



EXHIBIT SS

**OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:
RESOURCE PROTECTION AND REVIEW**

Section 106 Review - Project Summary Form

For projects requiring a license from the Federal Communications Commission, please use FCC Forms 620 or 621. DO NOT USE THIS FORM.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

All contact information provided must include the name, address and phone number of the person listed. Email addresses should also be included, if available. Please refer to the Instructions or contact an OHPO reviewer (mailto:Section106@ohiohistory.org) if you need help completing this Form. Unless otherwise requested, we will contact the person submitting this Form with questions or comments about this project.

Date: 5/7/20

Name/Affiliation of person submitting form: Kristin Hopkins, FAICP, CT Consultants, &
Laura DeYoung, CT Consultants

Mailing Address: 1001 Lakesides Ave, E, Suite 1005, Cleveland, OH 44114 (Office)
2346 Bellfield Ave, Cleveland Hts, OH 44106 (Temporary during COVID-19)

Phone/Fax/Email: 216-430-8505 khopkins@ctconsultants.com

A. Project Info:

1. This Form provides information about:

New Project Submittal: YES

Additional information relating to previously submitted project: NO

OHPO/RPR Serial Number from previous submission: N/A

2. Project Name (if applicable): Nathan Hale Park Stormwater Basin

3. Internal tracking or reference number used by Federal Agency, consultant, and/or applicant to identify this project (if applicable): Project #14087

- B. Project Address or vicinity: East of Oakdale and Parma Park Blvd intersection
See Map 1. Location Map
- C. City/Township: City of Parma Heights
- D. County: Cuyahoga County
- E. Federal Agency and Agency Contact. *If you do not know the federal agency involved in your project, please contact the party asking you to apply for Section 106 Review, not OHPO, for this information. HUD Entitlement Communities acting under delegated environmental review authority should list their own contact information.*
- National Park Service, Federal Lands to Parks Program,
George Robinson, Wakefield, MA
- F. Type of Federal Assistance. *List all known federal sources of federal funding, approvals, and permits to avoid repeated reviews.*
- In 1971, the National Park Service conveyed 25.5 acres of land to the City of Parma Heights at a 100% discount of fair market value for use as a public park. The National Park Service must approve all changes in use to the site.
- G. State Agency and Contact Person (if applicable): none
- H. Type of State Assistance: none
- I. Is this project being submitted at the direction of a state agency **solely** under Ohio Revised Code 149.53 or at the direction of a State Agency? *Answering yes to this question means that you are sure that **no** federal funding, permits or approvals will be used for any part of your project, and that you are seeking comments only under ORC 149.53.*
- NO
- J. Public Involvement- Describe how the public has been/will be informed about this project and its potential to affect historic properties. Please summarize how they will have an opportunity to provide comments about any effects to historic properties. (This step is required for all projects under 36 CFR § 800.2):
- The project was discussed at several City Council and Planning Commission public meetings in 2019 (2/11, 3/4, 3/25, 4/8, 4/22) and at three (3) community meetings (5/1, 5/15 and 10/7). Public comments were received at all of community meetings. At the 10/7/19 meeting, the City presented a revised site plan of the basin, which incorporated comments from the previous community meetings. Future community meetings will be held as the final site plan is refined. No concerns were raised about historic or archaeological issues.
- K. Please list other consulting parties that you have contacted/will contact about this project, such as Indian Tribes, Certified Local Governments, local officials, property owners, or preservation groups. (See 36 CFR § 800.2 for more information about involving other consulting parties). Please summarize how they will have an opportunity to provide comments:

A number of entities have been involved in the development and refinement of this project: City of Parma Heights, Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, City of Parma, Cuyahoga Community College, U.S. Representative Anthony Gonzalez's office and residents. Attempts were made to contact the Parma Heights Historical Society and the Parma Area Historical Society, but both were closed due to the Coronavirus.

SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

Provide a description of your project, its site, and geographical information. You will also describe your project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Please refer to the Instructions or contact an OHPO reviewer if you need help with developing the APE or completing this form.

For challenging projects, provide as much information as possible in all sections, and then check the box in Section 5.A. to ask OHPO to offer preliminary comments or make recommendations about how to proceed with your project consultation. This is recommended if your project involves effects to significant historic properties or if there may be challenging procedural issues related to your project. Please note that providing information to complete all Sections will still be required and that asking OHPO for preliminary comments may tend to delay completion of the review process for some projects.

- A. Does this project involve any Ground-Disturbing activity: YES
(If **Yes**, you must complete all of Section 2.A. If **No**, proceed directly to Section 2. B.)

1. General description of width, length and depth of proposed ground disturbing activity:

The City of Parma Heights is proposing the construction of a retention basin encompassing approximately eight (8) acres of the 25-acre Nathan Hale Park [NHP]. It is to be constructed in the northern portion of the park area. Three areas of the site will be disturbed: the area for the basin is roughly 720 feet by 480 feet, the area for the stormwater diversion channel located in the northeast corner of the site is 40 feet by 105 feet, and the channel located along the northern boundary line that connects to a new stormwater pipe is approximately 30 feet by 620 feet. In addition, approximately 300 feet of new storm sewer will be installed west of the proposed basin. The depth of disturbance is approximately 24 feet from the highest existing elevation (874 feet) to the lowest elevation (850 feet) for the basin, approximately nine (9) feet from the highest existing elevation (869 feet) to the lowest elevation (860 feet) for the stormwater diversion channel, and approximately seven (7) feet from the highest elevation (870 feet) to the lowest (863 feet) for the channel along the northern property line. See Map 2. Area of Ground-Disturbing Activity for Stormwater Basin.

2. Narrative description of previous land use and past ground disturbances, if known:

The 25-acre Nathan Hale Park site was part of the former 187-acre Nike missile site (CL-59) officially activated by the U.S. Army in 1956 and deactivated in 1961. The missile site had two major activity areas. One section was primarily devoted to military personnel with structures such as a mess hall and barracks where soldiers lived. The other section was the launch area, where the missiles themselves were located, as well as underground storage apparatus for them and their launchers. Underground tanks for the storage of fuel and waste products were also located in this section.

According to the US Army Corps of Engineers Proposed Plan for the Former Nike Site CL-59 (2010), the Nathan Hall Park Site is where the Integrated Fire Control (IFC) or Missile Control

Area was located. The Missile Control Area is where the barracks, a mess hall, and the radar and control systems were located. A 1959 aerial photo from the US Army Corps of Engineers identifies the Mission Control Area. See Map 3. Former Nike Missile Site CL-59 with 1959 Aerial Base.

Two underground storage tanks were located on the Nathan Hale Park site. According to County Tax Records, two concrete block buildings on slab were constructed in the 1950s on the site. Both of these buildings still exist. The larger building (Building #1, 5,709 square feet) is located near the entrance to the park and will be demolished and replaced with a smaller building with restrooms and an attached pavilion. The smaller building (Building #2, 2,160 square feet) is located south of, and outside of, the area to be disturbed. See Map 4. Locations of Existing Buildings and UST.

In 1971, the National Park Service conveyed 25 acres of the missile site to the City of Parma Heights, for the specific purpose of creating a city park. The park was developed with eight (8) soccer fields and a baseball diamond. The existing buildings were renovated for storage space and a pavilion. The City installed a playground in 2006. In spring 2019, the baseball diamond was dismantled and taken out of use. The former ball diamond and two soccer fields are within the footprint of the proposed project.

In 2000, the USACE Louisville District and its agent, AmTech Engineering, Inc. planned work to remove two underground tanks from the Nike CL-59 Control Area. One of the tanks was used for gasoline storage and was located under a parking lot. This tank was found to be a 5,000 gallon tank. The other tank held diesel fuel and was located under a soccer field that is within the area of GDA. This tank was found to be a 6,000 gallon tank. The tanks were removed and closed in accordance with the State of Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR). Samples of the soil at both the diesel tank and the gasoline tank locations did not show evidence of contamination. In February 2001, the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks formally stated in a letter that the Control Area site had been deemed as being in no further action status.

See Map 4. Locations of Existing Buildings and UST, as depicted in the Army Corps of Engineer's Construction Work Plan Report. According to the Cleveland Historical Society, the Army Corps conducted public forums to provide local citizenry the opportunity to learn about and comment on the activity.

3. Narrative description of current land use and conditions:

In February 2019, the City of Parma Heights received a Community Infrastructure Grant from the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District for the Nathan Hale Storm Water Basin Project to address water quality and quantity issues associated with the existing sewer infrastructure. There has been increasing flooding in the surrounding neighborhoods because the sewer lines are too small for the amount of stormwater, and the flooding is adversely affecting human health and the environment.

The City is proposing the construction of an eight (8) acre retention basin in the northern portion of the park area. As previously noted, the area where the retention basin is proposed is includes a former baseball diamond and two soccer fields. The site is predominately made up of lawn and is surrounded to the west, north and east by successional woods, emergent wetlands, and forested wetlands. A new storm sewer line is proposed along and parallel to the west property boundary and extends to the north property line where will connect to the existing storm sewer system in the Orchard Boulevard right-of-way.

4. Does the landowner know of any archaeological resources found on the property?
NO

B. Submit the exact project site location on a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map for all projects. Map sections, photocopies of map sections, and online versions of USGS maps are acceptable as long as the location is clearly marked. Show the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). It should be clearly distinguished from other features shown on the map:

1. USGS Quad Map Name: The property is located on the Berea Quadrangle of the USGS, See Map 5. USGS Map

2. Township/City/Village Name: City of Parma Heights

C. Provide a street-level map indicating the location of the project site; road names must be identified and legible. Your map must show the exact location of the boundaries for the project site. Show the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). It should be clearly distinguished from other features shown on the map:

See Map 6. Street Level Map with APE Outlined.

D. Provide a **verbal description of the APE**, including a discussion of how the APE will include areas with the potential for direct and indirect effects from the project. Explain the steps taken to identify the project's APE, and your justification for the specific boundaries chosen:

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly, or indirectly, cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any are present. The main entrance to the park is along Parma Park Boulevard. The surrounding residential neighborhood was developed in the 1950s and there are no known historic properties in the neighborhood. It is believed that the existing concrete block building to be demolished (Building #1) has no historic significance. Given the lack of historic structures on the park site and in the surrounding neighborhood, and the extensive existing woodlands along the west, north and east property lines, the Area of Potential Effects for the proposed construction of the stormwater basin and the demolition of Building #1 is the immediate area within the Nathan Hale Park site.

There are no potential direct or indirect impacts in the project's Area of Potential Effects.

E. Provide a detailed description of the project. This is a critical part of your submission. Your description should be prepared for a cold reader who may not be an expert in this type of project. The information provided must help support your analysis of effects to historic properties, not other types of project impacts. Do not simply include copies of environmental documents or other types of specialized project reports. If there are multiple project alternatives, you should include information about all alternatives that are still under active consideration:

The City of Parma Heights has experienced significant storm sewer and overland flow flooding over the past several years, which has caused and is continuing to cause extensive damage to private property. A storm sewer hydraulic modeling study was conducted of the southwest system in the City of Parma Heights. The purpose of the study was to analyze the existing sewer system's performance under wet weather conditions, and identify alternatives for

improvement. Modeling indicated that the proposed storage basin in NHP would allow the storm system in the southwest corner of the city to operate normally.

The intent is to divert flow from the drainage channel located parallel to the rear lot lines along Meadowbrook Drive and from an existing storm sewer pipe on Oakdale Drive to the proposed stormwater basin. In combination, this will divert the majority of the upstream watershed area and allow it to be detained and slowly released over time. The proposed stormwater basin will reduce stormwater flow in the local sewers and decrease basement backups during storm events, resulting in a benefit to the residents in the area.

The area of disturbance will occur primarily on cleared land currently used for ballfields. The project includes excavating an area of approximately 8 acres to create a stormwater management facility designed to function as a constructed wetland. Once the basin is constructed, the site will be planted with native trees and wildflowers, and educational panels will be installed. A walking path will be installed along the perimeter of the "storage" area of the basin, as well as benches and a gazebo. Building #1, the 5,709 sq ft concrete block building located near the entrance to the park, will be demolished and replaced with a smaller building with restrooms and an attached pavilion. See Map 7. Revised Rendering for a concept plan of the proposed basin and associated amenities.

The concrete block building has been used by the park as a maintenance/storage facility. According to an assessment performed by Hardlines Design Company (HDC), the building has been "heavily modified", including major changes to both the interior and exterior. It was likely the mess hall for the base, which is a "relatively common building type among military installations and does not possess any unusual architectural or engineering features." (HDC)

The excavated material will be removed from the site. The construction activity will not have any effects on any historic property or archaeological site, as there is no evidence that any are in the vicinity.

SECTION 3: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Describe whether there are historic properties located within your project APE. To make that determination, use information generated from your own Background Research and Field Survey. Then choose one of the following options to report your findings. Please refer to the Instructions and/or contact an OHPO reviewer if you are unsure about how to identify historic properties for your project.

*If you read the Instructions and you're still confused as to which reporting option best fits your project, or **you are not sure if your project needs a survey**, you may choose to skip this section, but provide as much supporting documentation as possible in all other Sections, then check the box in Section 5.A. to request preliminary comments from OHPO. After reviewing the information provided, OHPO will then offer comments as to which reporting option is best suited to document historic properties for your project. Please note that providing information to complete this Section will still be required and that asking OHPO for preliminary comments may tend to delay completion of the review process for some projects.*

Recording the Results of Background Research and Field Survey:

Please See Section 5.A.

- A. **Summary of discussions and/or consultation with OHPO** about this project that demonstrates how the Agency Official and OHPO have agreed that no Field Survey was necessary for this project (typically due to extreme ground disturbance or other special circumstances). Please **attach copies** of emails/correspondence that document this agreement. You must explain how the project's potential to affect both archaeological and

historic resources were considered.

- B. **A table that includes the minimum information** listed in the OHPO Section 106 Documentation Table (which is generally equivalent to the information found on an inventory form). This information must be printed and mailed with the Project Summary Form. To provide sufficient information to complete this Section, you must also include summary observations from your field survey, background research and eligibility determinations for each property that was evaluated in the project APE.
- C. **OHI (Ohio Historic Inventory) or OAI (Ohio Archaeological Inventory) forms-** New or updated inventory forms may be prepared using the OHI pdf form with data population capabilities, the Internet IForm, or typed on archival quality inventory forms. To provide sufficient information to complete this Section, you must include summary observations from your field survey and background research. You must also include eligibility determinations for each property that was evaluated in the project APE
- D. **A historic or archaeological survey report** prepared by a qualified consultant that meets professional standards. The survey report should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and OHPO Archaeological Guidelines. You may also include new inventory forms with your survey, or update previous inventory forms. To complete this section, your survey report must include summary observations from your field survey, background research and eligibility determinations for each property that was evaluated within the APE.
- E. **Project Findings.** Based on the conclusions you reached in completing Section 3, please choose one finding for your project. There are (mark one):
 - Historic Properties Present in the APE:
 - ✓ **No Historic Properties Present in the APE:** See Section 5.B. for a summary of research conducted.

SECTION 4: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

This information must be provided for all projects.

- A. Photographs must be keyed to a street-level map, and should be included as attachments to this application. Please label all forms, tables and CDs with the date of your submission and project name, as identified in Section 1. You must present enough documentation to clearly show existing conditions at your project site and convey details about the buildings, structures or sites that are described in your submission. Faxed or photocopied photographs are not acceptable. See Instructions for more info about photo submissions or 36 CFR § 800.11 for federal documentation standards.
 - 1. Provide photos of the entire project site and take photos to/from historic properties from/towards your project site to support your determination of effect in Section 5.
 - 2. Provide current photos of all buildings/structures/sites described.
See Map 9 for a Photograph Key for the photos found in Attachment B.
- B. Project plan, specifications, site drawings and any other media presentation that conveys detailed information about your project and its potential to affect historic properties.
See Attachment A.
- C. Copies or summaries of any comments provided by consulting parties or the public.
See Attachment C.

SECTION 5: DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

- A. **Request Preliminary Comments.** For challenging projects, provide as much information as possible in previous sections and ask OHPO to offer preliminary comments or make recommendations about how to proceed with your project consultation. This is recommended if your project involves effects to significant historic properties, if the public has concerns about your project's potential to affect historic properties, or if there may be challenging procedural issues related to your project. Please be aware that providing information in all Sections will still be required and that asking OHPO for preliminary comments may tend to delay completion of the review process for some projects.

1. We request preliminary comments from OHPO about this project:

YES

2. Please specify as clearly as possible the particular issues that you would like OHPO to examine for your project (for example- help with developing an APE, addressing the concerns of consulting parties, survey methodology, etc.):

We are not sure if the Nathan Hale Park Stormwater Basin project needs a survey. Based on the history of the site, lack of any known historic or archaeological sites in the vicinity and general research, our determination is that a survey is not needed, and request OHPO's comments.

- B. **Determination of Effect.** If you believe that you have gathered enough information to conclude the Section 106 process, you may be ready to make a determination of effect and ask OHPO for concurrence, while considering public comments. Please select and mark one of the following determinations, then explain the basis for your decision on an attached sheet of paper:

- ✓ **No historic properties will be affected** based on 36 CFR § 800.4(d) (1).
Please explain how you made this determination:
See attached explanation – page 9, and Map 8.

No Adverse Effect [36 CFR § 800.5(b)] on historic properties. This finding cannot be used if there are no historic properties present in your project APE. Please explain why the Criteria of Adverse Effect, [36 CFR Part 800.5(a) (1)], were found not to be applicable for your project:

Adverse Effect [36 CFR § 800.5(d) (2)] on historic properties. Please explain why the criteria of adverse effect, [36 CFR Part 800.5(a) (1)], were found to be applicable to your project. You may also include an explanation of how these adverse effects might be avoided, reduced or mitigated:

Please print and mail completed form and supporting documentation to:

State Historic Preservation Office
Resource Protection and Review Department
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

ATTACHMENT FOR SECTION 5: DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

B. Determination of Effect. If you believe that you have gathered enough information to conclude the Section 106 process, you may be ready to make a determination of effect and ask OHPO for concurrence, while considering public comments. Please select and mark one of the following determinations, then explain the basis for your decision on an attached sheet of paper:

No historic properties will be affected based on 36 CFR § 800.4(d) (1).

Explanation of how we made this determination:

Our determination is based on research on and visits to the property, the area of potential effects, existing information on known historic properties and archaeological sites in Parma Heights and Parma and data that may indicate possible historic properties not yet identified. None of these efforts resulted in the identification of archaeological sites in the vicinity of or on the Nathan Hale site.

Records Research:

- All OHI and OAI records were reviewed. No recorded sites were found on the site and none is expected.
- There are two Ohio Historical Markers in Parma Heights area, and one building in Parma Heights listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are a number of other potential sites noted in K. Lavelle's Ohio Historical Markers in Parma Area. However, all are located on either Pearl Road or York Road, more than a mile away from Nathan Hale Park.

Summary of Literature Review included the following:

- The two "Nike-era buildings" at Nathan Hale Park were reviewed and assessed by Hardlines Design Company for a 2010 report on the former Nike Missile Battery CL-02 in Bratenahl, Ohio submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. The company visited the other 11 former Nike bases in the Cleveland and Cincinnati-Dayton defense areas. The assessment of CL-59 noted that the two remaining buildings in the IFC launch area have been "heavily modified". The building to be demolished was likely the facility's mess hall, and mess halls are a "relatively common building type among military installations and [do] not possess any unusual architectural or engineering features."
- The Heritage of Parma Heights is a 58-page report that contains details of historic interest regarding the development of Parma Heights, with information gathered from numerous sources and individual interviews. Specific descriptions of the area include:
 - At one time, this entire area (Parma and Parma Heights) was labeled "Greenbrier" because of a green, prickly mass of brambles that overran the countryside. The thick and matted briars formed an almost impenetrable shield.
 - The Erie Indians are known to have lived in Cuyahoga County, along the Cuyahoga River valley, more than eight miles from Parma Heights, but the document does not include any details on American Indians living in Parma Heights.
 - The first English settlers arrived around 1820 and lived on family farms, with a few commercial establishments and country inns located along the Wooster Pike (Pearl Rd.), the main road from Cleveland to Columbus. For over 100 years, development was concentrated along Pearl Road.
 - The population of Parma Heights was 1,330 residents in 1940, 3,901 in the 1950 census, 8,000 in 1954 when the city charter became effective, and 18,100 by the 1960 census. The residential neighborhood adjacent to the Nathan Hale Park Site was developed in the 1950s, just prior to the site being developed as a military missile site.
- The Army Corps of Engineers 2000 Nathan Hale Park Construction Work Plan and related documents outlines the work needed to remove two underground storage tanks including one within the area of

Ground-Disturbing Activity for the proposed storm basin. The documents do not indicate any concern regarding the potential of the park area being an archaeological site. It is possible that any significant archaeological resources that may have been present were destroyed when the underground storage tanks were installed in the 1950s.

- No sites in Parma or Parma Heights were identified in a detailed search and analysis of archaeological areas in the Cleveland Region.
- At least nine historic or archaeological artifacts have been found at the Big Creek Reservation, including in areas along the Lake To Lake Trail. In addition, Lakes Isaac and Abram are remnants of Ohio's ice age. These areas are more than 3.5 miles from Nathan Hale Park.
- Maps highlighting known locations of American Indians in Cuyahoga County indicate that there are no known trails, mounds, or fortifications in the vicinity of Parma Heights and Parma. (See Map 8)

References:

- AmTech Engineering. Work Plan containing Construction Work Plan, et al. Removal of two Underground Storage Tank in Nathan Hale Park for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2000.
- Area History and Early Parma Settlers. Parma Area Historical Society. Accessed on-line: <http://www.stearns-homestead.com/farm-history/early-settlers/#con>
- Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. Accessed on-line: <https://case.edu/ech/media/671>
- Historic American Indian Tribes of Ohio 1654-1843. Ohio Historical Society. Accessed on-line: <https://www.rrcs.org/Downloads/Ohios%20historic%20Indians%2038%20pages.pdf>
- Lavelle, Kenneth. Ohio Historical Markers in Parma Area. 2010. Accessed on-line: <https://www.slideshare.net/kennethlavelle/ohio-historical-markers-in-parma-area-article-4232010>
- Lavelle, Kenneth. Parma Heights Centennial Master Slides Presentation. 2011. Accessed on-line: <https://www.slideshare.net/kennethlavelle/parma-heights-centennial-master-slides-for-short-small-20-minute-version-manual-presentation-test-6-1911-2011-11820927>
- Lawhon & Associates. Cleveland Metroparks Historical and Cultural Resources Management Plan Executive Summary. 2017. Accessed on-line: <https://www.clevelandmetroparks.com/getmedia/87ba4108-d340-4845-9684-e4ed43fcfe25/Historic-Cultural-Resources-Executive-Summary.pdf.ashx>
- National Register of Historic Places listings in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Ohio National Register Searchable Database. Accessed on-line: <http://nr.ohpo.org/>
- Peskin, Laura. Prehistoric Indian Earthworks in the City of Cleveland and Environs. Deep Cover Cleveland (2010). Accessed on-line: <https://sites.google.com/site/deepcovercleveland/home/prehistoric-indian-earthworks-in-the-city-of-cleveland-and-environs#TOC-A-Survey-of-Prehistoric-People-in-the-Cuyahoga-Lands>
- Peskin, Laura. The Forgotten Indian Earthworks of Cleveland Ohio, Ohio Archaeologist. Vol 61, No. 2, Spring 2011.
- Shaniuk, Andrew. "Nike Site CL-59," *Cleveland Historical*, accessed April 21, 2020. <https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/896>.
- Shrake Douglas L., GeoFacts No. 21, Ohio Department of Natural Resources. 2005. Accessed on-line: <https://geosurvey.ohiodnr.gov/portals/geosurvey/PDFs/GeoFacts/geof21.pdf>
- Trebellas, Christine. Building Evaluations for Historic Significance of Former Nike Missile Battery CL-02, Bratenahl, Ohio. Hardlines Design Company, Columbus, OH. September 9, 2010. Obtained from OHPO May 1, 2020.
- Turner, James. Heritage of Parma Heights. The Heritage Of Parma Heights Committee. May, 1969. Accessed on-line: http://parmaheightsoh.gov/pdf_parmaheightsoh/en-US/HeritageOfParmaHts.pdf
- US Army Corps of Engineers. Proposed Plan for the Former Nike Site CL-59. August 4, 2010. Accessed on-line: <https://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Portals/64/docs/Environmental/Nike%2059/Nike59ProposedPlan.pdf>

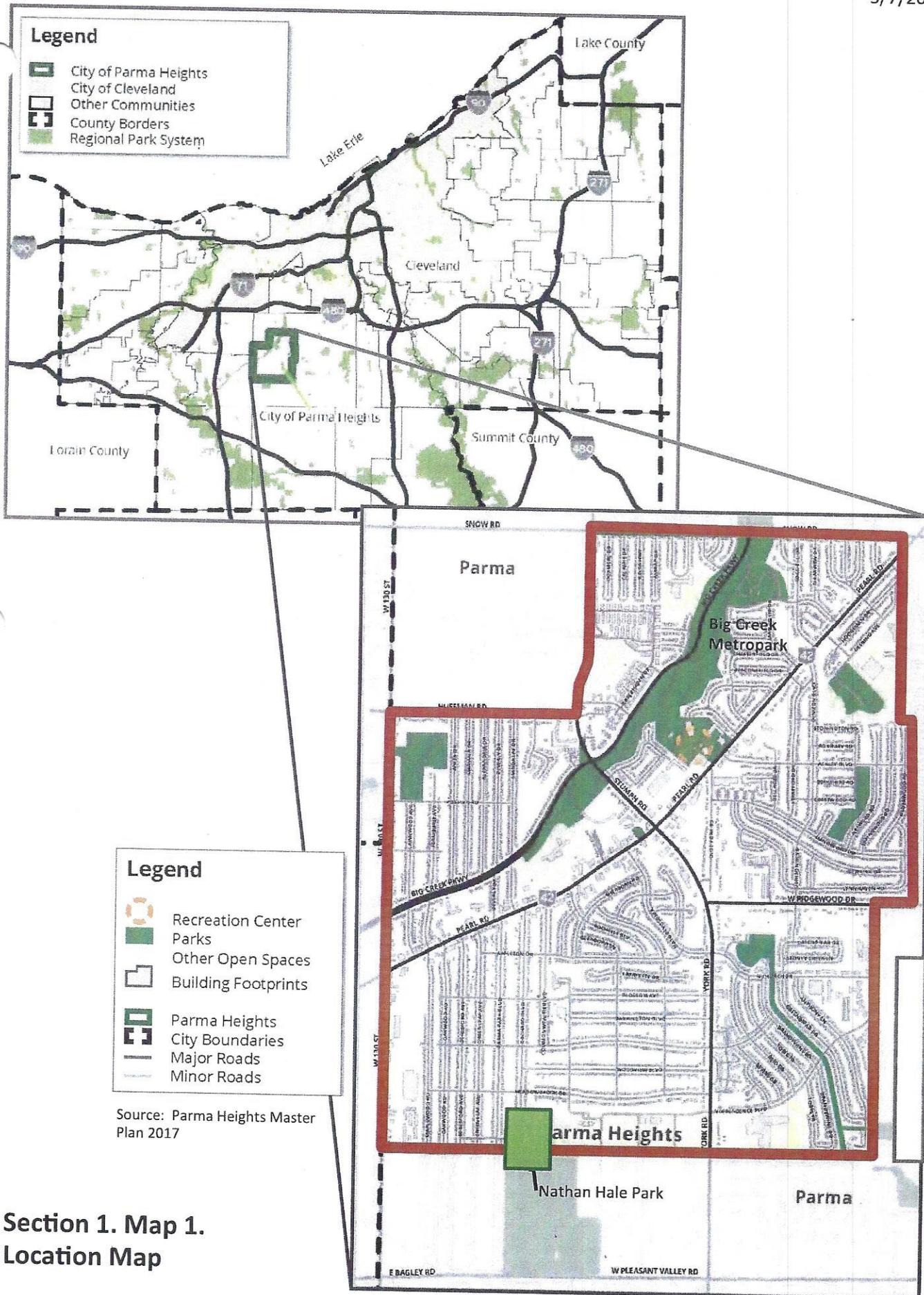
List of Attachments

Attachment A: Maps – page A-1

- Map 1. Location Map
- Map 2. Area of Ground Disturbing Activity
- Map 3. Former Nike Missile Site CL-59 with 1959 Aerial Basemap (from US Army Corps of Engineers 2010 Proposed Plan for the Former Nike Site CL-59)
- Map 4. Location of 1950s Buildings & Underground Storage Tanks Removed in 2000
- Map 5. USGS Map
- Map 6. Area of Potential Effects
- Map 7. Rendering of Revised Plan
- Map 8. Maps indicating known locations of American Indians
- Map 9. Photograph Key

Attachment B: Photos of Nathan Hale Park – page A-10

Attachment C: Recorded Minutes from 10/7/19 Public Meeting – page A-16



**Section 1. Map 1.
Location Map**

REVISED PLAN - STORM EVENT

PERMANENT POOL
ELEVATION
861.0
MAX STORAGE
ELEVATION
868.0
TOTAL VOLUME
34.1 ACRE FEET



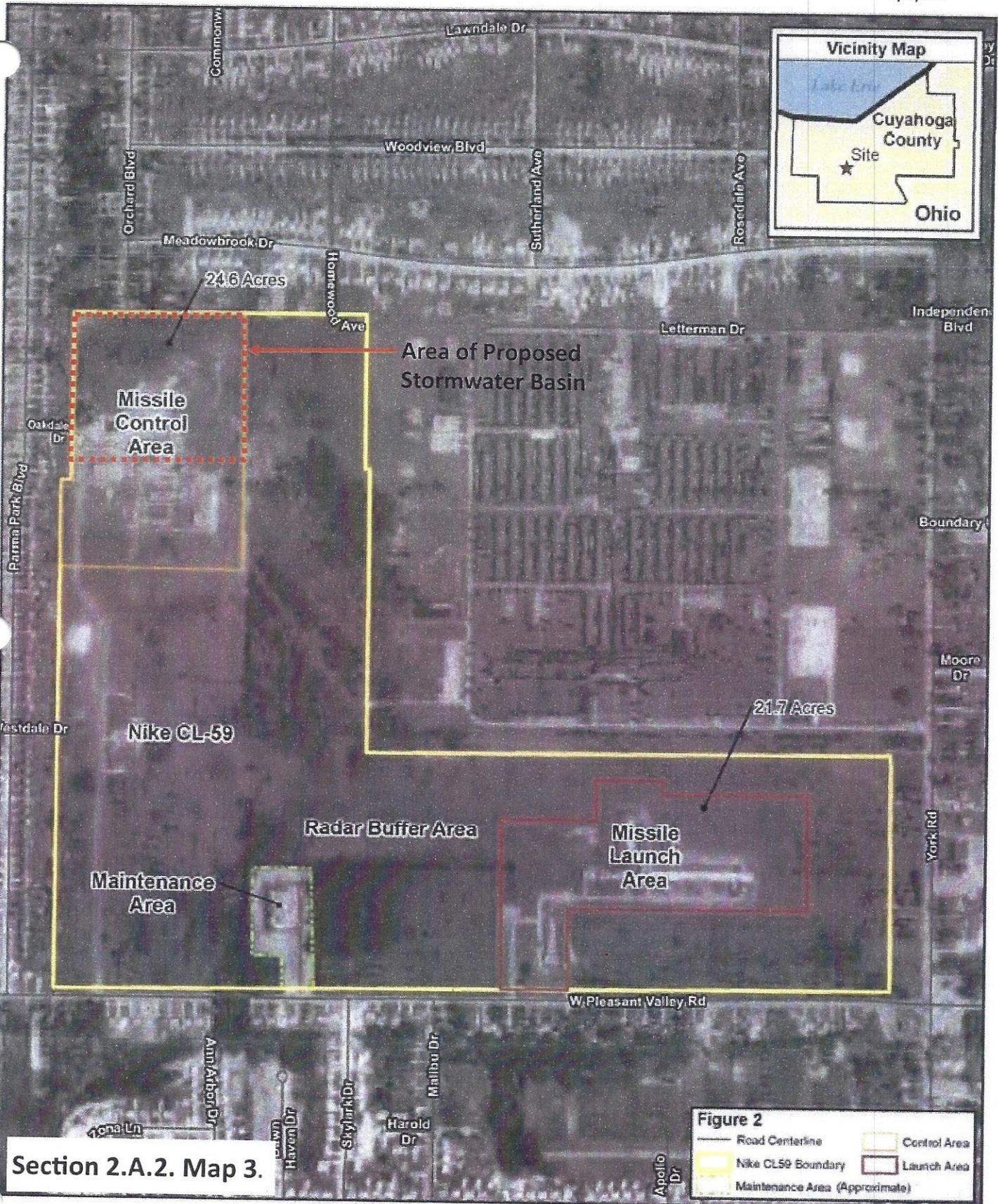
CITY OF PARMA HEIGHTS
CITY OF PARMA



NATHAN HALE STORM BASIN
CITY OF PARMA HEIGHTS, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, STATE OF OHIO

Ne & Associates

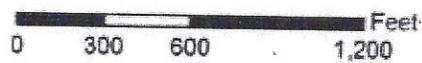
Section 2.A.1. Map 2.
Area of Ground Disturbing Activity



Section 2.A.2. Map 3.



Former Nike Missile Site CL-59 with 1959 Aerial Basemap



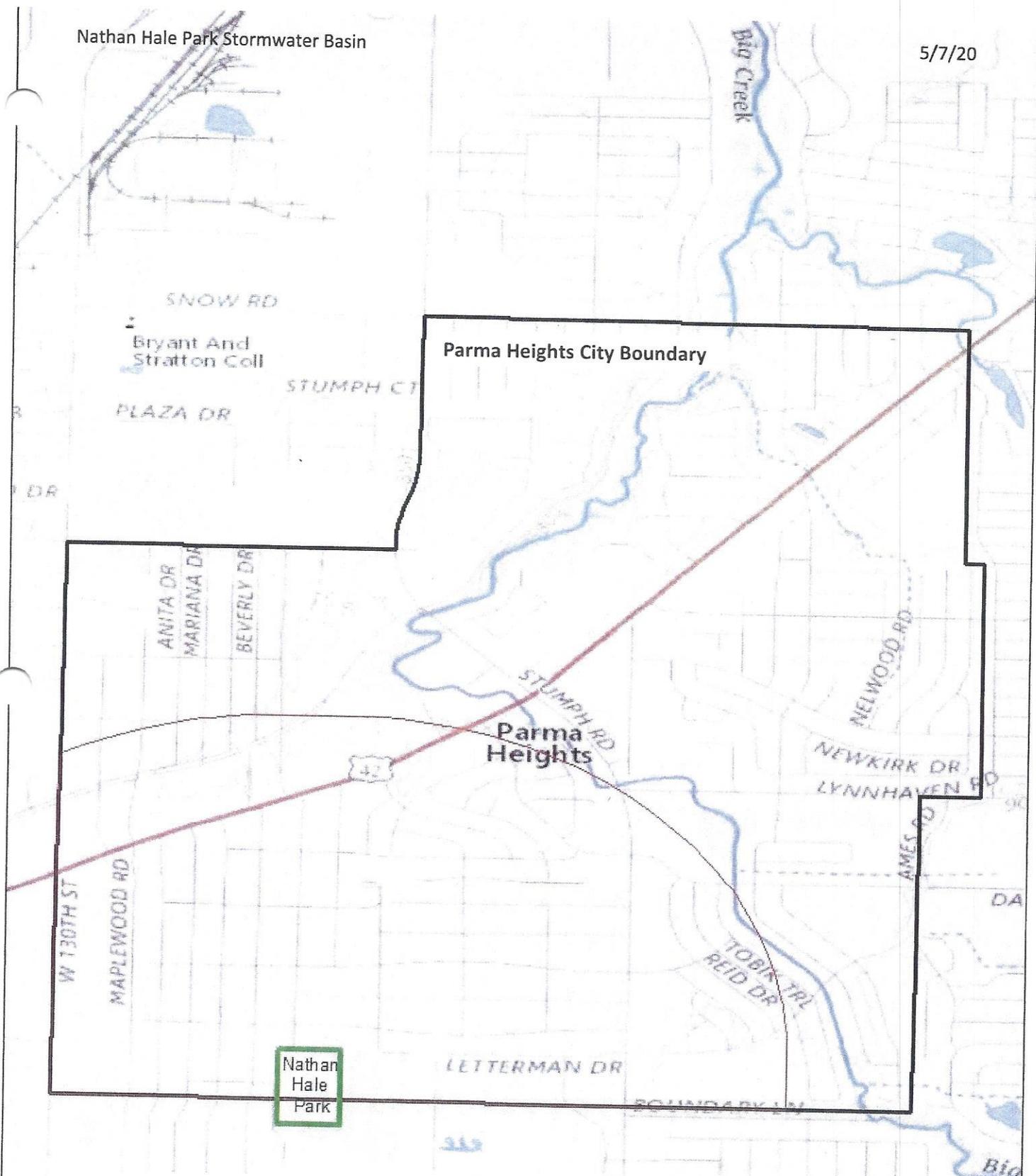
US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District



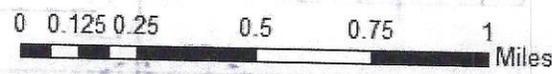
Section 2.A.2. Map 4. Location of 1950s Buildings & Underground Storage Tanks Removed in 2000

NATHAN HALE STORM BASIN

CITY OF PARMA HEIGHTS, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, STATE OF OHIO



Section 2.B.1. Map 5.
USGS Map



Legend

1 mile radius of Nathan Hale Park within City of Parma Heights

USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed August, 2019.

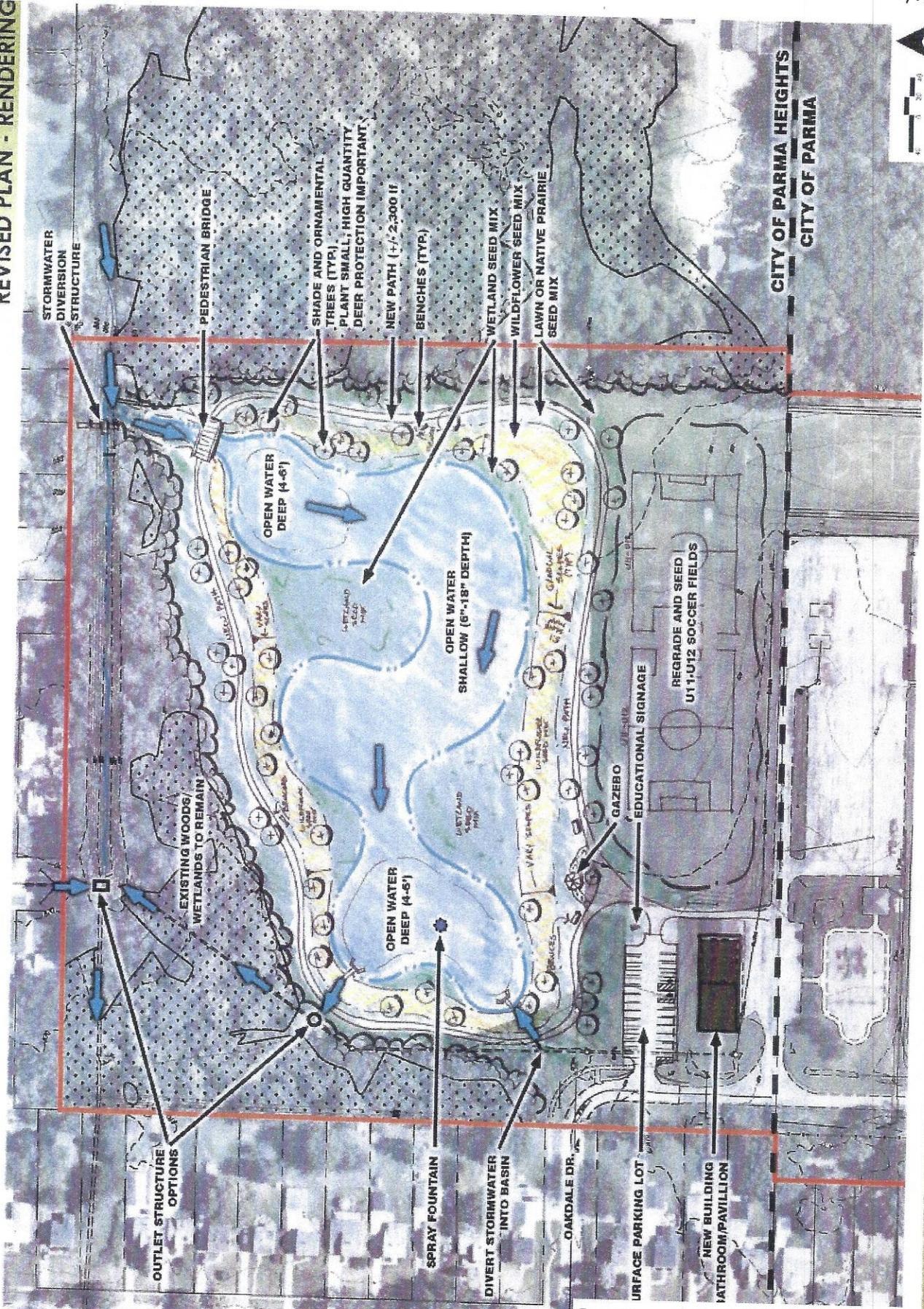


NATHAN HALE STORM BASIN
CITY OF PARMA HEIGHTS, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, STATE OF OHIO

Neil & Associates

Section 2.C. Map 6.
Area of Potential Effects

REVISED PLAN - RENDERING



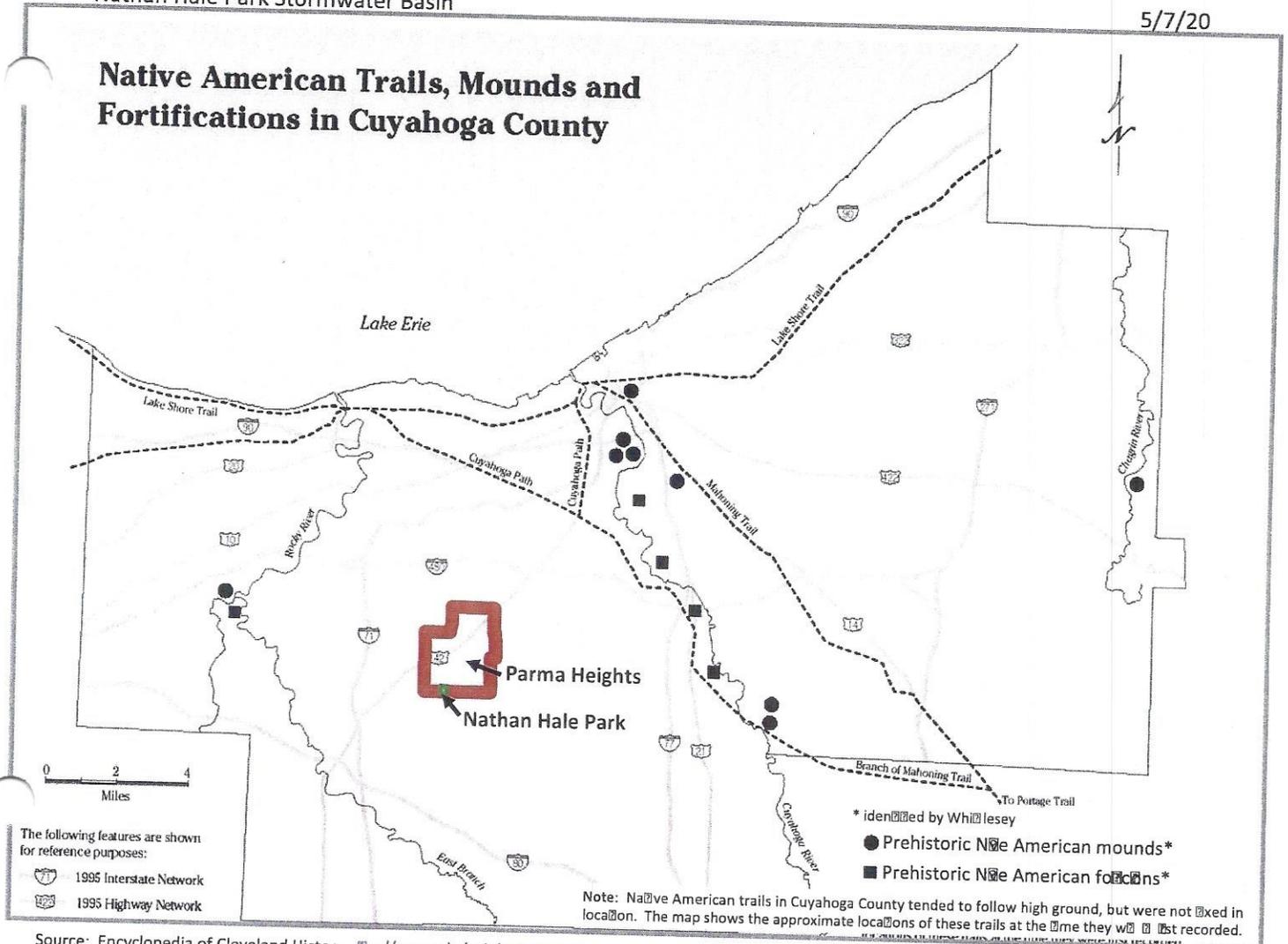
CITY OF
Parma Heights
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

NATHAN HALE STORM BASIN
CITY OF PARMA HEIGHTS, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, STATE OF OHIO

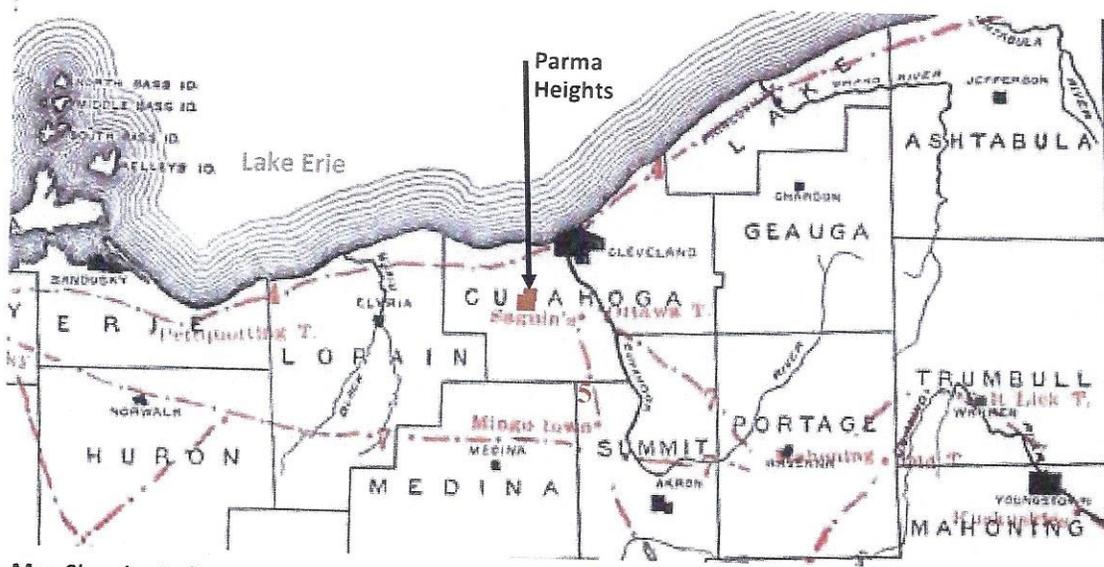
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Section 2.E. Map 7.
Rendering of Revised Plan

Native American Trails, Mounds and Fortifications in Cuyahoga County



Source: Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. <https://case.edu/ech/media/671>



Trail No. 5.
 Known as the Cuyahoga-Muskingum Trail, extended from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river on the north and following the Cuyahoga river and crossing the portage in Summit county, descended the Tuscarawas and Muskingum to its mouth. The principal towns on this trail were Saguin's Post, Ottawa town and Mingo town on the Cuyahoga.

Map Showing Indian Trails and Towns In Ohio. Closest trail was Trail No 5., along the Cuyahoga River.
 Source: <http://war.wikidot.com/ohio-indian-trails-and-towns>

Section 4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Map 8. Maps indicating known locations of American Indians



Section 4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
Map 9. Photograph Key

5/7/20

Photograph numbers keyed to Map 9. Photographs taken 4/24/20, except as otherwise noted.

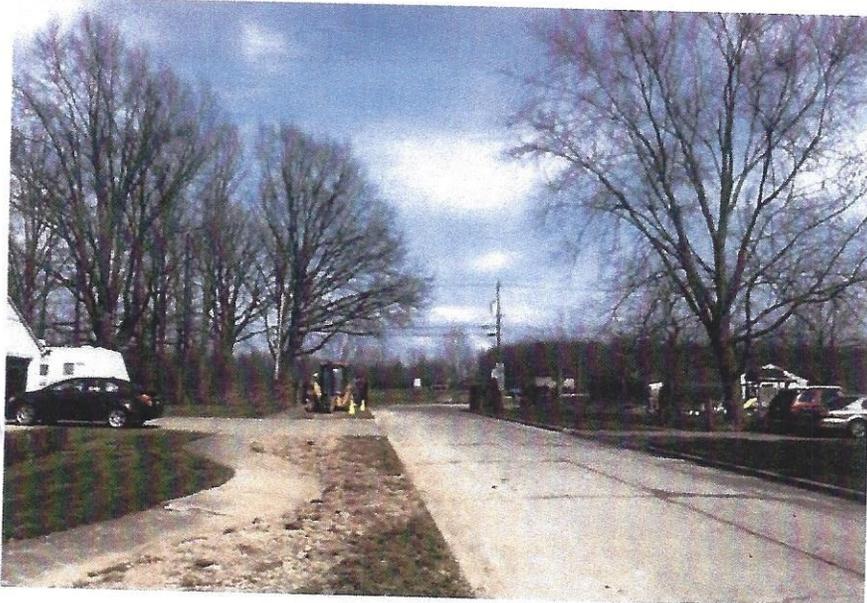
#1 Typical Housing on Parma Park Boulevard, adjacent neighborhood.



#2. Nathan Hale Park Entrance Sign at intersection of Oakdale Drive and Parma Park Boulevard



#3. Entry into Nathan Hale Park at east end of Oakdale Drive.





#4 National Park Service sign and plaque on rock with history of park dedication.



#5 Existing wooded area, looking north from park entrance



#6 Looking south at Building #1, concrete block building from the 1950s. To be demolished and replaced with new pavilion and restrooms.



#7 Looking northwest at north parking lot and former baseball diamond.



#8 Looking northeast at former baseball diamond and soccer fields, site of proposed stormwater basin.



#9 Looking north at former baseball diamond, site of proposed stormwater basin.



#10 Looking east across soccer fields — area to be repurposed with new stormwater basin.



#11 Looking north / northeast at former baseball diamond—site of new stormwater basin.



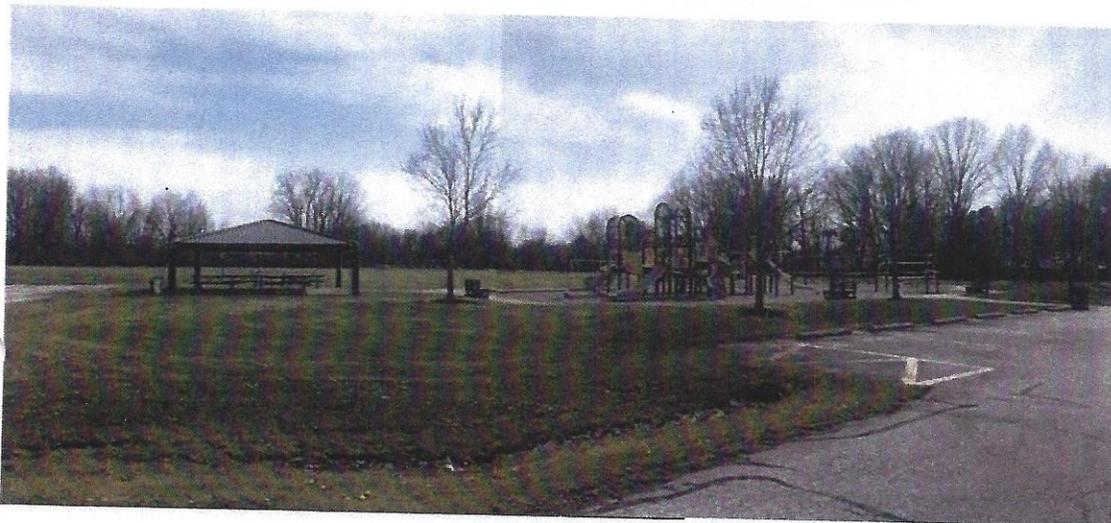
#12 Looking west at entrance to park from Oakdale Rd.



#13 Looking south at Building #1 and existing north parking lot.



#14 Looking southeast at Building #2, fenced outdoor storage yard and existing south parking lot.

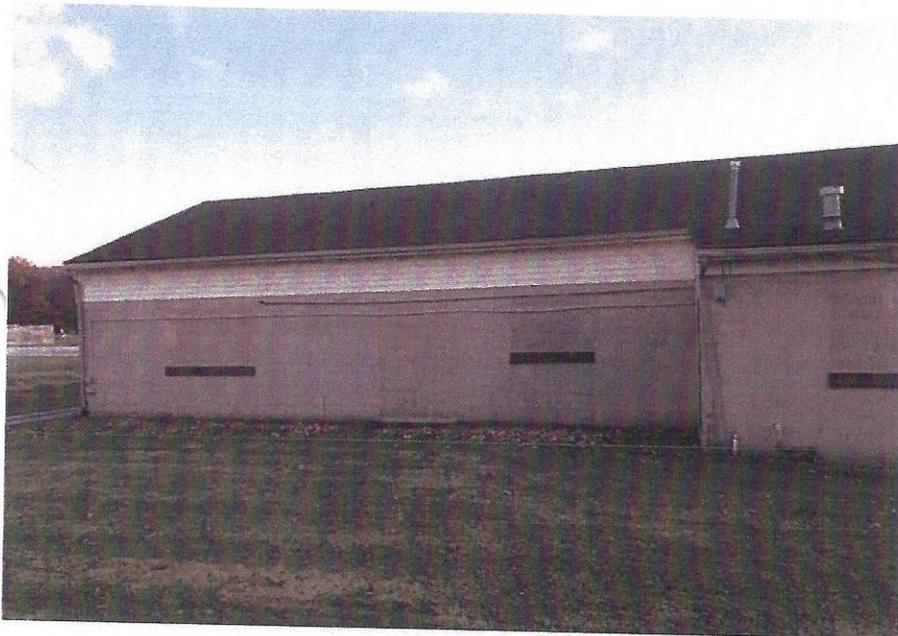


#15 Looking south at picnic pavilion and playground, south of Building #1 and existing south parking lot.

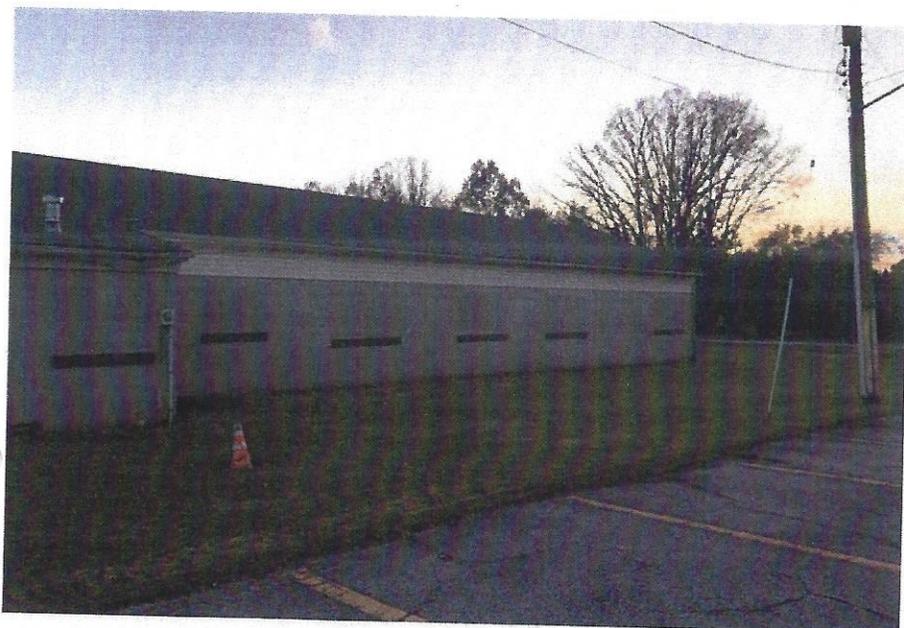
5/7/20



#16 Looking northwest at Building #1, concrete block building from the 1950s, showing entrances to restrooms and concession window. To be demolished and replaced with new pavilion and restrooms.



#17 Looking south at east end of Building #1, concrete block building from the 1950s; to be demolished and replaced with new pavilion and restrooms. (11/5/19)



#18 Looking south at west end of Building #1, concrete block building from the 1950s; to be demolished and replaced with new pavilion and restrooms. (11/5/19)

Good evening everyone. Welcome to the Cassidy Theater. I'm Mike Byrne, Mayor of Parma Heights. I know some of you are on a tight timeframe and want to get home and watch the Browns, so we have this timed out. But, before we start, I would like to acknowledge some people here. I would like to acknowledge a couple of our councilmembers that are here – our Councilwoman Marie Gallo, our Councilwoman JoAnn Koch, Councilwoman Everett is in the back, as well as Councilman McCall. I would also like to acknowledge our Service Director Dennis Patten; Recreation Director Joe Tal; Economic and Community Development Director Joe Sebes; as well as Law Director Mike Pokorny. They will all be here if you have any questions afterward. Most important to me, many of you have already met her, is my assistant, Erin Lally, she is here. One last acknowledgement, we are very fortunate to have with us tonight from Congressman Gonzalez's office, Mike Cunnington – Mike, thank you for stopping by. Before I turn, it is the same format. For those of you who have been here before, it is the same format. I am going to turn it over to Engineer Dan Neff who is going to give you a presentation. We will have questions and answers after that. I just want to emphasize one thing. Those who had questions and concerns regarding the first proposal that we made, the first draft we made, we heard you. We heard you loud, and we took to heart some of the suggestions and some of your concerns. I think you will find very quickly how this project has changed from the first draft to this draft. You will see the changes we have made. You will see that we have enhanced Nathan Hale Park from the beginning to what it will possibly be if everything goes well. So, with that, I am going to turn it over to Engineer Dan Neff.

Engineer Neff explained when we were back here in May or June ... *Erin; I need the screen moved around.* Erin, if you could go to the next slide. What I am going to do is – I apologize, sometimes it is hard to see in this room, but what I am putting out here is this is the overall city. We have our Big Creek Parkway running through. We have Kurtz Park up on the north end by 130th, Nathan Hale Park here, we have our schools, we have Stroud Park, we have Radlick Park, we have the Greenbriar Commons, and we have Reservoir Park as well as our neighbors to the south of the Nike site, the old Parma Recreation is adjacent to our property as well as our neighbor, Cuyahoga Community College. *Erin, if you could, the next slide please.* What we are talking about this evening, again, is this Nathan Hale Park, which was formally a Nike site, which comprises of 25-1/2 acres. I took a line and drew it through here. It stops here. This line here marks Parma Heights from Parma - the same thing on this side – Parma Heights from Parma. This is the only spot in the city where our property actually drops down and goes into Parma. That was part of the arrangements when the Nike site was split – part to Parma and part to Parma Heights. So, this is the project we are referring to and talking about. *Erin, if you could...* Again, I bring up, you see the park down on the bottom – a lot of color to look at – but what this represents is all of the accumulated complaints. When I say complaints, I mean actually filed complaints or written complaints that they either observe water in their house from storm backup, sanitary backup, or both. So, you get a pretty good idea – it is a pretty massive area. We have a big problem in this part of our city. *Erin, if we could go a little closer – the next one up.* This gives you a little better idea. The orange represents houses that have had sanitary backup. The green is storm backup that was reported, and then there is a combination of it. You see how much of this area is hit. We also recognize, from all of the studies that we have done, although we have areas that did not report... We know from the modeling that we did that these areas still flood. So, what we are trying to do is we have devised a way... We talked about this at the last meeting, but we are here to talk about a whole new project with a little different concept, is we are still looking to come up with solutions to solve our water problems in Parma Heights. This is our first phase, which is Nathan Hale Park,

which is a piece of the park up in this north corner, and I am also pleased to announce, maybe it is okay to mention, that we have been working with Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, and we are pursuing properties over toward 130th for a second basement, and we feel that this is actually, at this point, going very well. It is important to understand that each of these play a very important role in our stormwater management for Parma Heights. *Erin...*

Okay. Now, for some pictures. Turn a little bit and all the way to my side over there, north is facing up. Again, we have Nathan Hale Park, again showing the City of Parma, City of Parma Heights, our neighbors Tri-C, and again, for those who have seen it is water shed. What is draining where. Everything beyond that red line involved draining to Big Creek Parkway, all of it ends up down through [redacted] and down Alexander and heads out to the Parkway. All of this water here on Pleasant Valley is all collected and continues to go down to Baldwin Creek, which also then runs off past the airport and connects ultimately into the lake. So, at Nathan Hale, right here, we are dealing with coming from this part of our city and our neighbor, we are dealing with about 213 acres coming in at one point here, acres of drainage, 43 acres at this location here, and in addition we have these various areas of how much drainage and how much acreage is coming into our system. What our goal is to capture this water before it inundates our system, which it does almost every storm event. So, what we are looking to do is capture that, slow it down, convey it out at a slower rate so that all of the sewers that we see in these streets can operate without backing up. *Erin...* This is the focus area. Again, Nathan Hale Park. You can see. Right now, we have the ball fields that are there, some soccer practice fields, and again soccer fields along the south end of the facility, a play area for the young children. We have an old concession/bathroom building, but it is in pretty rough shape. We will talk a little bit about that as we go forward. Again, it gives you a little bit of bigger blowup. Again, I want you to look at this because you can see this outline again. See, this is all wooded. That is all staying. There is no need to remove those trees. To our neighbor, of course, they are almost complete on their construction on the Tri-C, the Safety Town, and then this area in here will remain wooded, because for their sake and I guess ours, it is mostly wetlands, and unless they do a lot of permitting, it may be difficult. *Erin...* So, this was the project you saw back in May, and everyone went, "What the hell?" Now, what we are trying to do and are still doing, we are shoring a body of water that in order to slow down the system so we can get the water out of our basements, the sewage out of our basements, and out of the yards and in the neighborhood. This originally had a large mound proposed, which, at the time, we talked about having removed, but we didn't have a definite plan in hand. We were working on this. This was the old plan. A dry basin, as you stated, many of you did, ugly, not very attractive. *Erin, if I could....* Now, what we are trying to do is we are going to create a lake here instead of just a stormwater basin. Some of these suggestions came from residents; some of them came from 3rd party, our state callers, Tri-C, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, City of Parma, and also the Federal Parks Department trying to make it more of a lake end. So, now what we have is the same thing. We will take it and have a little better shape. This thing will be the water surface during all events and as events get higher, the water will build up, and it will accumulate in this lake, and I will show you some of the other features in a moment, and ultimately out through the system and out. Again, the goal of this is the same goal that we had before is to stop some of the down-street flooding. This is the easiest way to do it. We are catching it before it gets to us. In addition, we are also picking up storm sewer that runs into and will dump into this system. This happens to be the deep portion of the lake, another deep portion; these are the shallow sides of the lake. *Erin, if I could....* These are the preliminary sketches on what we

are proposing landscaping wise. It is a little bit hard to see, but as you can see, the overall blue is where there is constant water. Meaning there will be water even during dry events because this is down below the inlet that is coming in from the stream to our west. We have also introduced a walking trail around the basin, around the lake, with a footbridge. We continue the walking trail around and back, and it ties back into what we hope is part of this project, maybe the 1st and maybe the 2nd phase. We will be doing a new bathhouse. In addition to the bathhouse, we will add an open-air pavilion so people can use it for public events. Note in this we still have our two soccer fields in the same location. Not shown, but you will see it in a while, below this all of the rest of those fields will stay the way they are. We are not touching them in elevation. We are going to be planting this. What you see in yellow is what we typically refer to as, these start to vary from grasses to wetland vegetation, and then as we get down into these lower-lying areas, it will be wetland wildflower. I will show you a lot of that as we go forward into this. You will see a little bit more of the palate that we are trying to create. I will give you some examples of where this has been incorporated and how it is working in other areas. *Erin...* Again, here, we are showing the permanent pool. All of this area in here, there are several sections that are deeper, 8 to 10 feet; this one is 6 feet or a little bit deeper; and this is called a four bay. Then, what happens is as the water rises, it gets up to a maximum elevation of about, you see the arrows here, it comes around, and that is where it fills up, and then it slowly drains itself back out. Again, we have the all-purpose paths. I guess we are going to be looking at different materials as we look at this, making some decisions, and hopefully getting input from the residents and the planning commission. Also shown here are all of the existing wetlands that have been delineated in a letter and all of that sent to the Corps of Engineers. Here is a neighboring wetlands, our portion of them on Tri-C's property, they do come right into our, and we have been aware of this. This area here, of course, up on the top is the existing stream that currently feeds our storm sewer system and inundates it after almost every two to five-year storm. We did introduce a few things along this parkway as well. We are looking at a possible small area for a gazebo to kind of create that overlook. In throughout here, and in a few locations, I will show you some pictures, we are going to be introducing some benches. We are going to be introducing what we hope will be informational boards. *Erin, if you could, the next please.* So, here are some of the palates and some of the things we are talking about. You see the drawing in the middle. You see the rest of the park that we have, or a good portion of it, not quite all of it. What we are trying to introduce are what are some of the elements that we think would be important in this project. I mentioned benches. As you start to create a lake atmosphere and you have that sitting area, benches become an important part of that walking trail and relaxation. We show them here, here, and we show a pavilion, but they could be placed throughout here. Another one in this location. Over on the far end of this basin or lake is a footbridge. Not that this is it, but this is very similar to what we are looking at. If we can do this, what we are trying to do is connect the trail all the way back so it is a continuous use of a trail. The trail, right now, based on this plan, measures about 2600 lineal feet, so about 4200ths of a mile. There are possibly other opportunities to wrap it into other things in the park, but we do not have a lot of walkways right now throughout the park. I talked about the gazebo, and this could be easily incorporated into this project. Another piece of this is that we would like to use spray fountains for a lot of reasons. It keeps water moving, it keeps oxygen in so when we start to feed this thing with fish, and again they will be able to live in this environment. We will try to keep water, keep the water moving, and keep the air moving so it continues to bring oxygen. It also adds a bit of aesthetics to it. This is kind of a small fountain. We would be looking at something possibly a little bit larger with the opportunity to have up lighting in it.

This is just two sections running through to give you an idea of how this thing functions. Again, at the top and on the left of each of these is where the existing basin is. This happens to be where we cut this first angle through here. What we have is, in this area, this is 18-inch what we call open waterway, 16 to 18 inches of water. There is a reason we do this. It creates the ability for us, as we bring water through, it helps filter. We have plant life that is in this. We have wetland vegetation. I am referring more toward wetland, wildflowers, and things like that. There are some grasses that do very well. There are a number of trees we are looking to put within this in these areas. To give you an idea, maple trees do well when they are flooded. They are able to survive. River birch is another tree that is very successful in water and wet areas. We have our landscape architects that are looking into a lot of that. The slopes, which would be about a 5:1 slope, which is just a little bit steeper than just the walkway coming down here. These will all be seeded with what we call a wildflower seed mix. Again, that is so that we create that beauty that comes out of one of these. They are low maintenance too. That is another thing we look at is, for these lakes and basins and lower line areas, we want to make sure we are not out there cutting grass all of the time because that continues to add to the pollution of the lake, so we will keep this as a no-mow or low-mow area. *Erin...* Talking about materials and plants, on this board here, it gives you an idea of some of the palates and some of the things we are looking at. Again, here is the wildflower mix. Again, you could flood it and it continues to grow. It is not an issue. We have the river birch up in the middle. We have some maples. Again, they take a lot of water. They survive very well. We have some ornamental trees that we are looking at a little higher up, more in the park area near the paths. Again, we have introduced a couple of other types of vegetation, shrub vegetation that do very well in wet environments. These are actual pictures taken from one of the sites that we did and I worked on at Oakwood Commons, and this just happens to be a little picture. This is over in South Euclid, Ohio, behind a shopping center, and it was 21 acres that we developed lakes and walking paths and all of that as part of the city park. *Erin...* So, in view, what I spoke about was over at Oakwood Commons, that is the shopping/retail center, that is all the way over on this end here, this was the stormwater management facility that we designed to not only act as a stormwater management but an open lake. This is during dry season in the summer. You can see quite a bit of water, quite a bit of water areas, and vegetation all along the sides and edges of it. You get other pictures as you see down in here. In that situation, we had a parking lot brought in and an area so people could then turn around and use the path systems throughout this portion of the property. This used to be part of the old Oakwood Country Club, and if you can see on the right-hand side, some of the comments from people just looking at Google about how it became a hidden jewel. They didn't expect it. There are a lot of things that people enjoy. This park, I can tell you, from all of the information that we have and all of the follow-ups that we do and reporting that we do, gets a lot of foot traffic. This is something we are trying to do is introduce a little bit more of this style, this type of an environment, into the park that we think it belongs. Again, I talked about the signage. These would be information boards, whether it is one, two, or three. The identify what is going on in this ecosystem and talk about its importance. Again, this project was one of them that we did for the developer, actually, Mr. Mitchell Schneider, and when it was ultimately done, he donated all of it to the City. *Erin, if I could...* Just to give you some ideas, we talk about, and I am a believer that lakes are part of parks, just like anything else. Originally, we looked at a stormwater basin; we looked at it strictly, because there was an economic issue. We are also proud to say that we have managed, through other contacts, to work a solution on where all that dirt, when we dig it out, will go. We also are working on agreements with our neighbors, Parma, to be able to take all of that soil. Our hope is that it would be taken all the way to Pleasant Valley so it is not

going to the neighborhoods that we all live in. Again, this just gives you an idea on how important the lakes become in areas in developments. This just happens to be another example of one where there is a lake and is servicing partially as a stormwater basin, but it always has water in it. You get a view of how it looks on the side. They have walking trails and paths. It happens to be about the same time of the year on that one. This is how these basins can work into neighborhoods into the park systems. This happens to be Rockefeller Park. If you have been through this area, it is a gorgeous part of Cleveland where we have all of the Memorial Gardens, but this happens to be Rockefeller Park and Rockefeller Lagoon, and you see the same types of features that we are hoping to incorporate. This aerating in green water, make it move so it creates a little bit of aesthetics. Coe Lake in Berea is another one that they have created a park around a lake atmosphere. Parma has redone Ridgewood and State Road Parks and enhanced those. What we are trying to do is bring people back to the water. Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District is working with a lot of communities like ourselves in trying to incorporate some of these ideas. I will tell you that when we sat and met with them along the Tri-C, Parma and ourselves, they were very impressed with the fact that we could make a lake out of it. The district was supportive of it. Now we are working through what we hope are the next stages in development, which is taking this thing further, getting it ready, and getting it in front of the Planning Commission and Council for their adoption and hopefully approval. We are still working with the National Park Division on things they need us to do. I think we have a laundry list just recently on some of the other things they want us to fulfill, which we are working on. Also, here, this evening, if there are any questions regarding park facilities and how much we have in the city, our recreation director, Mr. Tal, is in the back of the room as well. With that, Mayor? My hope is not to keep you real late, but I will gladly stay and answer any questions that you have.

The Mayor commented that he just wanted to acknowledge someone very quickly who is very important in this project. There is only one ballfield over there at Nathan Hale Park. That was dedicated in memory of Mr. Litten. Bill Litten is here tonight. He is a former recreation director in the City of Parma Heights. He has worked with us in support of this with the understanding that we will re-dedicate that Litten Field to another field in Parma Heights. I can't thank Bill enough and I appreciate your support in that. With that, what we are going to do is open it up, once again, try to do it as orderly as possible. If we have a couple of other mics, or how are we going to work this, Ken?

Ken responded there is only one mic.

A resident who lives at 6799 Orchard Boulevard stated that this new project looks pretty good. I want to know what you're going to do with all of the dirt that was planned for the 25 foot that was going to be there. You're going to dig this out. Is the dirt going elsewhere, or are we still storing it?

Engineer Neff replied no, the commitment is that the dirt will leave the site as construction starts. As its being constructed, the dirt will be trucked off. We are still working out arrangements with our neighbors to the south of us, Parma and Deer Park, to use that drive so that we take everything out and onto the major roadway, which is Pleasant Valley. It is, right now, we have a potential suiter who wants all of the material to the point where they are paying for it. Right now, the agreement is that they will pay for the truck. That is what makes this ... all of a sudden ... from before when we were talking about all of the dirt that we had to get rid of, it now brings economy back into this thing in hopes that we can afford to put the amenities that we want to put in, providing that we have our third part, which they are still ... the last

we talked with them, they are definitely interested. We are generating almost 100,000 yards of dirt. Last time it was 88,000. They said that they could use in excess of 120.

A resident replied okay. The drainage that goes behind Orchard Boulevard, that little creek that is behind there, is that also going to help Orchard Boulevard's area to drain.

Engineer Neff replied yes. This now comes on through. It runs all the way across back around this, between us and Tri-C, continues down, gets into this structure right now, runs down Orchard, and then runs off Parma Park. We are still going to do that, but we are going to capture all of it. We are going to capture around 11.5 million gallons of water, let it out here very slow. This stream will be diverted. There will be very little flow in it, but it will be diverted primarily to the new lake to keep the lake constantly with water.

A resident commented that it doesn't seem like it's the 6800 block. It's the 6700 block where the issue is. The second block up into the middle, which, like you were talking the last time, it would go all the way to 130th – that whole section is where that would go.

Engineer Neff replied correct. We are taking 250 acres out of the system right now so that the system can work better. We will put it back in, but very slowly.

A resident asked and then you talked about planting maple trees? What about the seeds and who is going to maintain all of that? Is that going to go back into our sewer system?

Engineer Neff replied no.

A resident replied because maples are invasive. I know you talked about them being a great source of sucking up water, but they also drop a lot.

Engineer Neff replied they do. We haven't said to anybody today, "yes this is what we are doing." We are showing you ideas and giving you some palates. These are things that we see in these types of plantings in areas that survive very well. Yes, we are going to get some leaves to fall. They will fall into the lake. It's part of lake health, and if we have fish and wildlife, that's all part of that natural balance, but we are not going to be burying this place with trees. We want to keep a nice open view. We anticipate having trees scattered throughout and then there will be some trees down the lower lying areas that can handle some of that water. And those things help purify it. Stuff goes through and water goes through, it helps that. And the other thing it does is provide habitat. That's the other thing we are looking at is how do we introduce all of that and make sure of that.

A resident asked when do you anticipate starting.

Engineer Neff replied I will take you through the process. We are now in October. We are still working through. We just introduced this to Council before we came to you. Council gave us a great review on it and wants us to pursue it further. It still has to come back to them, but we are going to go further now. We are going to go back to Planning Commission. We don't want to go until we start working out all of these details. We have our partners that are also involved – Tri-C, Parma, and we are all involved in this decision making, because it is really a regional issue and not just a Parma Heights one. In addition to that, we have our friends at the National Parks who are kind of giving us a little bit more of a hint on what they

think we want to see and what we should do, and this is kind of the direction that we are moving in. Indications are that they like this option better. They can see how, at least when we introduced it, this is really a park feature as well as stormwater management. There aren't too many lakes out there today or too many ponds that don't function somehow or another with stormwater. Very few of them don't.

A resident asked if this isn't all set to go yet, my question is why did they go in there and tear out Litten Field and the fencing and stuff. There are giant rolls of fence in the middle of the thing. There are huge ditches where the front-end loader was digging down in the middle. That is a tripping hazard now. The fence is down. I mean, if they would have left the fence up, a lot of people take their dogs down there, and it was almost like a dog park. Right now, it looks like East Cleveland.

Engineer Neff asked if you are talking about this area up in here.

A resident replied no. I'm talking about Litten Field. All of the fence was torn down in May after our first meeting, on a Saturday. They tore all of the fence down, rolled it up, and left it. Now you have a big green ... where they have nothing but poles running up and down the thing. If it wasn't okay to go ... this looks beautiful ... if this wasn't okay to go, why jump in there the following week, on a Saturday, in the rain, and rip out all of that fencing and stuff, there are holes in the middle of that stuff. That's what I'm talking about.

The Mayor replied that the resident is absolutely right. We got ahead of ourselves; there is no doubt about it. We skipped a couple of steps. We got as ambitious as we could, probably a little overly ambitious, and we probably shouldn't have done what we did. That was honest – our mistake.

A resident stated okay. Now there are rolls of fence there. If you didn't know you were going to get the approval from the government to go do this, why would you go in there and jump down and tear down the ball field?

Engineer Neff replied we were a little bit overly ambitious. Our mistake. We are moving forward. We were too aggressive with it. We did make some mistakes.

A resident stated they thought very aggressive.

Engineer Neff stated we are probably in agreement that we were a little bit. We also had a lot of support and continue to have a lot of support. Again, we are looking at this as important for the neighborhood and all of the homes in the area.

A resident commented it was a beautiful ballfield.

The Mayor replied it was. And now this is going to enhance it more. I truly believe that this will enhance it more. More questions.

Francis Weakland 6928 Maplewood Road. The question I have for you is the difference between this proposal and the first one. On the first one, how many acres was it?

Engineer Neff replied we were talking about storage of 31-acre feet. We are still talking the same.

Mr. Weakland asked the same amount.

Engineer Neff replied yes. This area here we are talking about between the halves and all of this area here encompasses about 6-1/2 acres of surface area that will be transformed. It does not mean all of it is lake, but again, there will be part of the walking paths and there is some sewer repair work that we need to do back there as well. That still leaves us the balance of the park. As we all know, these wooded areas that we don't utilize will remain as they are today.

Mr. Weakland replied okay, well the question I have is, with the first proposal, dry, detention versus retention. The first proposal could store how many gallons?

Engineer Neff replied just about 11 million gallons.

Mr. Weakland replied okay. 11 the first time, and now you are saying it is larger.

Engineer Neff replied it is just about the same. We are a little bit higher by about 3/10 of an acre-foot higher, which is going to give me another 300,000 cubic gallons, so it's very similar in volume. We didn't want to encroach any further than we originally had talked about. We recognized and left the soccer fields. Again, these soccer fields will be there. They are there now. They may be redone as part of it. It's just because of the activity if they get disturbed. That is what we kind of listened to ... to just keep it as tight as we can.

Mr. Weakland replied his follow-up question then is how much water is in there before the storm? That's my question. How much room do you have?

Engineer Neff replied off all of the lows, the normal water level. So, as we look at this stream up in here, and we get what we call dry weather flow, it is a trickle that goes through here. I could tell you the elevation. If you look at this drawing and look at this outline of blue right there. That is what we call our low water. That is where ... everything from that point on is wet. What we have done is dug it deeper.

Mr. Weakland asked is that a couple of million gallons?

Engineer Neff replied he didn't know how many gallons that holds. Because it doesn't contribute to storage. It's always there. It's always wet. It's like filling up your swimming pool. It may rain and you may get an inch on top. It doesn't make any difference. That water is still there, and that is what this will do ... it will stay there.

Mr. Weakland replied okay. When the water comes in from a major storm that is going to come in at what level?

Engineer Neff replied it will come in starting at the street level and then continues to rise. We are diverting all of the flow into this, so ...

Mr. Weakland asked it continues rise ... even though the input is below the basin, water will still come in.

Engineer Neff replied water would continue to flow and it will get up to an elevation of 1167, which is still down below the bank of this existing creek bed that is here now.

Mr. Weakland asked at what point do you start releasing it after the storm.

Engineer Neff replied all of this comes in here rather quickly between this pipe, this inlet here, and it slowly is discharged through here. So, you ask me when is it starting to be discharged. It's a series of different [redacted] that give us different effects. Under a low storm, it all pretty much stays there. As it gets a little bit higher, there is another orifice that lets more water out. That's how we build this up so as it gets higher, we end up discharging. When we get up to 100-year storm, we are still holding it but discharging it much slower than it was before.

Mr. Weakland asked then when it comes in at the inlet; it's at a major creek somewhere around the college? Is that where this is pointed? I'm trying to figure out how does it get into there. At what point ... is it going to be like a big sewer pipe with water running out of the wetlands into ?

Engineer Neff replied yes. What we did is when we did the studies on this, we had ADCOMM, which is another engineering firm; assist us in the evaluation of this. In addition to that, the district hired Waytrim to do another analysis, another firm, and they reviewed our documentation further. What we are going to do is you know from living in the area that the water gets up pretty high in this streambed. Well, we are making sure all of this goes into this lake first. It never gets any higher than that streambed before. It actually gets a little bit lower as it is discharging out through the system. What we had happen on many big storms is this whole thing fills out, this infrastructure cannot handle that flow, it all fills up as you may know, and it floods out many of these yards and it continues flooding the system down the street because the sewers are over inundated.

Mr. Weakland stated that he believes the major problem the City has had – correct me if I'm wrong – is the Western Park of Pearl, Western Park near Maplewood and over to Parma Park. The reported flooding from major storms is in that location, and I'm wondering, hopeful down the road, that you can get another retention basin over near 130th. I'm trying to get a feel of ... 11 million gallons potentially going into this with major storms, will that have a major effect in your opinion.

Engineer Neff replied yes, in my opinion, along with other consultants, yes it will. It will take a lot of that water out of our systems, which are flooding. Our manholes lids start to push the water out. Then, it gets inundated. As you are going downstream, downhill, it just keeps pushing. Yes, it will have a very significant effect. As for that question, we are hoping that if we find others ... we are in very solid negotiations with Northeast Ohio Sewer District on another basin almost this size in our city under what they call the Regional Basin Project. They have committed, we have committed, and we are in the process of talking with property owners. I mean we do have the ability, as a city, to go after it a different way, but I think it is a very fruitful and a very healthy discussion right now.

A resident asked about the funding. You said some of the costs were trucking out the dirt. That's all going to be offset by whoever is taking the dirt. And we have the grant from the sewer district, so what other finances are involved here? Is that all approved? I mean are we going to be able to fund this thing. Or how is that happening?

Engineer Neff replied we did receive a grant from Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District for a million dollars, one of the largest grants given at the time. We were grateful. They saw the benefit. In addition to that million, there are approximately \$400,000 in additional costs that we have earmarked from some of our storm funds in the city. So, the funding has been allocated to do this project. Does it mean that

the pavilion will go in right away? I can't tell you that until we start working on all of those details. Our intent is the bridge and then the walking trails, and the landscape. When we come back to you with the final plan, we will have the final design; we will have the help of the federal government on the parks division. We will have something that works. Then, we will budget the whole thing and make sure we are good, and if there are any sources in addition, we would have to look for that or we would have to find a way to fit with that. I will tell you – hauling all of that dirt out – when you look at it. If I'm taking 100,000 yards of dirt and moving it, my minimum cost to move that would be a million dollars. I have someone who is going to do it for me. I just saved that much. Do you remember that it was kind of a dry basin steeper slope? We took out all of the fencing because these are 5:1 slopes. Not much steeper than this walkway here in some areas. Benches and things like that help me walk into it for safety areas. You know, you look at a lot of these lakes and ponds around cities all over the place. Very few are fenced in. We don't want to do that. We want to create that closeness. We think it is very safe. We have taken out almost \$80,000 in fencing material. There are a lot of things that we have done and exchanged the money and move it to what we hope is better. We have also earmarked and allocated money to do a new bathhouse because the one that is there is horrible. Part of this building here would be a bathhouse, and the other part, if it is done my way or not, would just be a pavilion overhang.

A resident replied okay, also, I just wanted to support this lady about her comment on those Norway maples because that's what the sewer district put in when they did all of the water lines over on Maplewood, and those things are garbage trees. They are a mess, and they go down the sewer. If you don't clean them up. All those whirlybirds clog up the sewer system, and we are paying the sewer system to clean our sewers for trees that they installed, so make sure none of those go into this project.

Engineer Neff replied there are a lot of species of maples, we understand.

A resident stated basically, you are building a pond. And that is a temporary waterway. It is constant maintenance of being dredged out all of the time and what not. That is just a statement, and that is nature. There are ponds all over that are nothing now. I typed in retention basin the other day on the computer, and logged in to University of Pennsylvania, and it was either a retention or a detention basins. Detention is dry. Retention is wet. They are recommended for areas that don't have storm sewer systems yet. They work very well because they help limit the water going through the opening culverts, just like in Strongsville along Whitney Road, 130th, and all of that so we don't have street flooding, but they do not work well where you already have existing sewer systems because if the sewer systems are failing, they need to be repaired, and they are not being repaired. You can drive down Orchard Boulevard where I live, and you see where it all caved in. Some of them are caved into the point where it has taken almost three or four weeks to rebuild the masonry in there. You've done flow studies, you've done camera testing, but the sewers are a main repair. This started in 2011. According to your figures and everything, we have heard in this room, why haven't they addressed that system? Backflow preventers would cut out – you could probably put one in every house for what you want to spend on a pond. The creek you are talking about, the stream, that thing is jammed solid. That is 300 feet from my house. It used to be that water would come down there, and you'd see it flowing down there. Now, it goes over, runs out the backyards, onto Meadowbrook, and it doesn't go down to the end of the street. I didn't get flooded around the corner; I'm the 3rd house from the corner; there was no water even in front of my house, and there were all of the guys from the City standing there watching the water come flying out and then going down

Orchard toward Pearl Road. Don't say that it's always been maintained and dredged out and all of that. If the sewers were working, you wouldn't have sewage backing up into people's basements. You've admitted it that the sewers are caving in, and they need to be repaired. Nobody is fixing the sewers. We are going to go build a pond that is going to be a maintenance nightmare for the electric on the fountains, cutting the grass, and dredging the thing out every couple of years to keep the leaves and stuff out of it. It is not going to last. It isn't going to work because it's only going to go that one area.

Engineer Neff replied there are 250 acres out of a 400-acre drainage area, so it is taking off more than 50% before you even get to your system. Our systems are not young systems out there. They are old.

A resident stated the drain you are saying is going to fill this basin is clogged solid right now, and the drain that you're going to let the water release into is at the end of my street. That old creek, the old culvert that used to be there from the Crial Elementary School and what not was a ditch that was probably 5 to 6 feet deep is maybe 6 inches deep. And the water doesn't get to the sewer, which is doing nothing. All of the bars are missing. The abutment is all torn up. They went in there the last time and they pulled a tree out of there. Nobody came back and fixed it. It's been like that for four years.

Engineer Neff replied it's important that I talk about our partners in this deal. I mention Tri-C, and we have met with them, and we have met with the facilities. It's just important for us to keep this open and active so we can collect the water. That is part of the partnership we have with them. We have already started working with them on cleaning and making some of their ditches hopefully a little wider. They just submitted a plan for doing some parking lot work, and we have come back and asked him for some help in these areas. Yes, when we get heavy storms, things fall in it, because of bank erosion. What we want to do is bring this water into this lake ... keep in mind you are going to take it in an area that might be as wide as this screen, but once it gets past that area, it's a wide-open lake. Water slows down erosion slows down. This area here is called the [REDACTED]. It's a deep area. That's where most of our silt will land. That's something that we go in on a five to eight-year basis and clean it out because its required.

A resident asked who is going to pay for all of this. Fix the sewers instead of maintaining a sewer.

Engineer Neff replied we are building a large lake, and we are building stormwater management. Who is going to pay for it? All of us are paying for it. Right now, we are property owners in the City of Parma Heights. We pay through Northeast Ohio Sewer District a storm fund. We, as a City, are allowed to use some of those funds locally. We get 25% of what we contribute every year back as a local share fund. We have not been able to use that and have not been able to continue to repair catch basins and to fix storm sewers. This is eligible for ongoing maintenance with that as well. We've put the wheels in motion. I'm glad the district is here, and I said in the last couple of meetings as a partner, we couldn't solve these problems without a regional solution, and they came up with a law to enforce it. They did, and it's a great thing. We are talking about a million dollars here. We are probably talking a million-and-a-half to two million the next basin. Again, they are helping us. They are going to make that a regional basin. That one will be taken care of by the district. This one right now will be taken care of by the City under our agreement. The other thing is the district has provided a grant. We have met with them, and because we are behind what we would anticipate what would have been a normal construction schedule, they have already issued an extension on that grant, so we have that safety net. We don't want to lose the opportunity to fix the problems we have in the city. Yes, the sewer systems are old. We video tape them,

we clean them, we do every single one in this city less than every few years. Sometimes more. This neighborhood in here we have been doing quite a bit. We have done re-linings. We do replacement, as it's needed, like if something collapses.

A resident asked when?

Engineer Neff replied it is ongoing. It may not be the Service Department doing all of it. They are doing catch basin repairs. We have the Department of Public Works. The Sanitary Department helps us all the time. I mentioned in one of our meetings here that we spend close to 1.2 million dollars annually on our sewers.

A resident commented nothing on our street. We should have something done already.

Engineer Neff replied that we are hoping that this is something that you can understand will make a large difference.

A resident commented that you make this sound very appealing, better than it was, but I'm looking at the pictures surrounding it. The examples you give like Coe Lake and a couple of the other ones. This is very tiny compared to those. Your walking trail is going to be like walking in a circle getting dizzy. It looks real good on paper, but on walking that park ... I walk that park every day. I walk around it every day, rain or shine, for the last six years. I know that park like the back of my hand. The creek he's talking about, I've never seen it get more than 5 inches of water. It's going to fill that and it's going to take forever. Parma or Tri-C put in a retention basin next to the fire training building. It's always dry. They're not getting any water filling it up. You say our friends, Tri-C, they've taken so much ground where water used to soak in and built so much development on it, concrete, where nothing can get into it, that new SWAT training facility is right over one of the streams. This is all contributing to it. Yet, Tri-C is putting this on the backs of the Parma Heights taxpayers. We are going to have a pond that may or may not work. Tri-C has three ponds. All of the fish died in them because they can't get deep enough. This is Cleveland. It's cold. The ponds freeze. They have a fountain in one of theirs, but there is a lot of maintenance involved. If you go online and check the cities that have this, a lot of them have failed, not immediately, in time, due to lack of maintenance. They are going to put this on the taxpayers. We already pay more taxes than Parma. We pay too much, for what we get. Yes, this looks pretty compared to what you had last time, but it just seems too small, does not address clogging sewers, and does not address the fact that a lot of the problems coming from Tri-C and being put on our backs. I think the overall picture here is you are looking at a pretty picture. You're not looking at a true picture. You're looking at a pretty gazebo in a big park. You're looking at Coe Lake. Sometimes you have to rant to get your point across, okay.

A resident commented he is on the corner of Harrisburg and Oakdale, which is a couple of blocks from the park. I bought the house about a year ago. The previous owner flooded several times. I have a double sump pump. I have Ohio waterproofing. I even have the downspouts disconnected with hoses running out into the yard. This storm, I flooded. I have a sewer right in front of my house on the corner. I think it is antiquated as some of the people were saying. I commend the city and the partners doing all of these things. That's all nice, but the only thing I care about is when is it going to be done so I don't have to deal with a flood again. That's the bottom line. I don't care about gazebos and trees. I understand that's all the environment and you guys have to go with all that stuff. The other question I have, and I wasn't in

the area, one of my neighbors mentioned that there was an unfinished project, where the Speedway went in on Pearl Road now, on the corner of 130th, there used to be a project of some sort that was going to be a big shopping area. My neighbor said that ever since they either began that or stopped it, that's when the flooding started in 2011. I don't know if anybody knows about that, but my main thing is that if everything goes the way you want it, when is this going to come to fruition, and I'm praying that it's going to work, but what's a realistic timeframe. Is it going to be a year? Is it going to be two years? I'm not telling you to give it to me concrete, but I don't want to be here next summer and dealing with a flood again. I have sandbags in my basement protecting everything to try to isolate the water now. I like Parma Heights. I'm new, so I'm hoping that some of these things can....

The Mayor replied you could help us. There is a petition out there. If you are in favor of this retention basin, you can sign it. We are working very closely with the National Parks. Here is the challenge that we face. We are built on community. So, the only way you can put a detention or retention type of basin in is public property, parks, schools, or something like that. You go up and down State Road, Ridge Road, Broadview Road... I've done it just recently because my kids were looking for a house. There are developments there that I had never gone back into. I'll tell you one thing, what did every one of those developments have? It was either a retention or a detention. So, they work with sewers or they wouldn't be here. So, now we have that challenge, and we are built out. Where do we go? This is one of the areas that through many studies already, this has been going on for an extended period of time. We didn't just decide that this is the place to plop it, and it wasn't the City of Parma Heights that just decided this. This is a regional project that has been going on by the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District. They've come back after all of their monitoring and surveying and so forth. They've given us a few different areas that are public lands or school areas that make sense. This is one of them. That is my fault because I acknowledged to the gentleman that it was the City's fault that we got to ahead of ourselves and we got aggressive by starting to rip that park out. We didn't get the acquisition. We have a good plan in place now. We need support from our residents. We need support from the people here. To think that this is going to impact and get you a better solution to the problems that many of you are facing. I'm going to say exactly what I said at the last meeting. I've been in too many basements that have flooded. I don't want to go into those again. We are doing the best that we can here in the City of Parma Heights to get this project moving. So, like I said, we got a great email from the National Park Service on Friday. It's almost like a 'check the boxes and we will go.' We are going to provide a comprehensive plan, but we need your support. If you are in favor of this, there is a petition here, and we need to let them know that you are in favor of this. To me, this enhances the park. Right now, it is a ball diamond that is used three months out of the year. That's what it's used. Now we have a main soccer field. Ron's here, he is our soccer director. The soccer field is not going to be touched. We are going to lose one baseball field, and to tell you the truth, the demand on that baseball field is not there anymore. When that got turned over to us in 1971, we had 1700 kids playing baseball. This year, I don't think we had 300. So, the demand for that field is not there, so we will go re-dedicate it. By putting this in, I think we enhance Nathan Hall Park. I think we enhance the neighborhood there. If we can alleviate some of the problems that you are experiencing with the flooding, even more power to this, we are not done. I'm always hesitant of saying too much. I learned from the Cornerstone project when I was on Council. I am extremely hesitant of saying too much, but we are in deep discussions with Regional Sewer for another basin that will assist in Maplewood too. Deep, deep discussion. Let me get off my bully pulpit here. If you think that this is going

to help and if you think, it is going to enhance the city, if it is going to help you individually, please sign the petition that we have.

Engineer Neff stated if we can get through the process, we will have to go back to Planning for the change in design and we have to go back to Council. At the same time, we have to satisfy the parks district on a list of things that they want us to do. Upon those completions, we would like to start. We are anticipating that this will start in the winter, maybe after the first of the year, which is actually great if we are just doing [REDACTED]. Our goal would be to finish it by summer. Our grant now says to the end of June, and we are going to try our best to honor that date. I'm not thinking they won't extend it a few months if we need it.

A resident asked if at all possible, for the next meeting, you mentioned where you have worked. Is there any way in the next meeting to show us a list of the areas within Parma Heights in the past year that have been worked on? Because some of us are seeing where the work is being done, yet we are not seeing where the work is being done. So we can know where the weak spots still are and where it's still necessary.

Engineer Neff replied the City has that ability to get that information. However, the Department of Public Works assists us with sewers as well as many communities around us. They keep all of the major logs and we keep the local logs. That information is available. We will put a request in. I might just get everything for the year and last year, because we have to do annual reporting anyways with how much we are spending and what we are doing with our systems. So yes, that information will be available. Probably the best way to assimilate some of that is, once we get the information, it can be put out on the city's website just as easy. The presentation this evening, although it may not be the exact same forum because of size, this will get into the website. You are limited on how much you can get onto a webpage and actually make it work, but we could put a lot of this on there.

The Mayor stated his assistant, Erin, has pass-outs on exactly what you saw there. She has them in the back, and as you leave, if you want to pick one up and take it with you and take a look at them. If there are any questions after that, don't hesitate to call Erin's office or my office

A resident asked one more question, the outlet structure here you are putting in, it continues to go over and down Orchard?

Engineer Neff replied yes. It goes right here, ties into that existing 24, right down north to that large box that is there now. Here is Orchard. So, the 30-inch leaves ... this box goes down Orchard, and a 42-inch goes up toward Parma Park. Those will remain there, but what we are going to do is gather everything and bring it to here ...

A resident asked I understand that, but ultimately, is the capacity there now to service those areas, or [REDACTED].

Engineer Neff replied right. They are [REDACTED]. His question is are they [REDACTED] sewers? There is not capacity to handle storms. There never will be, and there never was one. So, what we talked about is a five-year storm event checking [REDACTED]. These sewers don't handle two year because of all of the infiltration we are getting. Our goal is to take that out. This is the first piece of the puzzle.

A resident asked if there is anything in the works that we could do anything to increase the size and that flow.

Engineer Neff replied not in this section. Again, as you know, if I increase this, I keep going and going and going, I am stuffing water further faster downstream.

A resident replied no, understandable. Down Orchard, where does that ultimately end up?

Engineer Neff replied straight down Orchard all the way to Pearl Road, over Pearl, cross down Alexander in a large box culvert. It turns when it gets to the metro parks and comes out behind St. John Bosco.

The Mayor asked if we have any other questions. I want to make sure that we have everybody answered who has a question.

A resident stated you have like fake asphalt. Will you continue with the fake asphalt?

Engineer Neff asked here.

A resident replied along the edge, on the walking trail.

Engineer Neff replied there are a lot of options. One of them is we are actually going to look at using a crushed material.

A resident replied we have the crushed granite down there, but [REDACTED] and Ridgewood both use porous [REDACTED]. It looks like blacktop and the water goes through it and drains, rather than adding to the problem.

A resident stated from my understanding, it is not any more expensive.

Engineer Neff replied no, it's not really bad, but [REDACTED] several acres of it in that development. It was one of the first retail developments in Northeast Ohio, so it works. Those are things that, with input from the walkers, too, we will find out what the best walking surface will be. Is it going to be a paved walking surface? Is it going to be a combination of crushed and hard stone? What is it going to be? So, those are things that we have to look at and see. Tonight was to try and take you to what we call the next evolution, the lake, the landscaping, and try to enhance it so we build a feature of the lake and the park. Again, we greatly appreciate it.

The Mayor asked everyone to please pick up a package. You might have some questions after you take a look at it. Don't ever hesitate to call my office or Dan's office. Thank you for coming.