



BROADVIEW

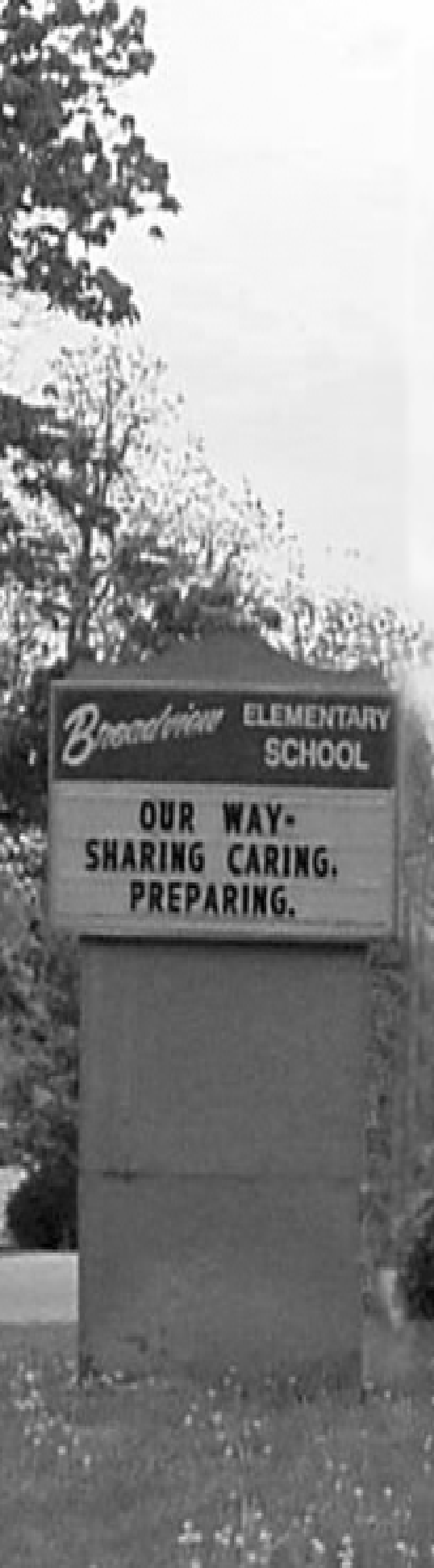
Neighborhood Plan

**Drafted by the Broadview Neighborhood
Steering Committee and the City of Bloomington**

SUMMER 2003

We, the Broadview residents, desire to preserve qualities people value most about living in a neighborhood for families. To provide adequate sidewalks, streets, lighting, and to raise our families in a clean, attractive community with ageless appeal.

-The Broadview Neighborhood Vision Statement



Acknowledgements

Without the generous donation of time and energy from many individuals, the Broadview Neighborhood Plan would not exist. The following citizens are recognized for the hours they volunteered to turn a neighborhood vision into a plan:

THE BROADVIEW NEIGHBORHOOD STEERING COMMITTEE

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Shirley Evans, Vice Chairperson, Broadview resident, Broadview Neighborhood Association president
Liz and Claude Sluder, Broadview residents
Nancy Johnson, Broadview resident
Ida Bouvier, Broadview resident
Alan and Jean Heuer, Broadview residents
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Special thanks to Principal Doug Waltz for allowing us to hold our meetings at the Broadview Elementary School.

Statement of Acceptance

The Broadview Steering Committee and The City of Bloomington hereby acknowledge the Broadview Neighborhood Plan. Through the City's Neighborhood Planning Initiative and the neighborhood planning process, the Broadview Neighborhood Plan is recognized as a document which will function as a tool to coordinate resources, open channels of communication, and convey the prevailing interests of the neighborhood to the greater community at large. We accept the purpose of this plan and will strive to work within the prescribed framework detailed within this plan now known officially as the Broadview Neighborhood Plan.

The Broadview Neighborhood Plan

BROADVIEW STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND CITY OF BLOOMINGTON REPRESENTATIVES:

Karen Lewis, Shirley Evans, Liz Sluder, Claude Sluder, Nancy Johnson, Ida Bouvier, Alan Heuer, Jean Heuer, John Payne, Larry Haywood, Sue Wanzer, David Sabbagh, John Fernandez, Tom Micuda, and Susie Johnson



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INTRODUCTION

Neighborhood Plans

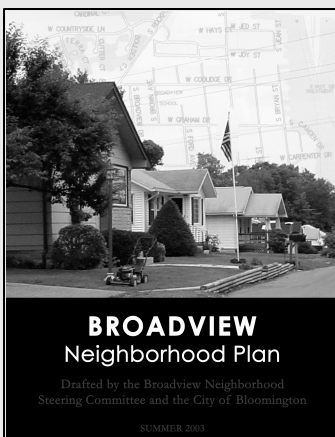
Broadview's
Planning Process

How to Use the
Neighborhood Plan



INTRODUCTION

Neighborhood Plans



Neighborhood planning is the process by which the City works with Bloomington's residents to envision the future of the neighborhood. The vitality of each of Bloomington's neighborhoods depends on careful consideration of each neighborhood's unique identity and character. The plan must strive to eliminate elements that erode character and enhance elements that improve the quality of life for current and future residents.

Vibrant neighborhoods are essential to the overall health of the community. Bloomington's GPP recognizes the various assets its neighborhoods bring to the city as a whole. Architectural significance, pedestrian amenities, diversity, affordability, and proximity are several examples of resources that neighborhoods may possess. Preservation, enhancement, and revitalization strategies for such resources will ensure that Bloomington's neighborhoods prosper.

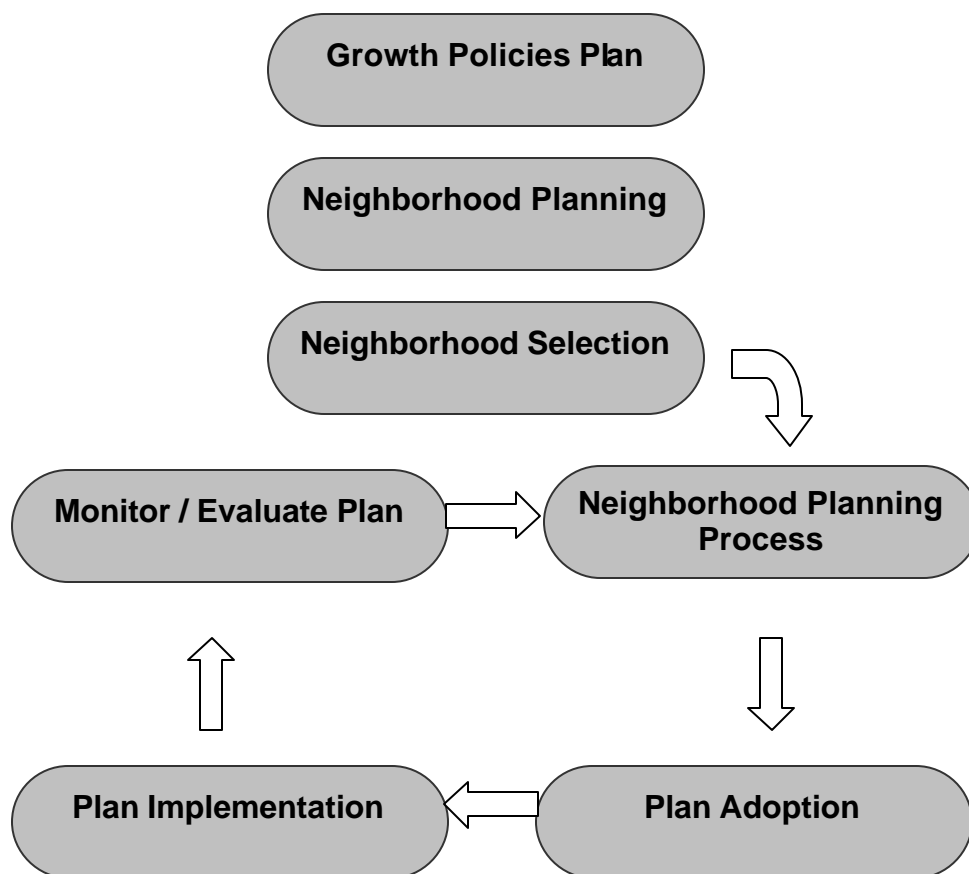
Through the planning process, neighborhood plans are developed for Bloomington's neighborhoods. This process allows a neighborhood to construct a clear vision of its needs and priorities, while maintaining consensus about what needs to be accomplished. The strategies outlined within neighborhood plans, together with guidance from the GPP, will continue to make Bloomington an even better place to live.

Neighborhood plans begin with the residents of a recognized neighborhood association. A dedicated group of neighborhood leaders and community representatives are brought together to set goals, determine objectives, and establish action strategies to preserve, enhance, or revitalize neighborhood assets. Empowering residents to lead their neighbors in the planning process is the biggest and most rewarding aspect of neighborhood planning. Throughout this process neighborhood concerns are addressed and coordination of efforts to solve problems is improved by working together.

Ultimately, a neighborhood plan is devised to resourcefully steer private investment and public services towards projects that are most important to residents. It also encourages healthy interaction between citizens, business leaders, interest groups, and government representatives. The final product of the neighborhood planning process is a living document composed of real projects

that are timely and feasible. The resulting plans will create mutual trust and bring together an association between citizens, business and government where strategic alliances and friendships can develop between all parties involved with a neighborhood. These plans will sustain neighborhood values and strengthen community ties, which are the fundamental keys to healthy vibrant neighborhoods. The City of Bloomington is eager to continually work with its neighborhood associations in developing Neighborhood Plans through the City's Neighborhood Planning Initiative.

Neighborhood Planning





Broadview's Planning Process

The recently adopted Growth Policies Plan (GPP) looks to neighborhood plans as an effective mechanism to aid in fulfilling the guiding principle of **Conserve Community Character**. These plans should be designed to address housing, land uses, the provision of public infrastructure and services, affordable housing, and infill development strategies. The Broadview Neighborhood is the second neighborhood to participate in Bloomington's Neighborhood Planning Initiative set forth in the GPP.

In December of 2002, several City staff members met with Broadview residents and other interested parties to introduce the City's Neighborhood Planning Initiative. At this public meeting, City staff made a presentation which described the purpose of the initiative, steps, time, and commitment involved with this planning process.

Neighborhood residents, community leaders, and City staff participated in a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) exercise in early January. This was the first step in the neighborhood planning process, which required participants to set out to investigate and survey the neighborhood. Participants were asked to identify and catalog neighborhood features which are either:

- a **Strength** - an attribute which contributes positively to the quality of life;
- a **Weakness** - an attribute which detracts from the quality of life;
- an **Opportunity** - a condition that has the potential to become a strength;
- a **Threat** - a condition that has the potential to threaten the future of the neighborhood.

The SWOT exercise provided an opportunity for everyone to familiarize themselves with various positive features and drawbacks identified within the Broadview neighborhood. The Broadview Neighborhood was split into small walk-able sub-areas to help facilitate the SWOT exercise. These sub-areas are depicted in the figure shown on the next page. All of the participants were separated into two teams and assigned sub-areas to investigate and survey. Notebooks, maps, and cameras were provided to each team so their observations could be properly recorded.

After a couple of hours of field work, the teams reconvened to discuss what they found. A clearer picture of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within Broadview began to materialize. The information collected from this exercise resulted in a detailed inventory of attributes and conditions for each sub-area within the neighborhood that was used later in the neighborhood planning process.

The next step to the process was to form a core group of leaders, called a Steering Committee, who would guide the actual development of the goals, objectives, and action strategies in the neighborhood plan. A Steering Committee was chosen from a broad range of individuals with different levels of interest and involvement in Broadview. Individually they represent various interests, but as a group they are a unified voice unique to Broadview.

The Broadview Steering Committee was a dedicated group of volunteers comprised of residents from all parts of the neighborhood, the neighborhood association president, a City Council district representative, and a Monroe County Community School Corporation board member. Together they put forth the time and energy necessary to develop goals, objectives, and actions strategies – the vital components of neighborhood plans.

Over a period of several months the Steering Committee met on a regular basis to develop these components. Guided by City staff, the Steering Committee was put through a series of tasks. First, they had to prioritize the SWOT findings to help clarify the prevailing issues and concerns of Broadview (the results are summarized in appendix B). Second, the Steering Committee wrote the vision statement for the Broadview Neighborhood. Third, the goals, objectives, and action strategies of the plan were drafted. Fourth, the Steering Committee reviewed, revised, and approved the final draft of the Broadview Neighborhood Plan.

After the first two tasks were completed, the foundation of the plan was set. Ultimately, the prioritized SWOT and neighborhood vision statement serve as a canvas for the plan to evolve upon. Without these exercises, the Steering Committee would not have the necessary background to draft representative goals, objectives, and action strategies for the Broadview Neighborhood.

Drafting the goals, objectives, and action strategies of the neighborhood plan is one of the more difficult tasks of the process.



The six sections of Broadview Neighborhood as determined for the SWOT exercise.

During multiple meetings, the Steering Committee worked with City staff to develop these components of the Plan. The goals were the first component of the plan to develop. Once drafted, the goals provide a general target for the neighborhood to aim at for the next three to five years and cover a variety of issues. From here, objectives - provisions which have measurable elements that mark progress toward its intended goal - were proposed, discussed and agreed upon by the committee.

Before the Steering Committee could proceed, neighborhood input was necessary to ensure that the drafted goals and objectives were representative of the neighborhood's interests. An open house was held on April 10, 2003 where the public was invited to view and comment on the proposed goals and objectives. These suggestions were later considered by the committee and the necessary changes were made.

From here, the Steering Committee had to devise action strategies for each objective. Action strategies direct programs, groups, and various activities to achieve the desired objectives developed for the neighborhood. Like the goals and objectives, strategies were proposed, discussed and agreed upon by the committee. Because these strategies often require various resources, a final review by City departments and other identified resources was necessary to ensure a mutual understanding between groups existed and there was "buy in" from all parties involved.

Once this phase of the process was completed, City staff compiled a draft of the plan for the Steering Committee to review as their last task to accomplish. When approved, the final document was formally presented to the neighborhood residents and general public as the Broadview Neighborhood Plan.

The action strategies provide plans for the near future of the neighborhood. Some of the strategies, for example enhancing alternative modes of transportation within the area, are already being carried out. Some strategies will be pursued within three to five years. Periodically, the action strategies will be reviewed by City staff and the Broadview Neighborhood to ensure the vitality of the plan and to make sure it continues to serve the needs of the neighborhood.

How to Use the Neighborhood Plan

The American Planning Association defines neighborhoods as “diverse, dynamic social and economic entities with unique characteristics, which are recognized by residents of both the neighborhood and the community at large”.

The best neighborhood plans will energize widespread community recognition of these unique characteristics. They will also build a framework that enables a neighborhood’s vision to gain support, not only at the neighborhood level, but throughout the entire City of Bloomington as well. The City of Bloomington is devoted to developing the best neighborhood plans because its neighborhoods are the strategic building blocks of our great community.

Through the neighborhood planning process, neighborhoods can develop effective “living” neighborhood plans. This plan becomes a tool for the neighborhood and the greater community at large. It will provide a vision of the near future and a general education and awareness about the unique characteristics a neighborhood possesses. Additionally, it will begin to unify expectations so changes can occur with a degree of precision and predictability. The plan will guide city departments, agencies, and commissions; as well as inform developers, landlords, architects, and engineers. It will continue to grow, evolve and adapt with the neighborhood.

Trust, coordination, and openness are elements that are built into the process. Together these help build great plans, but the challenge remains to implement and make neighborhood plans happen. Left alone, great intentions, opportunities, and motivations will be lost. Continuously working to implement strategies of a neighborhood plan will ensure success.

In the following pages, such strategies are detailed. An account of Broadview’s planning process is included to provide a sense of what neighborhood planning entails. The last section contains the appendices, which presents a variety of information related and unique to Broadview.

The goals, objectives, and action strategies section contains organizational charts of the essential components of the plan. These charts provide a useful road map to the who’s, what’s, where’s, when’s, and why’s of a desired neighborhood goal.

Directing efforts and pursuing resources specified for an action strategy will contribute to achieving its corresponding objective. Subsequently, as action strategies are carried out, objectives will be attained. As objectives are attained, goals will be accomplished.

Periodic meetings between the Neighborhood Association and the City will allow for progress reports, evaluation, and modification of the action strategies. This plan is a “living tool” which will need to be “fine tuned” from time to time as strategies are pursued with various degrees of satisfaction and participation. As time proceeds, priorities may shift and focus may be lost. *The future is uncertain, but a neighborhood’s vision is not!*

ACRONYMS USED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN	
BNA	Broadview Neighborhood Association
MCCSC	Monroe County Community School Corporation
GPP	Growth Policies Plan
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
BES	Broadview Elementary School
HAND	Housing and Neighborhood Development
BUEA	Bloomington Urban Enterprise Association
CBU	City of Bloomington Utilities
BT	Bloomington Transit
CONA	Council of Neighborhood Associations
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
BPD	Bloomington Police Department

The Broadview Neighborhood Plan

The Broadview Study Area

Goals & Objectives

Action Strategies Charts



Goals, Objectives & Action Strategies for Broadview

The key step of the neighborhood planning process is the development of goals, objectives and action strategies. These components are the driving force behind each neighborhood plan. The neighborhood plan organizes the goals, objectives, and action strategies into Action Strategy Charts illustrated in the following pages. These charts clearly state the action strategies and summarize the logical resources and anticipated timeframe needed for completion of each action.

The charts are a useful tool to evaluate the progress of implementing the plans. Periodic meetings will be arranged between the neighborhood association and the City to coordinate efforts and make any necessary adjustments to the prescribed strategies. This will ensure that the objectives, goals, and ultimately the vision become a reality.

Successful plans are not measured by their individual accomplishments, but rather by the cumulative results and synergy created from executing various action strategies. Meeting neighborhood goals is what measures the success of a plan, but not the success of a neighborhood. This can't be measured. Broadview has chosen a pathway to its future. In the next section of the Plan this pathway is depicted by the goals, objectives, and action strategies chosen for the Broadview Neighborhood.

BROADVIEW GOALS:

To improve public services that will create a safer environment for all ages and abilities;

To promote the reuse of Broadview Elementary School;

To strengthen the Broadview Neighborhood Association;

To encourage pride in homeownership;

To improve our public image;

To encourage new and existing small business;

To educate Broadview residents about available services

ACTION STRATEGIES

GOAL 1: TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICES THAT WILL CREATE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL AGES AND ABILITIES.

Objective A: Enhance alternative modes of transportation choices with improved access and safety.

Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1. Implement strategic plans identified in the Alternative Transportation and Greenways System Plan for projects detailed along Country Club Road, Rogers Street, Rockport Road, Cherokee Drive, and the CSX corridor.	2003-2008	Parks, Public Works, Planning
2. Develop a regular schedule to monitor traffic volumes and speed along Rogers Street, Rockport Road, Country Club Road, Ralston Drive, Coolidge Drive, and Graham Drive.	2003	Public Works
3. BNA to nominate representatives to attend the professional consultant workshops on the City's Master Plan Study of the CSX Greenway Corridor.	2003	BNA, Parks, Planning
4. BNA to meet annually with Bloomington Transit to consider ways to encourage patronage of fixed routes and BT Access services.	Annually	BNA, Bloomington Transit

Objective B: Continually strive to improve storm water drainage and other public facilities in the neighborhood.

Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1. Bring City Departments together with BNA representatives to develop and update a Neighborhood Capital Improvement Plan for public facilities. Annually report to BNA the status of projects detailed in the neighborhood CIP.	2005-ongoing	Public Works, CBU, BNA, Planning
2. Have the City of Bloomington Utilities host a BNA meeting and give a presentation on available services, issues, and remedies relevant to the Broadview area.	2004	CBU
3. The City will strive to utilize available Community Development Block Grant funds as well as pool various departmental resources for the neighborhood's high priority sewer extension, sidewalk, and storm water drainage projects.	On-going	Public Works, CBU, HAND

Goals -- The general statements of purpose or the long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Action Steps -- Direct programs, groups, or various activities to achieve the objectives and goals drafted for the neighborhood.

Objectives -- Provisions that have measurable elements to mark progress towards the corresponding goal.

Target Date -- Anticipated date or frequency that an action strategy should be accomplished.

Resources -- Logical entities that should be directly involved with the implementation of a specified action strategy.

GOAL 1: TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICES THAT WILL CREATE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL AGES AND ABILITIES

Objective A: Enhance alternative modes of transportation choices with improved access and safety.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Implement strategic plans identified in the Alternative Transportation and Greenways System Plan for projects detailed along Country Club Drive, Rogers Street, Rockport Road, Cherokee Drive, and the CSX corridor.	2003-2008	Parks, Public Works, Planning
2	Develop a regular schedule to monitor traffic volumes and speed along Rogers Street, Rockport Road, Country Club Drive, Ralston Drive, Coolidge Drive, and Graham Drive.	2004	Public Works
3	Broadview Neighborhood Association (BNA) to nominate representatives to attend the professional consultant workshops on the City's Master Plan Study of the CSX Greenway Corridor.	2003	BNA, Parks, Planning
4	BNA to meet annually with Bloomington Transit (BT) to consider ways to encourage patronage of fixed routes and BT Access services.	Annually	BNA, BT

Objective B: Continually strive to improve storm water drainage and other public facilities in the neighborhood.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Have the City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU) host a BNA meeting and give a presentation on available services, issues, and remedies relevant to the Broadview area.	2004	CBU
2	Bring City Departments together with BNA representatives to develop and update a Neighborhood Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for public facilities. Annually report to BNA the status of projects detailed in the neighborhood CIP.	2005-2006	Public Works, CBU, BNA, Planning
3	The City will strive to utilize available Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds as well as pool various departmental resources for the neighborhood's high priority sewer extension, sidewalk, and storm water drainage projects.	On going	Public Works, CBU, HAND

GOAL 2: TO PROMOTE THE REUSE OF BROADVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Objective A: Broadview Neighborhood Association (BNA) to investigate and identify desirable opportunities to reuse the school before it closes.			
	Action Step	Target Date	Resources
1	BNA will send a petition and letter to the Monroe County Community School Corporation (MCCSC) stating the objectives of this goal and formally request representation in and/or notification of future Broadview Elementary School (BES) facility use decisions.	2003	BNA, MCCSC

Objective B: Recognize the important role that the BES functions as a neighborhood focal point and community center.			
	Action Step	Target Date	Resources
1	BNA will initiate an Annual Broadview Picnic at BES to bring residents together to increase awareness of the BNA.	Annually	BNA

Objective C: Regularly identify programs and/or services that can utilize the BES to better serve Broadview residents.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	BNA to contact Bloomington Hospital to bring annual health fair/wellness education classes to the neighborhood.	2004	BNA, Hospital
2	BNA to invite MCCSC to a special neighborhood meeting to identify types of adult education classes that Broadview residents desire.	2004	BNA, MCCSC
3	BNA to request that MCCSC explore all possibilities, such as vocational education classes or joint ventures, in order to bring day care services to BES.	2004-2005	BNA, MCCSC

Objective D: Retain the BES playground as a neighborhood park.			
	Action Step	Target Date	Resources
1	Bring MCCSC, the City's Parks Department, BNA, and other potential groups together to explore grant mechanisms to retain the BES playground as a neighborhood park.	2004	BNA, MCCSC, Parks

GOAL 3: TO STRENGTHEN THE BROADVIEW NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Objective A: Increase attendance/participation at BNA meetings.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Make sure all residents receive a flyer of BNA meetings with the topic, date, time, and place noted for all meetings.	2004	BNA
2	Create a phone and e-mail contact list to facilitate BNA meeting reminders.	2004	BNA
3	Create incentives for residents to attend BNA meetings (i.e. door prizes).	On going	BNA

Objective B: Develop a seasonal Broadview newsletter.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Secure a Broadview resident who will be in charge of the newsletter (e.g. "The Broad View").	Annually	BNA
2	Create a BNA website.	2005	BNA, CONA

Objective C: Increase leadership skills of residents in Broadview.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Encourage enrollment in Citizen's Academy and Connections Classes to develop leaders.	Annually	BNA, HAND
2	Recruitment of two block captains a year.	On going	BNA

Objective D: Develop a neighborhood directory (services, interests, resident contact information, neighborhood watch, etc.).			
	Action Step	Target Date	Resources
1	Neighborhood to apply for funding to develop this directory through a HAND Small and Simple Grant.	2004	BNA, HAND

GOAL 4: TO ENCOURAGE PRIDE IN HOMEOWNERSHIP

Objective A: Preserve and maintain affordable single family homes through homeownership.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Host a program where Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) and other housing providers can provide information on homeownership, maintenance, emergency assistance and other housing resources.	2004	BNA
2	HAND to send out periodic mailings on housing programs (e.g. Housing Resource Guide).	2003-2008	HAND

Objective B: Annually identify and prioritize abandoned and/or neglected properties requiring the most immediate attention.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Arrange quarterly walks with the City's Neighborhood Compliance Officer to identify and prioritize properties in need of attention.	On going	HAND, BNA
2	City to annually provide a list of neighborhood landlords to the BNA so contacts can be established and working relationships can develop through regular invitations to attend BNA meetings/events and delivery of the newsletter to area landlords.	Annually	HAND, BNA

GOAL 5: TO IMPROVE OUR PUBLIC IMAGE

Objective A: Continuously improve the general public's perception of the Broadview Neighborhood.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Publicize local events in the neighborhood through editorials, public announcements, and news coverage.	On going	BNA
2	Formally invite a different City (elected official/department personnel) guest speaker to host a "town hall" neighborhood meeting two times a year in order to inform and engage one another on the relevant issues of Broadview.	2004 - 2008	BNA
3	Provide welcome baskets/kit for new neighbors. The kit should include the latest newsletter, neighborhood plan, and any other pertinent information	2004	BNA, HAND, Planning
4	BNA to develop a Neighborhood Watch Program	2005	BNA, BPD
5	Create an "Annual Volunteer Day" to help residents who need assistance in maintaining their homes and properties	2005	BNA, HAND
6	BNA to apply for a HAND Neighborhood Cleanup Grant.	Annually	BNA, HAND

Objective B: Improve the aesthetics of the Broadview Neighborhood (through enhanced landscaping).			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Attain HAND Grants to highlight Broadview's gateway entrances (the intersections of Rogers and Rockport, Country Club and Rockport, and Rogers and Country Club) with welcome signs, planters, or public art.	2005	Public Works, HAND, BNA
2	Utilize Monroe County's/Purdue's extension services on landscaping and gardening	On going	BNA
3	Develop a spring plant exchange with donated or low cost landscaping materials (mulch, top soil, seeds, etc.)	2005	BNA

GOAL 6: TO ENCOURAGE NEW AND EXISTING SMALL BUSINESS

Objective A: Identify opportunities within the neighborhood, which will attract a variety of locally owned small businesses.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Involve BNA as properties identified as Neighborhood Activity Centers (Rogers and Rockport, and Rogers and Country Club) and Community Activity Centers (East of Country Club and Madison) will undergo discussions to be rezoned to allow for appropriately scaled commercial uses.	2004	Planning
2	Provide an information packet to BNA residents of Bloomington Urban Enterprise Association (BUEA) grants and other local incentives available for small businesses.	2004	BUEA
3	Notify BNA of any relevant zoning petition within the Broadview neighborhood.	On going	Planning
4	Educate residents on allowable home occupations and conditional uses that could be supported in the neighborhood	2004	Planning

GOAL 7: TO EDUCATE BROADVIEW RESIDENTS ABOUT AVAILABLE SERVICES

Objective A: Develop working relationships with the public sector and local service providers to identify the unique needs of the neighborhood and types of services available to Broadview residents.			
	Action Steps	Target Date	Resources
1	Work with the Community and Family Resources Department (CFRD) to identify desirable resources and service providers to periodically schedule special group presentations/speakers for Neighborhood Association meetings.	2004-2005	BNA, CFRD
2	Include BNA members on the Bloomington Volunteer Network e-mail list serve to keep residents informed on events, programs, and service providers	On going	BNA, CFRD



Appendices

- A. Neighborhood Projects
in Broadview
- B. Existing Conditions &
Observations
- C. Broadview Zoning
& Land Use
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APPENDIX A

Neighborhood Projects in Broadview

The Broadview Neighborhood Association (BNA) was officially formed in 2001. Even before there was an association or a neighborhood plan, the neighborhood and the City worked together to address the needs and priorities of the residents. This cooperation continues as projects are pursued within the neighborhood. Some projects planned for the Broadview Neighborhood include sanitary improvements, enhanced alternative transportation, new pavement, installment of street lights, signage, and crossings as well as assistance in rehabilitation efforts. Some of these neighborhood projects are detailed below:

1999 – The Public Works Department completed a \$400,000 street finishing project on Rockport Road, between Rogers Street and Countryside Lane.

City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU) completed an \$8,000 sanitary sewer project in Broadview.

2001 – CBU completed a \$127,000 sanitary sewer project along Cherokee, Chambers and Duncan Drives and Guy Avenue.

2002 – The Public Works Department committed \$83,000 for sidewalk improvements along Rogers Street, between Hillside Drive and Rockport Road.

The Public Works Department initiated a \$20,000 design project for improvements to Rockport Road, between Countryside Lane and Graham Drive.

2003 – The City received a commitment for \$250,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds for a side-path along Country Club Drive.

CBU has a \$50,000 sanitary sewer project underway on Ford Avenue.

CBU has a \$50,000 commitment for a sanitary sewer project on Bryan Street.



A pedestrian and bicycle bridge to be installed on Country Club Drive in Broadview.

Existing Conditions & Observations

The following characteristics were identified as the top priorities and concerns for the Broadview Neighborhood (in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats). These results are comprised from the comprehensive SWOT inventory conducted on January 11, 2003.



Strengths

The Broadview Neighborhood has several attractive features that make the area a wonderful place to live for all ages. Broadview's strengths include:

Housing:

The neighborhood's housing is generally unique, affordable, well maintained, and rehabilitation efforts are encouraged.



Access to Bloomington Transit bus lines:

Located throughout the neighborhood are Bloomington Transit bus lines which make travel to and from the Broadview Neighborhood convenient for all ages and abilities (BT bus line map included in appendix H).



Amenities:

There are many attractive features in and about the Broadview Neighborhood including the Broadview Elementary School playground, proximity to downtown, small businesses, Thomson Park, and large lots that increase green spaces.

Weaknesses

Detracting from the positive qualities attributed to living in Broadview are weaknesses. The action strategies of the plan strive to mitigate these factors. Weaknesses include:

Drainage:

Due to a poor storm water drainage system, many areas of the Broadview Neighborhood have standing water following storms.

Poor City services:

Until annexation in January of 2003, Broadview was not a part of the City of Bloomington and did not receive some City services. There are areas of the neighborhood that have deteriorating streets and lack sidewalks.

Vacant units:

Detracting from the nice areas of the neighborhood are vacant units and properties that need rehabilitation.

Clutter:

There are a few cluttered sites in Broadview which detract from the attractiveness of surroundings.



Opportunities

There are many opportunities within the Broadview Neighborhood to improve the quality of life for its residents. This is an exciting time in Broadview's history. Opportunities include:

Future development of school:

Broadview Elementary School is scheduled to close within three years, and the stakeholders in the neighborhood have the opportunity to guide the reuse of the facility in cooperation with the school board.

Affordable housing:

The cost of buying a home in Broadview is significantly less expensive than other areas in Bloomington. Affordable housing promotes homeownership in the neighborhood and attracts residents of all ages.

Increased employment opportunities:

Existing home occupations within the neighborhood as well as proposed developments near the Broadview area may provide employment opportunities for residents



Threats



In Broadview, there are negative trends that weaken the quality of the neighborhood. The plan strives to address these threats. Threats include:

Dangerous road conditions:

Speeding in certain areas, a lack of sidewalks for pedestrians, and heavy traffic make the neighborhood less safe for travel than others.



Uncertainty:

Several upcoming developments in the neighborhood (the closing of the school, the proposed development of a corrections facility in the area, and the Alternative Transportation & Greenways System Plan) have the power to change the neighborhood. Residents need to actively participate in the decisions made for the neighborhood to ensure positive change.

Lack of services:

Without proper sanitary systems, sidewalks, lighting, and signage the neighborhood is less safe and attractive to dwell in than surrounding neighborhoods.



Public image:

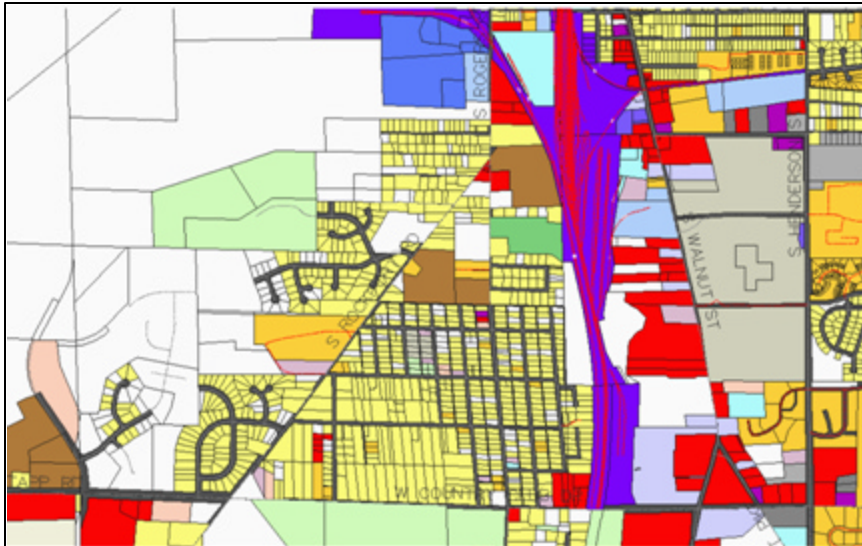
Isolated events and a few unattractive areas may lead to a perception of the neighborhood that diminishes the neighborhood's assets.

APPENDIX C

Broadview Land Use & Zoning

The purpose of zoning is to protect the character of an area and to promote positive and appropriate development. Zoning can safeguard property value, mitigate traffic, create healthier living environments, and prevent overcrowding.

The majority of Broadview is zoned *single family residential (RS 3.5 and RS 4.5)*. This zoning district permits one dwelling unit per property or parcel of land and comprises 85.3 percent (187 acres) of the neighborhood area. A small percentage of Broadview is zoned for residential districts which permit multiple dwellings per property or parcel of land (apartments, manufactured homes, and



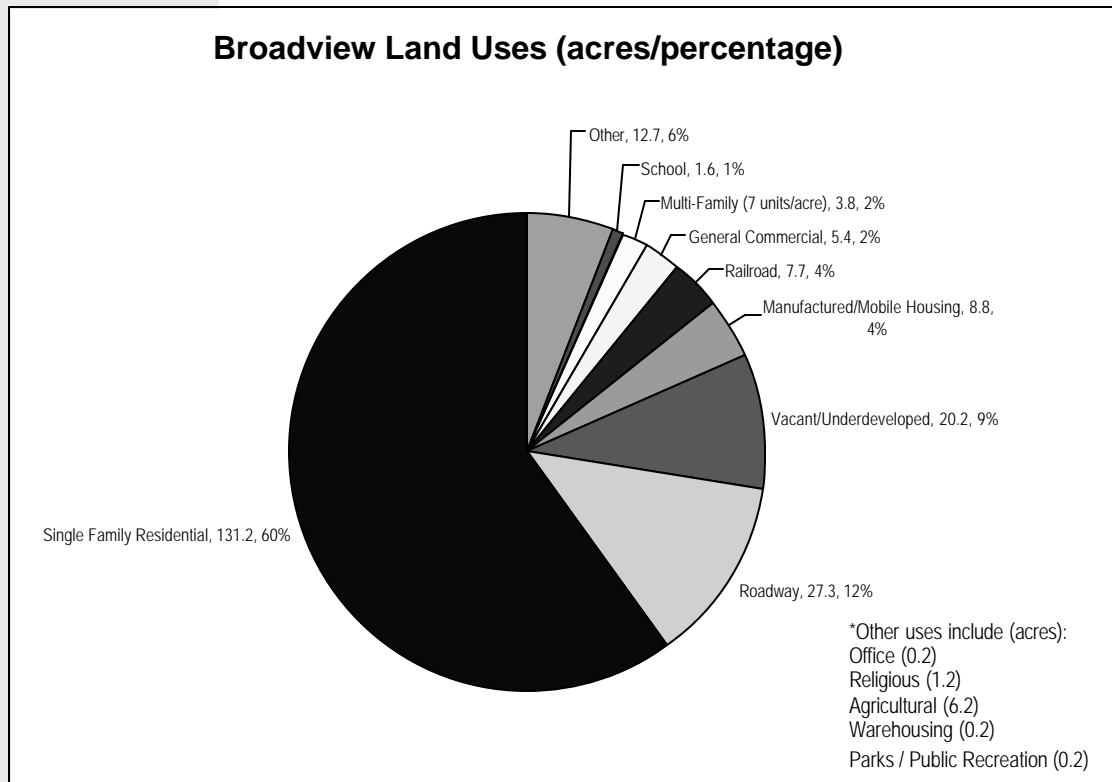
duplexes). The RM 15 *multi-family* district comprises less than 7 percent (15 acres) of the neighborhood area. The Broadview Elementary School is the only part of the neighborhood that is zoned for institutional purposes and comprises only 5 percent (11 acres) of the area.

While the neighborhood is mostly zoned for residential uses, there are obviously other types of uses, activities, functions, and building types occurring throughout the neighborhood for various reasons. Zoning districts provide a foundation for the types of developments that can occur. However, annexation, ordinance changes, grandfathering, and other factors can play into how land is developed and used over time. To account for some of these differences, municipalities often conduct land use studies. Among



other things, the results from these studies can bring a more in-depth analysis of the zoning districts and the uses, activities, functions, and building types that are occurring within each district.

Assigning each parcel of land a specific type of land use is one method the City of Bloomington uses to track land development processes. Land use standards provide a model for classifying each parcel of land based on its characteristics. Land uses are dynamic and can be classified by one or multiple categories including activities, functions, building types, site development character, and ownership constraints.

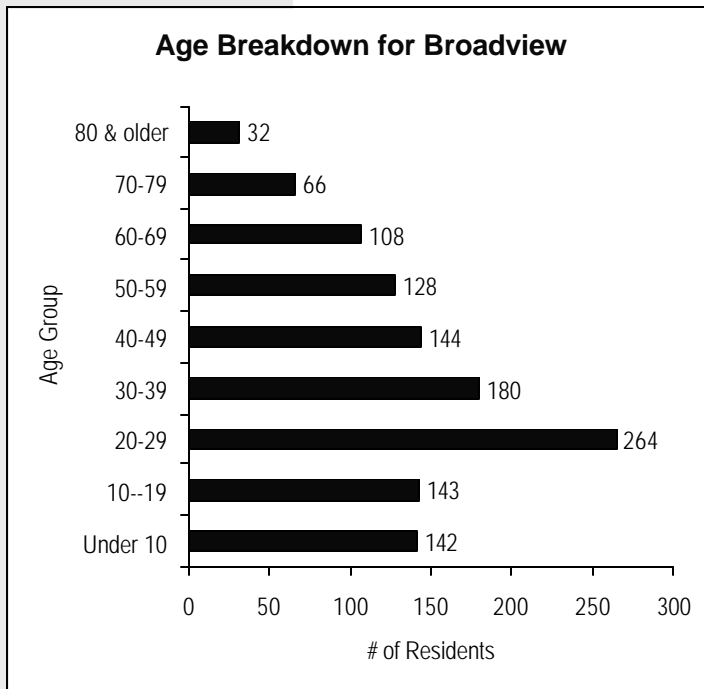


The land use classifications for the Broadview neighborhood focus on the type of activity that is occurring on a particular parcel. The Broadview Land Uses chart provides a general breakdown of the types of activities occurring within the neighborhood. Similar to the zoning results the area is primarily used for various residential uses (single family 60%, and Multi-family under 7 percent). A limited amount (2 percent) of general commercial activity is found in the neighborhood. Only 12 percent of Broadview is used for roadways, which is typically low. Nationally, roadways often comprise 25 – 50 percent of the area. The relatively high vacant and underdeveloped areas (9 percent) and the larger lots in the southern portion of the neighborhood may account for the lower roadway percentage.

Large areas adjoining Broadview can also have an impact on the types of land use activities occurring in the neighborhood. For example, the types of land use activities associated with Thomson Community Park and the pending redevelopment of the CSX Rail Corridor (such as trails, recreational fields, playgrounds, picnic shelters, etc.) will contribute in various degrees to the composition of Broadview's land uses. The benefits from Thomson Park and possibly the CSX Rail Corridor could bring new retail and recreational amenities to the neighborhood; while the underlying foundation of the zoning regulations will mitigate the consequences of these activities.

Broadview Demographics

Broadview and Bloomington’s demographic information is taken from the 2000 U.S. Census data. The characteristics shown in this plan include total population (residents), families, average family size, sex by age, occupation, income, housing units, occupancy status (vacant or occupied), tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied), average household size, median household income, and means of transportation to work. Like the Census itself, this data is meant to not only count the population in Broadview and Bloomington but also to provide insight into the socioeconomic status of the area.



The Broadview neighborhood has a population of approximately 1200 residents. These residents make up about 1.7 percent of Bloomington’s total population. The largest age group in Broadview is the 20-29 year old category, which is comparable to Bloomington’s 20-24 year old category. The presence of Indiana University may account for this age group’s size. Eleven percent (132 children) of the neighborhood is comprised of elementary aged children (6-14 years old). For ages under 20 years, Broadview’s 24 percent and Bloomington’s 26 percent are very similar in comparison to their respective total populations.

However, for ages over 60 there is a significant difference between the neighborhood (17 percent) and the city (10 percent). This may be due to the fact that this is an old established neighborhood. Typically these older areas will have more elderly residents than new developments or areas that are closely associated with the university. These residents may have raised their children in the neighborhood at one time, and still choose to live and own a single family house.

Of the 1346 families in Bloomington, 286 families live in Broadview (21 percent). Bloomington and Broadview both have an average family size of three. More than 32 percent of Broadview residents are employed in education, health, or social service occupations. The neighborhood’s proximity to Broadview Elementary School,

Indiana University and Bloomington Hospital most likely impact this number.

There are 632 housing units in Broadview which accounts for approximately two percent of the housing units in Bloomington. The average household size* in Broadview is 2.5 persons per dwelling (the same as Bloomington). Fifty six percent of Broadview’s housing units are owner occupied and 44 percent

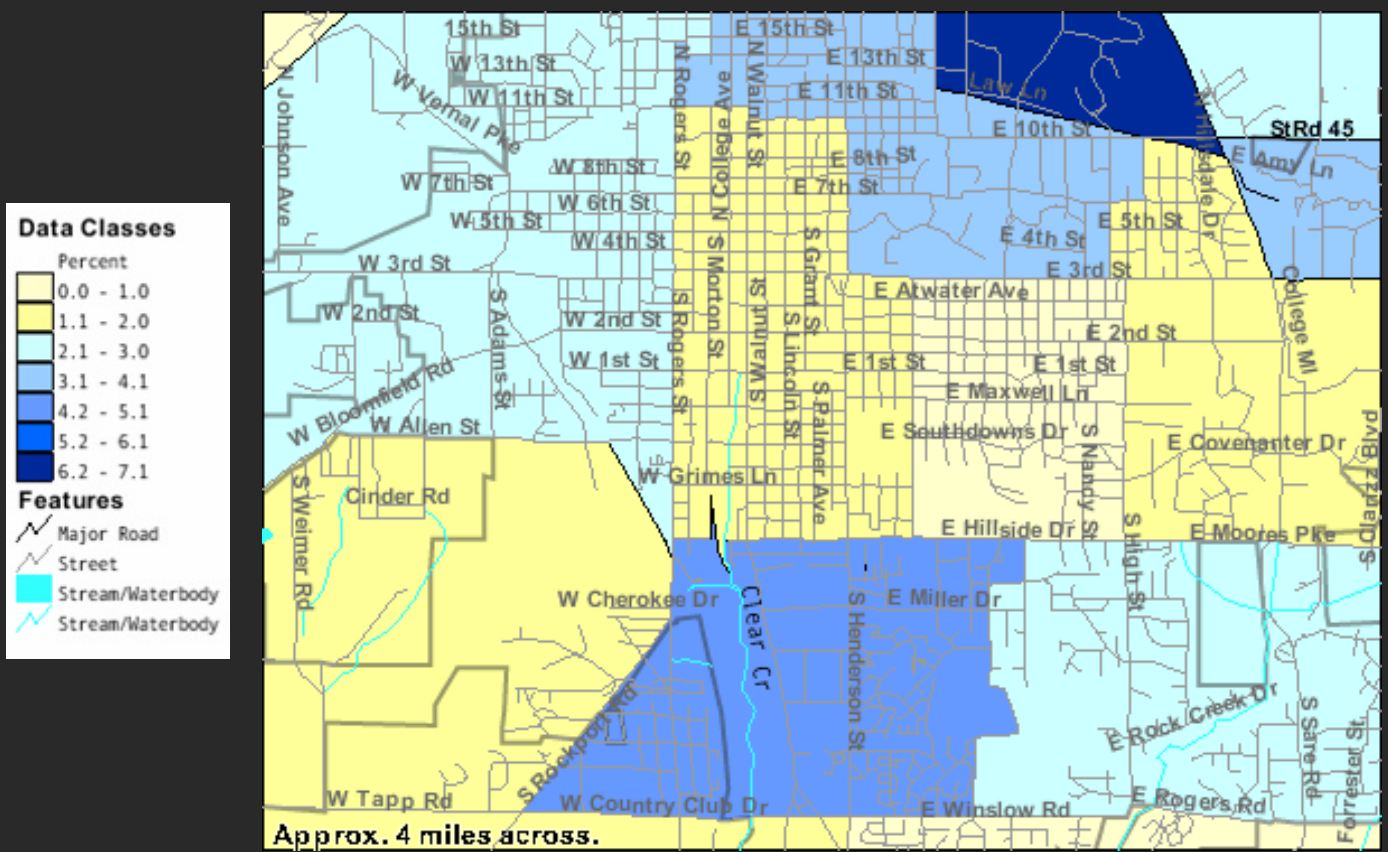
Characteristics	Broadview	Bloomington
Residents	1197	69,291
Families	286	1,346
Average family size	3	3
Males	596	33,650
Females	601	35,641
Housing units	632	28,400
Vacant	59	1,932
Average household size	2.5	2.57
Owner	292	9,341
Rental	281	17,127
Median Household Income	22,440	25,777
Use alternative transportation to work (public, bicycle, walk)	67	6702
Ages under 20 years	17%	10%
Ages from 20-60 years	59%	64%
Ages over 60 years	24%	26%

are rental occupied, which is a higher owner-to-rental ratio than Bloomington (which has a 40/60 owner-to-rental ratio).

There are 59 vacant housing units in the Broadview neighborhood (9 percent of total housing units). This percentage is slightly higher than Bloomington’s percentage of vacant housing units (7 percent). Approximately six percent of Broadview uses alternative transportation to travel to work (public transportation, walking, or biking).

*Households are made up of related or unrelated individuals who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov)

Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Commute to Work by Public Transportation: 2000



Broadview's residents have a high percentage of public transportation users in the area.

SOURCE: www.census.gov

APPENDIX E

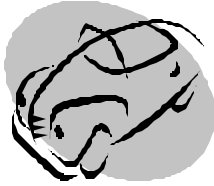
Broadview Neighborhood Traffic Accident Data

In the year 2000, the City of Bloomington Police Department recorded 4,978 traffic accidents within the city limits. Of these, only 42 accidents occurred exclusively within the boundaries of the Broadview Neighborhood; fortunately with no fatalities or injuries involving pedestrians or bicyclists. The chart below lists various intersections within the Broadview Neighborhood at which accidents were recorded. The total number of accidents for each intersection is included along with information regarding the consequence of each accident (injury sustained to vehicular occupants and accidents resulting in property damage only). Tabulation of the results show a total of 16 injuries resulted from traffic accidents and 30 accidents resulted in property damage only. The final column ranks the intersections with the most accidents within the neighborhood. The corner of Rogers Street and Country Club Drive yielded the highest number of automobile accidents and the number one ranking for 2000.



Intersection	Injuries	Property Damage Only	Accidents	Rank
Rockport Rd. & Coolidge St.	1	0	1	8
Rockport Rd. & Graham Dr.	1	4	5	2
Rockport Rd. & Tapp Rd.	0	1	1	8
Rogers St. & Coolidge St.	1	1	2	5
Rogers St. & Country Club Dr.	5	12	16	1
Rogers St. & Graham Dr.	0	1	1	8
Rogers St. & Rockport Rd.	4	1	2	5
Coolidge St. & Madison St.	0	1	1	8
Bryan St. & Graham Dr.	0	1	1	8
Ralston Dr. & Banta Av.	1	0	1	8
Ralston Dr. & Milton Dr.	1	0	1	8
Country Club Dr. & Banta Av.	2	1	3	4
Country Club Dr. & Madison St.	0	2	2	5
Country Club Dr. & Milton Dr.	0	1	1	8
Country Club Dr. & Rockport Rd.	0	4	4	3
Total	16	30	42	

Neighborhood Traffic Calming Techniques





Speeding traffic through residential streets can be a major problem for any neighborhood. Besides being a serious safety risk, it is also a nuisance to the quality of life for everyone who lives in the affected area. Often times, people feel helpless to stop this problem and become discouraged with the whole situation.


There are, of course, a number of traditional ways to slow traffic down. Greater police enforcement, speed bumps, medians and a whole range of additional physical street barriers all work towards reducing fast traffic speeds. For more information on the City's Neighborhood Traffic Safety Program, which administers these types of programs, please contact the City of Bloomington Engineering Department at (812) 349-3417 or via e-mail at engineering@city.bloomington.in.us.


A number of simple techniques are **free** and **easy** to use to immediately fight speeding traffic in your neighborhood. The suggestions below are some very simple do-it-yourself traffic calming techniques, which can provide instant results.

- **Make People Look** - Drivers will slow down if they have something to look at. The best ways to accomplish this is by having your family, or yourself, simply do routine day-to-day activities in your front-yard or on the porch. Activities such as gardening; working on the house; talking to neighbors; reading a book and playing yard sports such as catch, basketball or horseshoes; are all ways to slow traffic. By just being visible to the cars on the street, drivers will look out the window to see what is going on - and they will then slow down.


- **Change the landscape of the neighborhood** – Most drivers usually don't pay any attention to speed limit signs and other official City traffic signs. However, they will pay attention to "unofficial" signs, which you can provide easily and for free. By just leaving a ball on the edge of the street, flying a flag from the porch or keeping a bicycle out in plain sight, you can again provide something for drivers to look at. These "unofficial signs" will make drivers take the time to look. They will then inadvertently think about these signs and what types of activities are associated with them – which will then cause them to slow down.


- **Surprise Drivers** – Try waving at the cars that are speeding through your neighborhood. Nothing will cause people more surprise than by simply having a stranger wave at them. This will often cause drivers to quickly react to this unexpected activity – by slowing down.


- **Park on the Street** – People will naturally slow down if they don't have an open road in front of them. Narrow street widths mean less room to maneuver, plus they are filled with unknown obstacles. By parking cars on the sides of the street, you can deny this "open road" to drivers and they will slow down when they come through your neighborhood. **Please **only** do this technique in areas where street parking is allowed by City Ordinance.*



APPENDIX G

Bloomington Urban Enterprise Zone

Most of the Broadview Neighborhood is located in the Bloomington Urban Enterprise Association (BUEA) Zone.

If you live, work, or own a business located within the BUEA Zone, then you may be eligible to receive tax and loan incentive opportunities.

For Residents:

Homeownership Zone Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program

Employee Wage Deduction Program

For Businesses:

Up to \$30,000 in low-interest emergency business funding loans

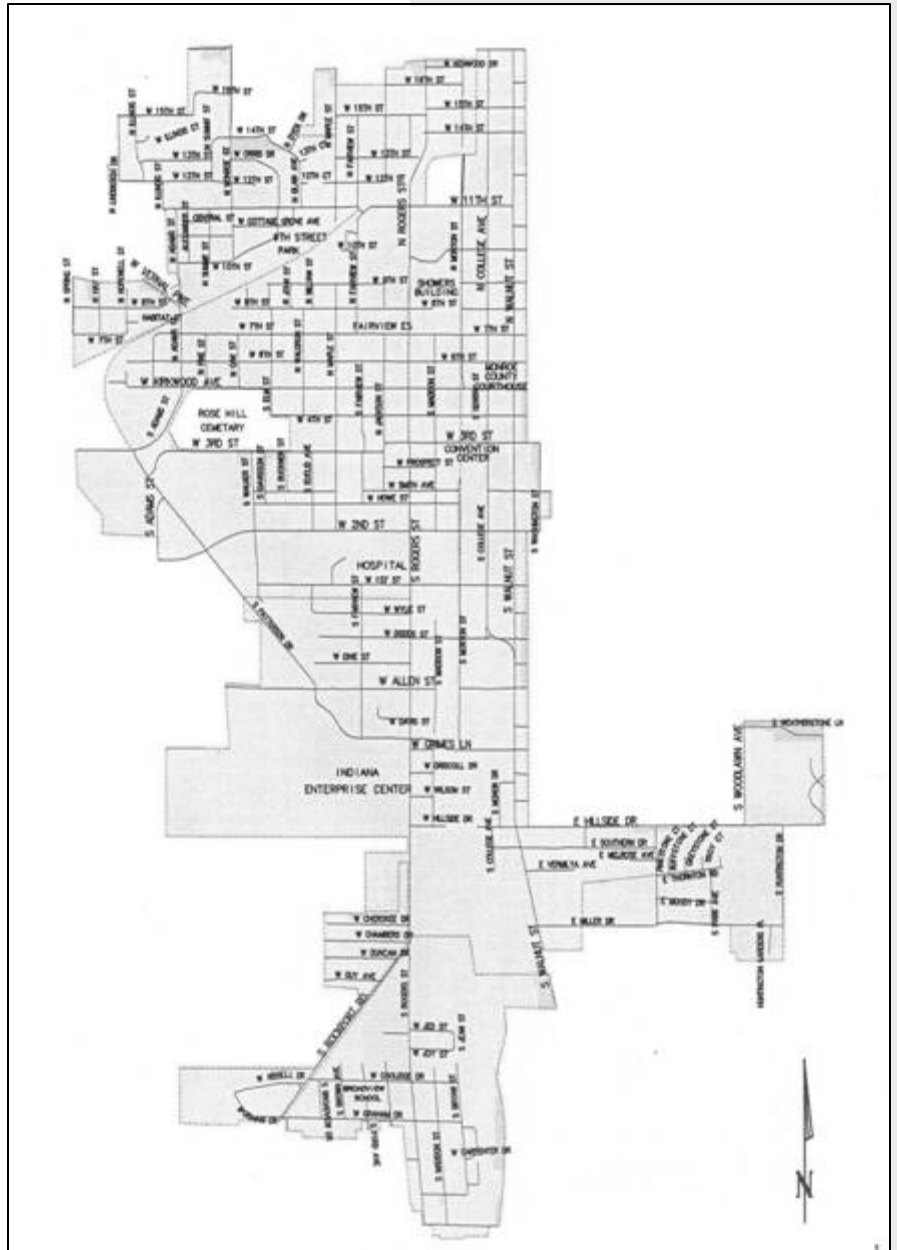
Up to \$25,000 in low-interest building rehabilitation loans

Up to \$15,000 in low-interest façade improvement loans

Enterprise Zone Investment Cost Credit

Employment Expense Credit
Interest Income Tax Credit
Inventory Tax Credit

Please contact the BUEA Program Manager at (812) 349-3805 to learn more about these programs or visit the Web site at <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/buea/index.html>.



The northern part of Broadview is included in the Bloomington Urban Enterprise Zone

Bloomington Transit Bus Route Map*



* Map illustrates only a portion of Bloomington Transit's service area.

Bus Route Descriptions

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Fee Lane/BHS North
South Walnut/Willow Manor | ⑥ Campus Shuttle
North Kinser Pike/Main University
Library/ East 10th Street |
| ② West 11th Street via Showers Complex
South Rogers/Countryview | ⑦ Woodlawn Avenue/Bryan Park
Jordan Hall
Park and Ride |
| ③ College Mall/Knightridge Manor
Highland Village/ Curry Pike | ⑧ Eastside Local |
| ④ High Street/ Sherwood Oaks
Bloomfield Road/ Heatherwood | Ⓒ C Route |
| ⑤ Sare Road | |

Glossary of Neighborhood Planning Terms

Action Steps: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal that includes the What, Who, By Whom, What Resources and Communication aspects in addressing the short-term achievable actions and implementation measures.

Alternative Transportation and Greenways System Plan: The Alternative Transportation and Greenways System Plan represents a commitment by the City to design, construct, and maintain a network of safe, convenient, and attractive bicycle and pedestrian facilities for commuting and recreational use throughout the City. More information available at <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/planning/mpo/greenways/index.html>.

Bloomington Restorations, Inc. (BRI): Bloomington Restorations, Inc. was incorporated in 1976 as a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to oversee historic preservation activities in Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana. BRI's work began with saving key endangered buildings and has expanded to include two significant programs that provide funds to restore historic buildings, rehabilitate neighborhoods and provide affordable housing in core areas. For more information call 336-0909.

Bloomington Transit (BT): The Bloomington Public Transportation Corporation (BPTC) is a municipal corporation that provides efficient and timely public transportation within the City of Bloomington limits. For more information call 336-7433.

Bloomington Urban Enterprise Association (BUEA): A non-profit charitable organization that forms successful public-private partnerships to revitalize business and residential districts within their jurisdiction. The mission is to improve the economic health of its jurisdiction through facilitating business investment in the BUEA, implementing community development projects which support a healthy business sector, quality jobs and strong neighborhoods and aggressively support the quality of life in the Zone and urban Westside community. For more information call 349-3805.

Bloomington Volunteer Network: Promotes and facilitates volunteer activities throughout the community. It functions as an umbrella agency, cooperating with other agencies, non-profit corporations, businesses, and Indiana University to mobilize the effective use of volunteers in resolving community problems. It supports, guides, and assists agencies in recruiting, utilizing, and managing volunteers. For more information call 349-3472 or visit the web site at <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/volunteer/index.html>.

Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA): The Board of Zoning Appeals consists of five members. The Board hears and makes the final decision on requests for variances from both the development and the use standards in the Zoning Ordinance. The Board also hears and makes final decisions on conditional use requests. In addition, the Board makes the final decision on appeals from administrative decisions, determining whether or not an appealed staff decision was or was not within the scope of the Zoning Ordinance. All meetings of the Board of Zoning Appeals take place in the City Council Chambers at City Hall and begin at 5:30 pm, unless otherwise announced.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): A plan that schedules the timing and implementing of major municipal projects or purchases. Usually covers large-scale infrastructure and equipment purchases. CIP's normally have a five year outlook.

Citizens' Academy: To encourage more civic involvement through a basic understanding of City services, the HAND Department developed the Citizens' Academy. The Academy is a nine-week program that provides thirty participants with an interactive learning experience about City services, programs and responsibilities. Through the sessions with various City Departments, the participants learn about the challenges to city government, budget limitations, day-to-day operations and mandates. For more information or to apply for the program, visit <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/neighborhood/citizens.html> or call 349-3420.

City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU): The City of Bloomington Utilities is a municipally-owned water and wastewater utility under the guidance of the seven-member Utility Service Board, which is appointed by the Mayor and City Council. The utility is responsible for the production and distribution of drinking water and the collection and treatment of sanitary sewage. For more information call 349-3930.

Community Activity Center (CAC): The CAC is designed to provide community-serving commercial opportunities in the context of a high density, mixed use development. The CAC must be designed to serve not only the pedestrian traffic from nearby neighborhoods, but also a community-wide group of users that may drive a personal vehicle to the CAC.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): As an entitlement city, Bloomington annually receives HUD-sponsored CDBG moneys. Eligible programs and projects include a wide range of community and economic development activities aimed at revitalizing decayed urban areas and benefiting low- and moderate-income persons. CDBG funds are administered through the Housing and Neighborhood Development department of the City of Bloomington. For more information call 349-3420.

Community and Family Resources Department (CFRD): The Community and Family Resources Department exists to identify the social service needs in the community and to help the community develop solutions to addressing these needs. The CFRD runs a number of social service programs, distributes a number of informative publications, and offers consultation and training services to the social service community. For more information call 349-3430.

Connections class: Connections is the next tier for neighborhoods to learn how to connect with city departments after completion of Citizen's Academy. This four-week course gives neighborhood leaders an opportunity to get an in-depth view of how to best utilize City services. Meet with representatives from Planning, Public Works, City Council and HAND. For more information call 349-3420 or visit the web site at <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/neighborhood/connections.html>.

Council of Neighborhood Associations (CONA): A non-profit organization dedicated to promoting interest in the neighborhoods of Monroe County, promoting mediation training and working with neighborhoods to promote productive citizen involvement within the community. For more information, visit <http://www.conaonline.org> or call 333-6377.

Goals: The general statements of purpose or the long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Growth Policies Plan (GPP): The Growth Policies Plan is the long range planning document that serves as the City of Bloomington's comprehensive plan. The plan consists of the City's planning goals, land use recommendations, critical sub-areas, and the Master Thoroughfare Plan. The GPP is based on a 10 year timeframe.

Habitat for Humanity: Habitat for Humanity of Monroe County is a nonprofit, ecumenical Christian organization. Our mission is to build simple, decent homes with people in need, guided by the philosophy of, "no interest, no profit." We charge no interest on our mortgages and sell the houses for no profit. By doing this, we hope to eliminate poverty housing in Monroe County. For more information, visit <http://www.bloomington.in.us/~habitat/index.html> or call 331-4069.

Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND): A City of Bloomington department that is responsible for neighborhood compliance (through code enforcement and rental inspection), historic preservation (by promoting the restoration and preservation of historic areas and buildings), and housing specialists (who provide a wide array of programs to provide and rehabilitate affordable housing). Development activities are funded through CDBG and HOME funds for physical improvement projects, curb and sidewalk programs, and land acquisition. Neighborhood services provide technical assistance, funding resources and support services to neighborhoods. For more information call 349-3420.

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Infrastructure: Physical municipal assets. Examples include roads, bridges, sewer and water lines, street lights, sidewalks, etc.

Infill development: Building homes, businesses and public facilities on unused or underutilized land within existing urban areas.

Neighborhood Activity Center (NAC): The NAC is a mixed commercial node that serves as the central focus of each neighborhood. The NAC must be designed so that it serves the neighborhood adequately without attracting an influx of usage from surrounding areas.

Neighborhood Clean Up Grant Program: Neighborhood cleanups are one-day events in which neighborhood residents can apply for assistance to conduct a neighborhood clean up. HAND staff will work with residents to facilitate the removal of tires, trash, old furniture, hazardous materials, oil, car batteries, non-perishable food and usable clothing. What can be recycled back into the community is and what cannot is appropriately discarded. For more information call 349-3420 or visit <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/neighborhood/cleanup.html>.

Neighborhood Improvement Grant: The program is intended to give residents an opportunity to have direct input and influence into the improvement of Bloomington's neighborhoods. The funds provide for non-traditional capital projects with community-wide benefit; the type that would not be covered by traditional City programs. Improvement projects include physical improvement projects, public art, and design for a future capital improvement through the Neighborhood Improvement Grant. The minimum amount for this award is \$2,000 with a minimum of 10% match. Past projects include neighborhood signs, restoration of historic sidewalks, landscaping, and historical markers. For more information or to fill out an application, visit <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/neighborhood/cleanup.html> or call 349-3401.

Neighborhood Planning Initiative: A program created by Bloomington Mayor John Fernandez to bring emphasis to the important neighborhoods in Bloomington. The process involves staff from both the Planning Department and the Housing & Neighborhood Development Department (HAND) acting as a facilitator to encourage public and private investment in a neighborhood.

Neighborhood Traffic Safety Program (NSTP): To maximize neighborhood involvement in improving local traffic conditions, the City of Bloomington Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Commission (BPSC), with assistance from the Public Works, Engineering and Planning Departments, has developed the NTSP for Bloomington neighborhoods. For more information call 349-3417.

Neighborhood Watch Program: With assistance from the Bloomington Police Department, neighborhoods can establish a watch program in the area to watch for criminal activity. For more information, call 812-349-3343.

Objectives: Provisions that have measurable elements to mark progress towards the corresponding goal.

Parks and Recreation Department: The Bloomington Parks and Recreation team provides parks, open space, facilities, services and programs necessary for the positive development and well-being of the community. For more information call 349-3700.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): An area under single ownership and control to be developed in conformance with a development plan; consisting of a map showing the development area, all improvements to the development area and a text which sets forth the uses and the development standards to be met.

Planning Department: The Planning Department is responsible for administering the policies, programs and regulations that manage the growth and development of the City of Bloomington. Planners work on issues such as transportation, the environment, long range planning, zoning code compliance and the review of development proposals and permits.

Public Works: The Department of Public Works manages and directs the policies, programs and activities for seven departments and divisions. Public Works is also responsible for administrative duties associated with the numerous commissions and the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works monitors and grants final approval to commission resolutions and directives. For more information call 349- 3410.

Small and Simple Grant Fund: This grant provides neighborhoods with the opportunity to promote neighborhood community building activities that demonstrate a neighborhood benefit that require \$1,000 or less. Match is \$1 to \$1; 10% cash match is required. Applications are always available. Eligible projects could be to build or enhance a physical improvement, one-time events such as a special celebration, training sessions or educational campaigns. For more information or to fill out an application, call 349-3420 or visit <http://www.city.bloomington.in.us/hand/neighborhood/simple.html>.

Steering Committee: The Steering Committee is selected from a list of volunteers. Members consist of a small and active cross section of eight to fifteen people having interests in the neighborhood. These representatives meet periodically to oversee the assembly of public input. They guide the efforts to prioritize community issues and forge relationships among its members that lead to a greater understanding of the resources within the community.

SWOT: An acronym for Strengths (assets that contribute positively to the quality of life), Weaknesses (conditions that detract from the quality of life in the neighborhood), Opportunities (projects with the potential to transform weaknesses into strengths) and Threats (negative trends that threaten the future security of the neighborhood). SWOT analysis is an effective method of identifying your neighborhood's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats that may be faced. The SWOT framework will reveal changes that can be usefully addressed in the Neighborhood Plan.

Vision Statement: A statement that reflects the overall values and interests for a recognized group, organization, or delegation of individuals found within a community.