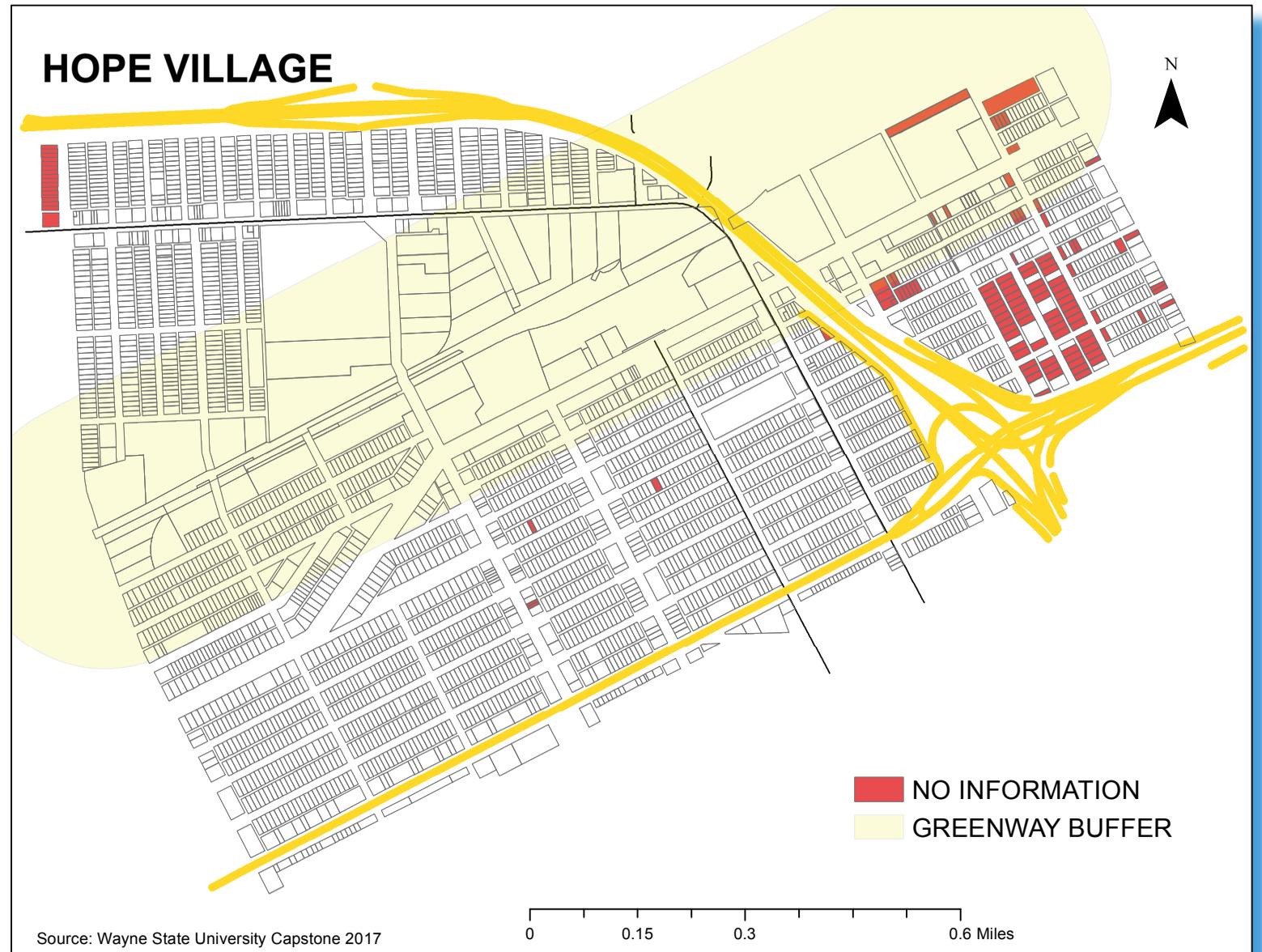


Figure 3: Map of the 112 omitted parcels

Data Collection

Eight two-person teams of WSU-MUP students HOPE Village. The area was divided into sections, as seen in Figure 4. Materials used to complete the survey included Loveland Technologies smart phone survey application, automobiles, Microsoft Excel and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Individual parcel data was input via the smart phone application developed by Loveland Technologies. Surveyors recorded use and condition information for individual parcels while driving or walking the streets of HOPE Village. Data was automatically saved to an online database. Microsoft Excel and ArcGIS software programs were used to process, analyze, and visually represent information collected.



Property observed during survey 14381 Rosa Parks Boulevard

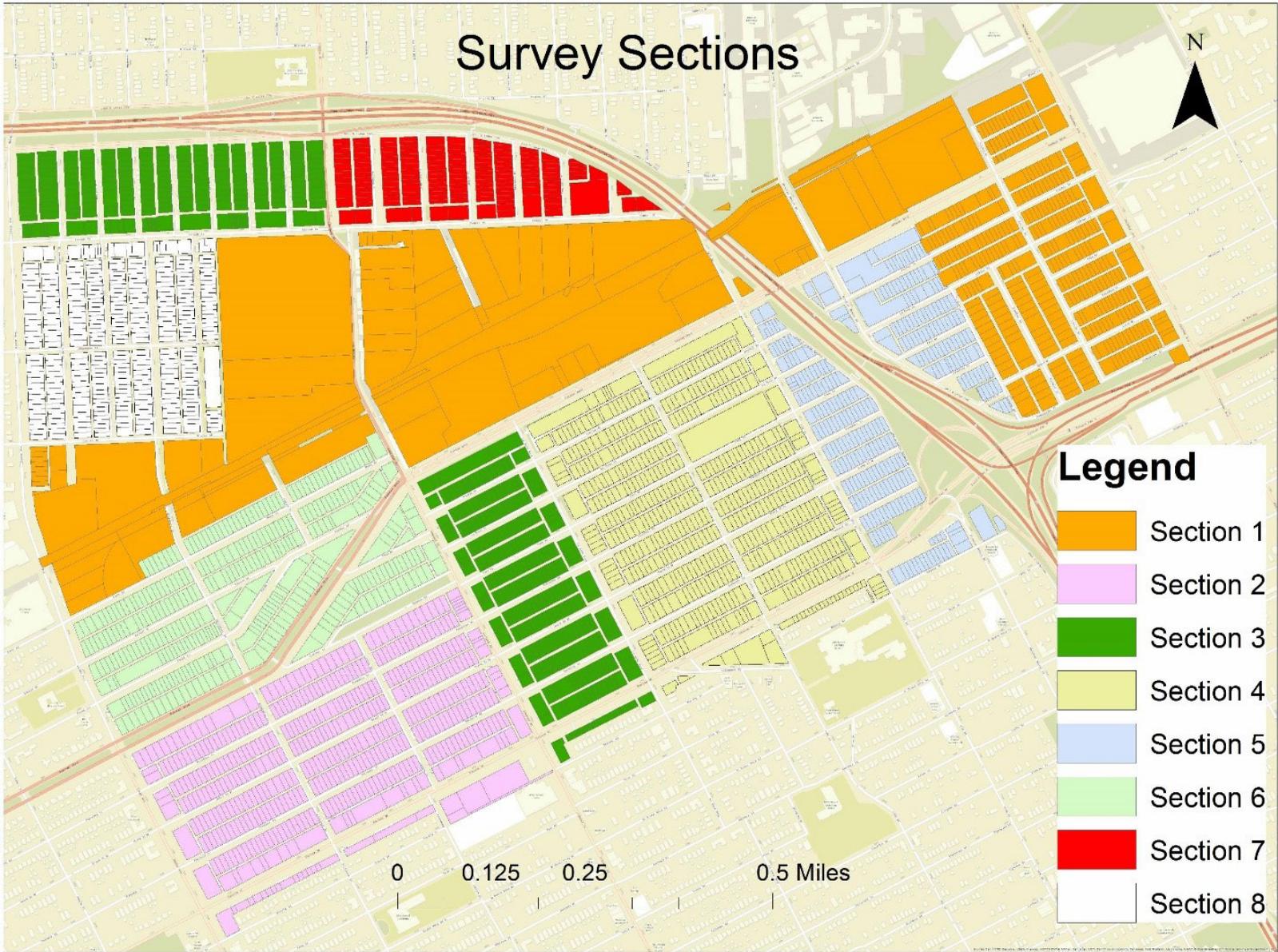


Figure 4: Survey sections

SURVEY ANALYSIS

The CLICS survey collected data on parcel conditions for the entirety of HOPE Village. Of the 2,905 parcels surveyed, 2,633 in Detroit, and 272 in Highland Park. 112 parcels were omitted from the survey, as shown in Figure 3.

Occupancy Status

Survey data revealed 1,172 vacant parcels, or approximately 40% of HOPE Village. 962 vacant parcels were in Detroit, the remaining 210 in Highland Park. Most vacant lots are not currently being maintained and would be ideal for re-purpose through installation of green infrastructure.

Vacant lots are concentrated around the Woodrow Wilson and Oakman Boulevard intersection, and the Hamilton Avenue and Davison Avenue intersection. The described area is in the Oakman East Redevelopment District located between Thompson Street and Hamilton Avenue, in Highland Park. Many structures in this vicinity were destroyed in 1997 by tornado. Dumping is an issue on approximately 6% of the surveyed parcels. Figure 5 displays the occupancy status of parcels in the survey area, as well as the structure status. Vacant parcels have slowly reverted to their natural states. The 1997 tornado caused destroyed or caused significant damage to many structures in this area. Majority of the homes that were left unharmed by the tornado were later abandoned. This has resulted in a unique urban prairie offering potential for urban agriculture.

Another concentration of vacant parcels were noted within the half mile buffer of the proposed Greenway, north of Doris Street and bounded by Wildermere Street (east) and Linwood Street (west). Unlike the Highland Park vacant parcels, many of these parcels have been maintained. All the above-mentioned areas are prime spots for redevelopment and sustainability efforts.

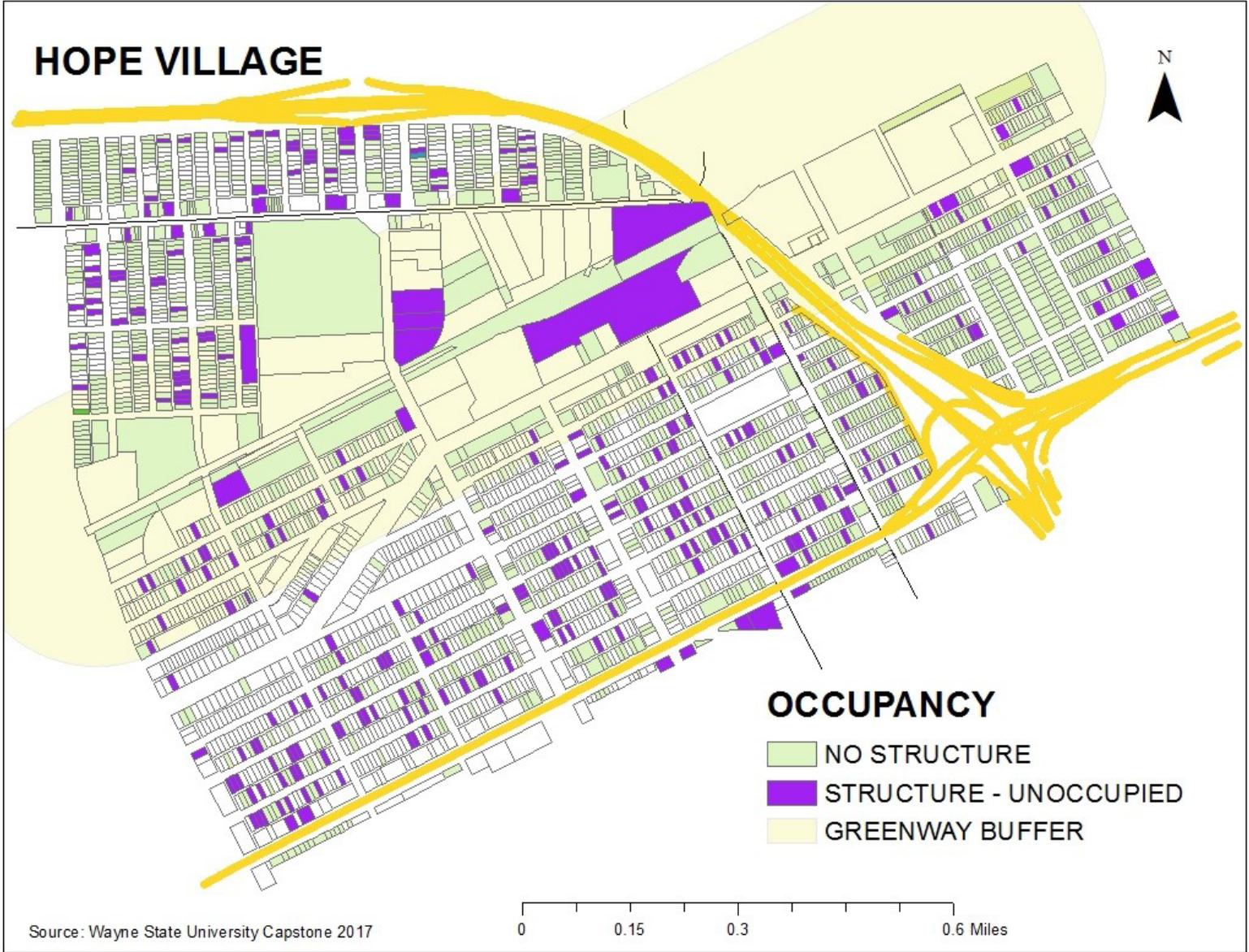


Figure 5: Occupancy status report from survey

Structural Conditions

Per the CLICS survey, 61% of structures are in “good” condition, 24% are in “fair” condition, and 14% are in “poor” condition. 1% of parcels were “suggested for demolition”. There are 40 fire damaged structures in the area, 29 of which are collapsed or reported as having “major damage” due to fire. Another 11 structures were reported as having minor to moderate fire damage. 331 parcels were reported as having unoccupied structures. Figure 6 and 7 display structure conditions and instances of fire damage, respectively. Figure 5 (same one mentioned on previous page) displays the structure and occupancy status of area parcels.

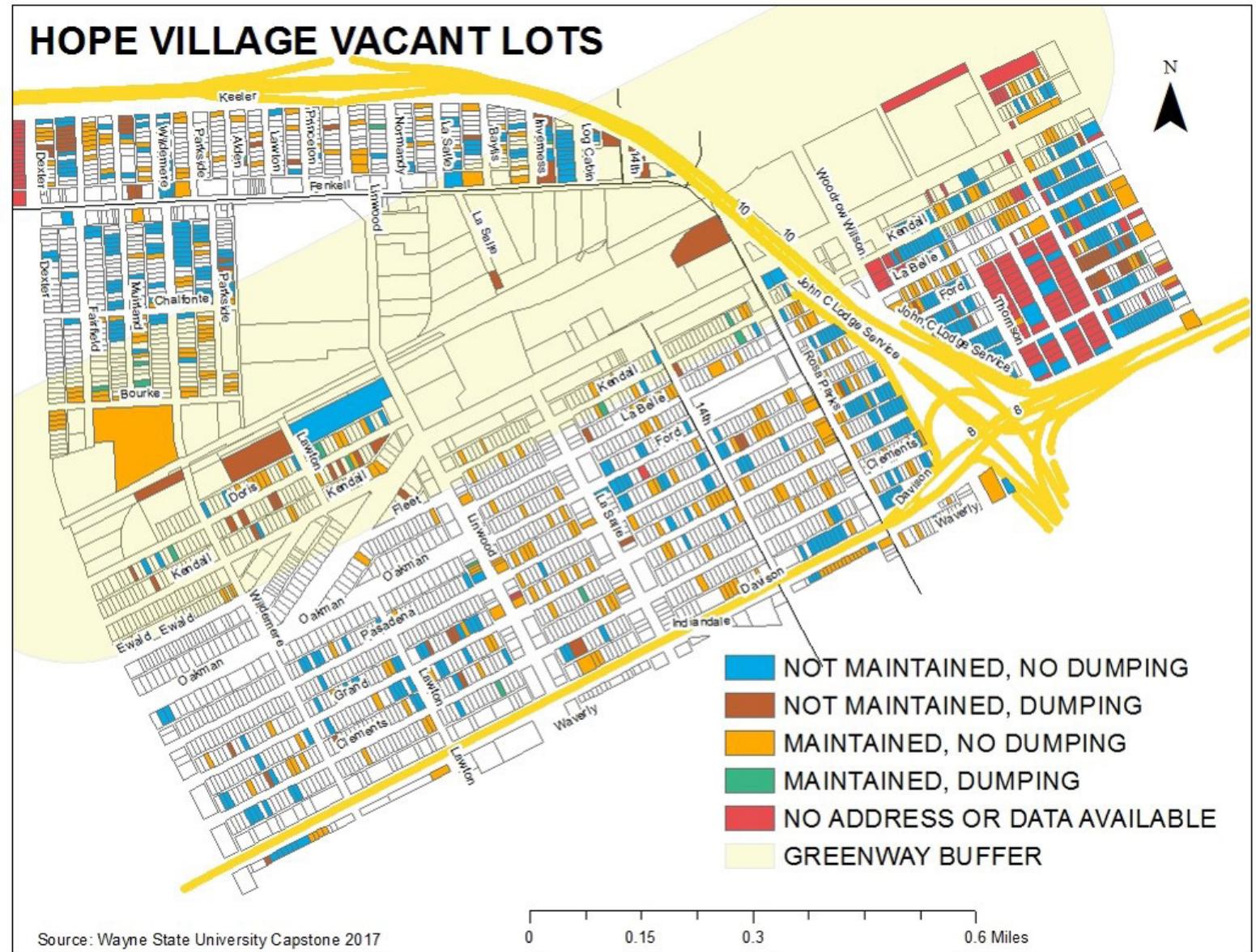
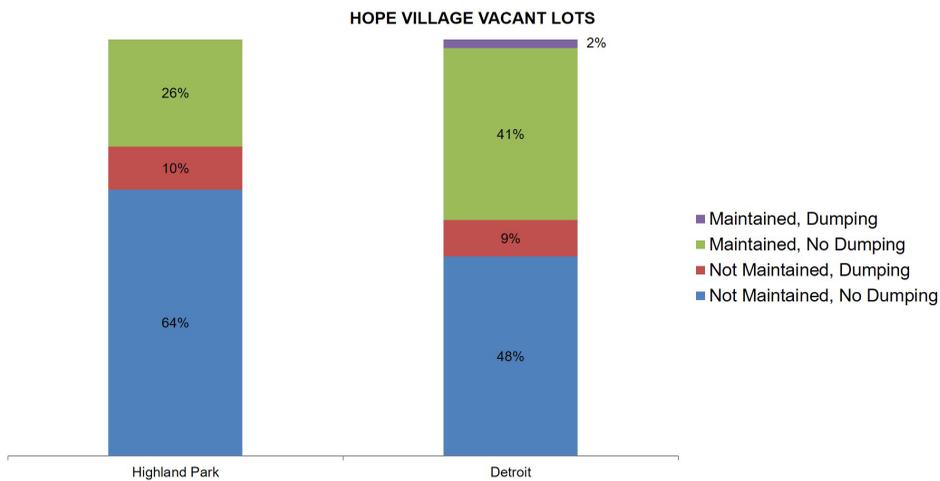
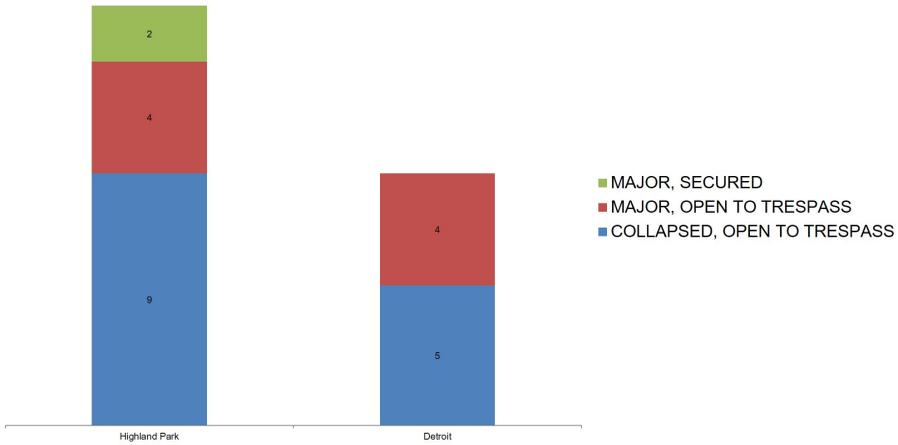


Figure 6: Conditions of vacant parcels identified through CLICS survey

Fire Damaged Properties

FIRE DAMAGE - SUGGESTED DEMOLITION



Fire damaged property observed during survey

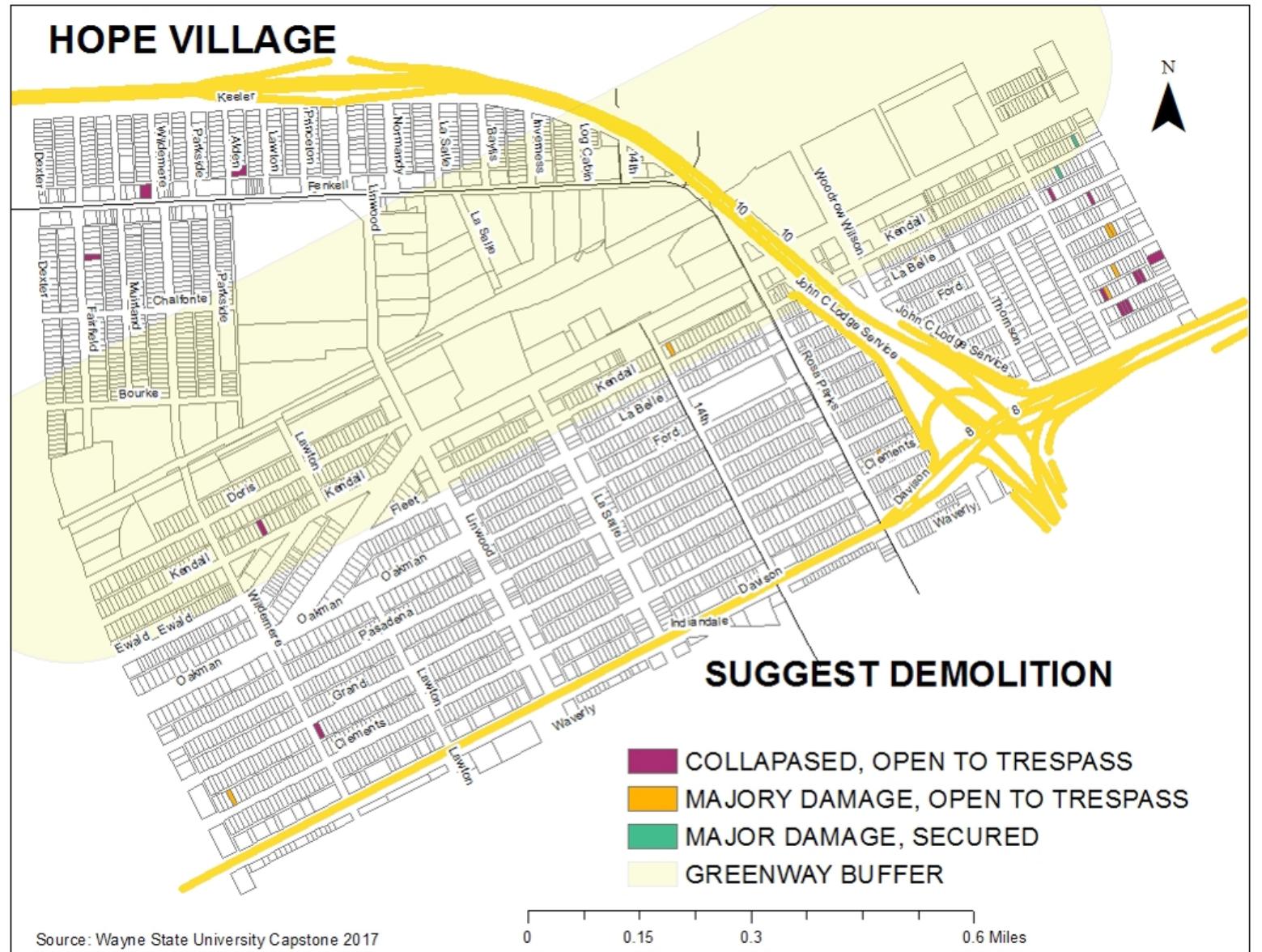


Figure 7: Conditions of fire damaged parcels identified through CLICS survey

Tax Status

2% of structures were foreclosed for nonpayment of taxes between January 1-June 1, 2017. An additional 16% were subject to foreclosure, and 14% were delinquent as of June 1, 2017. 63% of structures were current on taxes. In the Highland Park section 1% of structures have been foreclosed in the same time period. As of June 1, 2017 8% were subject to foreclosure, 5% were delinquent, and 62% are current. Tax foreclosure data collected from Loveland Technologies. Figure 8 displays tax status for structures in HOPE Village.

Differentiating between Detroit and Highland Park is pertinent for this analysis due to the vast difference in the number of overall parcels as well as the number of vacant parcels in the respective locations. Highland Park makes up a significantly smaller area of HOPE Village, and much of that area consists of vacant land.

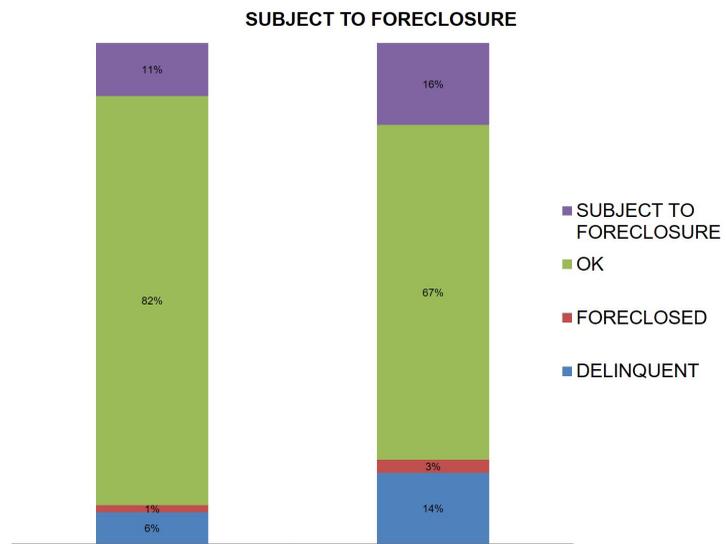
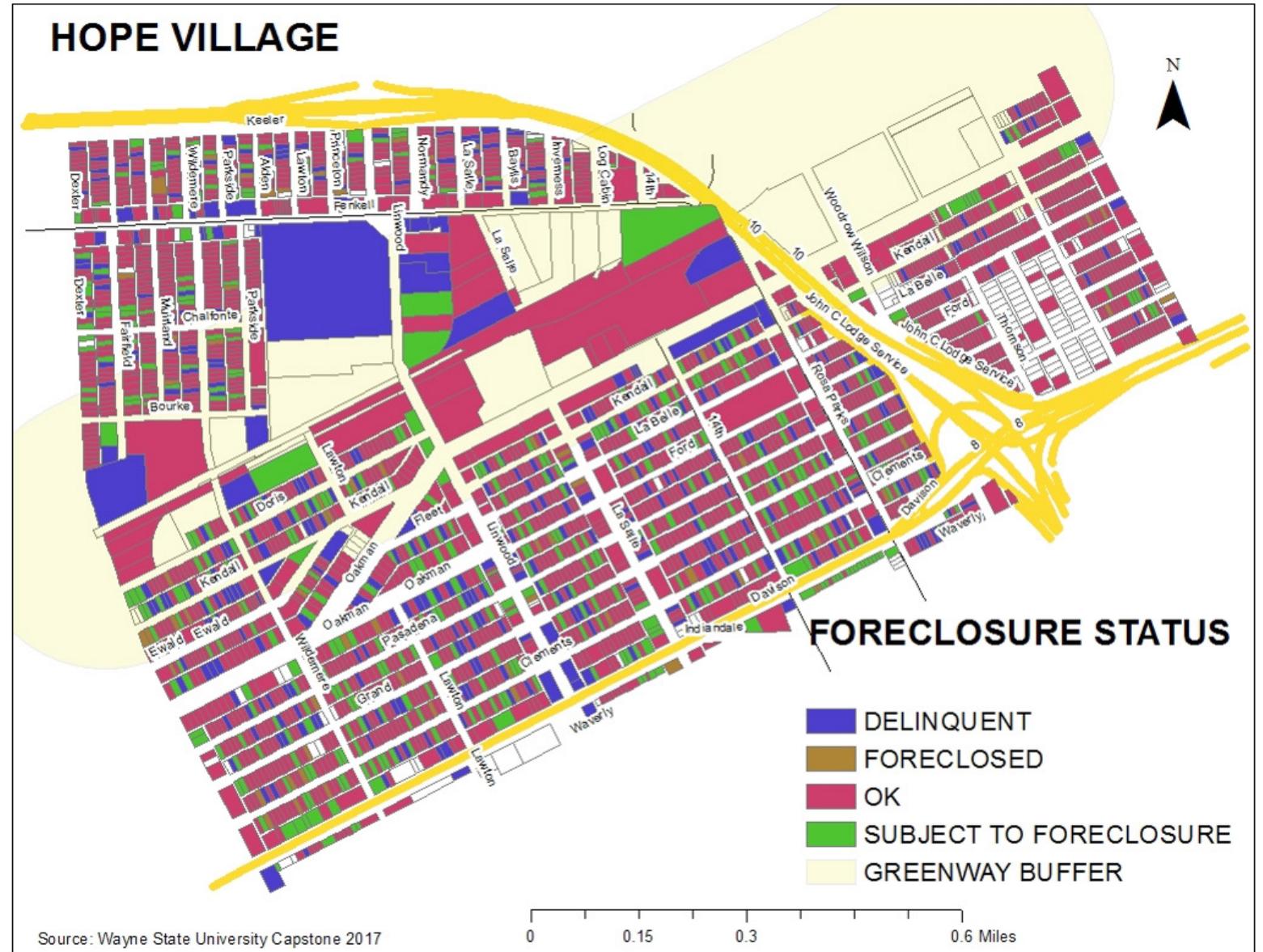


Figure 8: Foreclosure Status for Hope Village parcels

Community Gardens

Nine community gardens were identified through the HOPE Village CLICS survey. These were identified to determine the current state of fresh produce production in HOPE Village, and make recommendations aimed at increasing these sustainable activities. Below is a chart with addresses for the nine gardens identified. A map can be found in Section 4 page 47 (Figure 10) of the corresponding locations.

Community Garden Inventory					
Parcel_id	Address	City	Tax payer	Total sq. ft	Acerage
08004752.	1989 Ford	Detroit	Private	3485	0.08
12011596.	15081 Parkside	Detroit	City of Detroit-P&Dd	3441	6891.079
12012001.	15352 Fairfield	Detroit	Wayne County Treasurer	3485	0.08
12012000.	15346 Fairfield	Detroit	Wayne County Treasurer	3485	0.08
12011999.	15338 Fairfield	Detroit	Wayne County Treasurer	3485	0.08
12011998.	15332 Fairfield	Detroit	Wayne County Treasurer	3485	0.08
12011997.	15326 Fairfield	Detroit	Wayne County Treasurer	3485	0.08
12005981.	15039 Wildemere	Detroit	Private	4356	4356
10007541-4	14030 Linwood	Detroit	Focus HOPE	8015	0.552



Existing community garden located on Fairfield Street in HOPE Village



Existing community garden located on Doris Street in HOPE Village

LOCATIONS TO BE ACTIVATED

Inner-Circle Greenway Gateways

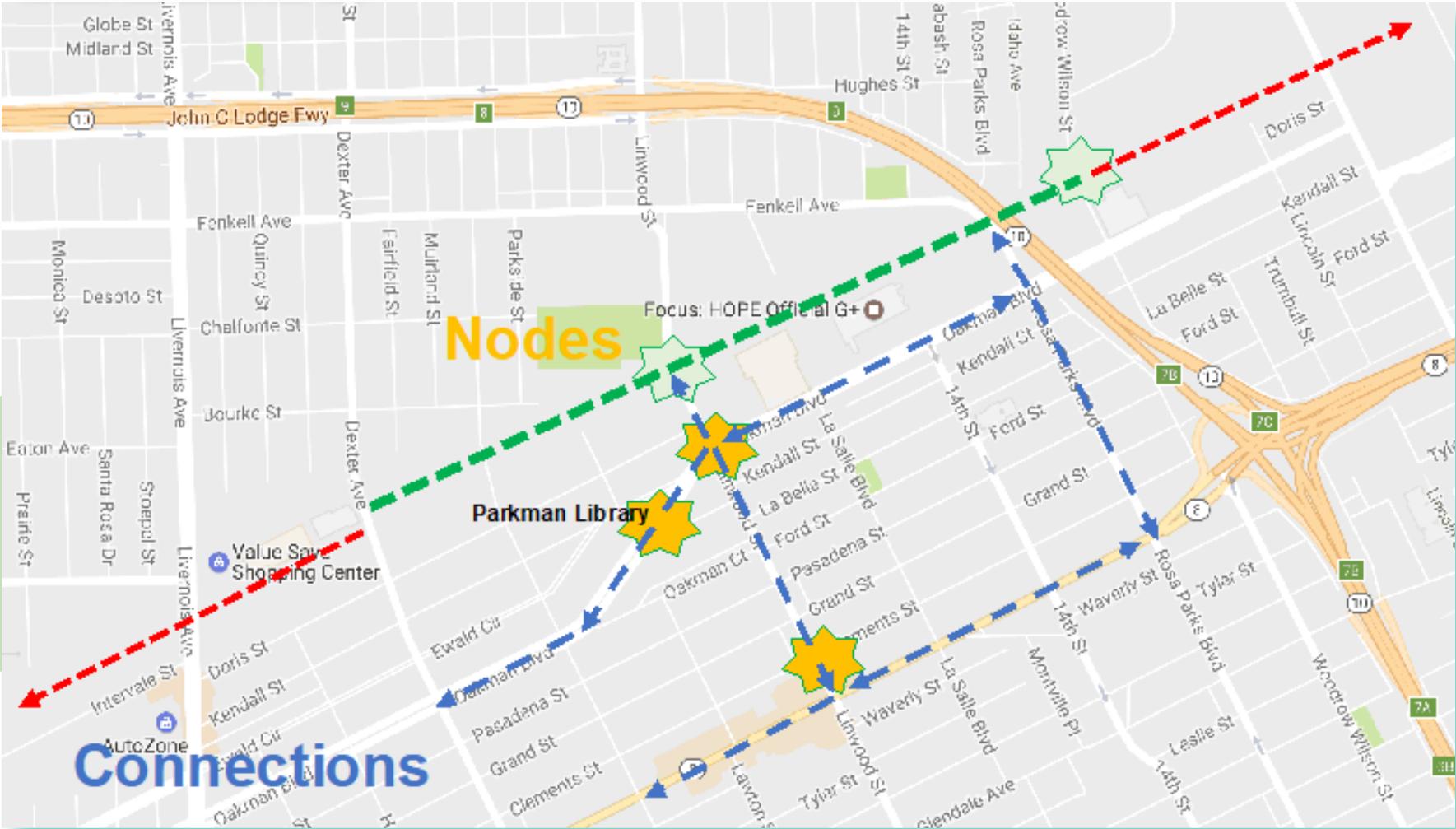
Three gateways have been identified along the proposed Inner-Circle Greenway. Gateways will be the for entrance/exit points connecting the ICG to HOPE Village. Gateways must be intriguing and inviting to draw travelers off the ICG and into the neighborhood.

Gateways were identified based on proximity to activity nodes and community amenities. Open spaces around the ICG at gateway locations are ideal for activation through equipment rentals/ storage, pop-up retail spaces, and short-term low maintenance programming such as yoga classes, story-time, movies and scavenger hunts.

Three gateways were identified at the following intersections:

- Woodrow Wilson Street
- Rosa Parks Boulevard
- Linwood Street

ICG gateways will draw users off of the ICG, and direct them to neighborhood nodes, sites of interest and amenities. The centrally located gateway at Linwood will serve as the main ICG entry/ exit point. From the gateway point, way-finding signage will direct travelers south along Linwood and to other points of interest throughout HOPE Village.



Identified Gateways

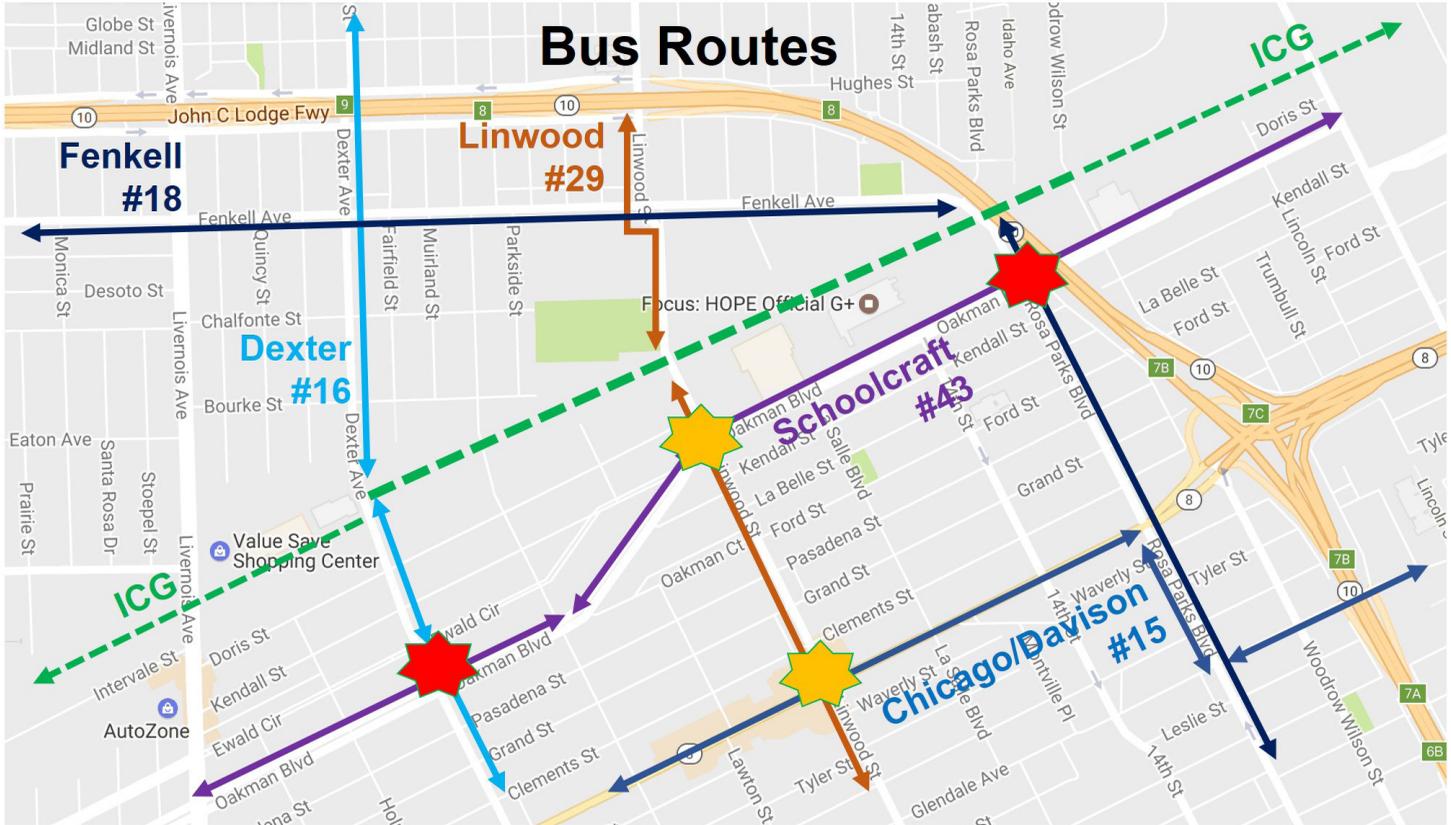
Identified Nodes for Activation

Like gateways, nodes are identified as places ideal for activation through the implementation of green infrastructure and placemaking strategies.

Nodes were chosen based on two criteria:

1. Ability to draw people off the ICG into HOPE Village
2. Ability to increase non-motorized travel—particularly bicycle usage

Early analysis began with locations of natural convergences of bus routes with the ICG. At these points of convergence, bus riders transferring between routes or ending their trips become pedestrians. Focused programming can attract these travelers as well as pedestrians and cyclists in route to or traveling along the ICG. Two nodes were identified based on the criteria described above: Linwood Avenue at Oakman Boulevard; and Linwood Avenue between Ford (north) and Clements (south).



Bus routes and identified nodes

Properties in the nodes offer possibilities relative to ownership status and/or current state of occupancy. Several properties in each node are controlled by Focus: HOPE, others by the City of Detroit. Other properties are in stages of foreclosure. Focus: HOPE could partner with the city to develop sites as a means of furthering the shared goals of both entities. Recognizing that the development process can be long and complicated, many sites along the nodes lend themselves to temporary placemaking strategies in the immediate future. Temporary placemaking strategies are discussed in detail in Section 4 (page 31).



NODE 1

Node 1, located at Linwood and Oakman, contains several properties owned by Focus: HOPE, the City of Detroit, and private entities. A few privately-owned properties are in various stages of foreclosure. Below is a list of key sites recommended for redevelopment or activation in Node 1.



Node #1:
Linwood
at
Oakman

-  Privately Owned
-  Privately Owned – Foreclosed or Delinquent
-  City Owned
-  Focus Hope Owned

14030 Linwood and 1591 Oakman Boulevard

Focus: HOPE owns two adjoining sites at the southeast corner of Oakman Boulevard and Linwood Avenue. 14030 Linwood and 1591 Oakman. Current uses include a community garden and vacant lot, respectively. These sites are ideal for temporary placemaking treatments, such as the selling of produce from the garden on the adjacent lot. Less than half mile from a proposed ICG gateway this vacant lot would be ideal as a community seating area and location of a stand to sell produce from community gardens. This space would also be ideal for temporary treatments such as decorative statues, bicycle storage, and ice sculptures in the winter months. Additional examples of appropriate temporary treatments are discussed later in this section.



14030 Linwood, Focused Hands Community Garden



Linwood Avenue from 1591 Oakman

1550 Oakman Boulevard

Focus: HOPE owns the property at 1550 Oakman Boulevard, located directly across Oakman Boulevard from the sites discussed above. 1550 Oakman is a large fenced parking lot, which currently serves as parking for the on site early childhood education center, providing early education to neighborhood children through Focus: HOPE. On weekdays, the parking lot is completely full in the morning and in the late afternoon as parents pick up their children. Major physical transformation of this site would be necessary to reduce punitive drainage fees.



1550 Oakman

14301 Linwood and 14403 Linwood

Similar potential is found at the northwest corner Node 1. The privately-owned sites at 14301 Linwood and 14403 are currently subject to foreclosure. West of 14301 Linwood sits an empty parcel owned by the Wayne County Treasurer. Together, these parcels offer potential to be transformed for community uses or redeveloped as commercial sites. Both sites may require environmental evaluation or remediation before becoming commercially viable. If the sites are redeveloped, the owners have the opportunity to access funds for their transformation.

In order to find tenants, land lords can turn to Motor City Match. The program will help them identify tenants, lend technical assistance to create a development plan and design, and the possibility of up to \$100,000 in cash grants for each site. Once commercial tenants and a development strategy are secured, the business owners can apply for a Late Stage Pre-Development Loan from Detroit Development Fund to finance environmental testing and remediation. If the businesses are food based, and provide access to healthy food in an under-served community, they could qualify for loans from the Michigan Good Food Fund.

The amount of impervious surface area on these parcels, 0.34 acres for 14403 and 0.21 acres for 14301, will lead to annual drainage fees of approximately \$3,000 and \$2,000 respectively. Green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) interventions, such as a rain garden or bio-swales, should be included in development plans. Both are properties are subject to foreclosure. The tenuous financial situation of these parcels makes including GSI an essential part of development plans, as unpaid drainage fees are attached to tax rolls eventually. Additional examples of GSI are discussed later in [Section 4 \(page XX\)](#).



Graphic rendering of 14301 with outdoor seating, protected bike lane and bioswale



Current view of 14301 Linwood

Southwest Corner

The southwest corner of Node 1 is a functioning gas station. The gas station could qualify for façade improvements from the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation's (DEGC) Motor City Re-Store program. Currently the property is delinquent in taxes, owing over \$18,600 from 2015 and 2016. Costs and complications would prove prohibitive for brownfield remediation. Incentivizing the owner to bring their taxes up to date and make improvements to the property.

This gas station would be an ideal addition to the Detroit Police Department's: Project Green Light. This would require the business owner to make significant property improvements, install security equipment and improve lighting around the interior and exterior of the business. In return the property owner will receive 24/7 surveillance, provided by the Detroit Police Department. More information on Project Green Light can be found at www.greenlightdetroit.org.

NODE 2

Node 2 is located along Linwood between Ford (north) and Clements (south), one block north of Davison Avenue. Node 2 has potential to become a commercial hub. Many mixed-use buildings line Linwood in this node. Property owners include the City of Detroit, Focus: HOPE and Flowery Mount Baptist Church. Some properties are at risk of foreclosure. Opportunity exists for long term development of the mixed-use properties, in addition to immediate adaptable reuse of the city owned properties.

13731 Linwood

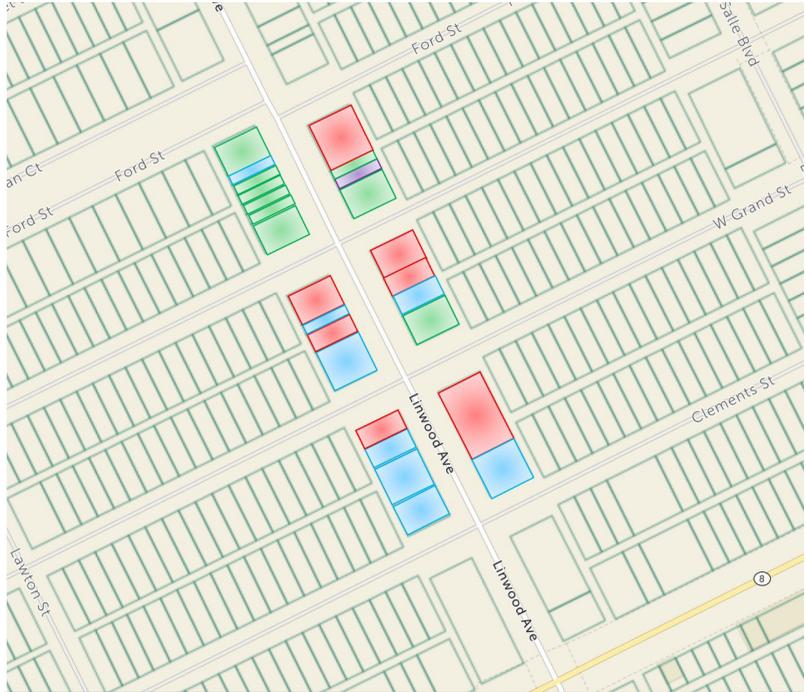
Built in 1930 this structure offers unique architectural features that may allow for qualification for historic tax credits. ProsperUs graduates suggest creating a 1st floor retail space – this would be ideal. Like the properties on the northwest corner of Node 1, commercial redevelopment would provide community benefit by reducing blight and vacancy, draw visitors off of the ICG and into the neighborhood, and provide jobs and commercial investment for the area. The interest of ProsperUs graduates would eliminate the search for tenants for some of the space, and would allow access to grants from programs like Motor City Match or loans from CDFI's like the Detroit Development Fund. This property is less likely to require environmental remediation, and would thus have a more straightforward path through the pre-development process.

Michigan Saves, a non-profit funded by grants from the State of Michigan and the U.S. Department of Energy to support energy efficiency investments, offers loans of up to \$50,000 at 0% interest and up to \$150,000 at 2.99% interest to fund energy efficiency equipment purchase and installation. This program is designed in partnership with DTE Energy and can fund everything from energy efficiency windows to a complete overhaul of a building's HVAC system. Encouraging building owners to install energy efficiency equipment saves businesses money, promotes the goals of the Eco-D, and creates a more vibrant, environmentally friendly district.

**Node #2:
Linwood,
Ford to
Clements**



- Privately Owned
- Privately Owned – Foreclosed or Delinquent
- City Owned
- Focus Hope Owned



Current conditions of 13731 Linwood



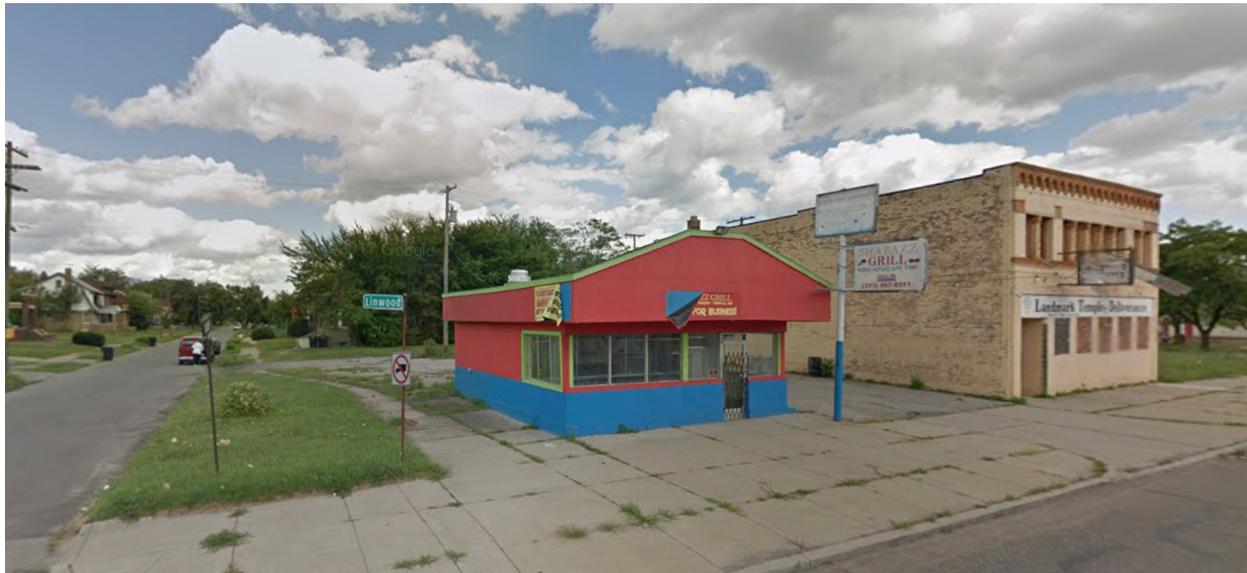
Graphic rendering of 13731 Linwood with pop up coffee vendor, decorative street lights, and enhanced art installations

13833 Linwood, Continental Auto Parts

Where tax incentives are not available, business owners can qualify for DEGC façade improvement grants offered by the Motor City Re-Store program. Businesses such as Continental Tires are ideal for this program. Properties surrounding Continental Tires are city owned and could be sites for temporary activations listed in the Section 4 Action Strategies: Placemaking. Creating vibrant nodes needs a mix of permanent and temporary activations. The presence of continental tires creates a regular flow of traffic onto the block, and ensures the presence of people – both employees and customers. In order for temporary activations to be successful, this flow of people is essential. Ideally, temporary and permanent activities will have a mutually reinforcing relationship, where people from one activity bolster the viability of the other sets of activities.



Image of 13833 Linwood, Continental Auto Parts



Current conditions of 13736 Linwood, Former Shabazz Grill

13736 Linwood

HOPE Village struggles with too little supply of affordable healthy restaurant options. Scarcity is partially due to lack of buildings equipped with appropriate commercial kitchens, resulting in high renovation costs to open these establishments. Former restaurants are often stripped of kitchen equipment, but retain the necessary venting, plumbing and electrical capacity to house commercial kitchens. In a market with more food entrepreneurs than kitchen space, 13736 Linwood, formerly Shabazz Grill, is an asset. The existence of the physical framework of a commercial kitchen coupled with the relatively small footprint of the building are advantages that can potentially ease the work of redevelopment.

The property is currently delinquent only \$168.20 in property taxes. Local food entrepreneurs that are potential tenants can be recruited through Motor City Match or by connecting with local food based non-profits like Food Lab Detroit or Detroit Kitchen Connect at Eastern Market. Once a tenant is secured, development can be funded through combination of funds from programs like Motor City Match, the Michigan Fair Food Fund, and the Michigan Saves/DTE Loan Program.

Section 4 Action Strategies

Placemaking

Temporary placemaking treatments allow for creation of unique spaces that engage people, and encourage them to return. These treatments, also known as tactical urbanism, are touted as short-term actions that create long term change. Engaging with residents and visitors encourages them to spend time and money in the space. Treatments discussed below would draw visitors off the ICG into HOPE Village, specifically to the designated nodes via the gateways. Recommendations in this section are intended to activate vacant, public and Focus: HOPE owned properties, currently not participating in community growth and revitalization. Treatments recommended range in price point and time involvement to allow for a myriad of options.

Temporary installations are fun and creative. They should not be limited to these recommendations, rather these recommendations should be used as a starting point to encourage unique ideas from a variety of sources. These should be as fun to think up and create as they are for visitors and residents to enjoy. Again, the temporary nature of these treatments should be stressed; since they are short term a constant rotation will be necessary to keep the area active and thriving.

STREET PERFORMERS

Music is a powerful tool for engaging people and drawing them further into a given area. Where there is music it is typically assumed there is activity. Street performers, such as those seen on Saturdays in Eastern Market, often draw a crowd. Noise may be an issue with this recommendation, so it should be restricted to commercial areas and appropriate hours.



Street performers at Sidewalk Detroit event. Photo Credit: Split Sugar Photography

Street performers in the city of Detroit are not required to seek a permit. Talented musicians, clowns, magicians, acapella groups, and others can be found at Eastern Market on Saturday mornings. Encouraging local performers to spend time in HOPE Village would create a lively, fun atmosphere. Best of all, street performers won't cost anything. They are compensated through tips from impressed passers-by.

HOPE VILLAGE ICG AND Eco-D PLAN

STREET PIANOS

Street pianos have become a popular tactical urbanism treatment. In Detroit, they can be found around the Quicken Loans headquarters. These would be a great addition to the area surrounding the ICG, creating a draw for everyone from musicians to curious children. Play me I'm Yours is a program based out of the UK that brings Street Pianos to specific neighborhoods or cities around the world. Their pianos are beautiful pieces of art, and are set up for 2-3 weeks.

This is accomplished through a partnership with a 'host organization,' in this case Focus: HOPE. Bringing this program, or one of the many similar programs, to HOPE Village would encourage investment and draw visitors. Play me I'm Yours, offers a global map of cities that have participated, many of which are located in North America. They also keep an updated list of current locations, increasing the likelihood that people will be drawn to the area. The program has already proven successful in other former industrial cities such as Cleveland and Cincinnati. As well as Grand Rapids here in Michigan. To begin the process of bringing Play me I'm Yours to HOPE Village, visit <https://www.streetpianos.com>.



Street Piano in the City of Auburn, Washington. Photo credit: http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/arts_entertainment/public_art/pianos_on_parade.htm

HUMAN SIZED GAMES

Human sized games encourage strangers and friends of all ages to interact in public spaces. Games will require storage space when not in use to prevent damage and theft. Jenga, checkers and chess are commonly seen. Jenga and checkers can easily be created by residents with the proper skills and tools. Prices range from \$60 to \$2000. Set-ups range from simple to elaborate. These would be an ideal addition to the lawn of the Parkman Branch Library.

DECORATIVE STATUES

Decorative statues can range from small to large, temporary art installations. They can consist of a single statue, or collection of statues. Contests can be held to encourage local artists to submit designs. Creating art with found objects also reduces costs, and can be a means of highlighting Detroit's industrial past.

CREATIVE PAINTINGS/ART INSTALLATIONS ON BUILDINGS, STREETS, BRIDGES

Art installations on existing structures and streets are a creative way of connecting inanimate objects to the interactive world. Art is an effective means of engaging visitors. Examples of effective and positive public art installations on buildings, streets, and bridges can be seen in Eastern Market district, South West Detroit, and other spaces throughout Detroit. Typically, these are created through partnerships with local artists and private business owners/non-profits, such as Tyree Guyton's ground mural in Eastern Market. Occasionally non-local artists will be commissioned for these public installations, such as popular street artist Shepard Fairey's mural on the Compuware Building. Costs for installations will vary, as will the amount of time and negotiation necessary. Local artists may be inclined to donate their services. Art installations can also be used to tell a story or make a statement. Installations around the themes of hope, unity, community and equity would be ideal in HOPE Village.



Example of human sized checkers game in a vacant lot located on Ford Street in HOPE Village



Art Installation on vacant property in HOPE Village



Photographs on decorative boards on vacant property in HOPE Village

FOOD TRUCKS

Food trucks create a unique opportunity for visitors to explore diverse foods at a reasonable price. Revenue for neighborhood activities and upkeep of other installations can be gained through site usage fees. Even large-scale venues such as Cedar Point in Sandusky, OH are encouraging food truck vendors to conduct business on their properties (several Detroit food trucks sell there).

Food trucks in the City of Detroit are required to obtain a license from the State of Michigan as well as a permit from the City of Detroit, through their respective Health Departments. Appendix A contains "How to Start a Mobile Food Truck in Detroit," an informative document that can be presented to local business persons ready to take the first steps in creating a mobile food business.



Current conditions of 1591 Oakman Boulevard located in Node 1



Graphic rendering of 1591 Oakman Boulevard, located in Node 1, activation with food trucks and temporary seating

DECORATIVE CROSS WALKS

Well defined crosswalks create transparent and safe routes for non-vehicular traffic crossing in high vehicular traffic areas. Creative crosswalks can turn city intersections into engaging works of art. They also add to the personality and character of the area. Creative crosswalks could showcase the culture and history of HOPE Village while increasing visual aesthetics. These treatments are cost-effective and low maintenance. A Creative Crosswalks design contest would encourage community involvement

Decorative crosswalks would be assets in the following locations:

- *Along Linwood, between Fenkell and Davison*
- *Intersection of Oakman Blvd and Rosa Parks Blvd*
- *Across Lincoln at Oakman Blvd*
- *Crosswalks surrounding Parkman Branch Library*



Decorative crosswalk from SHENYANG, CHINA



Decorative crosswalk from CHONGQING, CHINA

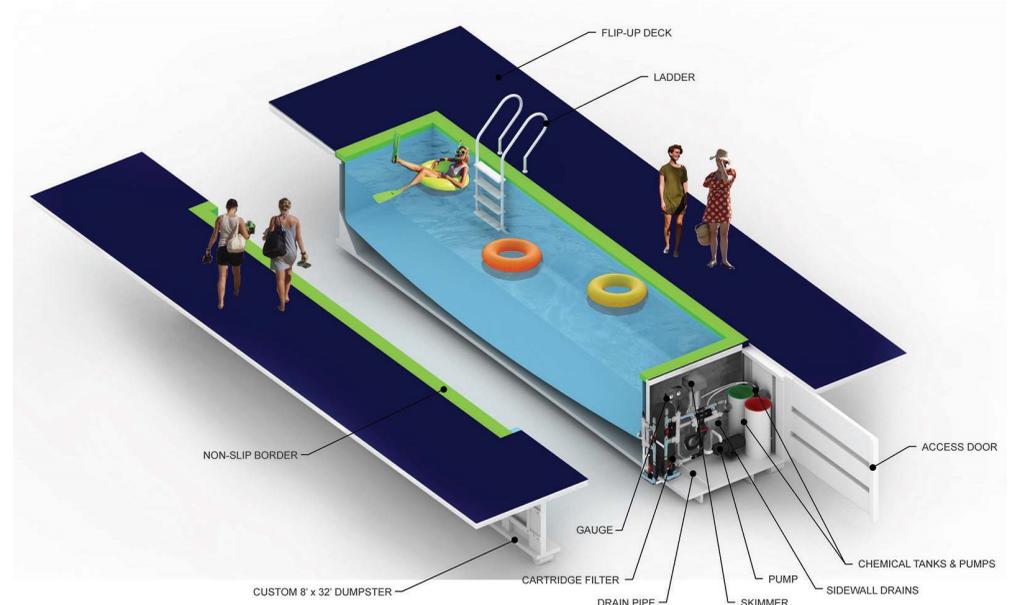
DUMPSTER POOLS

Temporary dumpster pools have proven to be popular in urban settings. These installations would require more maintenance and operators to function safely and properly. These would be a great addition to any of the unused parking lots or vacant lots where killing grass would not be an issue. These can even be parked in the street, where appropriate. The image to the right shows a dumpster pool that was created in Manhattan by Macro Sea, a New York development company that prioritizes the energization of neglected parts of the urban landscape.

The project as shown had a total cost of approximately \$50,000, and was installed for approximately 45 days. The units were mobile, and took minimal time to set up. They accommodated approximately 10-15 people each, and successfully energized the surrounding areas along Park Avenue. More images are available on Macro Sea's website: <https://www.macro-sea.com>



Temporary dumpster pool created by Marco Sea, in New York City, New York



Schematic of temporary dumpster pool in New York City, New York
Photo credit: <https://www.macro-sea.com>



DOG FRIENDLY EQUIPMENT

Dog's play a huge role in the community, in highly walkable neighborhoods. Encouraging dog owners to feel welcome in HOPE Village will increase foot traffic through the neighborhood as well as on the ICG.

Dog friendly drinking fountain.
Photo credit: seattledogspot.com

Dog Friendly Equipment Costs		
	APPROXIMATE COST	NOTES
Doggie waste bag pole and dispenser	\$100 - \$400	Encourage walkability and keep the neighborhood clean. Useful when ICG is operable for users traveling with canine companions.
Doggie waste bag replacement roles	\$8 - \$25 for Approx. 400 bags	Restocking will be necessary
Doggie & Me fountain	\$1,900 - \$6,000	Fountain has additional spout w/ bowl at ground level for dogs

PUBLIC FURNITURE

Creative public furniture by local artist will cost more than generic would, but it will bring personality and aesthetic quality to the neighborhood that cannot be gained from generic mass produced products. Eco-friendly public furniture also attract attention, and will support the environmental goals of an Eco-D. Public furniture can encourage community engagement through healthy living by increasing the areas walkability, safety, and aesthetics.

A creative use of these pieces would include programs that connected children with local artists to design and paint a public bench. Getting local schools and non-profits to sponsor these benches by fundraising would allow them to feel a sense of pride an ownership of the public art pieces. The following recommended pieces can either serve as canvases for local artists (or young inspiring artists), or support the environmental goals of an Eco-D.



Sit on it Detroit bench with outdoor book storage, photo credit: Opportunity Detroit

Public Furniture Costs		
	APPROXIMATE COST	NOTES
Trash receptical	\$300 - \$3,200	Trash and recycling bins can be creatively painted
Street trees	\$50 - \$940	In addition to adding aesthetic quality, street trees can be planted at grade with native flowers surrounding them as a small GSI treatment.
Bus shelters	\$5,000 - \$40,000	Clean, well lit, and aesthetically pleasing bus shelters will increase safety and encourage the use of public transportation
Wood benches w/ backs	\$700 - \$1,000, also available through local non-profits like Sit on it Detroit	Classes from local schools could "sponsor" benches, designing them (artistically), possibly in partnership with local artists. Also, sponsoring classes could participate in fundraising efforts for "their" benches.
Solar powered parking lot lights	\$800+ each, 8,000 lumens LED	Solar energy
Water fountain	\$1,500 - \$3,000	Price based on single or double fountain, also see information on Doggie & Me fountains on previous page
Water bottle fill station	\$1,500 - \$5,000	Price depends on whether unit has attached fountain

NON-ELECTRIC OUTDOOR EXERCISE EQUIPMENT

Public outdoor exercise equipment can be installed in a variety of ways and is available from companies such as Triactive America. These semi-permanent installations encourage community development and health. Equipment would be appropriate as part of a single lot renovation, as an addition to a playground or as a series of stations along the ICG. Triactive America offers community donation programs, more information is available on their website at www.triactiveamerica.com.



Example of non-electric outdoor exercise equipment

Winter Placemaking

Michigan winters are long, cold, and sometimes snowy. Snow can cover the ground during six months of the year. The cold weather opens new opportunities for placemaking and public engagement. Vacant space can be activated in winter months, too! Activities include ice rinks, snow festivals (water/ice sculpture fountains, seasonal lighting color changes, snow enhanced sculptured forms, ice sculptures), cross country skiing, public art, and public furniture.

ICE RINKS

Ice rinks activate vacant parking lots and green spaces. Ice skating is a popular winter activity, and Detroit parks such as Clark Park have proven that they can be successful. Food trucks can provide concessions with hot food and drinks, offering opportunities to local vendors during this slower season for mobile businesses. Ice rink kits can be purchased from a number of online vendors such as www.nicerink.com or www.glicerink.com. Some communities members may be interested in building a rink without using a kit.

Kit prices vary based on liner types, rink boards, and the number of brackets used. A major cost requirement is the cost of ground excavation. The ground must be perfectly flat, or a platform will be necessary to create a level surface. The excavation prices to the right are for the 48238 zip code, based on a land excavation calculator available at www.homewyse.com.

Alternatives to excavation include spreading sand and building a platform. If the ground is being excavated, it could also be used for sports such as tennis or basketball courts in the summer. This would allow for year round activation of the space. In addition to level surface, another requirement is electricity.



Temporary ice rink, photo credit: www.tapinto.net

SEASONAL LIGHT DISPLAYS

Seasonal light displays are a great way to get local businesses and residents involved in the fun. Holding a residential light display contest would be a fun way to get residents to beautify their properties during the cold months. For display contests people could pick up a list of addresses of participants at a central location, such as the Parkman Library, and travel through HOPE Village, judging displays and choosing their favorites. This would be ideal later in the Winter months, since it gets dark early enough for the library to still be open.

Cost of Ice Rinks		
	APPROXIMATE PRICE	NOTES
Excavation		Prices may vary based on whether equipment is included or rented separately
Per cubic yard	\$42 - \$143	
Per 10 cubic yards	\$420 - \$1,430	
Rink kits	\$620 - \$3,200	Other possible sizes include 32 x 60 sq. ft. -or- 40 x 80 sq. ft.
44 x 60 sq. ft.	\$900 - \$4,100	
52 x 80 sq. ft.		

SNOW FESTIVALS

Snow festivals are a great way to public spaces during the cold months. Like summer festivals, they allow local artists to showcase their talents, encourage community building, and support local businesses and vendors. HOPE Village has a number of local parks and appropriate parking lots for such activities. Locations ideal for snow festivals include Salsinger playfield on Linwood and the parking lot of the Focus: HOPE child development center on Oakman Avenue. South Haven, MI, offers a great example of a snow festival with their "Ice Breaker Festival," which will celebrate it's 25th anniversary in 2018.

Snow Festival Attractions and Activities: Ice sculptures by invited artists; festive light displays and shows, chili cook-off; s'mores roasting; horse drawn carriage rides; snowsuit fashion shows, cardboard sled racing, outdoor ice skating, festive sing-alongs, and much more.

SITES OF INTEREST

HOPE Village has a rich history, related to Detroit's automotive and industrial heritage. Within the HOPE Village boundaries are historic sites such as the Highland Park Ford Model-T assembly plant, Sanders company headquarters, the first Honey Baked Ham store, and the 2nd oldest log cabin in the city. Significant historic and cultural sites create possibilities for regional draw. Recommendations for leveraging sites of interest are given below. A list of recommended historic and cultural sites recommended to leverage can be found in Appendix A.

WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

Signage should be located at the gateways of the ICG, in the activated nodes and in other areas with high pedestrian and cyclist traffic. Signage should indicate clear and safe routes to the various highlighted historically and culturally significant sites in HOPE Village. Additionally, a specific symbol could be used to indicate historic sites.

HISTORIC TOURS

Historic bicycle and walking tours would leverage various historic sites within HOPE Village. Bicycle tours could begin at ICG gateways or activated nodes. Predetermined routes would emphasize historic locations. Informative signage at historic points of interest would be recommended.

Historic biking and walking tours have grown in popularity in Detroit in the last 10 years. Among the most popular touring companies are Tour De Troit, Wheelhouse Detroit, and Motor City Brew Tours. Founder of Wheelhouse Detroit, Kelli Kavanaugh, sites her inspiration for starting tour groups to helping residents and history buffs get healthy and get to know the city in a more personal way. Most tours go through historic districts and, in the case of Brew Tours, make stops at local eateries and breweries.

Development of such tours is not a complex process. Rallying community support and achieving the necessary momentum will take time. In the case of the mentioned bike touring companies, each one had professional cyclists and historic experts involved in the planning process. Bicycle Touring Pro gives suggestions and ideas on how to establish bike routes using both modern and traditional methods. Partnering with the local library (Parkman Library) to create route maps that highlight the historic and industrial heritage in the neighborhood would be a good place to start. Also, partnerships with local universities and historic societies (both in Detroit and Highland Park). Tours could utilize wayfinding signage and route maps (available at the Parkman Library). Alternatively, guided tours could be offered by committed volunteers, or by cycling organizations in the area.

In addition to Historic Tours, Detroit's Slow Roll encourages avid and occasional cyclists alike to visit areas of Detroit that they may not otherwise. The Slow-Roll is not routed around historic locations.

SCAVENGER HUNTS

Neighborhood scavenger hunts would be a cost efficient and engaging way to encourage pedestrian travel through HOPE Village while accentuating the neighborhood's historic significance. Scavenger hunts could start at ICG gateways or the activated nodes. This would offer a family friendly activity focused on exercise, health and education. Like the historic tours recommended above, scavenger hunts would ideally start at the Parkman Library.



Former Sanders Company headquarters that can be seen on historic tour route

NON-MOTORIZED TRAVEL

This section gives recommendations for safety treatments at specified intersections in HOPE Village. Intersections were chosen based on proximity to ICG gateways and nodes recommended for activation, and those recommended for ICG intersections apply to closest major intersections to that gateway.

Rosa Parks Boulevard at ICG

This intersection will act as an ICG gateway. Currently traffic along Rosa Parks Boulevard is high, and travels at high speeds. There is some pedestrian traffic due to adjacent bus stops, but well-placed installations could easily change this. Traffic calming treatments will be necessary, particularly due to the curved shape of Rosa Parks, which limits visibility for both vehicular and pedestrian travelers. Recommended safety treatments include high visibility cross walk, pedestrian crossing light with pedestrian and bicycle detection, and pedestrian crossing signage. Also, additional flashing signage and striping is recommended. Flashing pedestrian is a highly visible option for indicating a crossing space, while striping shows the exact location of the crossing so that there is not any confusion. These recommendations offer traffic solutions at minimal cost.

Woodrow Wilson Street at ICG

Woodrow Wilson currently entertains limited traffic. Recommendations emphasize increasing pedestrian traffic and mobility. Traffic recommendations for this intersection include crossing signage, striping to indicate pedestrian crossing (decorative crosswalks), and wayfinding signage to direct ICG users to nearby attractions.



Existing streetscape



Graphic rendering of streetscape with enhanced striping and protected bike lanes

Linwood Street at Oakman Boulevard

This intersection offers potential for pulling travelers from the ICG into the neighborhood. Both public and private amenities are available at this intersection. Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular traffic will be high at this intersection. Vehicular traffic travels at moderate speeds. Bicycle lanes with signage, pedestrian crossing lights, and striping at crosswalks currently exist at this location. Recommended treatments for this intersection include wayfinding signage to direct visitors to nearby historic and cultural locations.



Existing streetscape



Existing streetscape



Graphic rendering of streetscape with bioswale and protected bike lanes

Linwood at Davison



Graphic rendering of streetscape with bioswale and protected bike lanes

Linwood and Davison experiences frequent vehicular and pedestrian traffic, hosting seven lanes east and west, five lanes north and south. Striping through half each direction and pedestrian countdown lights already exist. For protection of the pedestrians waiting at these corners (northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest) barriers such as flower plantings or raised walks that are low enough for pedestrians to see the traffic around them, but bold enough to give pedestrians extra protection. Wayfinding signage should direct travelers to the ICG, historic sites and public amenities.

In addition, it is recommended that crosswalk striping extend to cover entire street width. On both Linwood and Davison, current striping is fading on each of the four entrances into the intersection. Striping with new reflection type across the entire entrances into the intersection will give a visual transparent communication of where the pedestrians will be crossing.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

One of the six priorities listed in the Eco District protocol is living infrastructure and identifies incorporating natural processes into the built environment as a main objective. Installation of green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) would achieve this objective. Stormwater runoff is rainfall or snowmelt that runs off impervious surfaces such as buildings, roads, rooftops and parking lots.

The City of Detroit is on a combined sewer system. This means that stormwater runoff enters the same pipes as untreated raw sewage. When stormwater runoff increases due to heavy rainfall, the volume of water can overwhelm the capacity of drainage pipes, leading to untreated raw sewage emptying into rivers and lakes. Impervious surfaces cannot absorb stormwater, and in HOPE Village, sixty percent of the land cover is impervious. This leads to large amounts of rain or snowmelt overloading the system and resulting in localized flooding, basement backups or sewage discharges to nearby rivers and lakes. This section will address the need for stormwater management in HOPE Village and describe appropriate GSI best management practices.

Green stormwater infrastructure is a cost-effective way of treating stormwater at its sources rather than sending it to the waste water treatment plant. GSI mimics the natural ecosystems that promote infiltration into the ground and evaporation, a departure from traditional gray infrastructure. It can be a natural ecosystem in the environment such as wetlands, prairies and parks or constructed built infrastructure such as rain gardens, bioswales, or community gardens.



Current view of 1200 Oakman streetscape



Figure 9: Focus: HOPE's campus located in Node 1 is an ideal opportunity for green infrastructure implementation within HOPE Village.



Graphic rendering of 1200 Oakman streetscape incorporating curb cuts and bioswales

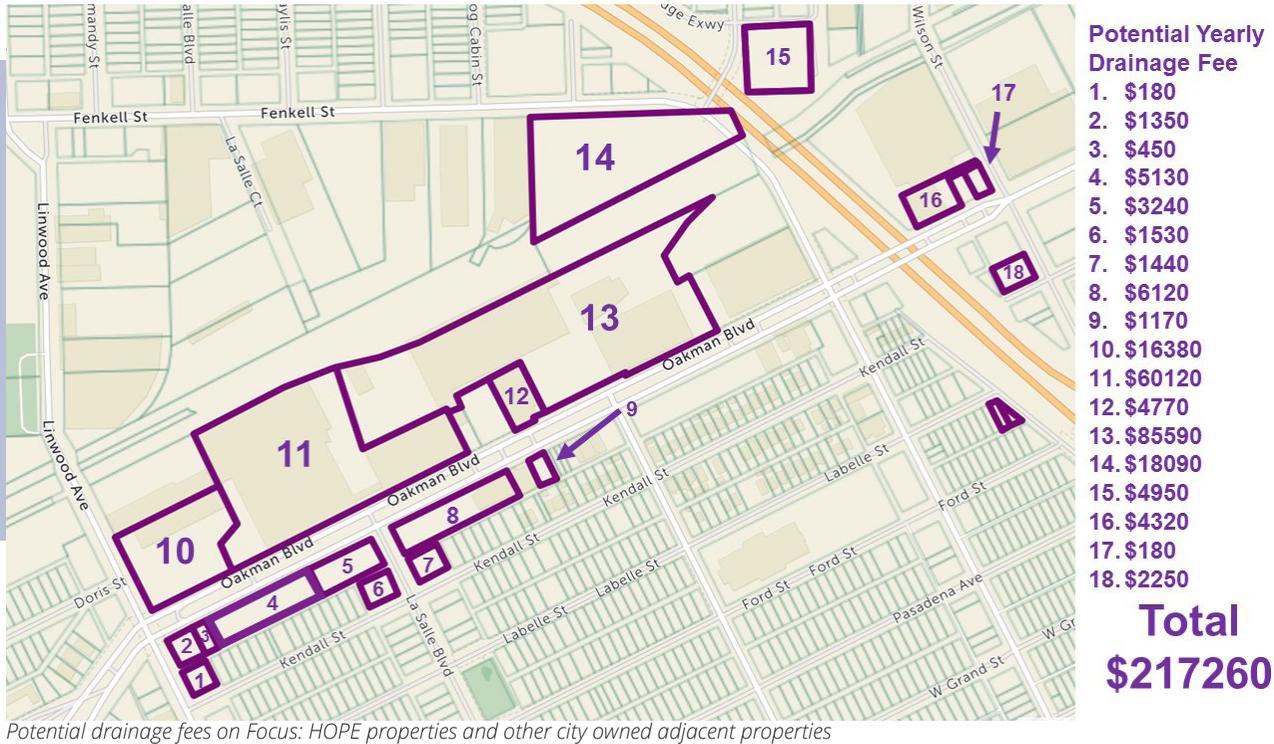
DRAINAGE FEES

State and Federal regulations require the Detroit Water and Sewer Department (DWSD) to invest millions of dollars into maintaining and updating their combined sewer system to prevent untreated sewage discharges in the Detroit and Rouge Rivers. These regulations have resulted in the need for property owners to pay drainage fees as part of their water and sewer bills. To incentivize property owners to reduce the amount of impervious surface area on their properties, and thus reduce stormwater drainage, the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department has imposed a per-parcel drainage fee based on impervious surface area. Incorporating green stormwater management practices on residential, commercial, industrial and public properties can reduce the amount of stormwater entering the system as well as reducing the properties drainage fees.

Funding Green Infrastructure

Recent changes to the DWSD stormwater drainage fee will cause significant increases in property expenses without the installation of green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) and the attendant reduction in fees. As shown in the image to the right the potential effect of the stormwater drainage fee could be catastrophic for Focus: HOPE.

This presents an opportunity for GSI installation to reduce the impact of these fees on private land owners. However, GSI comes at an initial installation cost. Considering the importance of GSI in supporting overall sustainability of HOPE Village and to reduce the amount of drainage fees this sections will make recommendations on how to best use Tax Increment Financing (TIF) to fund GSI.



Current condition of Focus: HOPE parking lot



Graphic rendering of Focus: HOPE parking lot with permeable pavements and mural

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Focus: HOPE is interested in using a TIF to fund green stormwater infrastructure within the HOPE Village area. They would like to expand the boundaries of the current TIF district to include more properties that could take advantage of the current TIF funds. Focus: HOPE could request a boundary expansion of the current TIF, which would require State approval. The approval process begins with submission of an amendment request to the local brownfield authority. If supported after vetting by brownfield staff, the amendment will be sent to the board of the Michigan Strategic Fund or to its delegated representatives for final approval.

It is recommended that a new TIF would be a more comprehensive approach to overall sustainability in the neighborhood. As a long-term strategy, a new Brownfield Redevelopment TIF is recommended because it would enable funding of GSI projects on Focus: HOPE's properties that contain large amounts of impervious surface area. Focus: Hope owns more land directly adjacent to the ICG than any other property owner. This creates an opportunity to integrate GSI strategies between Focus: Hope properties along Oakman Boulevard with green spaces along the ICG. The rear sections of this property can be reoriented as gateways between the ICG and the Focus: Hope campus while simultaneously reducing the economic burden of stormwater drainage fees and the environmental impact of runoff.

In addition, environmental remediation and eventual redevelopment of properties and nodes along commercial corridors could be funded with taxes captured from a new brownfield TIF. To further the goals of an Eco-D and to develop the Focus: HOPE area in an environmentally sustainable way environmental assessment and remediation of former industrial sites is necessary. Creating a new brownfield TIF would allow for more options to finance both GSI improvements and redevelopment of contaminated sites.



RAIN-BARRELS OR CISTERNS

Rain barrels or cisterns are water storage vessels, designed to capture runoff from building's roof by using the gutter and down sprout system. The average house usually has a 1,200 square feet roof area and four down sprouts that will drain 300 square feet of roof. Rain barrels that can sustain 55 gallons collect 0.3 inches of rain fall under each down sprout. Rain barrels that have a drainage valve store water for use between rain events. The water empties when the valve is open, reducing run off and increases infiltration.

Local beverage suppliers, such as Coca Cola and Leonard's Syrup, oft times will donate used food grade 55-gallon syrup drums for residential and community garden rain barrels. Focus HOPE or another local community group could organize a workshop for residents to make their own rain barrel using the donated barrels and supplies from a local hardware store. The supplies for the rain barrels will cost less than \$20. See appendix C for a how to guide on building and installing rain barrels.



Volunteers repurposing old 55 gallon drums from Coca-Cola into rain barrels that also function as art pieces

STORM DRAIN CLEAN OUT AND EDUCATION



Volunteers from local Boys and Girls Club in Superior, Wisconsin Adopt-A-Stormdrain
Photo Credit: <http://www.ci.superior.wi.us/668/Adopt-Your-Neighborhood-Storm-Drain>

Many of the reports on the *SeeClickFix* application for Detroit were complaints of blocked or clogged catch basins or storm drains, hosting a neighborhood Storm Drain Clean out day could help fix some of these issues. Volunteers could clean off the tops of the drains and collect debris and garbage. With permission from the DWSD the drains could be spray painted using stencils to deter dumping.

The City of Superior Wisconsin has an Adopt-a-Storm Drain program, because of the strong community involvement in HOPE Village a similar initiative could be developed and implemented here. More information this program is available at <http://www.ci.superior.wi.us/668/Adopt-Your-Neighborhood-Storm-Drain>.

BIOSWALES

Bioswales are vegetated, mulched, or landscaped channels that provide treatment and retention as they move stormwater from one place to another. Vegetated swales slow, infiltrate, and filter stormwater flows. As linear features, they are particularly well suited for placement along streets and parking lots.

Bioswales would work well along Oakman Boulevard in the median and along the sidewalks. This could add to the beautification of the area as well as function to absorb stormwater runoff. This project would require an engineering and design study to determine construction costs, however the study could provide insight and direction in the future when the city is planning on upgrading Oakman Boulevard.



*Rain garden installed on vacant lot in the Warrendale Neighborhood.
Photo credit: Carlos Osorio*

RAIN GARDENS

Rain gardens are versatile features that can be installed in almost any unpaved space. Also, known as bioretention, or bioinfiltration, cells, they are shallow, vegetated basins that collect and absorb runoff from rooftops, sidewalks, and streets. This practice mimics natural hydrology by infiltrating, and evaporating and transpiring—or “evapotranspiring”—stormwater runoff.

In 2015 rain gardens were installed in four vacant lots in the Warrendale neighborhood of Detroit in partnership with DWSD, University of Michigan Water Center and Erb Family Foundation see the photo above. These vacant lots were site of recently demolished houses so the basements were excavated to provide the depression need for the rain gardens. It would be recommended that HOPE village obtain the information from this project and use it to replicate these treatments in vacant lots in the Detroit portion of HOPE Village. Project partners estimate these rain gardens to absorb 300,000 gallons of stormwater annually and cost about \$125,000. The Highland Park portion of HOPE Village would not be recommended for this type of treatment there are many vacant lot in this section and would require a much larger effort and there is already a significant portion that has been let go to prairie which is functioning as bioretention.

PLANTER BOXES

Planter boxes are urban rain gardens with vertical walls and either open or closed bottoms. They collect and absorb runoff from sidewalks, parking lots, and streets and are ideal for space-limited sites in dense urban areas and as a streetscaping element.

Planter boxes could be installed along roadways where storm drain backups are common issues, along the sides of buildings to capture run off from roof gutters or along any paved portions of the ICG.



Streetscaping with the incorporation of planter boxes

PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS

Permeable pavements allow water to pass through the voids and into the soil. This process allows storm water to filter through the soil that is below the paved surface. Soil particles filter rainwater percolating through the soil to surface waters and groundwater aquifers. Natural filtration involves water to pass through soil instead of drainage systems. Examples of permeable pavements are the Midtown Green Alley Project and the Green Garage. The Midtown Green Alley Project, led by Midtown Detroit Inc., is a local example of permeable pavement use. The project transforms a 415-ft. alley. Permeable pavement and other green infrastructure methods (rain gardens, LED and induction lighting, and native landscaping). The Green Garage is another local Detroit project that will transform an alley into a green alley by constructing permeable pavements. The alley is located between Canfield and Prentis off Second. The Green Garage group consist of 50 small businesses, non-profit organizations, and independent professionals.

Permeable pavements improve water absorption for parking areas, parking lots, drive aisles, and private alleys. Open jointed and open cell pavement blocks are appropriate for the Focus Hope area. Open jointed and open cell pavement blocks have a longer life and have a high tolerance for heavy traffic. High traffic areas are not candidates for porous concrete and asphalt. Open jointed and open cell pavements are easy to install. Paver material can adapt to freeze/thaw conditions. Plastic pavers are typically made from recycled materials. The grids can support heavy vehicles and prevent erosion. Open jointed and open cell pavements can be constructed into curb cuts along major intersections along the greenway in HOPE Village. Major intersections such as Rosa Parks Boulevard (Livernois and 12th street) and the stretch of Davison between Dexter and Linwood.



Current Focus: HOPE parking lot



Graphic rendering of Focus: HOPE parking lot with permeable pavements and bioswales

LAND USE AND RE-PURPOSING

ZONING OVERLAY

An Eco-D overlay provides guidelines and standards for public and private development project within the District. Provides direction for site planning that facilitates ease of pedestrian movement and minimizes automobile and pedestrian conflicts.

In an eco-district, the need for a vehicle should be minimal, residents, shoppers, workers, and diners should have the opportunity to get out and walk to their destinations. The goal of eco-district is to break the trend of single-use zoning, to create a community of mixed-use opportunities. HOPE Village can accomplish this with the use of an Eco-D overlay to guide developers. An appropriate zoning overlay model is available in Appendix E. This model can fit any Eco-D through simple amendments'.

Restricted Uses

Within the draft zoning overlay, there is a section limiting the types of uses that take place in an Eco-D. Restrictions on heavy industrial uses would aid in ensuring sustainable practices. A list of intensive industrial uses has been drafted by evaluating the uses that would cause a nuisance; noise, dust or odor on adjacent lands.

The following is a list of intensive industrial uses that should not be permitted within an Eco-D Zoning Overlay:

- Chemical materials blending or compounding but not involving chemicals manufacturing
- Construction equipment, agricultural implements, and other heavy equipment repair or service
- Containerized freight yard
- Dental products, surgical, or optical goods manufacture
- Elevators, grain
- Feed or grain mill
- General: High/medium-impact manufacturing or processing
- General: High-impact manufacturing or processing
- Laundry, industrial
- Outdoor operations of permitted land uses specified in the Manufacturing and Production use category, of the Detroit Zoning Ordinance and as specified in the Warehouse and Freight Movement use category, of the Detroit Zoning Ordinance
- Railroad transfer or storage tracks
- Sewage disposal plant
- Tank storage of bulk oil or gasoline
- Toiletries or cosmetic manufacturing
- Tool sharpening or grinding
- Trucking terminals, transfer buildings, truck garages, recreational vehicle storage lots, and open areas for the parking of operable trucks
- Abattoir, slaughter house
- Explosives storage
- Garbage, offal, or dead animal reduction
- General: Very high-impact manufacturing or processing as defined in the Detroit Zoning Ordinance
- Hazardous waste facility
- Incinerator plant
- Intermodal freight terminal
- Junkyard
- Radioactive waste handling
- Rendering plant
- Salt works
- Scrap tire storage, processing, or recycling facility
- Tires, used, sales and/or service
- Transfer station for garbage, refuse, or rubbish
- Truck stop
- Waste/scrap materials: indoor storage, handling, transfer

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this research project are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Focus: HOPE organization, or its HOPE Village Initiative partner organization. Assumptions made within the recommendations and feasibility studies are not reflective of the Focus: HOPE organization.

Appendix A “How to Start a Mobile Food Truck in Detroit”

City of Detroit Health Department (D Health) Food Safety Unit
3245 E. Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan 48207
(313) 876-0135

How to Start a Mobile Food Business in the City of Detroit.

What do I need to do?

1. Obtain a mobile food truck plan review application from the Detroit Health Department Food Safety Section or your local Health Department. <http://www.michigan.gov/mdard>. Search: Plan Review
2. Submit appropriate fees and information requested from the “Special Transitory Food Unit and Mobile Food Establishment Plan Submission Instructions” page.
3. The plan reviewer has 30 business days of receipt of plans and specifications to review them and notify applicant of specifications that are incomplete or inadequate. Once revisions are submitted and approved, then a pre-opening inspection can be scheduled. (MFL 289.6107)
4. The Plan Reviewer will determine with the applicant whether to license the business as a Mobile Food Establishment or a Special Transitory Food Unit (STFU).
5. Once the applicant passes the pre-opening inspection with no priority or priority foundation violations, they will receive an inspection report approving them to operate.
6. A decal denoting how the mobile unit was licensed will be affixed on the back of the mobile unit.

What is the difference between mobile food establishment and a STFU?

Mobile food establishment (MFL 289.6135):

Definition: A food establishment operating from a vehicle, including a watercraft, which returns to a mobile food establishment commissary for servicing and maintenance at least once every 24 hours.

1. Must return to a commissary or service base after 24 hours.
2. The name and address of the business operating a mobile food establishment must be affixed on each side of the exterior of the vehicle in letters not less than 3 inches high and 3/8 of an inch wide...
3. Keep a copy of any license limitations attached to the license of a mobile food establishment at all times.
4. If a mobile food establishment is operating on a regularly scheduled route, the license holder shall provide a copy of the route schedule when the license is approved and every time the route schedule is changed.
5. Obtain at least one operation inspection during the licensing year if the unit is seasonal or 2 operational inspections if it is not.
6. Two decals will be affixed by Detroit Health Department or local health department on the mobile food establishment so as to be visible when in transit and while serving the public.
7. Licensing Fees are set by Detroit Health Department or local health department.

Special Transitory Food Unit (STFU) (MFL289.6137):

Definition: A temporary food establishment that is licensed to operate throughout the state without the 14-day limits or a mobile establishment that is not required to return to a commissary.

1. Keep a copy of the approved standard operating procedures in the unit and available for review upon evaluation.
2. One decal will be affix by Detroit Health Department or local health department on the unit so as to be visible while serving.
3. The name and address of the business operating a mobile food establishment must be affixed on each side of the exterior of the vehicle in letters not less than 3 inches high and 3/8 of an inch wide... when it is a mobile unit or displayed during set up.
4. Operate in compliance with approved standard operating procedures
5. Before serving food within the jurisdiction of a local health department, notify the local health department or Detroit Health Department in writing of each location in the jurisdiction at which food will be served and the dates and hours of service at least 4 business days prior to operation.
6. While in operation, request and receive 2 evaluations per licensing year spaced generally over the span of the operating season. A local health department or Detroit Health Department will charge a \$90.00 fee for such evaluation.
7. Must send a copy of all evaluation reports to the regulatory authority (Licensing Health Department) that approved the license within 30 days after receipt.
8. If the license holder fails to comply with any of the requirements of this section or the food code, the establishment is ineligible for licensure as a STFU for the following licensing year and must apply for a temporary or mobile food establishment license.
9. The License fee and operational inspection fee is set by the State of Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Note: A STFU license does not require a commissary but the unit must operate according to approved standard operating procedures.

What is a commissary?

Mobile food establishment commissary is an operation that is capable of servicing a mobile food establishment. The following are services that the commissary must provide:

- 1. Allow access to the mobile food establishment operator at least once every 24 hours of operation.*
- 2. All food and beverages from the commissary that is served from the mobile unit, with the exception of packaged food that may come from another supplier.*
- 3. Adequate space for proper storage of food, utensils, equipment, linens and single service articles.*
- 4. Sufficient equipment/utensil washing, rinsing, sanitization and drying capacities.*
- 5. Approved and adequate facilities for the collection and disposal of solid waste.*
- 6. A servicing area with overhead protection (Food Code 6-202.18). Optional services are:*
 - 1. Facilities for the sanitary disposal of liquid waste (FL 6131)*
 - 2. Facilities for providing a sufficient quantity of potable water from an approved source to the mobile food service establishment (Food Code 5-101, 5-102, 5-103).*

Note: In short a commissary is a food establishment that can provide most of these services to mobile food units. The equipment will be determined by the services it will provide.

What type of equipment do I need on my truck?

The equipment that is required on your truck is based on the menu that you are planning to have and how you plan to operate the vehicle. The truck needs to look like a mini commercial kitchen on wheels.

All kitchens must have:

- A 3 compartment sink or a dishwashing machine*
- A hand sink*
- Refrigeration*
- Cooking Equipment and an exhaust hood, when required*
- Dry Storage Space*
- Hot and/or Cold holding equipment, when required*
- A Fire extinguisher*
- A potable water source (Freshwater tank that is at least 5 gallons or more and a Waste water tank that is 15% larger). This will depend on the amount of water needed to operate your unit*

Note: There may be other equipment that is needed but it will be determined by you and in your plan review.

Where can I operate my unit?

Detroit:

Once you have been approved to operate in the State of Michigan, you can go to the Coleman A. Young Building to obtain a business license and petition for a location in the City of Detroit. If you want to rent yourself out to different special events, contact the event coordinator for more information.

Building and Safety Business Licensing Center Coleman A Young Municipal

2 Woodward, Rm 402

Detroit, Michigan 48226

(313)224-3179

Anywhere outside of Detroit:

Remember, your unit has a State of Michigan Food Service License so you can go anywhere in the state of Michigan. You just have to get permission from the local jurisdiction.

Appendix B List of Historic and Culturally Significant Properties

Location	Address	Description	Further Info/Citing
Atlas Market	2645 W Davison, Detroit MI 48238	Local grocery store.	http://atlasmarketdetroit.com/
Bell Building	1430 Woodrow Wilson, Detroit MI 48238	Neighborhood Service Organization (Local nonprofit) Originally Bell phone company building, was renovated by CSH for use by NSO.	http://www.csh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Bell-Project-Profile.pdf https://www.nso-mi.org/nso-bell-building.html
Becharas Brother Coffee Company	14501 Hamilton Ave. Highland park MI 48203	The building its self has been there since 1914. The company has been selling the Royal York brand coffee throughout the Midwest. And is still in business today.	http://becharas.com/history.jsp
Catholic Church of St. Moses the Black	1125 Oakman Blvd, Detroit, MI 48238 -Owned by Catholic Archdiocese	Formerly known as Madonna Catholic Church, now known as the Catholic Church of St Moses the Black. Established in 1924, and had an accompanying school adjoined to it, now known as Joy Preperatory Academy.	http://detroitchurchblog.blogspot.com/2014/06/st-moses-black-formerly-church-of.html
Detroit Repertory Theatre	13103 Woodrow Wilson, Detroit 48238	Oldest alternative professional theatre in Michigan , since 1957	http://www.detroitreptheatre.com/mission-history/
Focus: HOPE	1200 Oakman Blvd. Detroit MI 48238	Focus: HOPE is a Detroit base non-profit organization whose aim is to overcome racism and poverty by providing education and training for underrepresented minorities and others.	http://www.focushope.edu/
Highland Park Ford Plant	91 Manchester St, Highland Park, MI 48203	The second facility for the Model T automobile , Historical landmark since 1978	http://www.michigan.gov/msh-da/0,4641,7-141-54317_19320_61909_61927-54592--,00.html
James Smith Farm house	2009 Clements, Detroit MI 48238	Historical location, One of the oldest farm houses in the city of Detroit	http://www.nailhed.com/2015/11/duck-duck-duck-goosea-log-cabin-in.html http://detroit1701.org/SmithFarm.htm http://www.freep.com/story/news/columnists/john-carlisle/2016/02/27/detroit-oldest-cabin-hidden-in-neighborhood/80866138/
Muslim Center – Mosque and Community center	1605 Davison, Detroit MI 48238	Community center	https://muslimcenterdetroit.com/
Oakman Blvd Historic District	Hamilton-Oakman-Dexter (within Hope Village; can be taken further west)	Historical District extends from Hope Village, west and south to Michigan Avenue in Dearborn, MI.	https://detroithistorical.org/learn/encyclopedia-of-detroit/oakman-boulevard-historic-district
Robeson Academy	2701 Fenkell, Detroit, MI, 48238	Albert Kahn designed building - 1917 Originally an orphanage, it was an expansion of the St Francis Home for Boys. It was eventually converted into an academy through Detroit Public Schools, until it burned down in 2011. After being ravaged for scraps, it is currently in the stages of demolition. EDIT: demolished at least since 2015.	http://www.detroiturbex.com/content/schools/robeson/index.html
Thurgood Marshall Elementary	15531 Linwood, Detroit, MI 48238	Formerly Custer Elementary, built in 1920, and designed by Malcolmson & Higgenbotham.	http://www.clickondetroit.com/news/did-you-attend-detroits-george-a-custerthurgood-marshall-elementary-school-in-detroit
Vacant Motor City Match property	14003 Rosa Parks Detroit MI 48238	This property is a historical building. Built in the 1900's in fair condition. With the protentional to be a stop along the greenway.	http://www.motorcitymatch.com/wp-content/files_mf/148832322914003RosaParks.pdf

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Appendix C Recommended Plant List

The subsequent tables were obtained from the Michigan State University Extension for Southern Lower Peninsula.
https://www.canr.msu.edu/nativeplants/plant_facts/local_info/south_lower_peninsula#w

Wildflowers										
NATIVE PLANT NAME		FLOWERS	SUN			SIZE	MOISTURE			NOTES
Scientific	Common	color	full	part	shd	height (feet)	dry	ave	wet	(see bottom for code key)
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	White	NO	YES	YES	1-2	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red Baneberry	White	NO	YES	YES	1-2	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Wild Onion	Pink	YES	YES	NO	1-2	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone	White	YES	YES	NO	1-2	NO	YES	YES	O
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine	Red/Yellow	YES	YES	YES	1-3	NO	YES	NO	LH, B
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Green	NO	YES	YES	1-3	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	Purple	YES	NO	NO	.5-1	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	Pink	YES	YES	NO	3-4	NO	YES	YES	LH, N
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed	Orange	YES	NO	NO	1-3	YES	YES	NO	LH, N
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh	Yellow	NO	YES	YES	1-2	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	White	YES	YES	NO	3-5	NO	YES	YES	LH
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Sand Coreopsis	Yellow	YES	NO	NO	1-2	YES	YES	NO	B, N
<i>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</i> (<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>)	Spotted Joe-pye Weed	Pink	YES	YES	NO	4-5	NO	YES	YES	N
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Common Boneset	White	YES	YES	NO	3-5	NO	YES	YES	N, PP
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	White	YES	YES	YES	.5-1	NO	YES	YES	GC, LH, NS
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium	Pink	YES	YES	YES	1-2	NO	YES	NO	--
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Rose Mallow	Pink	YES	NO	NO	4-6	NO	YES	YES	--
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Wild Blue Flag	Blue	YES	YES	NO	2-3	NO	YES	YES	N
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Southern Blue Flag	Blue	YES	YES	NO	2-3	NO	YES	YES	--
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazing Star	Pink	YES	NO	NO	3-4	YES	YES	NO	N
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Marsh Blazing Star	Pink	YES	NO	NO	3-4	NO	YES	YES	N
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	Red	YES	YES	NO	2-4	NO	YES	YES	B, N
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	Blue	YES	YES	NO	1-3	NO	YES	YES	PP
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild Lupine	Blue	YES	YES	NO	1-2	YES	NO	NO	LH, N
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	Lavender	YES	NO	NO	2-4	YES	YES		N
<i>Oligoneuron riddellii</i> (<i>Solidago riddellii</i>)	Riddell's Goldenrod	Yellow	YES	NO	NO	2-4	NO	YES	YES	N, PP

Wildflowers Continued										
NATIVE PLANT NAME		FLOWERS	SUN			SIZE	MOISTURE			NOTES
Scientific	Common	color	full	part	shd	height (feet)	dry	ave	wet	(see bottom for code key)
Oligoneuron rigidum (Solidago rigida)	Stiff Goldenrod	Yellow	YES	NO	NO	3-5	NO	YES	NO	N
Packera aurea (Senecio aureus)	Golden Ragwort	Yellow	YES	YES	NO	2-3	NO	YES	YES	--
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beard-tongue	White	YES	YES	NO	3-4	NO	YES	YES	B
Penstemon hirsutus	Hairy Beardtongue	Pink	YES	NO	NO	1-2	YES	YES	NO	B
Polygonatum biflorum	True Solomon's Seal	Green	NO	YES	NO	1-3	NO	YES	NO	--
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Mountain Mint	White	YES	YES	NO	1-2	NO	YES	YES	N
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	Yellow	YES	YES	NO	1-3	YES	YES	NO	LH, N,
Silphium terebinthinaceum	Prairie Dock	Yellow	YES	NO	NO	4-10	YES	YES	YES	N,B
Solidago flexicaulis	Broad-leaved Goldenrod	Yellow	NO	YES	YES	1-2	NO	YES	NO	N
Solidago speciosa	Showy Goldenrod	Yellow	YES	NO	NO	2-5	YES	YES	NO	N, PP
Symphyotrichum laeve (Aster laevis)	Smooth Aster	Lavender	YES	NO	NO	2-4	YES	YES	NO	LH, N, PP
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae (Aster novae-angliae)	New England Aster	Purple	YES	NO	NO	3-6	NO	YES	YES	LH, N, PP
Thalictrum dasycarpum	Purple Meadow-rue	White	YES	YES	NO	3-7	NO	YES	YES	--
Thalictrum dioicum	Early Meadow-rue	White	NO	YES	YES	2-3	NO	YES	NO	--
Tradescantia ohiensis	Common Spiderwort	Blue	YES	YES	NO	2-3	YES	YES	NO	--
Vernonia missurica	Missouri Ironweed	Purple	YES	YES	NO	4-6	NO	YES	YES	N
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root	White	YES	YES	NO	3-5	NO	YES	YES	N, PP
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders	Yellow	YES	YES	NO	2-3	NO	YES	YES	PP

Key to letter codes:

B: Provides food (fruit, seed, or nectar) or nesting habitat for birds

GC: Groundcover

LH: Larval host for butterflies

LS: Well-suited for landscaping; not well-suited to gardens

LTD: Limited plant material supply

N: Provides nectar for butterflies

NS: Does not establish well from seed

O: Opportunistic - spreads aggressively

PP: Attract pollinators and predatory insects

S: Spreads by underground suckers

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes										
NATIVE PLANT NAME		FLOWERS	SUN			SIZE	MOISTURE			NOTES
Scientific	Common	color	full	part	shd	height (feet)	dry	ave	wet	(see bottom for code key)
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	Green	YES	NO	NO	5-7	YES	YES	YES	--
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	Green	NO	YES	NO	.5-1	YES	YES	NO	GC
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock Sedge	Green	YES	NO	NO	2-4	NO	NO	YES	LH, LS
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> (<i>Hystrix patula</i>)	Bottlebrush Grass	Green	NO	YES	YES	3-5	YES	YES	NO	LH
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-stemmed Rush	Green	YES	NO	NO	1-3	NO	NO	YES	--
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass	Green	YES	YES	NO	3-5	YES	YES	YES	LH
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>)	Little Bluestem	Green	YES	NO	NO	2-4	YES	YES	NO	LH
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass	Green	YES	NO	NO	4-6	NO	YES	NO	LH

Trees, Shrubs, Vines										
NATIVE PLANT NAME		FLOWERS	SUN			SIZE	MOISTURE			NOTES
Scientific	Common	color	full	part	shd	height (feet)	dry	ave	wet	(see bottom for code key)
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth Serviceberry	White	YES	YES	NO	12-25	YES	YES	NO	B, LH
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	White	YES	YES	NO	1-3	YES	YES	NO	LH, N
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud, Judas Tree	Pink	YES	YES	NO	12-25	NO	YES	NO	LH, N
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	Red-osier Dogwood	White	YES	YES	YES	3-9	YES	YES	YES	LH, B, N, S
<i>Corylus americana</i>	Hazelnut	Yellow	YES	YES	NO	5-9	YES	YES	NO	--
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	White	YES	YES	NO	6-12	NO	YES	YES	B
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	Yellow		YES	YES	5-10	NO	YES	YES	LH
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	White	YES	YES	NO	3-9	NO	YES	YES	N
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry	White	YES	YES	NO	50-85	YES	YES	NO	LH, N
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Green	YES	NO	NO	70-90	YES	YES	NO	LH, B
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	Green	YES	NO	NO	50-80	NO	YES	YES	LH
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	Green	YES	NO	NO	60-85	YES	YES	YES	LH
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Green	YES	NO	NO	65-90	NO	YES	NO	LH
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)	Elderberry	White	YES	YES	NO	5-12	NO	YES	YES	B
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	White	YES	YES	NO	15-30	NO	YES	YES	B, N, LH

Key to letter codes:
 B: Provides food (fruit, seed, or nectar) or nesting habitat for birds
 GC: Groundcover
 LH: Larval host for butterflies
 LS: Well-suited for landscaping; not well-suited to gardens
 LTD: Limited plant material supply
 N: Provides nectar for butterflies
 NS: Does not establish well from seed
 O: Opportunistic - spreads aggressively
 PP: Attract pollinators and predatory insects
 S: Spreads by underground suckers

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Appendix D Rain Barrel Guide

A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO RAIN BARRELS



For more information contact CRWC!
 phone: 248-601-0606
 Email: contact@crwc.org
 1115 W. Avon Road
 Rochester Hills, MI 48309

What is a rain barrel?

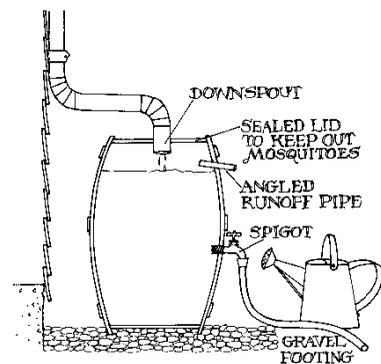
A rain barrel is a device that collects the rain water from your roof and holds it until you need it to water your landscaping or lawn.

Advantages of a Rain Barrel

- Saves thousands of gallons of water during the summer
- Reduces pollution by reducing storm water run off
- How to calculate the number of gallons of roof runoff your rain barrel is collecting:

$$\frac{\text{(Feet of Rain)} \times \text{(Roof Width in Feet)} \times \text{(Roof Length in Feet)} \times \text{(Gallons per cubic Foot)}}{\text{Gallons of runoff}}$$

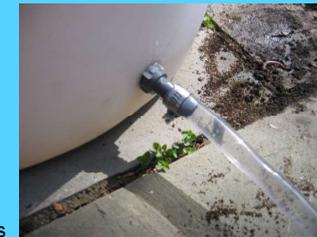
- Relieves water treatment plants of unnecessary treatment of rain water, saving natural resources.
- Provides water without chlorine, lime or calcium which is better for your landscaping, and lawn



BUILDING A RAIN BARREL

How to Assemble a Rain Barrel

1. Drill 3, 3/4" holes:
 first hole: 2"-3" above the bottom
 second hole: 12" above the bottom (Optional for ball valve, for filling a bucket)
 third hole: 2" from top
2. Thread and remove 3/4" hose barbs into top and bottom holes
3. Thread and remove optional ball valve faucet in center hole
4. Apply Teflon tape and PVC pipe sealant to ball valve thread and both barb threads
5. Completely thread barbs and ball valve into holes. Let dry for 24 hrs.
6. Cut 4" diameter hole in center of top of barrel
7. Insert atrium grate upside down into the hole
8. Lay screen over spout adapter over grate
9. Trim screen to size
10. Attach hose to lower barb with hose clamp
11. Attach 5/8" hose barb to free end of vinyl hose with hose clamp (garden hose would be attached to this end).



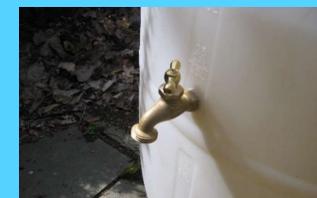
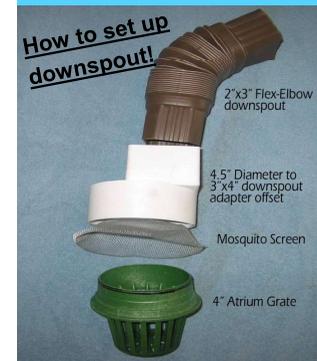
Lower hose barb and attached vinyl hose.



Upper hose barb for water overflow.



Top hole for water entry from down spout.



Optional ball valve for filling a bucket.

Parts needed:

- 55 Gallon drum
- 2—3/4" thread hose barb for 1/2" ID hose
- 1—5/8" Thread hose barb for 1/2" ID hose
- Optional: 3/4" Thread ball valve faucet
- 1/2" ID vinyl hose (4 ft section and enough for your specific application)
- 3—Hose clamps to fit vinyl hose OD
- PVC pipe sealant
- Teflon tape
- 4" Atrium grate
- 7" Diameter screen material (for mosquito control)
- 4 1/2" Diameter to 3"x4" downspout adapter offset
- 2"x3" Flex-elbow downspout

Tools Needed:

- Drill with 3/4" drill bit
- Jig saw or equivalent
- Flat screwdriver
- Scissors
- Pliers

★ TIP: you can decorate your rain barrel for added beauty in your garden!



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Appendix E Model Overlay

Model Ordinance No.XXXXX (Eco- District Zoning Overlay)

An ordinance to amend the Municipal Code of the City of Detroit, to add and enact a new Zoning Overlay, Eco-District Overlay, to Article XI Division 14 of, Subdivision H, relating to the establishment of an “Eco-District Overlay.”

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Detroit, Michigan:

That the Municipal Code of the City of Detroit, Michigan, adopted by Ordinance No. 11-05 §1, passed March, 2005, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended by adding and enacting a new Zoning Overlay, Eco-District Overlay, to Article IX of Division 14 of, Subdivision H, relating to the establishment of an Eco-District Overlay district as follows:

Division XX. Eco-District Overlay

Sec. 1. Statement of Intent.

The Eco-District Overlay is designed to provide for the sustainable development of professional, retail, restaurant business in areas where primarily industrial uses exist. Eco-District zoning will nurture a walkable community while promoting environmental, economic, and social well-being for its residents.

Sec. 2. Subject Areas.

All areas in the City of Detroit designated as an Eco-D.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

- (a) “Composting” is a process which involves mixing household, animal, and yard waste into a pile or bin and continuously turning the waste over to encourage decomposition.
- (b) An “Eco-District” is a comprehensive approach to social, environmental, and economic needs to guide the creation of self-sufficient neighborhoods and sustainable places. Eco-Districts require buildings and neighborhoods to meet concrete sustainability and performance standards for energy, water, waste, and transportation systems, designated by EcoDistricts TM, an Oregon non-profit corporation.
- (c) “Green Infrastructure” is built infrastructure which manages water in an environmentally sustainable way, using natural hydrologic features such as bio retention systems and permeable paving.
- (d) “Green Roofs” are building rooftops planted with a layer of vegetation.
- (e) “International Green Construction Code (IgCC)” is a model code written by the International Code Council The IGCC provides a regulatory framework for new and existing buildings, establishing minimum green requirements and complementing voluntary rating systems, which may extend beyond the baseline of the IgCC. The code acts as an overlay to the existing set of International Codes.
- (f) “Mixed-Use Development” blends various uses (commercial, residential, cultural) into one district.
- (g) “Net-Zero Buildings” are structures that are designed to have a total energy consumption of zero over the course of a year.
- (h) “Permeable Surfaces” are those that allow storm water to infiltrate the underlying soils.
- (i) “Rain Gardens and Bioswales” are areas which are purposefully located, and planted with certain species of native plants to absorb large volumes of storm water runoff.

Sec. 4. Parking.

Spaces for off-street parking and loading shall be provided by the provisions listed in this section.

- (a) The number of mandated off-street parking spaces, as required by the City of Detroit Municipal Code Secs. 61-14-18–61-14-20, shall be reduced by twenty-five (25) percent. These adjusted calculations shall be considered the maximum number of spaces to be provided for homes and businesses by that section. No minimum off-street parking requirements shall apply within the Eco-District. Handicapped spaces shall continue to be provided in accordance with state law. All other regulations for parking as addressed in the City of Detroit Code Sec. Secs. 61-14-18–61-14-20 shall apply within the Eco-District.
- (b) Parking ramps should include either ground floor retail or commercial space, be designed for conversion to retail or commercial space, or have significant architectural detail.

Sec. 5. Parking Lot Landscaping.

The following regulations pertaining to parking lot landscaping shall apply to all parking lots within the Eco-District, except parking lots or spaces provided for one or two-family homes:

(a) Urban canopy requirement for parking lots.

1. All parking shall be planted with at least one (1) tree per five (5) parking spaces. Where a tree would not be appropriate for safety concerns an equivalent shrub or bush may be provided.

Sec. 6. Permeable Surfaces.

“Permeable Surfaces” are those which allow storm water to infiltrate the underlying soils.

(a) For purposes of the Eco-District Overlay, the following are acceptable forms of permeable surfaces:

1. Pervious asphalt;
2. Porous concrete;
3. Permeable pavers;
4. Rain gardens;
5. Bioswales;
6. Green roofs; and
7. Yards planted with slow growing, water retaining grasses.

(b) All parking lots shall be constructed of permeable materials.

Contractors shall have their choice of pervious asphalt, porous concrete, or permeable pavers.

(c) All newly constructed sidewalks, bike paths, and roadways shall be constructed of permeable surfaces.

(d) All front yard and side yard setbacks shall be comprised of at least 50% permeable materials.

1. 30% of the permeable setback requirement may be comprised of rain gardens, bioswales, or yards planted with slow growing, water-retaining grass.
2. 100% of the permeable setback requirement for side yards may be comprised of rain gardens, bioswales, or yards planted with slow growing, water-retaining grass.

Sec. 7. Bioswales and Rain Gardens.

The following storm water management regulations apply within the Eco-District:

- (a) Bioswales and/or rain gardens shall be planted in the medians of roadways, with placement to be determined by the City of Detroit.
- (b) Downspout planters shall be planted next to all public buildings.
- (c) All property owners shall be required to install rain barrels and collection systems for use in lawn care, washing cars, or other such household tasks, on both new construction and existing buildings. Tax incentive shall be made available to property owners for the installation of such systems.

Sec. 8. Urban Prairies and Forests.

For purposes of the Eco-District Overlay, the following shall apply to all urban prairies and canopies. The City of Detroit shall be charged with the planning and execution of all regulations and requirements consistent with this chapter.

- (a) At least 15% of each acre of public lands within the Eco-District shall be planted in urban prairies, rain gardens, or as urban canopy.
- (b) 50% of all grasses planted in urban prairies shall be native prairie grasses such as the following:

1. Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*)
2. Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
3. Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)
4. Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*)
5. Sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)
6. Prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)
7. Butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) – flowering
8. Partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*) – flowering
9. New England aster (*Aster novae-angliae*) – flowering
10. Pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*) – flowering
11. Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) – flowering
12. Bottle gentian (*Gentiana andrewsii*) – flowering
13. Prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*) – flowering
14. False sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*) – flowering
15. Blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya*) – flowering
16. Rough blazing star (*Liatris aspera*) – flowering
17. Shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*) – flowering
18. Golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*) – flowering
19. Wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) – flowering
20. Gray-headed coneflower/yellow-headed coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*) – flowering
21. Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) – flowering
22. Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) – flowering
23. Gray goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*) – flowering
24. Stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*) – flowering
25. Spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*) – flowering
26. Compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) – flowering
27. Purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*) – flowering
28. White prairie clover (*Dalea candida*) – flowering

29. Round-headed bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*) – flowering

30. Wild petunia (*Ruellia humilis*) – flowering

31. Rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*)

(d) A variety of native trees shall be planted along roadways at twenty (20) foot intervals.

(e) Any and all trees showing wear or decay shall be replaced with other trees native to the state of Michigan. All trees planted in the public right of way or on public lands shall be maintained by the City of Detroit Public Works.

Sec. 9. Waste.

For purposes of the Eco-District Overlay, the following shall pertain to all waste and composting within residential and commercial buildings:

(a) Recycling programs shall be mandatory for businesses, schools, and community organizations (churches, non-profits) within the Eco-District.

(b) Owners of multi-family homes, condominiums, or apartment complexes shall provide recycling services to residents. This section shall be strictly enforced by the Detroit Public Works.

(c) Property owners within the Eco-District shall comply with the following regulations pertaining to composting:

1. A compost pile shall not be located less than 10 feet from any neighboring dwelling.

2. Each compost pile shall be fenced or enclosed to prevent wind from scattering debris.

3. Compost piles which are not properly fenced resulting in the dispersal of debris or which create odors resulting in complainants by neighboring residents or which, in the judgment of the public works department, create a risk of fire or other threat to public health, safety, or welfare shall, when so ordered by the sanitation superintendent or the office of environmental health, be removed from the premises and disposed of by curbside

collection as provided in this section.

Sec. 10. Restricted Uses

- Chemical materials blending or compounding but not involving chemicals manufacturing
- Construction equipment, agricultural implements, and other heavy equipment repair or service
- Containerized freight yard
- Dental products, surgical, or optical goods manufacture
- Elevators, grain
- Feed or grain mill
- General: High/medium-impact manufacturing or processing
- General: High-impact manufacturing or processing
- Laundry, industrial
- Outdoor operations of permitted land uses specified in the Manufacturing and Production use category, of the Detroit Zoning Ordinance and as specified in the Warehouse and Freight Movement use category, of the Detroit Zoning Ordinance
- Railroad transfer or storage tracks
- Sewage disposal plant
- Tank storage of bulk oil or gasoline
- Toiletries or cosmetic manufacturing
- Tool sharpening or grinding
- Trucking terminals, transfer buildings, truck garages, recreational vehicle storage lots, and open areas for the parking of operable trucks
- Abattoir, slaughter house
- Explosives storage
- Garbage, offal, or dead animal reduction
- General: Very high-impact manufacturing or processing as defined in the Detroit Zoning Ordinance
- Hazardous waste facility
- Incinerator plant
- Intermodal freight terminal
- Junkyard
- Radioactive waste handling
- Rendering plant
- Salt works
- Scrap tire storage, processing, or recycling facility
- Tires, used, sales and/or service
- Transfer station for garbage, refuse, or rubbish
- Truck stop
- Waste/scrap materials: indoor storage, handling, transfer

Sec. 11. Tax Abatements.

Tax abatements shall be provided pursuant to Michigan Legislative acts, to incentivize the following actions taken by property owners within the Eco-District:

- (a) Commercial Redevelopment Abatement P.A. 255
- (b) New Facility Property Tax Abatement P.A. 198
- (c) Industrial Property Tax Abatement (P.A. 198),

- (d) Personal Property Tax Relief in Distressed Communities (P.A. 328)
- (e) SmartZones

Sec. 12.

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the later of its passage and publication as provided by law.

Sec. 13.

That the City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to cause certified copies of this ordinance and proof of publication of this ordinance to be properly filed in the office of the [County Recorder]:

Form Approved: _____

This document is a template provided to us by Des Moines, Iowa by Drake University and modified to fit the Detroit Municipal Code.

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Appendix F Funding Sources

Funding Organization	Summary	Website	Examples
IOBY Detroit	IOBY helps neighbors grow and implement great ideas one block at a time. Our crowd-resourcing platform connects leaders with funding and support to make our neighborhoods safer, greener, more livable and more fun.	https://www.ioby.org/idea	The first step is to share your idea. An idea can be anything you think will make your community better for the people living in it. Don't spend too much time on this step - it's just a way for us to get to know you and your fundraising idea.
GreenUnite	"GreenUnite is a crowdfunding and educational platform focused on helping to launch important products, technology and content dedicated to creating a more sustainable world. The platform connects individuals and organizations with green supporters in order to create a community that thrives on connections and interconnections that spark meaningful change to educate others on the effects of climate change.	http://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/Green_Unite	In addition to getting an idea crowdfunded or supporting an important project, GreenUnite also provides the option to donate a portion of funds raised to green U.S.-based charities that are personally selected by the project's creator."
Green For All	The national organization seeks to build an inclusive green economy while reducing environmental harm and increasing large-scale employment opportunities for disadvantaged communities.	http://kresge.org/grant/green-all-1	Funding is being used to develop, pilot and replicate innovative energy- and water-efficiency models that strengthen community resilience while generating economic and quality-of-life benefits for low-income individuals.
Global Green	The American arm of the nongovernmental environmental action organization Green Cross International is working to stem climate change by promoting green building projects.	http://kresge.org/grant/global-green-usa	This grant funds construction of a LEED-rated Community Enterprise/Sustainable Climate Action Center as an anchor for sustainable development in the Holy Cross neighborhood of the Lower Ninth Ward in New Orleans.
Green Building Alliance	Through its programs and initiatives, the alliance promotes the creation of healthy, high-performing places for everyone while providing leadership that connects knowledge, transformative ideas and collaborative action.	http://kresge.org/grant/green-building-alliance-0	This two-year grant provides continuing funding for the development of the Pittsburgh 2030 District, a downtown area targeting aggressive improvements in the energy and water efficiency of new and existing buildings as well as reductions in vehicle emissions.
Ford Foundation	We believe in Detroit: Our hopes and aspirations for this great American city are rooted in decades of work, in which time we've invested more than \$527 million in building the essential elements of a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable city.	https://www.fordfoundation.org/about-us/our-origins/our-commitment-to-detroit/	The investment was designed to help Detroit turn the page on years of financial mismanagement and poor governance and secure a better chance of strengthening democracy, participation, and opportunity for all its residents as it emerges from bankruptcy and looks to its future.
Fund for Shared Insight	This grant initiative supports the Fund for Shared Insight's interest in increasing foundation openness. We believe that if foundations are more open about their goals, decisions and progress, as well gather and implement feedback from others, they will be more effective.	http://www.fundforsharedinsight.org/grants/what-we-fund/	In 2016-17, we expect to provide up to \$2 million in grants to promote foundation openness. These project grants will be a minimum of \$100,000, over either one or two years, to support efforts to increase foundation openness in service of effectiveness.
Hillman Family Foundations	Hillman Family Foundations is the administrative and program office for the 18 named Foundations associated with the Hillman family.	http://hillmanfamilyfoundations.org/	The Foundations are organized by their geographic interests on the map to the left. Please choose the region on the interactive map where your project or initiative is located.
JPB Foundation	To enhance the quality of life in the United States through transformational initiatives that promote the health of our communities by creating opportunities for those in poverty, promoting pioneering medical research, and enriching and sustaining our environment.	http://www.jpbfoundation.org/about-the-foundation/	JPB pursues funding that is highly strategic; we work with non-profits and other funders to collaborate, coordinate, and leverage resources to achieve the maximum impact in the areas we focus on.
Knight Foundation	Enhance opportunity: by building inclusive pathways to economic prosperity.	https://knightfoundation.org/programs/communities	The proposal review may include program officers, directors, vice presidents, the president and board of trustees. The time frame varies depending on the size and scope of the proposal. Our program staff will contact with you during this process and will notify you of the final decision.
Overbrook Foundation	The Foundation's Environment Program also seeks out initiatives, primarily in the United States, that tackle some of today's biggest environmental challenges, including corporate and consumer practices, climate change, and waste.	http://www.overbrook.org/environment/	The Program's Movement Building portfolio aims to understand and support movements – rather than specific organizations or issues – to make them stronger, more resilient, and more impactful.
Patreon	The Program's Movement Building portfolio aims to understand and support movements – rather than specific organizations or issues – to make them stronger, more resilient, and more impactful.	www.patreon.com	
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	In support of this belief, we fund program and policy initiatives in four areas which are each critical to health equity—enabling everyone in our nation to live a healthier life:	http://www.rwjf.org/en/how-we-work/grants-and-grant-programs.html	Creating the conditions that allow communities and their residents to reach their greatest health potential.
Summit Foundation	seeks to increase the pace and impact of current efforts to improve the sustainability of cities to achieve a world where people can thrive and nature can flourish. As humanity faces global environmental and social challenges of unprecedented proportions, the city, as a system of built, natural and social environments, offers a unique opportunity to influence the	http://www.summitfdn.org/	Cities and city leaders can effect physical and social changes that yield profound impacts to the environment and quality of life both locally and globally. As the United States constitutes roughly five percent of the world's population and uses nearly a third of its resources, U.S. cities offer a prime opportunity to achieve and demonstrate sustainability.