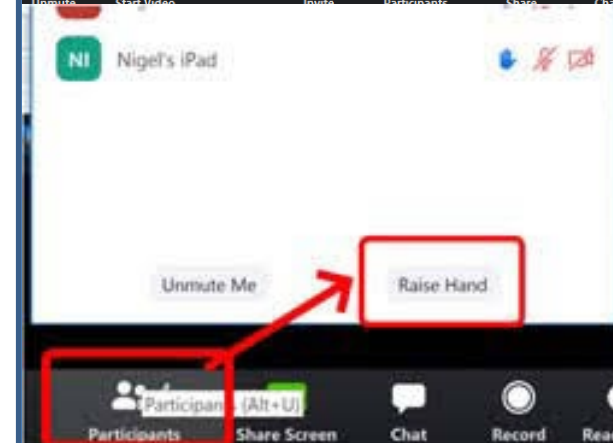
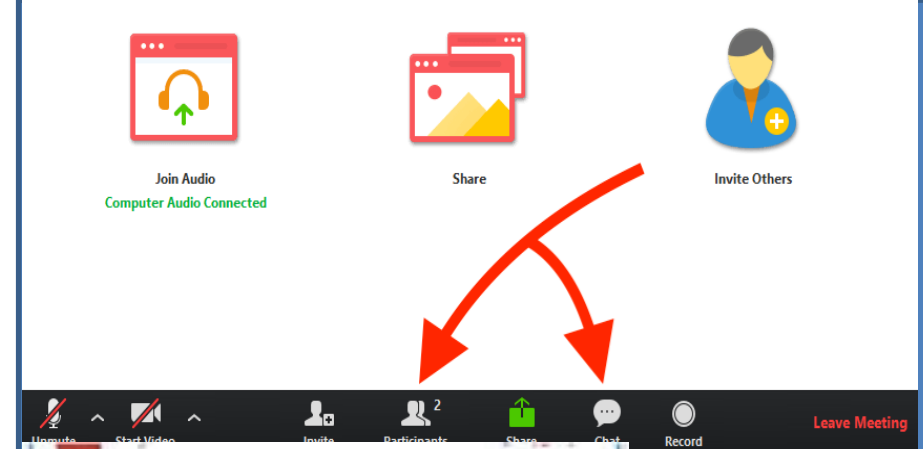
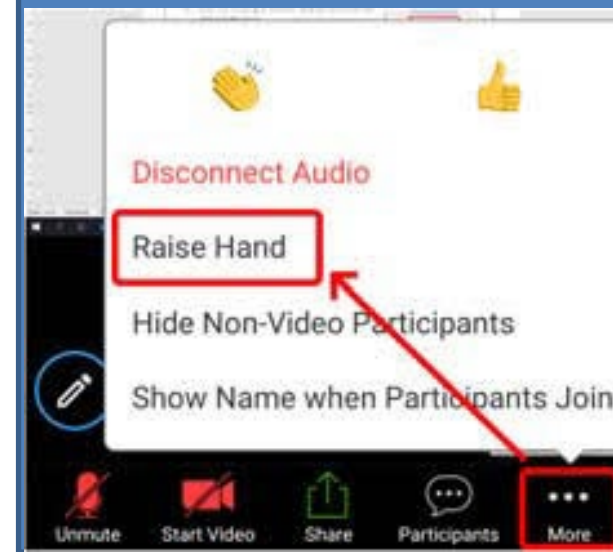


Welcome!

- All participants will be automatically muted upon joining the call.
 - If you are experiencing technical issues, please use the chat function and we will be happy to assist you.
- If you have a question, feel free to submit that via chat or **use the raise your hand feature to be called on**. We will begin calling on participants for general project questions following a brief presentation.
- To access the raise your hand feature, select the participant button at the bottom of your page (or “More” if on a mobile device) and then select the “raise hand” button that will appear at the bottom of the participant box.



Computer View



Mobile View



BLUE PRINT

COLUMBUS

Cleaner streams.
Stronger neighborhoods.

BLUEPRINT Clintonville

III



30% DESIGN MEETING

Today's Agenda

Blueprint 101: A brief refresher

1

Clintonville III Neighborhood Plans

2

General Question & Answer

3

Select a Breakout Room By Project Area

4

Property Specific Questions

5

Virtual Question Submission

6

Clintonville III Blueprint: Knowing your sub area

[Interactive Map](#)

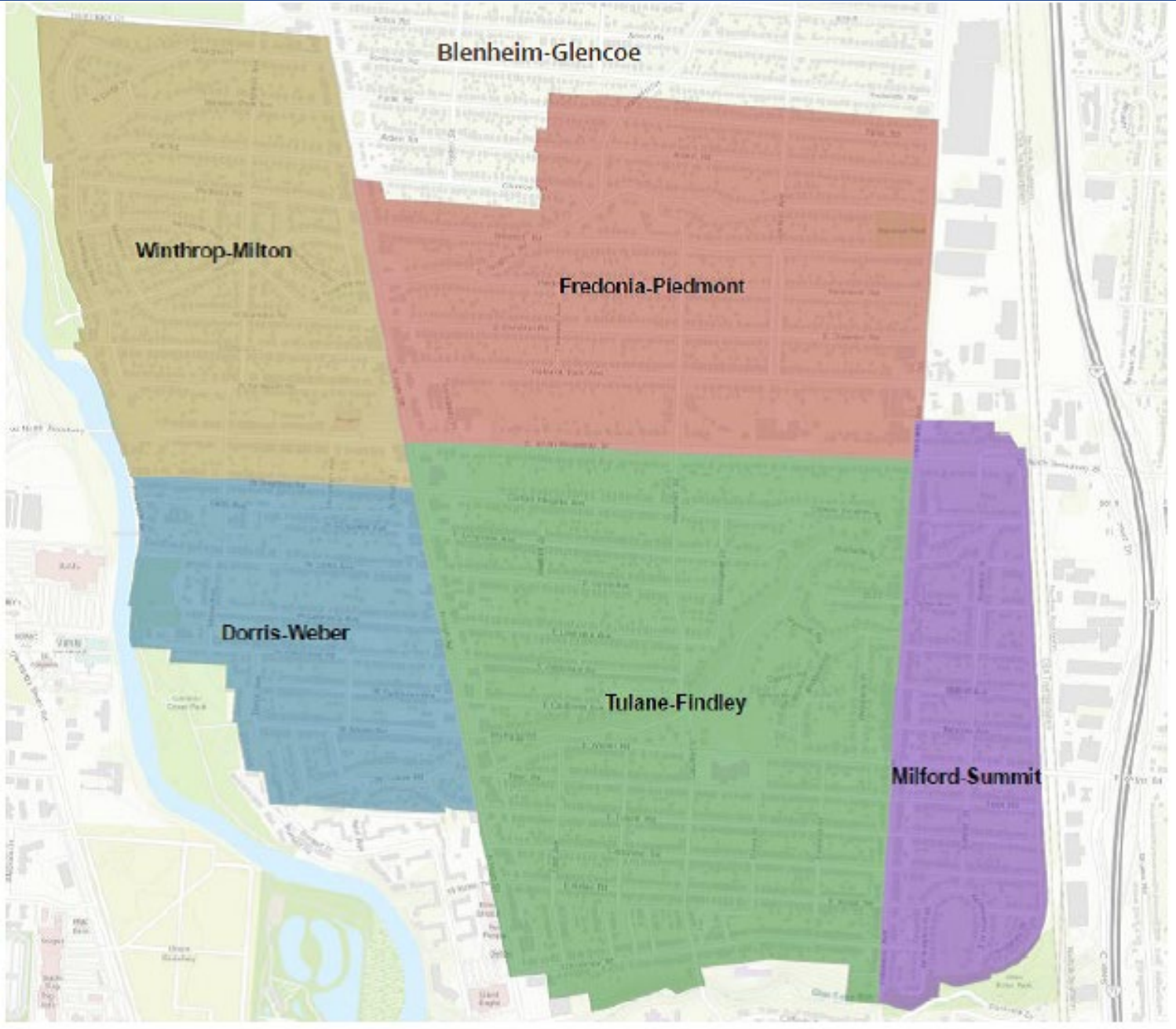
- Overall Presentation followed by general project Q&A
- Self-select your breakout room for property specific questions
- Link to Interactive Map in the Chat
- Enter your address to discover your sub area
- You can put your address in the chat if unsure
- Be prepared to Select your breakout room by your sub-area

You can also send your questions to Outreach at

blueprint@columbus.gov or Call Outreach at 614-645-1253

Presenter by Sub-Area

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| • Jehan Alkhayri | Fredonia Piedmont |
| • Fang Cheng* | Tulane Findley |
| • Grace McInerney | Milford Summit |
| • C. Jim Arthur | Winthrop Milton |
| • Rob Herr | Dorris Weber |



Clintonville III Blueprint Project Area

[Interactive Map](#)

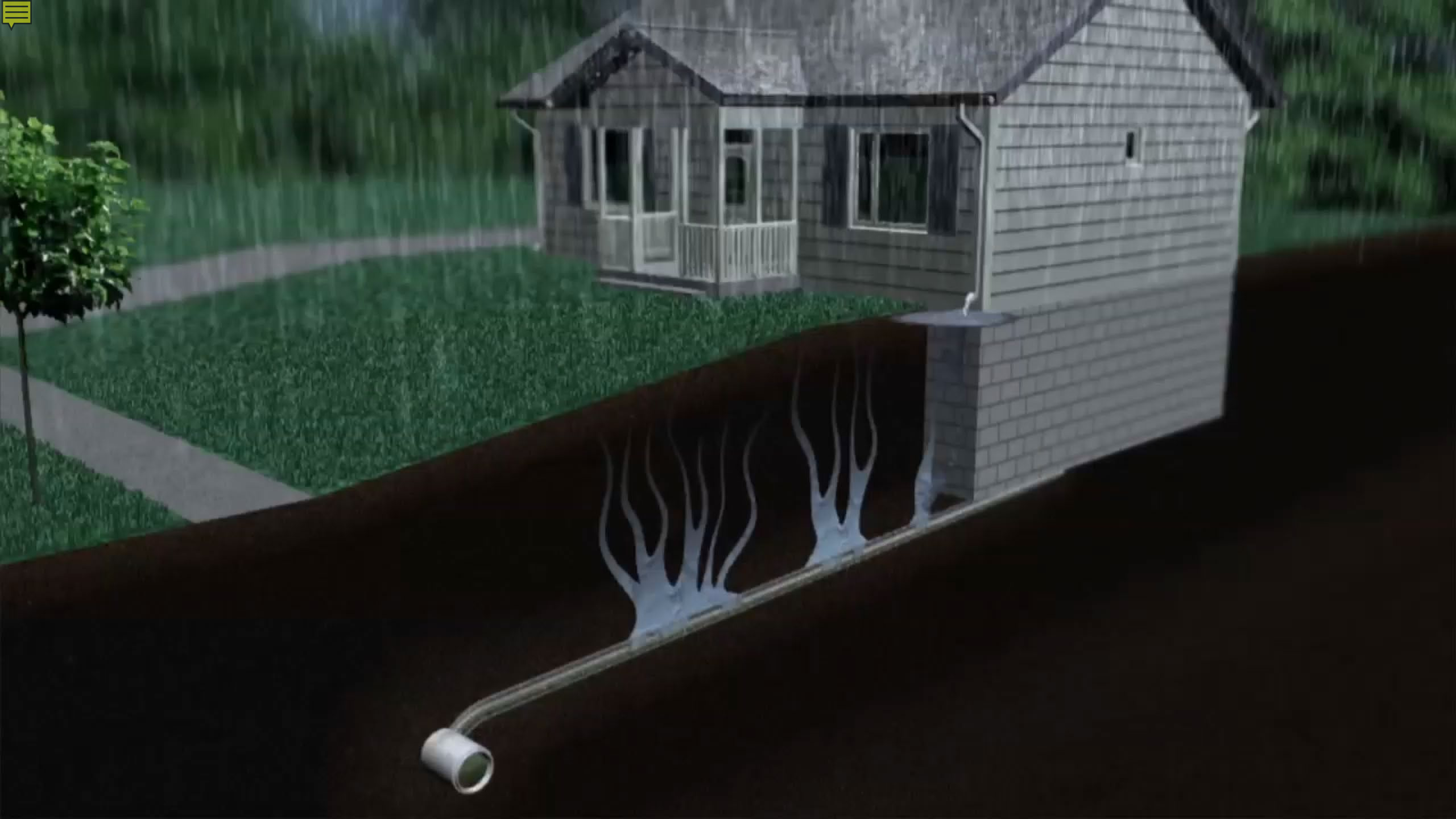
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A photograph of a residential yard. In the background, a white house with a grey roof and a garage is visible behind a wooden fence. In the foreground, a concrete drainage pipe is partially buried in the ground, surrounded by a garden bed. The garden bed contains various plants, including tall grasses and several pink flowers. The ground is covered with green grass and some weeds.

Blueprint 101: An introduction





RAIN WATER IN THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM CAUSES:

- Sewer Overflows into our rivers and streams
- Basement Backups (sewage coming up from floor drain)

ALSO:

- Pollutants found on the street (dirt, oil, trash, etc.) get carried to our rivers and streams by the storm sewers

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WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Rain water can enter the sanitary sewers through leaky joints, cracks, roof gutters, old sewers, and foundation drains.





Gray (Tunnels)

Addresses the symptom

Temporary local jobs

Machines from overseas

Does not address stormwater

Addresses consent order requirements

Out of sight, out of mind

Green (Blueprint)

Addresses the problem

Permanent local jobs

Local materials

Improves stormwater

Addresses consent order requirements

Improves neighborhood infrastructure



SOLUTION: BLUEPRINT COLUMBUS

BLUEPRINT IS AN INNOVATIVE, GREEN SOLUTION:

- Instead of building more infrastructure, invest in fixing our existing infrastructure
- Create opportunities to improve stormwater discharges
 - Route water away from houses to streets
 - Treat with green infrastructure before discharging
- Improve rivers, neighborhoods, local economy

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THE FOUR PILLARS OF BLUEPRINT



Lateral Lining

Lateral Lining keeps rain water out of the sanitary sewer by sealing the cracks and small breaks in the pipe that carries wastewater away from your home to the city's sanitary sewer system.



Roof Water Redirection

Roof Water Redirection ensures that rain water is carried away from your house and out to the street, so that it can't enter the sanitary sewer through connection joints around your home.



Sump Pumps

Sump Pumps help keep rain water out of the sanitary sewer by collecting it from around your home's foundation and into a pipe that discharges to the street.



Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure, such as rain gardens or pervious pavement, filters rain water from the street to remove pollutants and trash so that the water is cleaner when it reaches our rivers and streams.

The Blueprint Approach



Goal: Keep rain water OUT of sanitary sewers

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Lateral Lining

- Line home sewer lateral with waterproof material
- Seals cracked and loose laterals
- Improves property value
- Prevents root intrusion





Roof Water Redirection

- Rainwater can settle around the foundation of your home, seeping into the lateral joint
- The City can redirect the downspout to road
- Keeps roof water from foundation drain
- Can tie into green infrastructure





Sump Pumps

- Stops foundation drain from directly connecting to sanitary sewer
- The City can redirect the discharge to road
- Can tie into green infrastructure
- City provides installation, sump pump, and back-up battery



A photograph of a garden path made of large, light-colored stone slabs. The path is bordered by green grass on the left and a bed of dark mulch with various green and pink flowers on the right. In the background, there is a well-maintained green lawn and a white fence. A blue rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing white text.

Today's Focus: Potential Green Infrastructure



Green Infrastructure



Leaves and debris carried by rain water rush down the street



Green Infrastructure filters rain water of debris, leaves, etc.



GOAL: Improve Stormwater discharges

Regional rain garden



**Behind-the-curb rain garden-
2 walls**



**Behind-the-curb rain garden-
no walls**



Types of Green Infrastructure

Pervious pavement

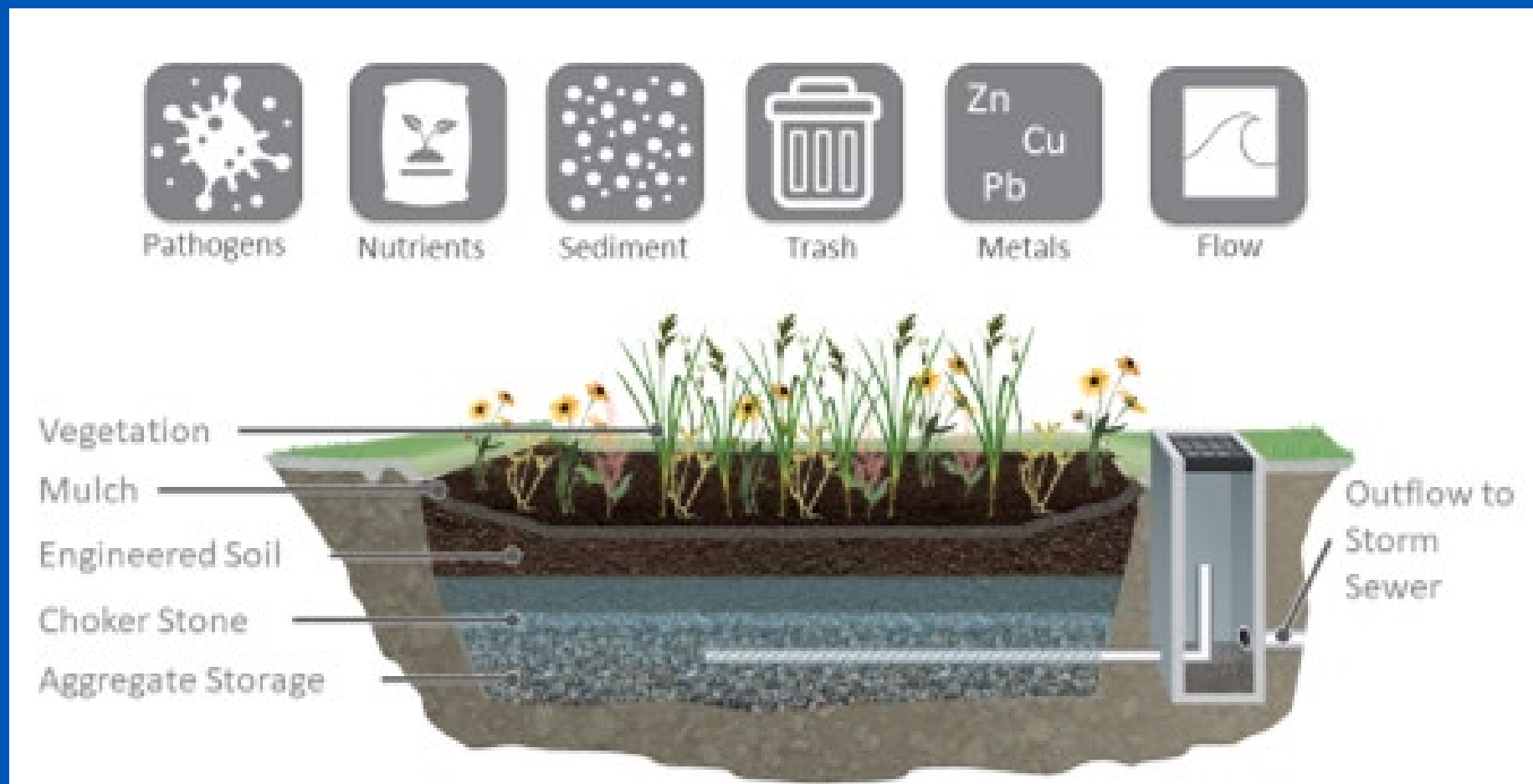


Bump-out rain garden





What does green infrastructure do?

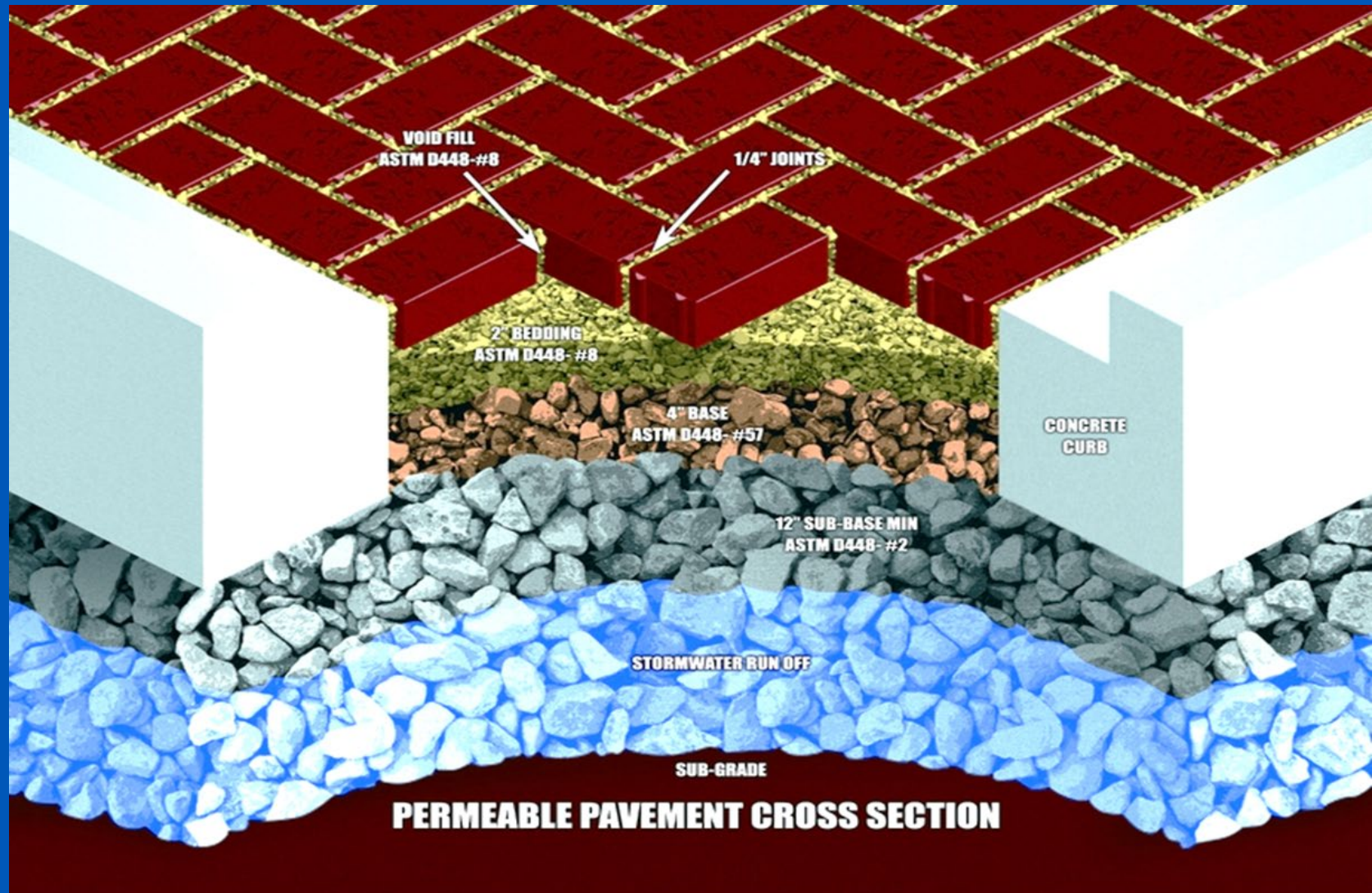


Pervious Pavement

Try it out for yourself! Take a ride on E Dominion in Clintonville!

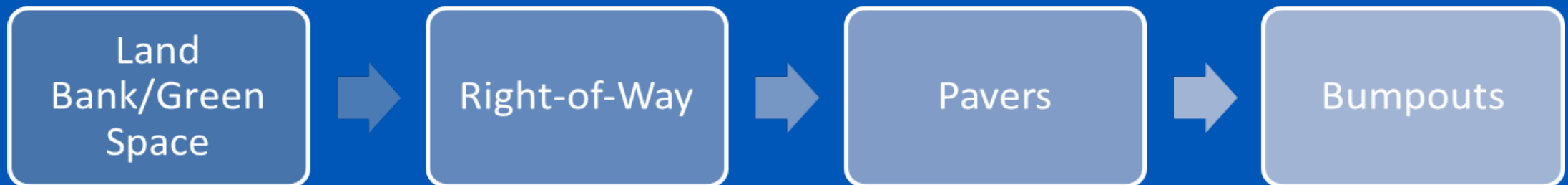
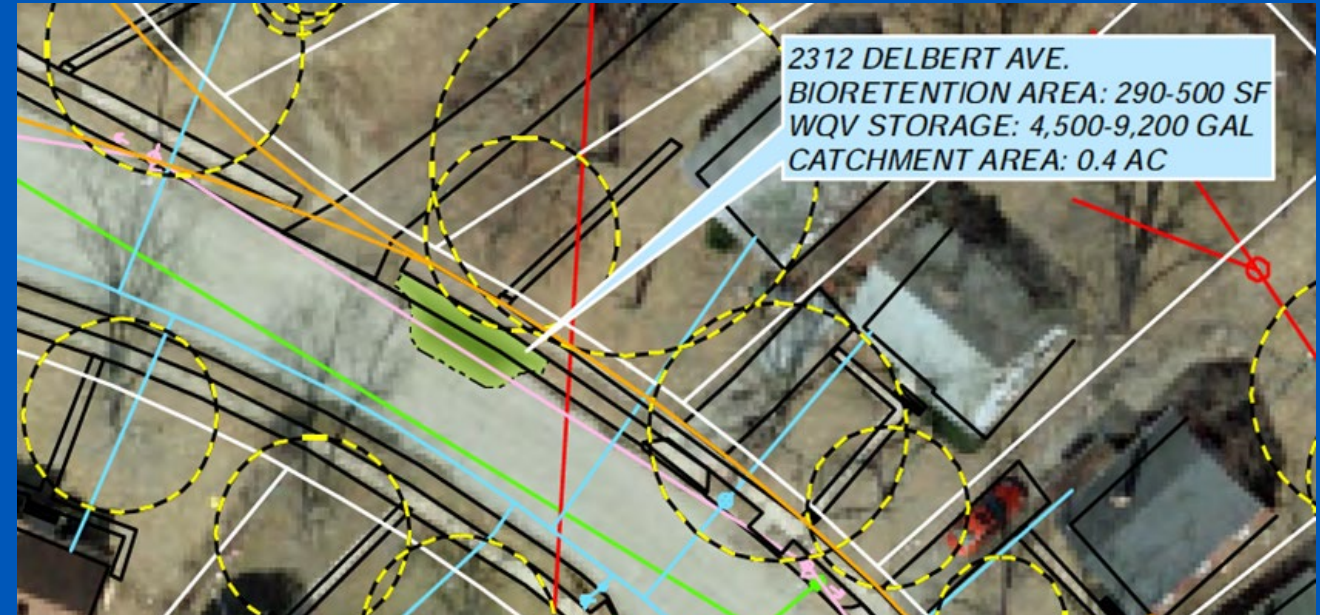
General Paver Benefits

- ✓ Traffic Calming
- ✓ Filter and Clean Stormwater
- ✓ Reduced Street Flooding
- ✓ Less Maintenance Required



How do we select locations?

1. How much water do we need to control?
2. Where does the water naturally flow?
3. What barriers exist?
4. What would improve the neighborhood?



The City is Responsible for All Maintenance!

All Green Infrastructure installed by the City is a component of the storm sewer system. Regular maintenance keeps it functioning!

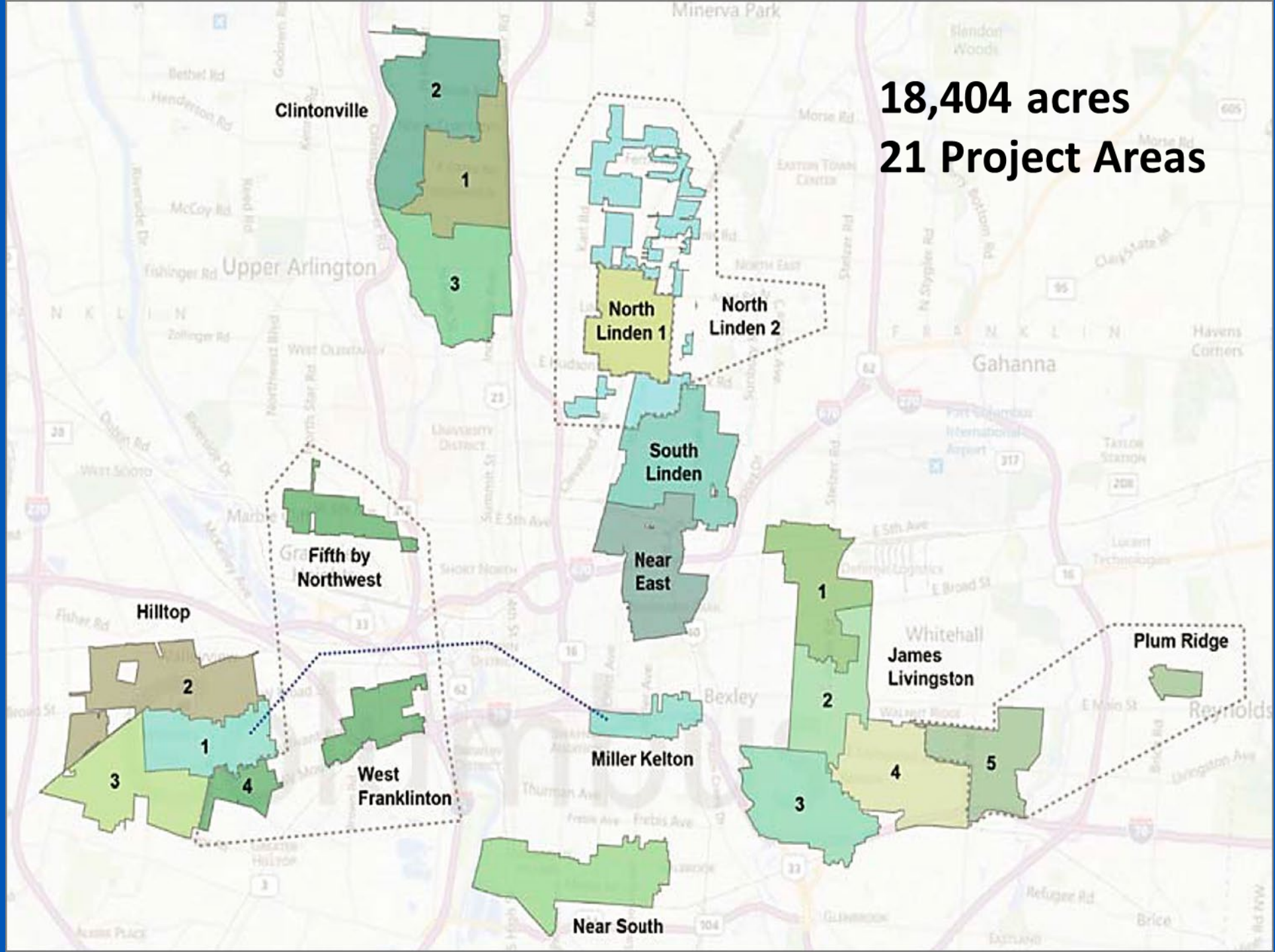
- Regular weeding, mulching, plant care
- Removing trash
- Checking underdrains
- Sediment removal



A photograph of a garden path made of large, light-colored stone slabs. The path is bordered by green grass on the left and a bed of dark mulch with various green and pink flowers on the right. In the background, there is a well-maintained green lawn and a white fence. A blue rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text "Blueprint Implementation" in white.

Blueprint Implementation

18,404 acres
21 Project Areas



Current Phase: 30% Design

- Survey data is analyzed by design engineers who propose various Blueprint solutions.
- Parking study completed.



SURVEYING



30% DESIGN



60% DESIGN



FINAL DESIGN



PRECONSTRUCTION



Data collection on neighborhood features such as underground utilities, trees, parking availability, and water flow patterns.

POTENTIAL locations for green infrastructure are identified based on survey data and shared with the community for feedback.

PREFERRED locations for green infrastructure are selected and are marked in the field. Public comment and site visits are encouraged.

FINAL plans are developed based on feedback from City departments and the community.

Plans are signed and submitted for construction bids. Project team develops plans and processes for green infrastructure construction.



LETTER



DOOR HANGER



SURVEYOR ONSITE



POSTCARD



PUBLIC MEETING



GI LOCATIONS ONLINE & MARKED



LETTER



SURVEYOR ONSITE



FINAL PLANS PRESENTED



GI LOCATIONS ONLINE



PLANT SELECTIONS



POSTCARD



PUBLIC MEETING

Resident feedback

City & stakeholder input



WHAT'S NEXT?

Resident feedback will be collected and considered, plans will be updated and submitted.

60% Design Meeting (TBD)

Sump Pump Sign Ups: Residents in these five areas who have a basement with no sump pump are eligible for an inspection for a free sump pump through Blueprint Columbus.

<https://blueprintneighborhoods.com/contact/>

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Q & A



General Project Questions?
Please submit your questions in the
chat box at this time.



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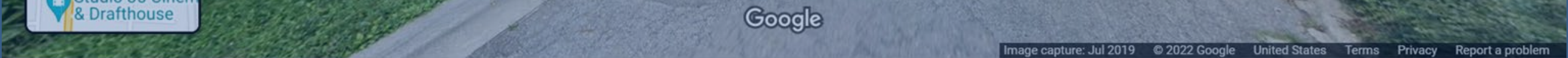


614-645-1253



460 Midgard Rd
Columbus, Ohio
Google
Street View - Jul 2019

Clintonville III: Blueprint Columbus A project overview



FOUR PILLAR TIMELINE

2022-2026

SUMP PUMPS



2023

GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE



2026

LATERAL LINING



ROOF WATER
REDIRECTION



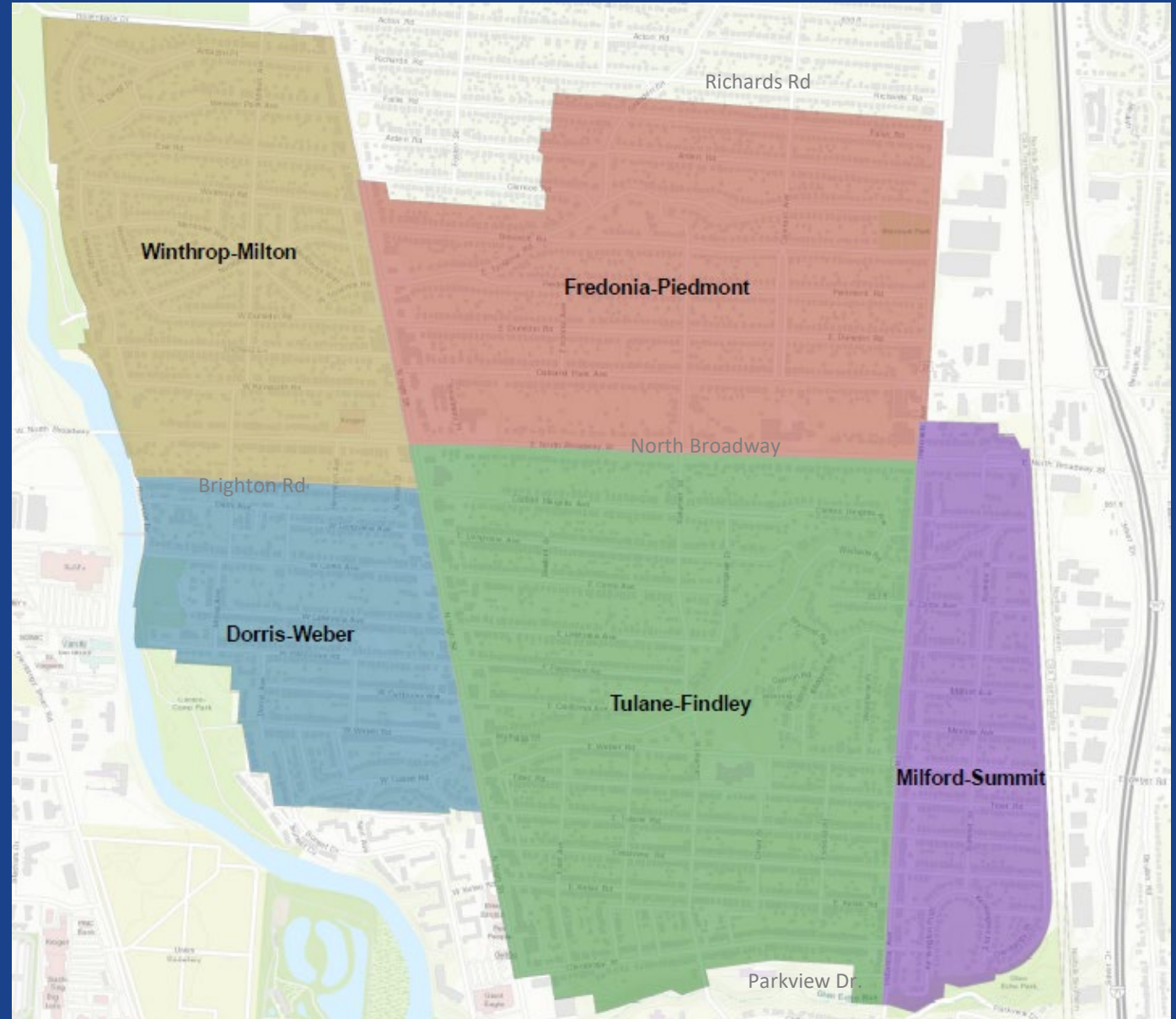
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Clintonville 3 Area Overview

- GI design started in 2017
- On hold from 2018 to 2021 due to the Blueprint Program schedule revision
- Resumed in Aug. 2021
- 30% Preliminary Plans in Feb. 2022
- Major changes



Major Changes - Walhalla Ravine Stream Restoration

Why Stream Restoration?

- Cost effective to remove sediment and nutrient

Protocol 1: Credit for Prevented Sediment during Storm Flow -- This protocol provides an annual mass nutrient and sediment reduction credit for qualifying stream restoration practices that prevent channel or bank erosion that would otherwise be delivered downstream from an actively enlarging or incising urban stream.

Recommendations of the Expert Panel to Define Removal Rates for Individual Stream Restoration Projects

Joe Berg, Josh Burch, Deb Cappuccitti, Solange Filoso, Lisa Fraley-McNeal, Dave Goerman, Natalie Hardman, Sujay Kaushal, Dan Medina, Matt Meyers, Bob Kerr, Steve Stewart, Bettina Sullivan, Robert Walter and Julie Winters

Accepted by Urban Stormwater Work Group (USWG): **February 19, 2013**
Approved by Watershed Technical Work Group (WTWG): **April 5, 2013**
Final Approval by Water Quality Goal Implementation Team (WQGIT): **May 13, 2013**
Test-Drive Revisions Approved by the USWG: **January 17, 2014**
Test-Drive Revisions Approved by the WTWG: **August 28, 2014**
Test-Drive Revisions Approved by the WQGIT: **September 8, 2014**



Prepared by:
Tom Schueler, Chesapeake Stormwater Network
and
Bill Stack, Center for Watershed Protection

What Happened in Walhalla Ravine Study?

Prediction assessment

- Expected bank erosion rates
- BANCS (Banks Assessment for Non-point source Consequences of Sediment)
- Predicted 5.4 tons/year TSS reduction credit

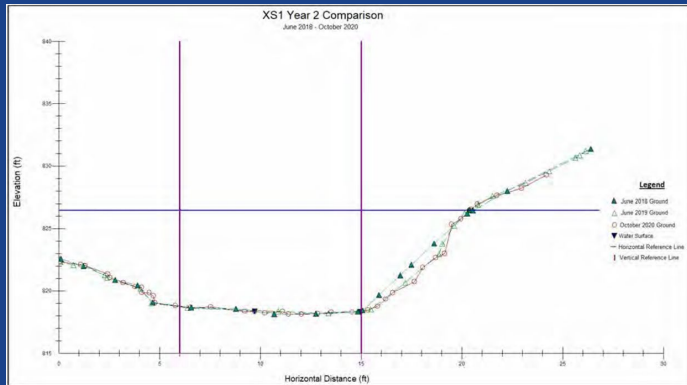
Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI)											
Stream:		Location:									
Station:		Observers:									
Date:		Stream Type:			Valley Type:						
<p>Study Bank Height to Bankfull Height (C)</p> <p>Study Bank Height (ft) = (A) Bankfull Height (ft) = (B) (A) / (B) = (C)</p>									BEHI Score (Fig. 3-7)		
<p>Root Depth to Study Bank Height (E)</p> <p>Root Depth (ft) = (D) Study Bank Height (ft) = (A) (D) / (A) = (E)</p>											
<p>Weighted Root Density (G)</p> <p>Root Density as % = (F) (F) × (E) = (G)</p>											
<p>Bank Angle (H)</p> <p>Bank Angle as Degrees = (H)</p>											
<p>Surface Protection (I)</p> <p>Surface Protection as % = (I)</p>											
<p>Bank Material Adjustment:</p> <p>Bedrock (Overall Very Low BEHI) Boulders (Overall Low BEHI) Cobble (Subtract 10 points if uniform medium to large cobble) Gravel or Composite Matrix (Add 5-10 points depending on percentage of bank material that is composed of sand) Sand (Add 10 points) Silt/Clay (no adjustment unless primarily clay, then subtract 20 points)</p>					<p>Bank Material Adjustment</p>						
<p>Stratification Adjustment</p> <p>Add 5-10 points, depending on position of unstable layers in relation to bankfull stage.</p>											
Very Low		Low		Moderate		High		Very High		Extreme	
5 - 9.5		10 - 19.5		20 - 29.5		30 - 39.5		40 - 45		46 - 50	
Adjective Rating and Total Score											
<p>Bank Sketch</p>											

Estimating Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																																	
Stream:		Location:																																																															
Station:		Stream Type:			Valley Type:																																																												
Observers:		Date:																																																															
<p>Methods for Estimating Near-Bank Stress (NBS)</p> <p>(1) Channel pattern, transverse bar, or central bar creating NBS Level I Reconnaissance (2) Radius of curvature to bankfull width (R_c / W_{bf}) Level II General Prediction (3) Pool slope to average water surface slope (S_p / S) Level II General Prediction (4) Pool slope to riffle slope (S_p / S_{rif}) Level II General Prediction (5) Near-bank maximum depth to bankfull mean depth (d_{nb} / d_{bf}) Level III Detailed Prediction (6) Near-bank shear stress to bankfull shear stress (τ_{nb} / τ_{bf}) Level III Detailed Prediction (7) Velocity profiles / isopleths / Velocity gradient Level IV Validation</p>																																																																	
Level I	(1)	Transverse or central bars - short or discontinuous NBS = High / Very High Extensive deposition (continuous, cross-channel) NBS = Extreme Chute cutoffs, down-valley meander migration, converging flow NBS = Extreme																																																															
Level II	(2)	Radius of Curvature R_c (ft)	Bankfull Width W_{bf} (ft)	Ratio R_c / W_{bf}	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Dominant Near-Bank Stress </div>																																																											
	(3)	Pool Slope S_p	Average Slope S	Ratio S_p / S	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																												
	(4)	Pool Slope S_p	Riffle Slope S_{rif}	Ratio S_p / S_{rif}	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																												
Level III	(5)	Near-Bank Max Depth d_{nb} (ft)	Mean Depth d_{bf} (ft)	Ratio d_{nb} / d_{bf}	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																												
	(6)	Near-Bank Max Depth d_{nb} (ft)	Near-Bank Slope S_{nb}	Near-Bank Shear Stress τ_{nb} (lb/ft ²)	Mean Depth d_{bf} (ft)	Average Slope S	Bankfull Shear Stress τ_{bf} (lb/ft ²)	Ratio τ_{nb} / τ_{bf}	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																								
Level IV	(7)	Velocity Gradient (ft/sec/ft)	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)																																																														
<p>Converting Values to a Near-Bank Stress (NBS) Rating</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Near-Bank Stress (NBS) Ratings</th> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> <th>(4)</th> <th>(5)</th> <th>(6)</th> <th>(7)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very Low</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>> 3.00</td> <td>< 0.20</td> <td>< 0.40</td> <td>< 1.00</td> <td>< 0.00</td> <td>< 0.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>2.21 - 3.00</td> <td>0.20 - 0.40</td> <td>0.41 - 0.60</td> <td>1.00 - 1.50</td> <td>0.00 - 1.00</td> <td>0.50 - 1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>2.01 - 2.20</td> <td>0.41 - 0.60</td> <td>0.61 - 0.80</td> <td>1.51 - 1.80</td> <td>1.00 - 1.14</td> <td>1.01 - 1.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>See</td> <td>1.81 - 2.00</td> <td>0.61 - 0.80</td> <td>0.81 - 1.00</td> <td>1.81 - 2.50</td> <td>1.15 - 1.19</td> <td>1.61 - 2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very High</td> <td>(1)</td> <td>1.50 - 1.80</td> <td>0.81 - 1.00</td> <td>1.01 - 1.20</td> <td>2.51 - 3.00</td> <td>1.20 - 1.60</td> <td>2.01 - 2.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extreme</td> <td>Above</td> <td>> 1.50</td> <td>> 1.00</td> <td>> 1.20</td> <td>> 3.00</td> <td>> 1.60</td> <td>> 2.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Near-Bank Stress (NBS) Ratings	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Very Low	N/A	> 3.00	< 0.20	< 0.40	< 1.00	< 0.00	< 0.50	Low	N/A	2.21 - 3.00	0.20 - 0.40	0.41 - 0.60	1.00 - 1.50	0.00 - 1.00	0.50 - 1.00	Moderate	N/A	2.01 - 2.20	0.41 - 0.60	0.61 - 0.80	1.51 - 1.80	1.00 - 1.14	1.01 - 1.60	High	See	1.81 - 2.00	0.61 - 0.80	0.81 - 1.00	1.81 - 2.50	1.15 - 1.19	1.61 - 2.00	Very High	(1)	1.50 - 1.80	0.81 - 1.00	1.01 - 1.20	2.51 - 3.00	1.20 - 1.60	2.01 - 2.40	Extreme	Above	> 1.50	> 1.00	> 1.20	> 3.00	> 1.60	> 2.40
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High	See	1.81 - 2.00	0.61 - 0.80	0.81 - 1.00	1.81 - 2.50	1.15 - 1.19	1.61 - 2.00																																																										
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Extreme	Above	> 1.50	> 1.00	> 1.20	> 3.00	> 1.60	> 2.40																																																										
<p>Overall Near-Bank Stress (NBS) Rating</p>																																																																	

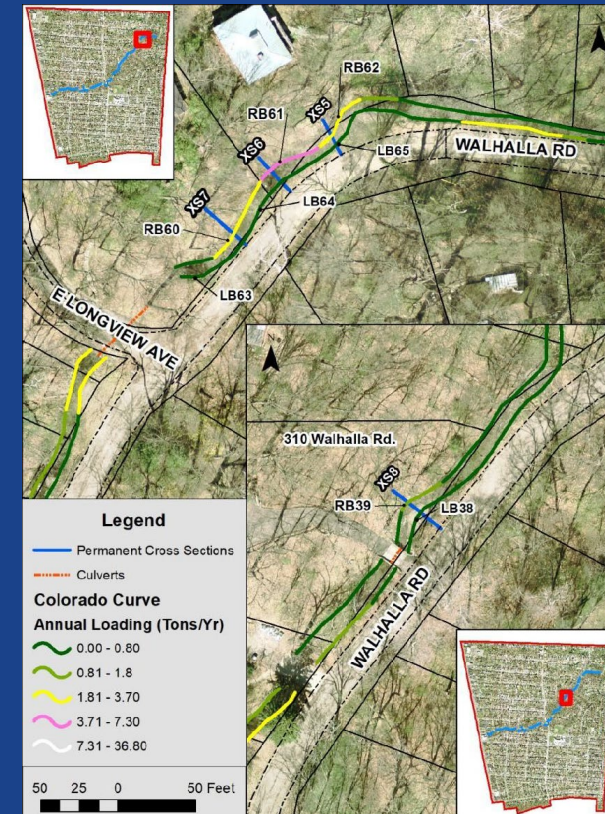
What Happened in Walhalla Ravine Study?

Prediction Validation

- Monitored 8 permanent cross-sections for one to two years (June 2018 – October 2020)
- Measured 4.2 tons/year TSS reduction credit



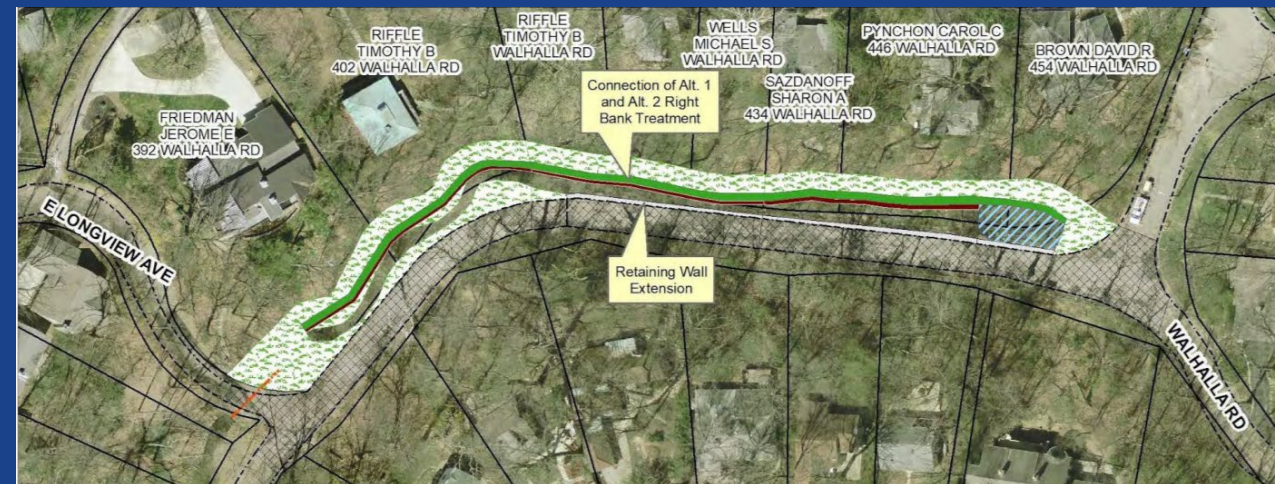
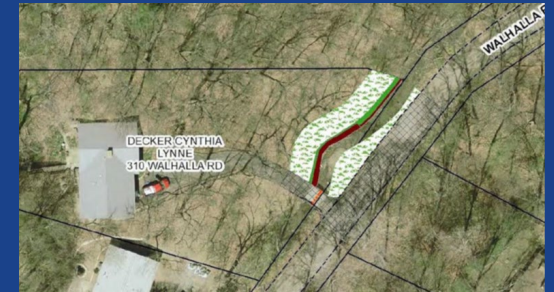
XS 1-4
 Surveyed in:
 June 2018
 June 2019
 October 2020



XS 5-8
 Surveyed in:
 October 2019
 October 2020

What Happened in Walhalla Ravine Study?

- April 2021
 - COC requested Ohio EPA to allow Walhalla Ravine Stream Restoration using natural channel design as a green infrastructure technology to achieve the TSS (total suspended solid) reduction goal
- August 2021
 - Ohio EPA approved plan to implement stream restoration in Walhalla Ravine
- TSS (total suspended solid) reduction target – 20%
 - 15.4% achieved by Walhalla Ravine Stream Restoration
 - 4.6% to be achieved by green infrastructure
 - Resulted less amount of green infrastructure





Design Changes/Improvements

- Reduced dimensions of green infrastructure
 - Maintaining 20' of continuous lot frontage for houses without driveways
 - No more than 60% of the lot frontage may be used for green infrastructure
- Other lessons learned
 - Maximum drop from the top of wall to the bottom of the basin reduced from 18" to 12"
 - Walled basins may be 1, 2, or 4 walled
 - 2 Walled basin with segmental retaining walls is preferred
 - Concrete walls should be utilized adjacent to roadways and sidewalk
 - Permeable Pavers on streets with rear alley access are preferred
 - Minimize impacts to parking
 - Provide 2ft buffer/step-out



Walhalla or Design Changes Questions?

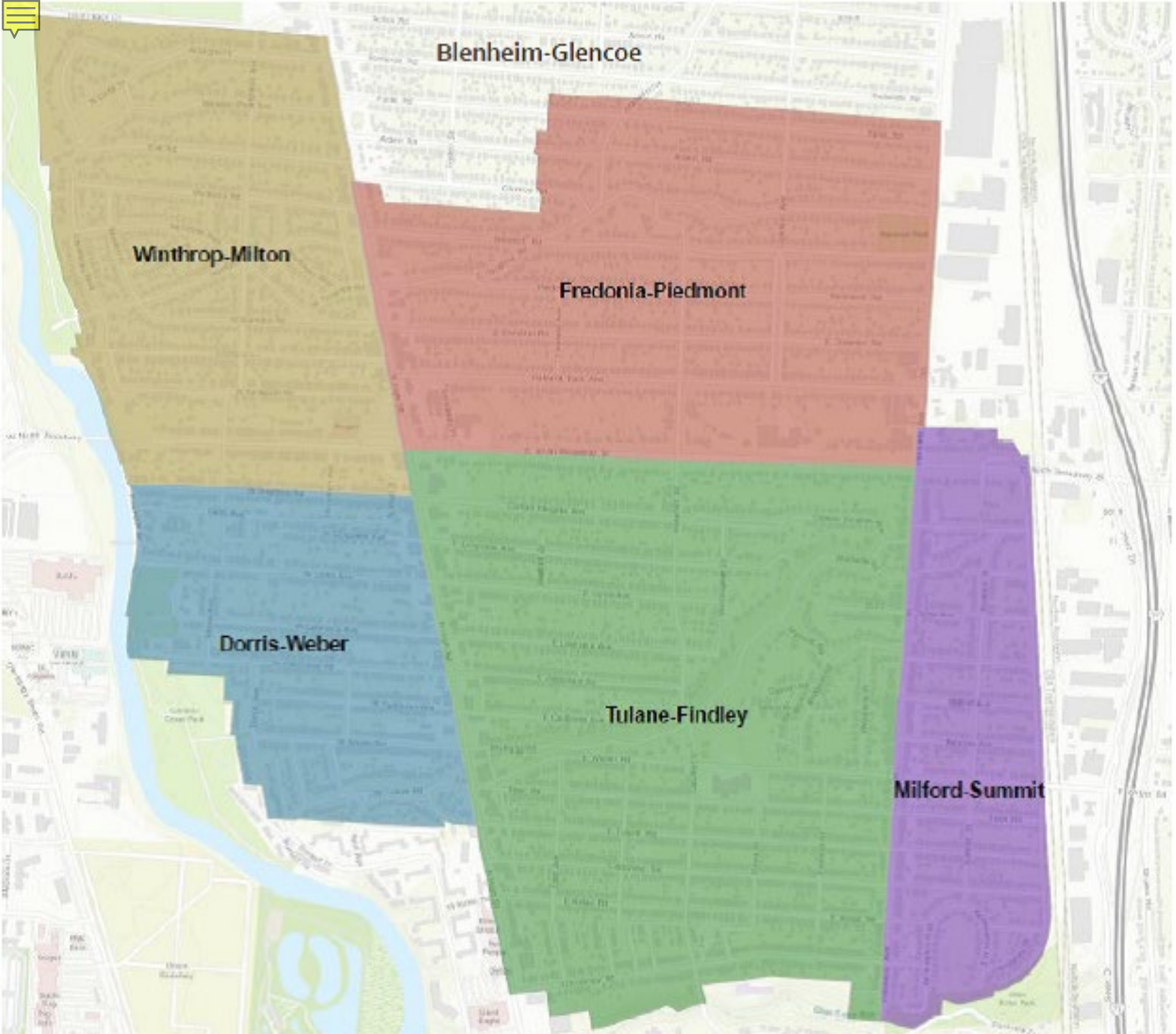
Please submit your questions in the chat box at this time.



blueprint@columbus.gov



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Clintonville III Sub-Areas and their City Project Managers

- Fang Cheng* -Tulane Findley
- Jehan Alkhayri-Fredonia Piedmont
- Grace McNerney-Milford Summit
- C. Jim Arthur-Winthrop Milton
- Rob Herr-Dorris Weber

Tulane Findley Neighborhood Overview-Fang Cheng

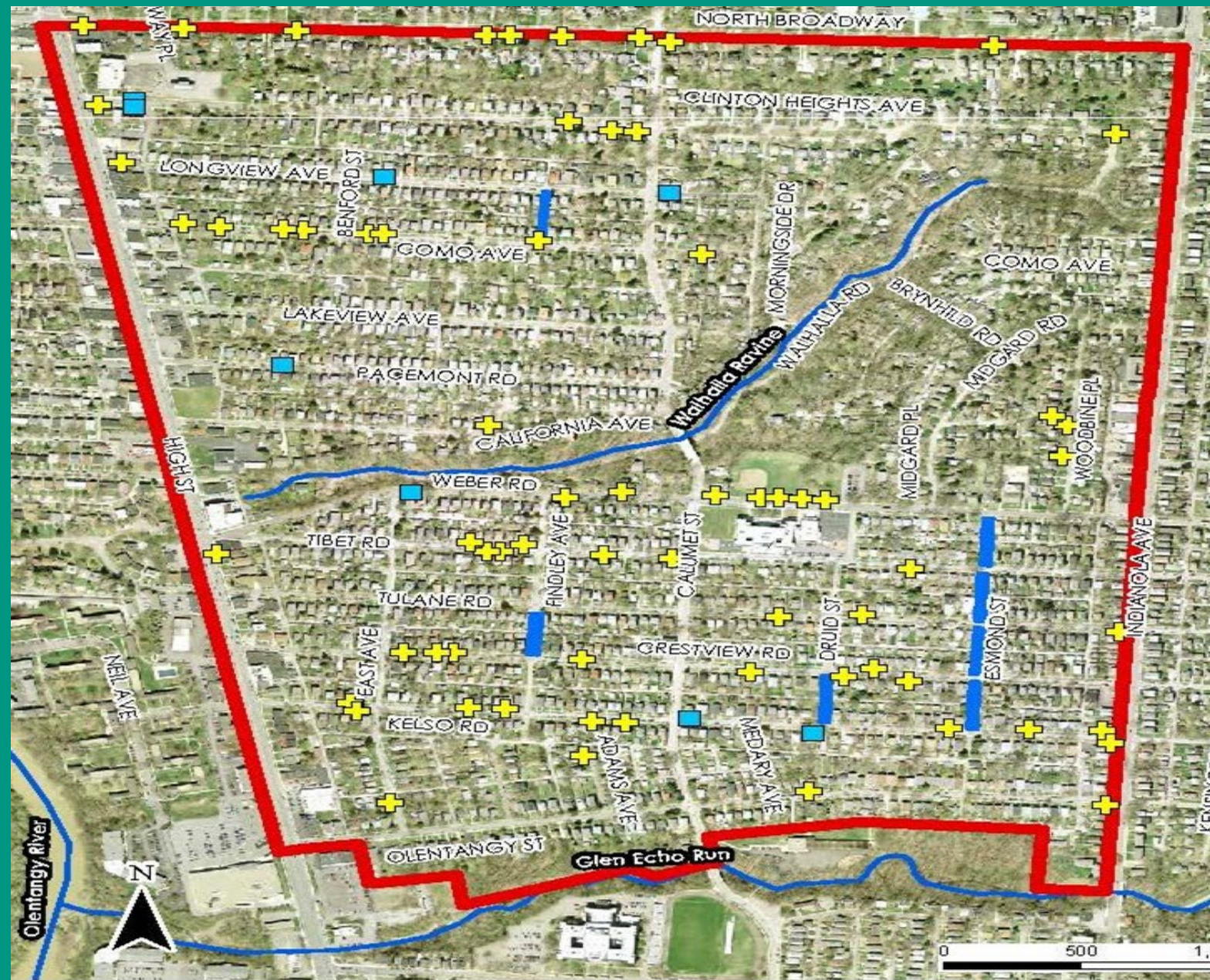
Rain Gardens

- 8 on North Broadway (south side only)
- 4 on Indianola Ave.
- 4 on Clinton Heights
- 4 Rain Gardens on High St.
- 8 on Como Ave.
- 1 on California Ave.
- 6 on Weber Rd.
- 1 on Calumet St.
- 7 on Tibet Rd.
- 2 on Tulane Rd.
- 8 on Crestview Rd.
- 8 on Kelso Rd.
- 2 on Olentangy St.
- 1 on Adams Ave.
- 3 on Woodbine Pl.

Pervious Pavement

- 1 Block on the Alley West of Calumet between Longview Ave. and Como Ave.
- 4 Blocks on Esmond St. from Weber Rd. to Kelso Rd.
- 1 Block on Druid St. from Crestview Rd. to Kelso Rd.
- 1 Block on Findley Ave. from Tulane Rd. to Crestview Rd.

8 New Inlets



Legend: + Green Infrastructure, □ Sewer Inlet, ■ Pervious Pavers, □ Project Area

Fredonia Piedmont Neighborhood Overview-Jehan Alkhayri

Rain Gardens

- 17 on Fallis
- 12 on Arden
- 2 on Glencoe
- 6 on Oakland Park
- 5 on North Broadway (north side only)

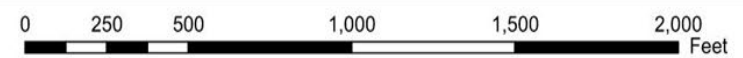
Regional rain gardens

- 2 at North Broadway and Calumet
- 2 on Torrence Rd



Legend

- Potential GI Location
- Project Area



Prepared By
AECOM

Fredonia/Piedmont
Potential Green Infrastructure Locations

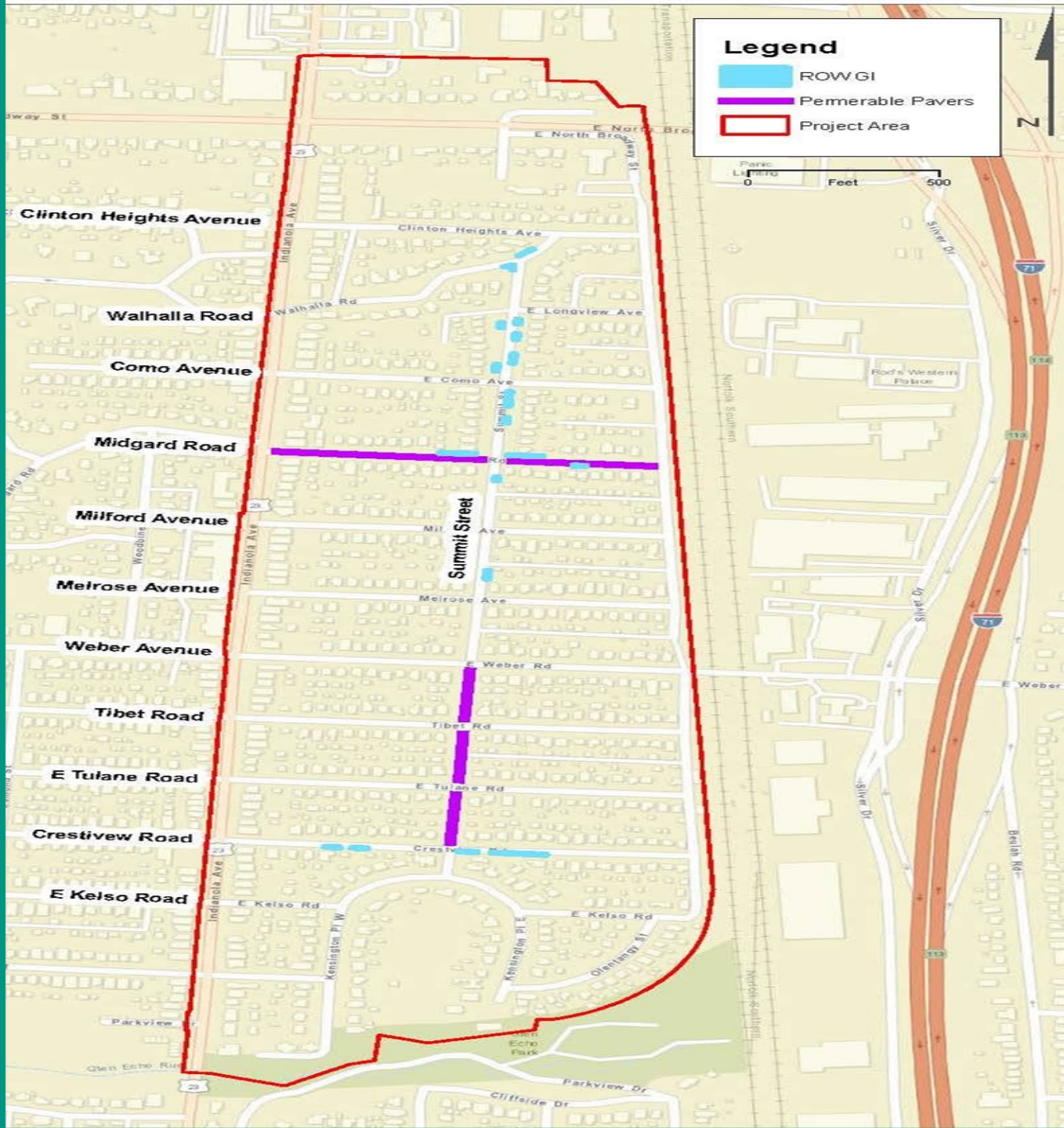
Milford Summit Neighborhood Overview-Grace McInerney

Rain Gardens

- 2 on Walhalla Road
- 10 on Summit Street
- 3 on Midgard Road
- 4 on Crestview Road

Permeable Pavement

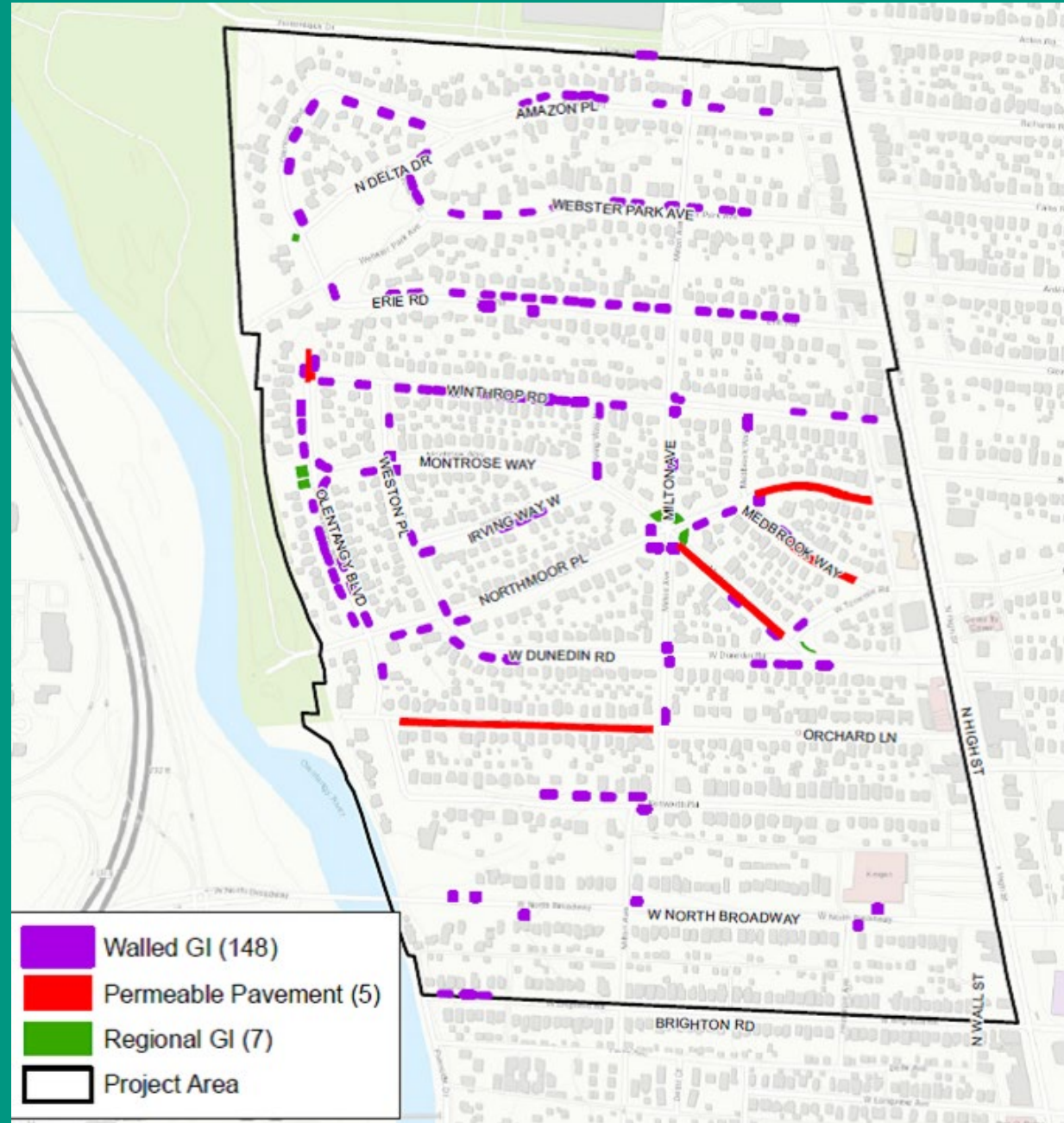
- 2 blocks on Midgard Rd.
- 3 blocks on Summit St.



Winthrop Milton Neighborhood Overview-Jim Arthur

Rain gardens

- 16 on Amazon Pl.
- 5 on Brighton Rd.
- 3 on N. Delta Dr.
- 15 on Webster Pk Av.
- 14 on W. Dunedin Rd.
- 25 on Erie Rd.
- 8 on Kenworth Rd.
- 2 on Milton Ave.
- 1 on Orchard Ln.
- 3 on Montrose Way
- 28 on Olentangy Blvd.
- 3 on Northmoor Pl.
- 19 on Winthrop Rd.
- 3 on Weston Pl.
- 2 on Irving Way N
- 5 on Irving Way W



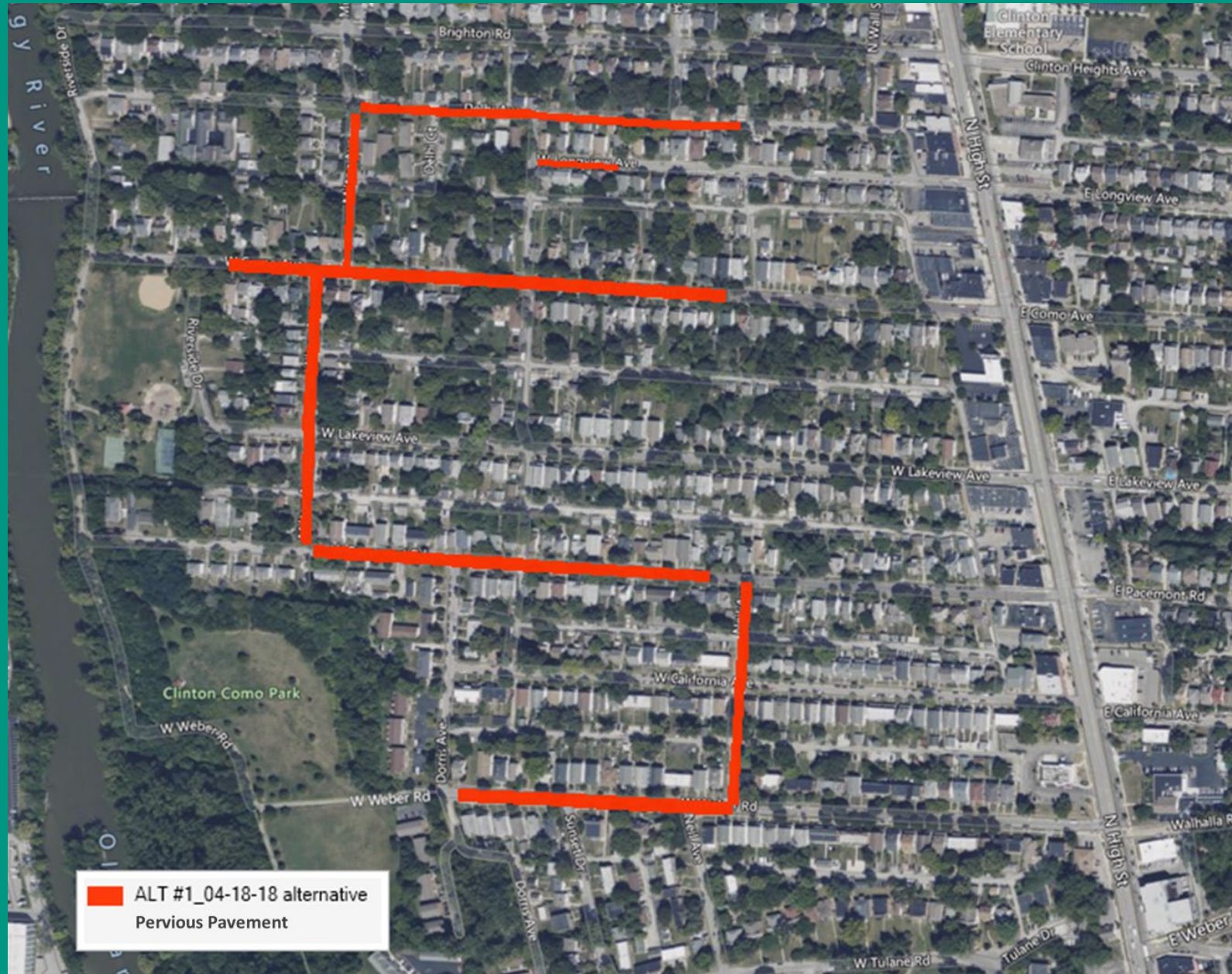
Regional Rain gardens

- 3 at Milton Ave., Montrose Way and Northmoor Pl
- 2 at Olentangy Blvd. and Montrose Way
- 1 at Dunedin Rd. and Montrose Way
- 1 at Olentangy and N. Delta

Permeable Pavement

- Orchard Ln from Olentangy Blvd to Milton Ave.
- Medbrook Way from W. Torrence to Northmoor Pl.
- Northmoor Pl from the alley to Medbrook Way
- Montrose Way from W. Torrence to Northmoor Pl

Dorris Weber Neighborhood Overview-Rob Herr



Permeable Pavement

- Delhi Ave. between Milton Ave. and the alley west of N High St.
- Longview Ave. from the 2nd alley west of N. High St. to a few hundred feet east of the 2nd alley west of N. High St.
- W. Como Ave. between Milton Ave. and N. High St.
- Milton Ave. between Delhi Ave. and W. Como Ave.
- Milton Ave. between W. Como and W. Pacemont Rd.
- W. Pacemont Rd. between Milton Ave. and Neil Ave.
- Neil Ave. between W. Pacemont Rd. and W. Weber Rd.
- W. Weber Rd. between Dorris Ave. and Neil Ave.

Breakout sessions

Clintonville III Blueprint Project Area

Fredonia Piedmont

Tulane Findley

Milford Summit

Winthrop Milton

Dorris Weber

