Frenchtown
Quality of Life Plan
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Our team has developed a quality of life plan for the Frenchtown neighborhood that shows where the neighborhood has been and where it would like to be in the next 5-10 years. This plan uses the LISC New Communities Program (NCP) as a model to develop a quality of life plan for the Frenchtown neighborhood in Tallahassee, FL. This quality of life plan has four components: neighborhood profile, neighborhood assessment, vision, and action plan.

A neighborhood assessment was conducted to identify the community's needs and assets. This consisted of assessing the existing conditions by conducting a SWOT analysis in which quantitative and qualitative data was collected. Our team then conducted an analysis on the existing conditions to form the basis for our vision and action plan. This analysis allowed for drafting the overall neighborhood problem statement: the lack of investment in human and physical infrastructure threatening livability in Frenchtown for current and future residents. We also identified the following four issue areas to focus on:

- Home Ownership
- Community Safety and Health
- Commercial and Economic Development
- Youth Development

The civic engagement process for the Frenchtown neighborhood was chosen by overviewing how to put residents at the forefront of the planning process and to encourage collective feedback for any proposed ideas. Our team drew from best practices presented in different case studies that integrate innovative civic engagement practices that are culturally relevant and offer inclusive planning strategies. The neighborhood assessment and analysis developed into a vision for the Frenchtown neighborhood that reflects where the community would like to be in the near future. We developed four strategies based on our selected issue areas, which became the core elements of our plan.

Vision Strategies:

- Increase homeownership opportunities for low-income residents
- Improve overall community safety and health
- Promote local retail development and economic opportunity for residents
- Engage youth and families in the community in productive ways

Our last area of focus is the implementation of the quality of life plan. After identifying the four vision strategies, we created an action plan for each issue area. The action plan identifies different lead organizations that will facilitate the many pieces of the neighborhood plan. We also identified other community stakeholders and public agencies. Additionally, our team documented all possible public funding sources that would drive the implementation process. Through this quality of life plan, our team hopes to spur positive change in the Frenchtown neighborhood.
Location and Boundaries

The Frenchtown neighborhood is located northwest of downtown Tallahassee, Florida. The neighborhood is bound by Seventh Avenue and Alabama Street to the north, Bronough Street to the east, Tennessee Street to the south and Woodward Avenue to the west (see neighborhood map below). The neighborhood borders Florida State University (FSU) to the south and is in close proximity to Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU). The neighborhood is accessible via Tennessee Street and the intersecting Macomb Street which turns into Old Bainbridge Road continuing north.

History of Frenchtown

Frenchtown has a long history in the city of Tallahassee. On July 4, 1825, the Lafayette Land Grant gave Gilbert du Motier, who was the Marquis de Lafayette, a township in the United States of his choice. He brought hundreds of French laborers to Tallahassee. Some of the laborers returned to France, while some moved to New Orleans, and others settled in what was then the Northwest Quadrant of Leon County. This settlement became known as “Frenchtown.” After Emancipation of slavery and the end of the Civil War, many newly freed slaves moved from plantations to the nearby towns and cities such as Frenchtown.

From the 1920s to the 1950s Frenchtown was a booming area of commerce, community, and culture. Frenchtown became a hub of activity with growing businesses, schools and churches. The Red Bird Club and Cafe DeLuxe hosted many famous musicians such as Ray Charles, Nat Adderley and her brother Cannonball Adderley, BB King as well as “Lawyer Smith and his Band”, who performed at these venues for 30 years. Ray Charles also lived in Frenchtown for some time.

The 1960s became a period of decline for Frenchtown with increases in crime. The area around Alabama Street was then designated a “Drug Corridor” by the U.S. Attorney’s Office. The area is currently undergoing revitalization. One of the many upgrades and renovations in the neighborhood has been the creation of the Frenchtown Renaissance Center and the implementation of walking tour guides in the area, created and facilitated by the John Riley House and Museum. The Frenchtown neighborhood is also home of the National Register Property of the Woman’s Working Band House, 1921.
Neighborhood Profile

Frenchtown, Tallahassee, Florida

Historic events have defined the evolution of Frenchtown and shaped its built environment.

1825
- French settlers receive the Tallahassee township as a gift from the Lafayette Land Grant

1849
- Harriet Tubman escapes slavery and guides the Underground Railroad

1851
- West Florida Seminary (FSU) is founded

1854
- 13th Amendment abolishes slavery

1861 - 1865
- Civil War

1865
- Lincoln High School opens

1866 - 1867
- Reconstruction Acts

1869
- NAACP is founded

1900
- 1914 - 1918 World War I

1929 - 1945
- World War II

1940 - 1945
- Ray Charles lived in Frenchtown

1963
- President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964

1960 - 1963
- Tallahassee bus boycott

1963
- Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his “I Have a Dream” speech

1964
- FAMU Hospital closes, ending segregation in Tallahassee

1965
- Selma to Montgomery march begins

1966
- Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated

1967
- Lincoln High School closes

1971
- President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964

1972
- James Ford becomes the first African American mayor of a U.S. state capital

1974
- 1956 - 1963 Tallahassee lunch counter sit-in demonstrations

1975
- 1947 Florida A&M University is founded

Vibrant Community
- Frenchtown becomes the African American hub of Tallahassee and a booming area of commerce, community, and culture.

1983
- 1980s - 1990s Macomb Street is widened

1984
- Drugs enter Frenchtown

1985
- Crime rates rise

1994
- Frenchtown is designated as a historic district

2000
- Frenchtown/Southside Redevelopment area is established

2008
- President Obama becomes the first African American President of the U.S.

2012
- iGrow takes root

2013
- Black Lives Matter protests begin

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**Neighborhood Demographics**

According to the 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), the population of Frenchtown is approximately 3,999 in which 52% of the population is male and 48% is female. The Frenchtown neighborhood is predominantly African American, which accounts for 62% of the population. A significant portion of the population in Frenchtown is relatively young; approximately 22% of residents are young adults between the ages 20 and 24 years. College and graduate students account for 25% of the neighborhood’s population. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the neighborhood population lives in one-person households and 69% are non-family households. Thirty percent (30%) of the neighborhood are families. There is a significant proportion of the population that has never been married; approximately 63% males and 62% females have never married. As for the housing occupancy in the Frenchtown neighborhood, there are 1,771 total housing units, 82% of which are occupied and 17% of which are vacant. Twenty percent (20%) of the units are owner occupied and 62% are renter occupied units. The median household and family incomes for the neighborhood are $12,180 and $21,250 respectively.

**Neighborhood Amenities**

A natural amenity in the Frenchtown neighborhood is the Carter Howell Strong Park which is located along Copeland Street. Lee Park is also located within the neighborhood. There are three community centers located within the Frenchtown neighborhood which are: the Leverne F. Payne Community Center, Lawrence-Gregory Community Center, Lincoln Community Center and the Renaissance Community Center. The Leverne F. Payne Community Center offers tennis courts, shelters, grills, a playground, and a multiple-purpose outdoor court. The community center also sits across Fourth Avenue from the Lee Park ball field with 13.3 acres available for passive and recreation programs. The Big Bend Community Development Corporation also owns a community center in the neighborhood. The Lawrence-Gregory Community Center houses a gymnasium, meeting and activity rooms. The Lincoln Community Center offers a conference room and has a museum dedicated to Lincoln High School, which once occupied the area. Across from the Renaissance community Center, closer to the downtown area, is the Leroy Collins Leon County Public Library, a branch of Leon County public library system. The library provides resources for residents of the Frenchtown neighborhood including those in the surrounding area. Several Leon County Public Schools are located nearby. Northwest of the Frenchtown neighborhood is John G. Riley Elementary School; Steel-Collins Middle School is located on the east side and Griffin Middle School to the north. Farther east along Tennessee Street is Leon High School. Raa Junior High School and Ruediger Elementary school are also located in Midtown West. As mentioned above, Florida State University (FSU) is located to the south of the neighborhood and is in close proximity to Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU).

Another neighborhood asset is the relatively high number of churches located within the neighborhood which help to serve the spiritual, social and physical needs of neighborhood residents. Two of these churches are the Trinity Missionary Baptist Church and the First Mission Church of God in Christ. These churches provide other services for residents such space to hold meetings and events. Most of the retail near the Frenchtown neighborhood lies along West Tennessee Street and the North Monroe Street areas. These areas have variety of fast-food restaurants,
automotive repair shops, and discounted stores such as Family Dollar. There are also the Frenchtown Farmers Market offers a wide variety of fresh, local, naturally grown produce direct by vendors from all over our area. The market is open every Saturday from 9am to 2pm at the corner of Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. and West Georgia St. However, this retail does not necessarily meet the needs of the community and the area lacks an accessible grocery store. Entertainment and other leisure services are non-existent. There is also a deficiency in the diversity of medical offices and institutions in close proximity to the neighborhood.

**Land Use and Zoning**

The Frenchtown neighborhood is divided into various zoning districts directing certain types of land use activities within the neighborhood. A significant portion of the neighborhood is designated Residential Preservation-2 (RP-2). This zoning designation is intended to preserve the low density residential character of residential developments, protect them from incompatible land uses, and prohibit densities in excess of six dwelling units per acre. The district provides for single-family units, two-unit townhouses and duplexes at lower densities. The other land use types allowed in the RP-2 are Passive Recreation, Active Recreation, Community Services, and Light Infrastructure. Commercial, retail, office and industrial uses are prohibited.

Another zoning designation within the neighborhood is Central Core (CC). This zoning designation is intended to create a critical mass of activity in the central core; provide access to convenient shopping and service businesses; and promote pedestrian and bicycle mobility. The area surrounding Tennessee Street and Macomb Street is zoned CC and the Frenchtown Renaissance Center is located in this area. Another designation is Central Urban (CU), Planned Unit Development (PUD), and Open Space (OS). The CU zoning district is intended to provide residential development up to 45 units per acre, employment, office space and commercial activities. The PUD zoning district is intended to allow for the establishment of unique zoning districts that must be consistent with the comprehensive plan. The OS zoning district is intended to provide areas within the community for the recreational facility needs of the community. This is where the Carter Howell Strong Park is located (see maps 1 and 2).
A neighborhood assessment was undertaken in the Frenchtown neighborhood identifying a number of concerns and issues neighborhood residents have about their community. We conducted an existing condition analysis of the issue areas based on current available data. Our team also investigated whether or not any current plans or policies exist that address the neighborhood concerns and issues. The overall neighborhood problem is the lack of investment in human and physical infrastructure threatening livability in Frenchtown for current and future residents.

**Issue Area A: Homeownership**

Homeownership is considered to be a financial investment and is perceived to be wiser than long-term renting. Due to the significant financial investment that homeownership requires, homeowners generally take pride in maintaining their homes and properties. Toward the neighborhood revitalization effort, the neighborhood should shift to a higher percentage of owner-occupied than renter occupied homes. Owner-occupied homes translate into better-maintained homes and yards, a stable community, higher property values and a greater sense of community and cohesion. Residents in Frenchtown who are renting may have the desire to own their own homes and need information on the types of assistance that would be useful to help them move towards homeownership. Financial counseling and downpayment assistance programs would be needed for those residents looking to purchase a home.

**Existing Conditions and Analysis**

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), there are 1,771 total housing units with 82% of those units occupied and 17% of them vacant. There are 20% owner occupied units and 62% renter occupied units in the Frenchtown neighborhood. There are also more for rent units than for-sale only units. This higher renter occupied rate can be attributed to the significant proportion of college students in the area. As a result, many areas of the Frenchtown neighborhood is highly transient as renting is more desirable to those in college than owning a home. Based on 2010-2014 ACS, 63% of the neighborhood’s population is in poverty. This high percentage shows that non-college residents who are renting and who desire to buy a home may not have the financial resources to do so. Currently, there are down payment assistance programs offered by organizations in Tallahassee such as the Tallahassee Lenders’ Consortium and Big Bend Habitat for Humanity.
The Frenchtown neighborhood assessment identifies issues pertaining to the safety and health within the neighborhood. This includes lack of sidewalks and bike lanes which creates dangerous conditions for pedestrians within the neighborhood, crime in the neighborhood, and the lack of access to healthcare. The relationship between the Tallahassee Police Department and neighborhood residents was identified as a concern in the neighborhood assessment. Perpetuating the non-collaborative relation between the neighborhood and law enforcement may increase crime in the neighborhood, or have no effect on the current incidence of crime.

Existing Conditions and Analysis

The Frenchtown neighborhood is the 2nd most walkable neighborhood in Tallahassee with a walk score of 70 out of 100. A walk score measures the walkability of any address based on the distance to nearby places and its pedestrian friendliness. The Frenchtown neighborhood is considered to be bikeable, according to the bike score, which measures whether an area is good for biking based on bike lanes and trail, hills, road connectivity, and destinations. Most of the bike lanes are located around the perimeter of the neighborhood along Tennessee Street, an arterial road. In spite of this, none of the streets within the neighborhood in the northwest area has sidewalks and many major corridors do not have bike lanes. Therefore, pedestrians face traffic dangers in the areas without multi-modal transportation infrastructure. Based on 2010-2014 ACS, 68% of neighborhood residents drove to work and 13% walked. There is a need to improve and add sidewalks and bike lanes for the streets in the neighborhood to be safe for pedestrians. Another safety concern is street illumination. Some of the streets within the neighborhood are properly illuminated while others are poorly lit and dark. As far as healthcare, the Neighborhood Medical Center is the only place that provides healthcare to residents. Lastly, some of the residents in the Frenchtown neighborhood have expressed strained relations with the Tallahassee Police Department. Law enforcement officials must work to build relationships with the community in order to make residents comfortable and confident with reporting crime and to police their own neighborhood.
Based on the Frenchtown neighborhood Assessment, the residents have expressed an interest in economic development opportunities. Their interests in economic development are primarily geared toward establishing businesses and retail developments. Some residents operate businesses from their homes and may like training on how to become a successful business owners.

Existing Conditions and Analysis

Unemployment is above 20% in Frenchtown Community there is a spatial mismatch between employment opportunities and residents. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Frenchtown residents are employed in white-collar jobs while 61% are blue-collar workers. Frenchtown has many churches and some non-profits, but not enough commercial and retail activity. Some of Frenchtown’s current retail and business opportunities are its existing farmer’s market, urban farm, museum and credit union. Frenchtown has 3.1 times as many “vice” businesses (per capita) than FL or the US. The Frenchtown Financial Opportunity Center and the incoming KitchenShare Food Incubator serve to invest in up-and-coming entrepreneurs. The Frenchtown Financial Opportunity Center had a soft opening on June 10, 201, and since then many residents have successfully opened new accounts. The center can be used as a gateway to financial literacy and provide access to capital for residents. The KitchenShare Food Incubator is a safe jump-start for food entrepreneurs. Its goal is to create economic opportunity for those underrepresented in business and create a fresh market corridor in and beyond Frenchtown. From survey and interview data, residents have identified examples of the type of retail and development they would like see. This include a variety of restaurant, an ice cream shop, a laundromat, community theater, and more gym and fitness options.
Issue Area D: Youth Development

Youth Development is a concern for the residents in Frenchtown for families with school-aged children. More particularly, parents are concerned with their children's education opportunities, academic performance, leisure facilities such as community centers, and youth and adult development programs. In the Frenchtown neighborhood, there is a lack of programs for youth ages 14-18 as well as professional preparatory programs specializing in entrepreneurship, leadership, and civic engagement.

Existing Conditions and Analysis

There are currently three community centers in Frenchtown: Leverne F. Payne Community Center; Lawrence-Gregory Community Center; and the Lincoln Community Center. The Leverne F. Payne Community Center offers an after school program for neighborhood children, provides tutoring, homework help, computer access, and a variety of interesting games and classes, including dance, as well as arts and craft. The Lawrence-Gregory Community Center runs an after school program, and offers a variety of classes including Filipino martial arts and dance classes. It is a site for many special events during the course of the year, such as the Teen Summit, and it also hosts the summer playgrounds camp program. The Lincoln Community Center offers a variety of services and programs such as the After School Development Program and the Summer Enrichment Program.
THE FRENCHTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT

SWOT ANALYSIS

**STRENGTHS**
- Historical context and identity
- Farmers Market
- High community engagement/Community leaders are present
- Proximity to stable neighborhoods/high density
- Urban Design of Carolina neighborhood

**WEAKNESSES**
- Lack of Pedestrian transportation
- Lack of employment
- Lack of Healthcare Providers?
- Physical condition of neighborhood
- Poor communication with surrounding neighborhoods
- Poor Policing
- Homelessness
- Lack of social spaces

**OPPORTUNITIES**
- Vacant land/buildings
- Situated on a main corridor
- To expand/invest in small businesses/tax and jobs incentives
- Capitalize on arts and culture
- Better Block Program/
  Collaborations with existing organizations/FSU

**THREATS**
- FSU expanding into Frenchtown
- In a flooding zone, sinkhole warning area
- Future Development
Civic Engagement Process

Humboldt Park, Chicago Illinois

The Humboldt Park New Communities Program Quality-of-Life Plan utilized several practices for its community engagement approach. This includes five major meetings that were held by the Humboldt Park task force where participants reviewed the existing plans and discussed approaches for executing the eight-month planning process. At these meetings, there were numerous committees, four focus groups on education and a two-part charrette, or a workshop where preliminary plan concepts were presented for discussion. To get the community’s input, the Bickerdike Development Corporation, the leading agency of the plan, held a community meeting in which nearly 40 residents expressed their vision for Humboldt Park, prioritized their issue areas and identified the services and improvements necessary for their neighborhood. Bickerdike brought along issue buckets (which allow residents to vote on their priorities) and dot maps (which allow residents to pinpoint areas of concern) to inform succeeding membership and resident site meetings. To narrow down an initial list of 176 possible projects, they used a voting system that instructed each individual to choose his or her “top 40” projects. Subcommittees also designated priority projects. This method resulted in the 58 projects presented in the Humboldt Quality-of-Life Plan. Overall, community residents were actively engaged in the process, providing valuable information through dot maps and prioritizing community issues.
Southwest Washington D.C.

The Southwest D.C. Small Area Plan also utilized community meetings, an advisory committee, focus groups, consultation with other agencies, input from neighborhood groups, an extensive review of existing plans, and a thorough site and market analysis. Of special interest among these community engagement methods are the creation of an advisory committee boarded by local residents to guide the public vision process, focus groups for the most marginalized voices in the community (i.e., the homeless population, youth), and the use of these affinity groups.

Englewood, Chicago Illinois

The civic engagement process in the Englewood Quality-of-Life Plan was also part of the LISC’s New Communities Program. It consisted of community meetings where residents and members of the Englewood QLP task force voted on strategic next steps for the plan, as shown in the photo below. Dozens of people gathered in the community room at St. Bernard Hospital in late July of 2005 to discuss the Englewood Quality-of-Life Plan. This neighborhood has completed its first Quality-of-Life Plan that year as a part of LISC’s New Communities Program. The community and its stakeholders and partners spent eleven years implementing those strategies and is now creating another quality-of-life plan. The plan is guided by a task force focusing on various areas such as health and wellness, housing, jobs and economic development, public safety and security, and youth and education.
Frenchtown Planning Process

We will hold an official meeting in efforts to form a task force focused on different areas such as housing and youth development. The Frenchtown task force will host meetings with committees, subcommittees, focus groups, and a two-part charrette or workshop where the plan will be discussed. Similar to the Bickerdike Development Corporation’s role in the Humboldt Park planning process, there will be a leading agency that will hold a series of community meetings at the Leverne F. Payne Community Center, Lawrence-Gregory Community Center, Lincoln Community Center and the Renaissance Community Center where residents can express their vision for Frenchtown. From here, residents will prioritize their issue areas identify the kind of services and improvements that are necessary for Frenchtown. These community meetings will also employ issue buckets, dot maps exercises, and a voting system to facilitate the process of prioritizing issues and for voting on the next steps that should be taken for the plan.
A VISION FOR FRENCHTOWN

Overview

Our action plan is broken down into four different vision strategies for the neighborhood, which include: a home ownership goal, a community health and safety goal, a retail and economic development goal, and a youth development goal. We envision a Frenchtown that is a vibrant community, filled with amenities, opportunities and resources that will serve its residents’ diverse sets of needs. Identified are goals and strategies we believe will help knit together the social fabric of the neighborhood, building economic resilience and social development that will not only encourage new residents to choose this community as their home, but also enable current residents in the area to prosper in place.

Enhance livability for current and future residents by improving human and physical infrastructure.

Vision Strategies

> **Increase** homeownership opportunities for low-income households.

> **Improve** overall community safety and health.

> **Promote** local retail development and economic opportunity for residents.

> **Engage** youth and families in the community in productive ways
Vision Strategy #1: Increase Homeownership opportunities for low-income residents

Like many communities in Tallahassee, many Frenchtown residents are choosing to rent instead of purchase homes. According to the 2010-2014 ACS data, there are 62.28% renter-occupied housing units and 20.44% owner-occupied housing units. This has a negative impact on civic engagement in Frenchtown. Our solution is to increase homeownership opportunities for low-income households in Frenchtown by providing information on down payment assistance programs, educating and counseling first-time homebuyers, and encouraging current renters to buy homes.

Goal 1.1 Increase the rate of homeownership by providing information about affordability assistance

1.1.1 Down Payment Assistance Programs: Leverage the City of Tallahassee and Tallahassee Housing Authority (THA) to administer and provide information on down payment assistance programs to increase the probability of moving first-time buyers into homeownership. One program that can assist these households is the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which facilitates first-time homeownership for low-income buyers. The Tallahassee Lenders’ Consortium (TLC) website provides a list of these programs which will also be used.

Example:

- **HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program** is a down payment assistance program in New York City. Information about this program was found on the housing preservation and development website. Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City (NHS) administers the program.

Goal 1.2 Homeownership education and counseling for first-time homebuyers

1.2.1 Homeownership Counseling: Coordinate with existing homeownership counseling programs such as Tallahassee Lenders’ Consortium to fill in gaps and ensure that prospective homeowners have the knowledge and resources to make good decisions. Also, get the City of Tallahassee to hold homebuyers education courses throughout the year which will be advertised on their website.

Example:

- **Humboldt Park Portal**: the Humboldt Park Portal aims to build a sense of community and connection among residents throughout Greater Humboldt Park by creating a digital space full of locally relevant information. More than just a source of information, the content of the Humboldt Park Portal comes directly from the people who live and work in the community, reporting on the issues and happenings that matter to them most.

1.1.2 Organizational Partnership: THA will partner with TLC, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity as well as other agencies regarding down payment assistance programs. For instance, TLC Down Payment Assistance (DPA) is a loan. It pays for some of the down payment and closing costs of up to $7,000 for homes purchased within the city limits. Very low-income residents may also qualify for the down payment assistance.

1.1.3 Community Resource Guide: Develop a web-based resource guide providing information on the existing down payment assistance programs in Tallahassee and how to apply. On the TLC website a list is provided of other available down payment assistance programs. Links to the website will be provided on the City of Tallahassee website. Also, the Frenchtown Farms Market and Heritage Hub will be used to pass out information for those without internet access.

1.1.4 Home Repair and Rehabilitation Programs: Coordinate with existing programs for repairing and rehabilitating the current conditions of homes in the area. These existing programs are the Emergency Home Repair Program and the Homeowner Rehabilitation Program which will improve the overall living conditions of low-income homeowners.

Example:

- **HomeFirst Down Payment Assistance Program** is a down payment assistance program in New York City. Information about this program was found on the housing preservation and development website. Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City (NHS) administers the program.
1.2.2 Homebuyer Readiness Workshop: TLC will hold free homebuyer readiness workshops at the community center. Those that attend would have the option to attend the Home Buyer Education Course or Start the process for Credit Counseling. Flyers and pamphlets will be given out throughout the neighborhood to when these classes will be held.

1.2.3 Individual Development Accounts: Existing organizations will establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) programs that provide a direct investment strategy and mortgage products for local residents. Individual Development Account, or IDA, is a special savings account for people with low incomes. Savings with IDA are matched and money can be used to purchase a home.

1.3.1 Home Incentive Ownership: Develop a Homeownership Incentive Program (HIP) which will have available funds for individuals who want to purchase a home in the targeted areas for the program. This program will provide financial assistance to those that are of low-income seeking to purchase a home. Those organizations such as TLC will provide information of this program on their website.

1.3.2 Employer Assisted Housing: Coordinate and improve the existing employer assisted housing program by collaborating with large local employers to develop and support an “employer assisted housing program” that provides subsidies or incentives so that workers can live near their jobs.

1.3.3 Local Resident Rehab and Home Purchase Support: Develop a program to provide resources for residents to purchase and rehabilitate abandoned buildings, removing these eyesores and sources of danger while helping to boost property values and a sense of community.

1.3.4. Financial and Social benefits of homeownership: Educate residents on the potential financial and social benefits of homeownership. These will include building equity every month, mortgage tax deductions, and acknowledging that long term buying is cheaper than renting. The social benefits of homeownership are stability, better mental and physical health, and greater civic engagement. This information will be given in the courses held by TLC and those that will be held by the city of Tallahassee.

Example:

- Regional Employer-Assisted Collaboration for Housing (REACH): In Illinois, the Metropolitan Planning Council, Housing Action Illinois, and more than a dozen REACH partners make it easy and financially compelling for employers to offer employer-assisted housing programs to their employees.
Vision Strategy #2: Improve overall community safety and health

Our vision strategy is broken down into three different parts for the Frenchtown community which include a street infrastructure vision, a crime prevention vision, and a community wellness vision. Residents in Frenchtown have a desire for a safe recreational space, passing space, and outdoor gathering spaces. Residents desire better connectivity and accessibility. Our vision focuses on improving the accessibility of existing sidewalks and crosswalks to provide a safe pedestrian space for the community. We hope create a friendly environment for bike riders by implementing more bike lanes. the vision also includes better bus stop facilities, more stops in Frenchtown, and a various bus routes for meeting residents’ various needs. Serious crimes can occur in and around abandoned buildings such as murder, robbery, and sexual assault. The addition of new social programming and physical infrastructure improvements can help to reduce the current crime rates in Frenchtown. As far as community wellness, the plan aims to create a community in which everyone can access culturally-relevant and affordable health care.

Goal 2.1 Improve a street infrastructure for multimodal transportation

2.1.1 Community Walk/Bike Map: Create a tour map for Frenchtown that identifies key landmarks and points of interest. Encourage and facilitate residents in Frenchtown and citizens in Tallahassee using the Community Walk/Bike Map to explore Frenchtown and promote home business development.

Example:

• Oregon Walk/Bike Map: This map offers you the opportunity to explore Oregon City by bike or on foot. Try the suggested walking routes for a variety of experiences. The tri-fold color map displays 23 points of interest, an overall Citywide trail map. They rank the Walks are classified as easy, moderate, or challenging: Easy Mostly flat, paved; Moderate Some hills or unpaved sections; Challenging Hilly, unpaved sections, longer distances.

Example:

• Northwest + Downtown Portland Bike/Walk Map: The map is perfect for getting around your neighborhood whether rolling, strolling or taking transit. They include bike routes, off street paths, bus, MAX and streetcar lines and stops, parks, areas of interest, and more.
2.1.2 New Pedestrian/Bike Facilities: Identify new pedestrian facilities for an improved network and improvements to existing pedestrian facilities. Consider using pedestrian and multimodal levels of service measures for the design of key intersections to improve the safety of crosswalks. Partner with the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) to quantify the rank of prioritization of sidewalk and bike lanes. Lastly, invest in the Bicycle House located in Frenchtown.

2.1.3 Improving Lighting: Install new or upgraded street lighting per the recommendations of the Denver Police Department lighting survey, particularly along new sidewalks, to increase safety and reduce crime. Encourage residents’ use of porch lights at night with education and outreach efforts.

Example:
- **Bicycle House:** It was Scot Benton’s father who inspired him to found Bicycle House Tallahassee, a Florida nonprofit that’s part bike repair shop and training center, part “build-a-bike” program, part community development organization, part trail cleanup group and part kitchen/overnight space for travelers on the “Southern Tier” route from San Diego, Calif., to Saint Augustine, Fl.

Example:
- **East Franklinton Creative Community District Plan:** Sam Schwartz Engineering (SSE) studied parking demand management to assess the current public parking configuration and determine how best to provide parking for customers, residents, and employees along the Broadway commercial corridor. SSE staff inventoried the current parking supply, documented the use of the parking throughout the day, and identified parking use during key periods.
**Example:**

- **Portland:** Decreasing Crime By Increasing Involvement is about issues brought forth by the State of Oregon Law Enforcement Contacts Policy and Data Review Committee (LECC) board members, the law enforcement community, prior scholarship, community groups and organizations, and the City of Portland Office of Equity and Human Rights. Numerous communities across Oregon are examining what they need from their police departments and many police departments are looking for strategies to better connect with the communities that they serve.

**Goal 2.1 Improve a street infrastructure for multimodal transportation**

2.2.1 Good Relationship: Engage residents, neighborhood groups, businesses, and Tallahassee Police Department (TPD) to develop partnerships with open communication that reduce crime and promote safety. Hold regular community-wide events to foster better relationships between Frenchtown residents and TPD.

2.2.2 Regular Safety Training: Collaborate with RadKIDS, a program that provides educational opportunities for children and parents concerning awareness and personal safety strategies, instilling confidence, reducing the possibility of adverse physical control or harm.

2.2.3 A Volunteer Neighborhood Watch Group: Define mutual expectations between both the community and police officers. The emphasis of a neighborhood watch is on detecting and reporting suspicious activity which may lead to crime. By learning more about topics such as how crime occurs, residential security, and personal safety, residents are better able to take necessary steps aimed at preventing crimes before they occur.

**Example:**

- **Gainesville:** A Neighborhood Crime Watch is simply a group of concerned neighbors coming together to keep their community free of crime. The emphasis of a neighborhood watch is on detecting and reporting suspicious activity which may lead to crime. By learning more about topics such as how crime occurs, residential security, and personal safety, residents are better able to take necessary steps aimed at preventing crimes.

- **Outreach Workers:** In Portland, Mayor Charlie Hales convened a work session on managing the homeless population on sidewalks and in parks to brief City Council on the Portland Police Bureau’s work toward relationship-building as policing. The approach have been striving for for at least a decade—this level of partnership. It's not a matter of shifting back to community policing, it's a matter of putting the right officers with right training out of the street.

**Goal 2.3 Create a community of wellness accessible for everyone**

2.3.1 Community Healthcare Work Group: Provide leadership on advocacy issues detailed above, oversee implementation of the health components of this plan and work to create a community of wellness.

2.3.2 Health Education and Outreach: Inform residents about new and existing health care services through a multi-pronged approach that includes an informational web site, educational media campaign, peer-to-peer education and leadership development, greater coordination with schools, and a community-wide health care summit to focus attention and spread the word about facilities and programs.

2.3.3 School-Based Clinics: Increase the number of school-based clinics that provide treatment, education, psychological counseling and other services in the hopes of reaching more students and their families with appropriate care.

2.3.4 Active Lifestyle Program: Promote active lifestyles for adults and youth to combat obesity and related health problems, including diabetes and heart disease. This will be done in part by implementing culturally sensitive, community supported diet and exercise programs, and diabetes screening and counseling. It could connect with FSU and FAMU to encourage residents to participate activities, like FSU YOGA Group.
Vision Strategy #3: Promote local retail development and economic opportunity for residents.

Frenchtown was once a hub of economic prosperity and growth in the community that can provide many retail development opportunities today. There are three main corridors that we wish to target to revive the retail scene: Brevard Street and Old Bainbridge. These roads are major auto and potential foot traffic arteries and have many vacant or underutilized buildings suitable for retail development. We seek to engage the residents in this initiative by incentivizing entrepreneurship for residents within the community, and by attracting businesses that reflect the demographic population of Frenchtown. It is also important that we increase residents’ awareness and connectivity to gainful employment in Tallahassee, and increase their capacity to access better economic opportunities through implementation of professional development training and career advising for youth and young adults. A vibrant local retail market, coupled with a knowledgeable and empowered workforce has the potential to boost the economy of Frenchtown.

Goal 3.1 Retail Development on Brevard Street and Old Bainbridge

3.1.1 Business Recruitment: Survey and assess community for the direction of retail development. Conduct a needs-based market assessment of infrastructure along Brevard and Old Bainbridge. Assess the potential for retail development, traffic/ pedestrian accessibility) as well as the social and economic constraints for retail development. Survey residents to identify the kind of retail development that is relevant to the community. Recruitment strategies will be aimed toward local business.

3.1.2 Promote local entrepreneurship: By connecting residents to business cooperatives. Survey residents to gage interest in and/or provide knowledge and awareness about cooperative business possibilities. Business cooperatives can be used to reduce the cost of rent, utilities, equipment, start up costs, etc. all by sharing the same commercial space. Businesses can also be part consumer owned. Incubate local entrepreneurs by connecting residents with KitchenShare and create another business incubation hub for non-food related entrepreneurs. Partner with workforce development agencies to host an Economic Business Summit.
3.1.3 Historic and Cultural Preservation through Retail: Build on Frenchtown’s history as a retail corridor by incorporating public art, landscaping infrastructure and design elements that celebrate its unique cultural identity.

3.1.4 Create a Frenchtown Business Network: Develop an association representing local retail, professional services and other businesses to promote growth and reinvestment, recruit new businesses, develop joint marketing programs and assume responsibility for parts of the business development plan outlined in 3.1.1.

Goal 3.2 Employ Capacity Building Strategies and Improve Access to Job Market

3.2.1 Partnerships with Agencies in Tallahassee: Create partnerships with key organizations and agencies that specialize in workforce development such as the Center for Workforce Development, Florida A&M University, Career Source Capital Region, and Tallahassee Community College and ed2go, and Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

3.2.2 Basic Skills Capacity-Building: Work to enhance existing basic skills training programs in areas like GED preparation and adult-literacy learning. We will ensure that residents of subsidized housing and limited transportation have access to these programs.

3.2.3 Job Training: Connect residents to specialized training and job opportunities for residents with criminal records, limited employment histories or disabilities. Residents who fall under these categories may have a particularly more difficult time finding employment.

3.2.4 Economic Resource Guide: Create a monthly bulletin for all commercial and economic activity updates taking place in the neighborhood. This can provide residents with ways to stay up-to-date on job postings, retail opportunities and events, and beneficial programs offered in Frenchtown. This will be both web-based and will also be sent by mail to households in the community.
A VISION FOR FRENCHTOWN

Vision Strategy #4: Create inroads for youth and families in the community in productive ways.

This vision strategy seeks to identify creative and constructive ways to increase and improve leisure facilities within Frenchtown to enable residents to engage in enriching activities, whether educational, occupational, or recreational. The following goals pinpoint three targeted areas which we have found to need notable improvement, as discovered through our neighborhood assessment process as well as visioning documents produced by the community itself.

Goal 4.1 Create targeted youth development program and inroads to opportunities throughout the city

4.1.1 Support After-School and Summer Programs: Increase afterschool and summer programs that emphasize education of skills associated with technology, entrepreneurship, gardening and service projects. Either through support of existing programs or through the creation community facility within the Frenchtown area which promotes technology, entrepreneurship, GED courses, and doubles as a recreation center. Utilize surveys to inform programming.

4.1.2 Collaborate with Educational Institutions: Partnership with local learning institutions (FSU, FAMU, TCC, LTC) in the creation of curricula/programming that not only develop skills but result in certification. Catalog educational and recreational programming throughout the city of Tallahassee and assist Frenchtown residents with sustainable access to these programs.

Example:
- **MARC Academy & Family Center**: MARC's After School program works to achieve significant, demonstrable and positive impact on children in their earliest years, helping them become lifelong learners through various activities.

Example:
- **VOYCE (Voice of Youth in Chicago Education) Youth Leadership Development**: every year, VOYCE engages over 250 youth leaders from across the city of Chicago in its transformative leadership development model, building a multiracial, city-wide cohort of youth leaders who have the skills and knowledge they need to be lifelong learners, critical thinkers, and agents of change. Through their campaigns, these 250 youth have impacted the 350,000+ youth from across the city who attend Chicago Public Schools and who are impacted by the policy changes secured by VOYCE.

Goal 4.2 Support and encourage adult development activities

4.2.1 Intervene in Informal economy: Through observation and community interviews identify vulnerable populations, namely those who engage in prostitution and drug related activities. Once identified, create a survey that explores unique needs of individuals. Develop a holistic system to connect residents with case management services.

4.2.2 Job Placement and Training: Locate underemployed individuals, and connect them with potential medium to long term opportunities. Strategically aim to place those residents on career paths which make their informal income and associated risk not worth it. Create ex-offender project. Coordinate and expand job placement and exchangement programs for former prisoners.
A VISION FOR FRENCHTOWN

4.3.1 Thorough Neighborhood Assessment and Survey:
Conduct comprehensive survey that polls each household in the Frenchtown neighborhood to get an accurate picture of who is residing in Frenchtown area, their educational attainment, personal aspirations, family composition, and other relevant information that may better translate into creation of programs or places.

4.3.2 Redevelop Key Sites:
Target current community spaces whose physical character can be redeveloped to create a hospitable environment for organic recreation and productive uses of available spaces. Examples: Carter Howell Strong park, Lutheran Social Services Housing Development, lot adjacent to 4th avenue supermarket where people congregate, Historic Leon School.

4.3.3 Recruit Like-minded Businesses:
Create opportunities for community enhancing businesses/organization to take root in Frenchtown. Build partnerships with cooperative businesses such as Bike House and Bread & Roses Kitchen, which can contribute to the overall vision of the neighborhood.

4.3.4 New Comprehensive Education Hub:
Create community facility within the Frenchtown area which promotes technology, entrepreneurship, GED courses, and doubles as a recreation center. Utilize surveys to inform programming. Santa Monica Youth Tech program can serve as a model, a program which teaches children and teenagers entrepreneur methods, leadership, critical thinking, coding, and collaboration. In six weeks, students learn the technology and business skills required to develop a civic-oriented startup.

Example:

- Santa Monica Youth Tech program: The program which teaches children and teenagers entrepreneur methods, leadership, critical thinking, coding, and collaboration. In six weeks, students learn the technology and business skills required to develop a civic-oriented startup.
# Increase homeownership opportunities for low-income households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1.1 Increase the rate of homeownership by providing information about affordability assistance.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 4-6 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Administer and provide information on down payment assistance programs to increase the probability of moving first-time buyers into homeownership</td>
<td>THA, COT</td>
<td>TLC, Tallahassee Urban League, Bethel CDC, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Founding from a portion of COT housing budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Develop partnerships with other organizations regarding their down payment assistance programs</td>
<td>THA</td>
<td>TLC, Tallahassee Urban League, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>TLC Down Payment Assistance funded by COT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3 Develop a web-based resource guide providing information of the existing down payment assistance programs in Tallahassee and how to apply</td>
<td>FNA</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4 Coordinate with existing programs for repairing and rehabilitating the current conditions of homes in the area</td>
<td>COT</td>
<td>Tallahassee Urban League, Home Rehabilitation and Development, Inc., and Bethel CDC</td>
<td>Funding from the Homeowner Rehabilitation Program provide up to $25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1.2 Homeownership education and counseling for first-time homebuyers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 4-6 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Coordinate with existing homeownership counseling programs</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>THA, Tallahassee Urban League</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Homebuyer Readiness Workshop at the community center</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>THA, Tallahassee Urban League</td>
<td>Donated TLC and the Urban League services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3 Existing organizations will establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) programs</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>THA, Tallahassee Urban League, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Tallahassee Urban League</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1.3 Encourage more renters to buy homes in the community.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 4-6 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Develop a Home Incentive Ownership (HIP) program which will have available funds for individuals who want to purchase a home in the targeted areas for the program</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>COT</td>
<td>Founding from a portion of COT housing budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Coordinate and improve the existing employer assisted housing program</td>
<td>COT</td>
<td>COT, TLC, THA, Tallahassee Urban League, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Purchase Assistance for City of Tallahassee Employees a loan of up to $5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Develop a program to provide resources for residents to purchase and rehabilitate abandoned buildings</td>
<td>COT</td>
<td>TLC, Home Rehabilitation and Development, Inc., and Bethel CDC, THA, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)-550K HOME Investment Partnership Program- $660K Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.4 Educate residents on the potential financial and social benefits of homeownership</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>THA, Tallahassee Urban League, Big Bend Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Donated TLC services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Improve overall community safety and health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 2.1 Improve a street infrastructure for multimodal transportation.</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.1 Add local heritage and culture programming to school curriculum and develop student-created and student-led heritage walking tours</strong></td>
<td>Tallahassee Parks Management</td>
<td>Frenchtown Neighborhood Improvement Association (FNIA), Ruediger Elementary, Raa Middle School, Godby High School, Bike Tallahassee</td>
<td>Funding from Tallahassee Parks Management, FNIA up to $1,500</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.2 Design a &quot;green path&quot; with signage to provide pedestrians with visual connections and walking routes between the &quot;Better Block&quot; area and Carter-Howell-Strong Park</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>FNIA, Tallahassee Urban League, FDOT</td>
<td>FDOT, FNIA up to $1,000</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.3 Implement recommendations from the neighborhood traffic study to increase traffic and pedestrian safety</strong></td>
<td>Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA)</td>
<td>FDOT, FNIA, FSU, FAMU, Genesis</td>
<td>CRTPA, FDOT up to $1,000</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.4 Connect the bike with &quot;Better Block&quot; area. Plan and develop an identity for the Frenchtown, including bike lanes, tree plantings, traffic calming, streetscape development, and an asset inventory</strong></td>
<td>FDOT</td>
<td>CRTPA, FSU, FAMU, FNIA, Better Block</td>
<td>FDOT, FNIA, Better Block, no less than $25,500</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.5 Create safe routes for students commuting to and from school</strong></td>
<td>CRTPA</td>
<td>FDOT, Ruediger Elementary, Raa Middle School, Godby High School, City and County Public Works, School Board</td>
<td>Funding from FDOT up to $10,000</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.6 Encourage existing businesses to install outdoor LED lighting under the awnings</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Shop owners</td>
<td>Shop Owners, FNIA up to $10,000 per year</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.7 Encourage business owners to install perforated security grates</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Shop owners</td>
<td>Shop Owners, FNIA up to $20,000 per year</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 1.2 Homeownership education and counseling for first-time homebuyers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1.2 Homeownership education and counseling for first-time homebuyers</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
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<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.1 Define mutual expectations between both the community and the beat officers</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>TPD</td>
<td>Funding from FNIA, TPD up to $2,000 per year</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.2 Support a community-wide event to foster relationships between Frenchtown neighbors and TPD</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>TPD</td>
<td>TPD up to $2,000 per year</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.3 Set up a liaison to manage relations between community and TPD to measure progress</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>TPD</td>
<td>FNIA and TPD up to $5,000 per year</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.4 Encourage enrollment and establishment of neighbor watches</strong></td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>TPD’s Good Neighbor Program</td>
<td>TPD up to $1,500</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Neighborhood Action Plan

#### 2.2.5 Develop training opportunities on students, especially the elementary students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPD</td>
<td>TPD’s RedKIDS Program with Ruediger Elementary Raa Middle School Godby High School</td>
<td>TPD, FNIA up to $1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Goal 2.3 Create a community of wellness accessible for everyone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Provide leadership on the issues, oversee implementation of the health components of this plan and work to create a community of wellness</td>
<td>Tallahassee Health Department (THD)</td>
<td>FNIA, Ruediger Elementary Raa Middle School Godby High School</td>
<td>THD, Ruediger Elementary Raa Middle School Godby High School</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2 Increase the number of school-based clinics that provide treatment, education</td>
<td>THD</td>
<td>FNIA, Ruediger Elementary Raa Middle School Godby High School</td>
<td>THD, Ruediger Elementary Raa Middle School Godby High School</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3 Connect with FSU and FAMU to encourage residents to participate activities</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>FSU, FAMU, THD</td>
<td>FNIA up to $1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.4 Promote active lifestyles for adults and youth to combat obesity and related health problems, including diabetes and heart disease</td>
<td>THD</td>
<td>FNIA, Schools in Frenchtown</td>
<td>THD, Tallahassee COPE up to $20,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Promote local retail development and economic opportunity for residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Business Recruitment: Survey and assess community for direction of retail development and economic constraints</td>
<td>FAMU Small Business Development Center (SBDC)</td>
<td>FDEO</td>
<td>FAMU SBDC</td>
<td>1-3 4-6 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Promote local entrepreneurship by connecting residents to business cooperatives. Survey residents to gage retail needs interest and/or provide knowledge about cooperative business possibilities</td>
<td>FDEO</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>FDEO State Small business Credit Initiative,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Build on Frenchtown’s history as a retail corridor by incorporating elements that celebrate its unique cultural identity</td>
<td>FDEO</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>FDEO Community Development Block Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.4 Create a Frenchtown Better Business Network that will support businesses, keep them connected and promote the area’s cultural identity</td>
<td>FDEO Community Planning Development and Services</td>
<td>Frenchtown Heritage Hub</td>
<td>FDEO Community Development Block Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Goal 3.2 Employ Capacity Building Strategies and Improve Access to Job Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Develop and Grow Partnerships with Agencies in Tallahassee</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>Center for Workforce Development, FAMU, Career Source Capital Region, TCC, ed2go, FDEO</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-3 4-6 7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Job Training: Connect residents to specialized training, especially those with criminal records and/or have limited employment histories or disabilities</td>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>Center for Workforce Development, FAMU, Career Source Capital Region, TCC, ed2go, FDEO</td>
<td>FDEO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Engage youth and families in the community in productive ways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Create targeted youth programs and inroads to existing opportunities throughout the city</td>
<td>Frenchtown Neighborhood Improvement Association (FNIA)</td>
<td>Ruediger Elementary, Raa Middle School, Godby High School, Domi Station iGrowl</td>
<td>Foundation for Leon county schools Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), AmeriCorps</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Increase afterschool and summer programs that emphasize education of skills associated with technology, entrepreneurship, gardening and service projects</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Florida State University, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee Community College, Lively Technical Center</td>
<td>FDOT, FNIA up to $1,000</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2 Partnership with local learning institutions (FSU, FAMU, TCC, LTC) matching residents with curricula, programs, and certification courses that develop skillsets</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Tallahassee CRA, Frenchtown Financial Opportunity Center, DOMI Station, Office of Economic Vitality</td>
<td>Knight Foundation Grant, CRA Grants</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3 Create community facility within the Frenchtown area which promotes technology, entrepreneurship, GED courses and doubles as a recreation center; utilize surveys to inform programming</td>
<td>Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency (CRTPA)</td>
<td>Tallahassee Community College, Lively Technical Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Goal 4.2 Disrupt informal economy on D Block by providing new opportunities and rehabilitative housing in place of abandoned houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Identify vulnerable populations, especially sex workers on D blocks. Create survey that explores unique needs of at-risk individuals</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Florida State University, College of Social Work, FAMU, College of Social Work</td>
<td>Volunteer Participation</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Connect underemployed individuals with potential medium to long term opportunities</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Job Finders, Department of Economic Opportunity, Adult &amp; Community Education Center</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3 Create pathways into continued education for local residents. Provide assistance with registering or programs, seeking certification, and locating financial aid</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Tallahassee Community College, Lively Technical Center</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goal 4.3 Invest in community spaces than enhance quality of life for youth and families tie in lake space, population who use it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>Partners Organization</th>
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<th>Timeframe (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct comprehensive survey that polls each household in the Frenchtown neighborhood to get an accurate picture of who is residing in Frenchtown area</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Volunteer Participation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target current community spaces whose physical character can be redeveloped to create a hospitable environment for organic recreation and productive uses of available spaces</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Community Redevelopment Agency, City of Tallahassee,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create opportunities for community enhancing businesses/organization to take root in Frenchtown. Build partnerships with cooperative businesses such as Bike House</td>
<td>FNIA</td>
<td>Bicycle House, Big Bend CDC</td>
<td>Community Redevelopment Agency, City of Tallahassee,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


