

**CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS
AGENDA ITEM
DEPARTMENT HEAD'S SUMMARY FORM**

DEPARTMENT: Community and Human Development

AGENDA DATE: 2/9/2010

CONTACT PERSON NAME AND PHONE NUMBER: Mark Alvarado 541-4918

DISTRICT(S) AFFECTED: 8

SUBJECT:

Discussion and action on a Resolution that City Council approve the proposed El Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy as a neighborhood revitalization plan for the Segundo Barrio.

BACKGROUND / DISCUSSION:

One of the El Paso City Council's strategic goals is to develop and implement a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization program. As a result the City of El Paso Community and Human Development Department (CHD) committed to undertaking revitalization efforts for the City's more distressed neighborhoods. These efforts entail a holistic and comprehensive approach to promote the long-term and sustainable physical, economic and social revitalization of the neighborhood. This will be accomplished by focusing local resources, public and private funds, resources and programs, and targeting them in the revitalization area.

PRIOR COUNCIL ACTION:

Has the Council previously considered this item or a closely related one?

Yes

Chamizal Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (January 15, 2008)

Lower Dyer Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (January 15, 2008)

AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF FUNDING:

How will this item be funded? Has the item been budgeted? If so, identify funding source by account numbers and description of account. Does it require a budget transfer?

Funding for the Strategy will be identified throughout implementation.

BOARD / COMMISSION ACTION:

Enter appropriate comments NA

The Development Coordinating Committee reviewed the Strategy.

*****REQUIRED AUTHORIZATION*****

DEPARTMENT HEAD:

(If Department Head Summary Form is initiated by Purchasing, client department should sign also)

Information copy to appropriate Deputy City Manager

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City Council for the City of El Paso ("Council") has identified development and implementation of a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization program as an important strategic goal and based on that direction, the City's Community and Human Development Department (the "Department") has committed to undertaking revitalization efforts for the City's more distressed neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the City has identified the Segundo Barrio Neighborhood as a candidate for comprehensive long-term and sustainable physical, economic, and social revitalization strategies to be accomplished through partnerships among local government agencies, the private sector, community organizations, and neighborhood residents to stimulate reinvestment of human and economic capital and empower residents to participate in the neighborhood's resurgence.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO:

THAT the Council hereby approves the proposed El Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy, attached as Exhibit "A", as a neighborhood revitalization plan for the Segundo Barrio.

ADOPTED this _____ day of February, 2010.

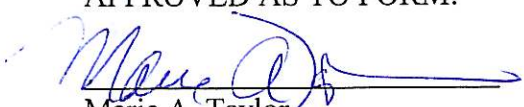
CITY OF EL PASO

John F. Cook
Mayor

ATTEST:

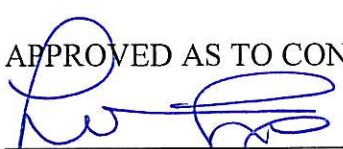
Richarda Duffy Momsen
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Marie A. Taylor
Assistant City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:



William L. Lilly, Director
Community and Human Development

EL SEGUNDO BARRIO



Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy **SUMMARY VERSION**

City of El Paso
Mayor John Cook
District # 8 Representative Beto O'Rourke
Community and Human Development Department
Neighborhood Services Division
2 Civic Center Plaza
El Paso, TX 79901
February 2010



El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Purpose

The following is a summary of the City of El Paso’s neighborhood revitalization efforts for Segundo Barrio. The Community and Human Development Department is responsible to oversee strategies from residential input to improve the quality of life for residents living in the neighborhood. These community and neighborhood improvement strategies are not apart of the Economic Development Department’s Downtown 2015 Plan. A Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a community-building approach to improve the available housing in the neighborhood, the appearance of the neighborhood, the availability of community and educational services and the safety of the neighborhood. The purpose is to target community efforts in developing more opportunities to empower residents in strengthening their own community.

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy identifies neighborhood goals, objectives, recommended actions, project timelines, expected outcomes, cost estimates, potential resources, and possible community partnerships. The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a guide to focus municipal and community efforts in the neighborhood for the next five years to improve the quality of life for residents and is a tool for the City and other community organizations to apply for additional federal and private funding for community programs.

Boundary

El Segundo Barrio is one of the oldest and culturally historic neighborhoods in the city. The Neighborhood Plan Boundary is Paisano Drive to the North, Cesar Chavez Memorial Highway to the South, Cotton Street to the East, and the alley between Mesa and Stanton to the West. A Residential Service Overlay is also included from the alley between Mesa and Stanton to Santa Fe Street to ensure that all community and social services of this neighborhood revitalization strategy are available to residents who live in the adopted boundary of the Downtown 2015 Plan south of Paisano Drive.

Residential Concerns

Residents, property owners and stakeholders identified neighborhood issues and concerns at twelve public meetings conducted by the City from September 2008 to February 2010. The main concern voiced at multiple public meetings is the displacement of residents and the use of eminent domain. Residents want to be ensured that the City will not purposely remove residents, take property or discriminate. The neighborhood revitalization strategies are intended to improve

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

the quality of life for residents living in the neighborhood and improve the appearance of the neighborhood. Some of the revitalization strategies may use federal and state funds and assistance to residents may require income verification to receive services.

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

Housing

The majority of the residential properties are older than fifty years and the majority of the residents are low-income renters. The goal is to improve the housing conditions and increase homeownership in the neighborhood. The City will develop a partnership with a Community Development Corporation (CDC), which is a non-profit organization that offers community services and develops affordable housing by building on vacant lots and fixing existing homes. Community partners will also teach residents about the first steps to owning a home and other needed financial education. The City will design a rental inspection program and identify funds for apartment owners to rehab their building. If a building is a health and safety threat, the City will identify funds for emergency moving expenses for income eligible residents. The City will also identify funds for homeowners to make home improvements and target outreach efforts for housing rehab to the elderly.

Neighborhood Appearance

Residents identified the need to improve the overall living conditions and appearance, preserve cultural and historic elements, secure vacant and abandoned structures, and conduct annual cleanups in the neighborhood. A Code Inspector will work in the neighborhood to ensure properties comply with City Codes. The City will conduct a building inventory and determine the feasibility for historic designation of identified, historically significant structures. The City will also initiate the process to board and secure vacant buildings. Annual cleanups and maintenance of murals, with help from community partners and residents, will promote neighborhood pride

Neighborhood Infrastructure

Residents identified the need to improvement to sidewalks, street lighting and street resurfacing in the neighborhood. The City will facilitate residents' requests with the appropriate departments. Infrastructure improvements projects are determined and scheduled citywide based on available funds and are long-term projects.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Safety and Security

Residents identified drugs, gangs, and lack of police presence as some of the highest priority safety and security issues in the neighborhood. There are higher rates of aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and robbery in the neighborhood. A majority of the neighborhood is within a Department of Justice Weed and Seed program, which is a federal grant to increase police presence and increase youth activities in the Segundo Barrio and Chamizal neighborhoods. Many of the safety and security strategies are already taking place and the Weed and Seed program is expected to last through 2013.

Community Services and Education

More than half of the residents in Segundo Barrio live in poverty. Residents have low incomes because many of the adults do not have high school diplomas and are in need of work. In addition, many of the teenagers are not staying in school. The City will work with community organizations to increase and enhance their youth activities, education services, and health awareness. The City will work with community organizations to strengthen their capacity, programs and services to reach the residents in most need.

Economic and Workforce Development

There is a need to increase employment opportunities for the residents living in the neighborhood. Job training programs will focus on education and skills necessary for jobs available in El Paso. There is a need to develop a program that focuses on job training for the neighborhood youth. Business owners are also interested in increasing the capacity of their businesses. There is a need to better promote the existing services and programs available through local agencies, organizations and the City.

Evaluation and Conclusion

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy provides guidance and recommendations for actions to improve the overall quality of life for residents living in Segundo Barrio. This is an on-going process and success depends on community support and partnerships. The strategies will be reviewed annually, progress will be shared at a public meeting, and improvements to strategies will be made where necessary.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Housing

Goal 1: Increase homeownership opportunities in neighborhood

Objective 1.1: To provide residents with relevant information on current housing assistance programs

Goal 2: Increase housing options for various household sizes

Objective 2.1: To develop a partnership with a Community Development Corporation who will address the neighborhood housing needs

Goal 3: Improve and preserve the quality of single-family, owner-occupied residential homes

Objective 3.1: To provide homeowners financial assistance to make home improvements

Goal 4: Preserve and improve the quality of affordable rental housing units

Objective 4.1: To provide tenants with an understanding of their renter's rights and responsibility and provide an opportunity for building owners to make necessary improvements

Neighborhood Appearance

Goal 5: Improve housing and overall living conditions within the neighborhood

Objective 5.1: To ensure that the neighborhood complies with City ordinances

Objective 5.2: To provide safe living conditions

Objective 5.3: To promote neighborhood pride and cleanup efforts

Goal 6: Preserve and enhance the historical, cultural and aesthetic value in the neighborhood

Objective 6.1: To identify and preserve cultural and historic elements in the neighborhood

Infrastructure

Goal 7: Improve infrastructure needs in the neighborhood

Objective 7.1: To facilitate residential requests with appropriate City departments and programs

Safety and Security

Goal 8: Increase community policing efforts in the neighborhood

Objective 8.1: To increase residents' awareness of criminal activities and involvement in prevention methods

Objective 8.2: To reduce youth involvement in criminal activity by educating elementary and middle school students on the risks and dangers of getting involved in criminal activities

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Goal 9: Reduce priority crimes in the neighborhood

Objective 9.1: To coordinate efforts of all law enforcement agencies operating in the neighborhood

Objective 9.2: To deter aggravated assaults, burglaries, robberies, motor vehicle theft and drug activity and remove known offenders with warrants from the neighborhood

Community Services and Education

Goal 10: Provide a safe and nurturing environment for neighborhood youth

Objective 10.1: To establish a youth safe haven in the neighborhood that provides various youth activities and services

Objective 10.2: To expand and promote after-school activities, tutoring and services at neighborhood schools and community centers

Goal 11: Improve educational opportunities and life skills for neighborhood youth

Objective 11.1: To increase high school completion rate in the neighborhood

Objective 11.2: To deter youth involvement in gangs in the neighborhood

Objective 11.3: To deter youth substance abuse activity in the neighborhood

Objective 11.4: To decrease unintended teenage pregnancy in the neighborhood

Goal 12: Improve educational opportunities for adults

Objective 12.1: To increase classes for adult education in the neighborhood

Goal 13: Increase total health and wellness of neighborhood residents

Objective 13.1: To provide neighborhood residents with relevant information regarding health and nutrition

Objective 13.2: To reduce adult substance abuse by providing intervention and treatment programs for drug and alcohol users in the neighborhood

Objective 13.3: To reduce domestic violence by increasing reporting and services for victims and their families living in the neighborhood

Economic and Workforce Development

Goal 14: Improve employability skill for residents living in the neighborhood

Objective 14.1: To increase job skill opportunities for residents living in the neighborhood

Goal 15: Improve and expand neighborhood-serving businesses

Objective 15.1: To assist small businesses in the neighborhood

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Demographic Summary

The U.S. Census Bureau provides is leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy and is a standard source for demographic information needed for grant proposals and Federal fund distributions. The information the census collects helps determine how federal funding is spent on infrastructure and services over a 10-year period.

Data Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau;
Summary File 3 (SF3)

Census Tract: 18; 19; 20
Block Groups: 100-200; 100-500; 100-500

Population: 8,003

Below Poverty Level: 4,936; 62.1%

Low-Mod Population: 6,931; 87.5%

Households: 2,535

Median Household Income: \$10,240

Per Capita Income: \$5,575

Gender:

Males – 3,573; 44.7%

Females – 4,430; 55.3%

Age:

Under 5 years – 719; 9.0%

5-12 years – 1,348; 16.8%

13-17 years – 722; 9.0%

18-21 years – 487; 6.1%

22-29 years – 715; 8.9%

30-49 years – 1,669; 20.9%

50-64 years – 1,028; 12.8%

65-84 years – 1,195; 14.9%

Over 85 years – 120; 1.5%

Race/Ethnicity:

Hispanic/Latino – 7,700; 96.2%

White – 196; 2.5%

Black – 24; 0.3%

Asian/Pacific Islander – 41; 0.5%

American Indian/Alaskan Native – 11; 0.1%

Two or More Races – 31; 0.04%

Citizenship Status:

Native born – 4,064; 50.8%

Naturalized citizen – 1,097; 13.7%

Non-citizen – 2,842; 35.5%

Language Spoken at Home:

Population 5 year and over – 6,624; 82.8%

Speak Spanish & English “very well” – 1,962;
29.6%

Speak Spanish & English “well” – 1,549;
23.4%

Speak Spanish & English “not well” – 1,521;
23.0%

Speak Spanish & English “not at all” – 1,592;
24.0%

Education Attainment:

Population 25 years and over – 4,467, 55.8%

No high school diploma – 3,543; 79.3%

High school graduate/GED – 493; 11.0%

Some college – 309; 6.9%

Associates degree – 57; 1.3%

Bachelor degree – 26; 0.6%

Master’s degree – 7; 0.2%

Professional school degree – 32; 0.7%

Doctorate degree – 0; 0%

High School Dropout Rate:

Population ages 16-19 – 583; 7.3%

Not enrolled & not high school graduate – 131;
22.5%

Employment Status:

Population 16 years and over – 5,527; 69.1%

Labor force – 2,010; 36.4

Not in labor force – 3,517; 63.3%

Armed Forces – 4; 0.1%

Employed – 1,417; 70.5%

Unemployment – 589; 29.3%

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy – Summary

Household Income Range:

Less than \$10,000 – 725; 40.5%
\$10,000-\$14,999 – 332; 18.5%
\$15,000-\$19,999 – 226; 12.6%
\$20,000-\$29,999 – 254; 14.2%
\$30,000-\$39,999 – 142; 7.9%
\$40,000-\$49,999 – 32; 1.8%
\$50,000 or more – 81; 4.5%

Income Type:

Wage or salary – 1,354; 53.4%
Self-employment – 138; 5.4%
Interest, dividends, or net rental – 162; 6.4%
Social security – 967; 38.1%
Supplemental social security – 497; 19.6%
Public assistance – 492; 19.4%
Retirement – 280; 11.0%
Other – 465; 18.3%

Type of Occupation:

Management, professional, and related occupations – 135; 9.5%
Service occupations – 460; 32.5%
Sales and office occupations – 326; 23.0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupation – 222; 15.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupation – 261; 18.4%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupation – 13; 0.9%

Household Type:

1-person – 719; 28.4%
2-or-more persons – 1,816; 71.6%
Married couple with own children under 18 years – 457; 18.0%
Male householder with own children under 18 years, no wife present – 29; 1.1%
Female householder with own children under 18 years, no husband present – 513; 20.2%

Housing Type:

Housing units – 2,742
Single family detached – 402; 14.7%
Single family attached (duplex) – 273; 10.0%
2-9 units – 933; 34.0%
10-19 units – 536; 19.6%
20-49 units – 283; 10.3%
50 or more units – 310; 11.3%
Mobile home – 5; 0.2%

Housing Occupancy Status:

Housing units – 2,742
Owner occupied – 337; 13.3%
Renter occupied – 2,197; 87.7%
Vacant – 208; 7.6%

Housing Cost:

Median mortgage - \$441
Median rent asked - \$269

Median Year Householder Move into Unit:

Owner occupied – 1975
Renter occupied – 1996

Year Housing Unit Built:

Housing units – 2,742
1939 or earlier – 884; 32.4%
1940-1949 – 337; 12.3%
1950-1959 – 458; 16.7%
1960-1969 – 393; 14.3%
1970-1979 – 450; 16.4%
1980-1989 – 146; 5.3%
1990-1999 – 74; 2.7%

Vehicle Ownership:

No vehicle – 1,369; 54.0%
One vehicle – 832; 32.8%
Two vehicles – 267; 10.5%
Three or more vehicles – 66; 2.6%

El Segundo Barrio - Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy



EL SEGUNDO BARRIO



Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

City of El Paso
Mayor John Cook
District # 8 Representative Beto O'Rourke
Community and Human Development Department
Neighborhood Services Division
2 Civic Center Plaza
El Paso, TX 79901
February 2010



El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Acknowledgements

The development of this neighborhood revitalization strategy was initiated by local residents and City government. Assistance was provided by staff from the Neighborhood Services Division of the City of El Paso's Community and Human Development Department.

Thanks to all the residents, business and property owners, and stakeholders in the neighborhood for providing their dedication and input to this plan. Also, special thanks to the translators, Maria de Jesus Douglass and Lucia Margarita Quevedo, who both provided vital assistance in the public meeting process.

The Southside Neighborhood Association recognizes that change for their neighborhood is inevitable, but their goal is to ensure the neighborhood character is preserved and the quality of life for all residents is improved.

Planning Team Members:

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Mark Alvarado, Neighborhood Services Coordinator

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Olivia Montalvo, Planner

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El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Executive Summary

In September 2008, the City of El Paso embarked upon the process of developing a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy for El Segundo Barrio. This neighborhood revitalization strategy is an initiative that is design for the empowerment of residents living in the neighborhood and is separate from the El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan. The Community and Human Development Department is responsible for overseeing the strategies designed from residential input to improve the quality of life for residents living in the neighborhood.

El Segundo Barrio, or the Second Ward, is one of the oldest and most culturally historic neighborhoods in the City of El Paso. In 1887, the City of El Paso was divided into four political districts and Segundo Barrio represented the vast majority of Mexican-Americans living in El Paso. Segundo Barrio was an established community with their own churches and schools. The Mexican Revolution accelerated population growth for the City of El Paso, but it also further deteriorated the living conditions in Segundo Barrio. This set the foundation for various tenement removal and rehabilitation programs for the decades ahead. It also created an opportunity for many organizations to found facilities and establish programs geared to helping residents.

The purpose of the Segundo Barrio Revitalization Strategy is to establish a collaboration process for residents to work with city government and community organizations to clean up the targeted area and improve the quality of life for residents in the neighborhood. This neighborhood revitalization strategy serves as a guide for a comprehensive community-building approach with programmatic efforts that are resident-driven and holistic in their focus to improve the neighborhood and the quality of life for residents. This document is also a leveraging tool for the City and other community organizations to apply for additional federal or private funding opportunities.

The Neighborhood Boundary is: Paisano Drive to the North, Cesar Chavez Memorial Highway to the South, Cotton Street to the East, and the alley between Mesa and Stanton to the West. A Residential Service Area from the alley between Mesa and Stanton to Santa Fe Street is attached to ensure that all social services of this neighborhood revitalization strategy are available to all residents living within the Historic Incentive and Border Retail Districts that are within the adopted El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan.

A demographic and neighborhood analysis was conducted to further demonstrate the neighborhood needs. Based on U.S. Census 2000 tracts (18, 19 and 20), the population has 8,003 residents (which includes the Chihuahita Neighborhood that is outside the focus area). Ninety-six percent of the population is Hispanic/Latino and 65% of the population is native born or a naturalized citizen. Sixty-two percent of the population lives below the federal poverty line. Educational attainment is low with 79% of adults having no high school diploma or GED and the high school dropout rate is at 23%. The unemployment rate is 29% and 47% of residents have limited English proficiency. The median household income is \$10,240 and 41% of households earn less than \$10,000. The homeownership rate is 13% and the average home is older than 55 years.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Neighborhood issues were identified by residents, property owners and stakeholders through twelve public meetings from September 2008 to February 2010 conducted by the Neighborhood Services Division of the City of El Paso's Community and Human Development Department. The issues addressed were derived from public input and sorted into the following categories:

- Housing
- Neighborhood Appearance
- Infrastructure
- Safety and Security
- Community Services and Education
- Economic/Workforce Development

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies are intended to improve the quality of life for residents in the neighborhood. This document identifies neighborhood goals and objectives; recommends actions and potential resources; identifies viable partnerships; projects estimated costs; recommends timeframes; and identifies performance measures. Additional meetings with local organizations, community partners, and City departments provided valuable input and insight on how to address the issues. The following are the neighborhood revitalization goals:

- 1) Increase homeownership opportunities in neighborhood
- 2) Increase housing options for various household sizes
- 3) Improve and preserve the quality of single-family, owner-occupied residential homes
- 4) Preserve and improve the quality of affordable rental housing units
- 5) Improve housing and overall living conditions within the neighborhood
- 6) Preserve and enhance the historical, cultural and aesthetic value in the neighborhood
- 7) Improve infrastructure needs in the neighborhood
- 8) Increase community policing efforts in the neighborhood
- 9) Reduce priority crimes in the neighborhood
- 10) Provide a safe and nurturing environment for neighborhood youth
- 11) Improve educational opportunities and life skills for neighborhood youth
- 12) Improve educational opportunities for adults
- 13) Increase total health and wellness of neighborhood residents
- 14) Improve employability skill for residents living in the neighborhood
- 15) Improve and expand neighborhood-serving businesses

Collaboration and joint projects among existing organizations, supported by financial and technical support from foundations and intermediaries is a viable means to implement revitalization strategies. Some of the strategies may use federal/state funds and assistance to residents may require income verification to receive services. The neighborhood revitalization process will inevitably encounter resistance and obstacles. Whether these are in the form of skepticism, logistical difficulties or financial barriers, these challenges must be anticipated and addressed to ensure success of the strategy. By concentrating multiple efforts over the next five years, issues can be addressed holistically resulting in the successful and sustainable revitalization of El Segundo Barrio.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

1. Introduction

The sole purpose of the neighborhood revitalization strategy is to preserve and improve the neighborhood. It is not to displace, replace or erase the rich heritage and cultural roots of El Segundo Barrio. Low-income and minority communities are often scared and distrustful of any kind of revitalization effort from a government entity because many past initiatives were ineffective, neglected, and/or displaced the residents they were meant to serve. The City of El Paso recognizes the needs in Segundo Barrio. Renewed collaborations with residents, local organizations, non-profit agencies, religious institutions, neighborhood serving business and local government working together to address the various needs will improve and preserve the neighborhood over a period of time.

1.1. Focus Area

El Segundo Barrio, or the Second Ward, is one of the oldest and most culturally historic neighborhoods in the City of El Paso. The neighborhood is located in the Central Planning Area and is a part of District # 8. The neighborhood is also to the immediate south of the Downtown area. The neighborhood boundary is:

Paisano Drive to the North, Cesar Chavez Memorial Highway to the South, Cotton Street to the East, and the alley between Mesa and Stanton to the West.

A Residential Service Area from the alley between Mesa and Stanton to Santa Fe Street is attached to the neighborhood boundary — at residents’ request — to ensure that the residential services included in this neighborhood revitalization strategy are available to residents residing within the Historic Incentive and Border Retail Districts in the adopted El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan.

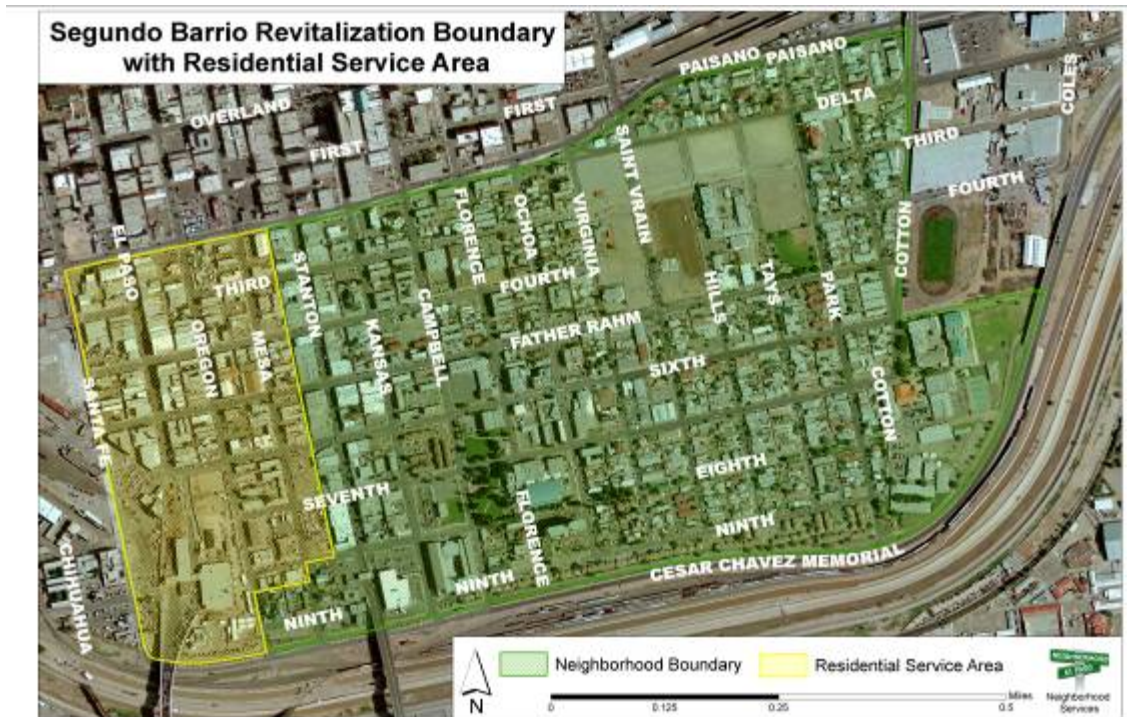


Figure 1.1 Neighborhood Revitalization Area

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

1.2. Neighborhood Revitalization

The principal framework for neighborhood revitalization in the United States emerged in the 1990s as a comprehensive community-building approach based on a theory-of-change model (Fraser, Kick and Williams, 2002). This framework advocates that programmatic efforts, which are resident-driven and holistic in their focus, are needed to improve neighborhoods and the quality of life of residents.

El Segundo Barrio Revitalization Strategy establishes a collaboration process for residents to work with city government and community organizations to revitalize their neighborhood. Revitalization initiatives should be coordinated with other elements functioning to enhance the neighborhood such as; 1) housing improvement and development projects; 2) sustained crime reduction efforts; 3) improved health, education, and family support services; 4) and education and workforce development programs that link residents to job and career opportunities throughout the regional economy as part of a comprehensive effort to create neighborhood wide revitalization that substantially benefits existing low and moderate income residents.

1.3. The Planning Process

The planning process was initiated by the City of El Paso and the planning team consisted of staff members from the Neighborhood Services Division. Various public meeting were held to gather residential input. Taskforce meetings with community partners and City departments were then held to create the strategies. The result of this process is this Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy that identifies neighborhood goals, recommends actions, links partnerships, and pinpoints potential resources.

1.3.1. Community Participation

The planning process encourages residents to take part in local decision-making that affects their neighborhood. The City held nine community meetings to gain residential support for a revitalization plan and to gather input from area residents, business and property owners. The planning team notified residents and property owners in the neighborhood with bilingual fliers through the U.S. postal mail. The physical addresses were gathered from the El Paso Central Appraisal District. All meetings were held in the neighborhood at the South El Paso Senior Center located on 600 S. Ochoa or the Armijo Recreation Center on 700 E. 7th Ave. The majority of the presentations were in Spanish and an English translator was present. The meeting dates and topics of discussion were as follows:

- *September 8, 2008* Introduced the concept of neighborhood revitalization (158 residents signed-in)
- *September 18, 2008* Conducted neighborhood needs assessment from residential input (98 residents signed-in)
- *September 29, 2008* Presented demographic overview of the neighborhood and continued needs assessment (57 residents signed-in)
- *October 6, 2008* Residents voted on the top priorities and issues most critical to their neighborhood(30 residents signed-in)
- *November 10, 2008* Presented the priority voting results (24 residents signed-in)

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- *November 12, 2008* Presented residential input to local business and property owners and collected additional input (24 residents signed-in)
- *March 30, 2009* Presented the goals and objectives to address neighborhood needs and held discussion groups per strategy element (14 residents signed-in)
- *April 16, 2009* Focus group of residents and stakeholders reviewed revitalization strategies (14 residents signed-in)
- *June 8, 2009* Public comments on planning process and the neighborhood revitalization strategy document (60 residents signed-in)
- *June 11, 2009* Presented El Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (36 residents signed-in)
- *August 24, 2009* Distribution of Spanish translation of document (25 residents signed-in)
- *September 23, 2009* Public comments on planning process and the neighborhood revitalization strategy document (30 residents signed-in)
- *February 1, 2010* Final presentation of El Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy with revisions highlighted and distribution of a summary document of strategies in both English and Spanish



Figure 1.2 Public Meetings

The initial public meetings were met with opposition and mistrust towards City government. Some individuals expressed their dissatisfaction with past City efforts and other expressed the need for the City to be more involved in the neighborhood. Despite disagreements amongst themselves, the residents in attendance agreed on the need for a neighborhood

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revitalization plan for El Segundo Barrio. The information collected at these public meetings was used to create the goals and objectives for the revitalization strategies. (See Appendix A for prioritized votes on neighborhood issues, Appendix B for public meeting sign-in sheets and Figure 1.3 for Resident Attendance to Public Meetings from Neighborhood.) The neighborhood revitalization narrative was also open for public review and comments from residents and stakeholders before the final document was presented to the neighborhood residents and City Council. At the residents' request from multiple public meetings, this document is also available in Spanish.

The planning team also met regularly with a core group of neighborhood residents to form the Southside Neighborhood Association. A neighborhood association is an organized group of voluntary residents and property owners who advocate the interests of their neighborhood and work together to make their neighborhood a better place to live. Neighborhood participation gives residents a stronger, united voice in civic life and joins them in shared neighborhood projects. The City of El Paso has an ordinance that recognizes registered neighborhood associations and encourages residents to mobilize. The Southside Neighborhood Association has an opportunity to ensure that the revitalization efforts are in line with the vision residents have of their neighborhood and to improve communication between residents and City government.

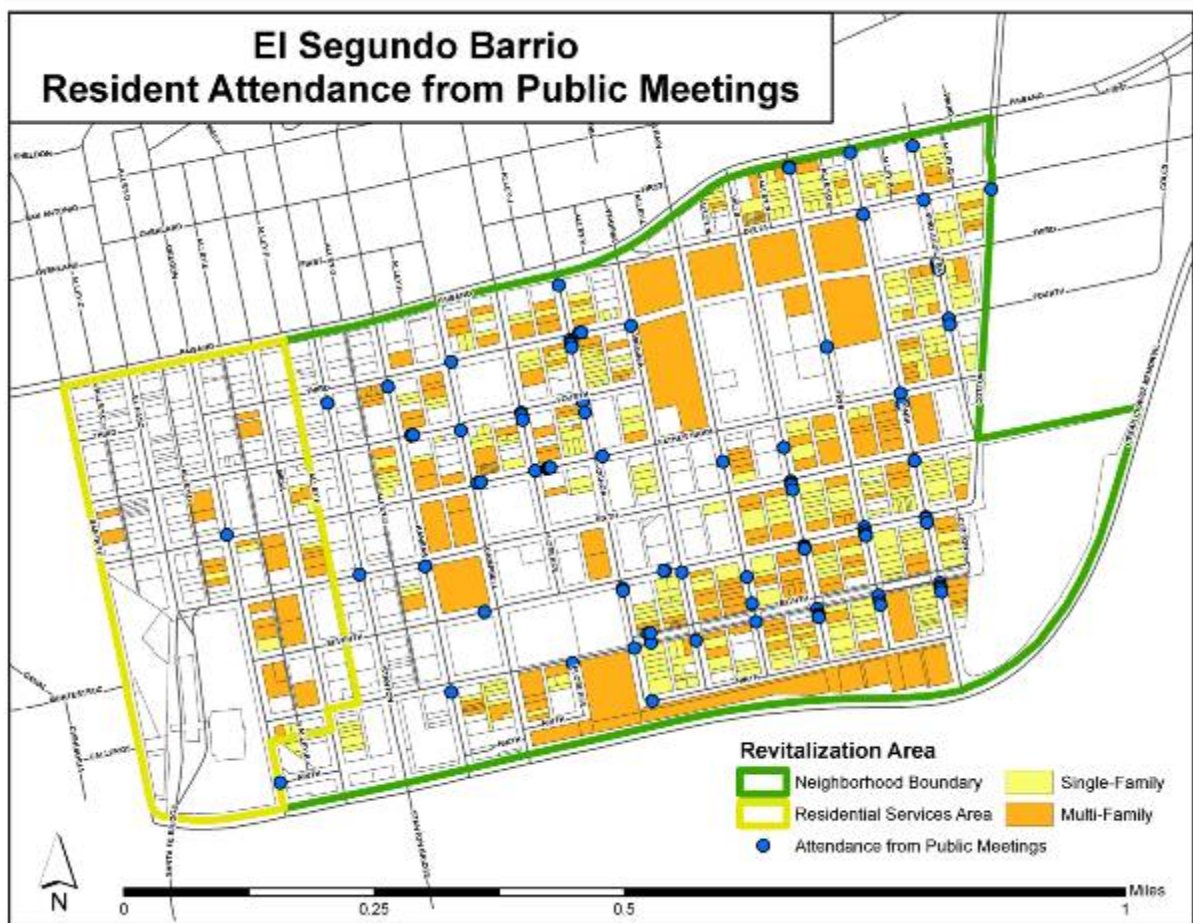


Figure 1.3 Resident Attendance to Public Meetings from Neighborhood

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1.3.2. Residential Concerns

Throughout the public meeting process, some residents and stakeholders stated in order to gain their trust the strategies presented in this neighborhood revitalization should:

- 1) Protect the residents from being displaced out of the neighborhood against their will;
- 2) Not allow the City to use the power of eminent domain.

It is not the purpose of this document to remove residents from Segundo Barrio. All of the strategies listed apply to the residents living in the neighborhood boundary with the sole purpose of enhancing the appearance and quality of life in the neighborhood. A Residential Service Area has been included for those residents living in the Historic Incentive and Border Retail District identified in the El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan. Those two districts are not a part of the Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization Boundary Area because of the separate economic development strategies outlined in the El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan. However, it is prudent that residents living in these two districts receive the services outlined in this Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy.

Some of the strategies may use federal/state funds and assistance to residents may require income verification to receive services. It is also important to clarify that other government entities outside the jurisdiction of the City government, such as school districts, have federal and state authority to acquire land for the public good. For example, the El Paso Independent School District purchased residential property for the expansion and reconstruction of Aoy Elementary School that reopened in 2005.

1.3.3. The City and Community Organizations

As part of the planning process, it is important to have effective city leadership and partnerships between community organizations and the city government. Local non-profits and religious institutions, which operate in the neighborhood, were also invited to the public meetings. Some residential stakeholders even scheduled their own meetings with the planning team to gain a better understanding of the revitalization process.

Various City departments, community organizations and local stakeholders provided additional input to the needs brought forward by the residents. The various groups provided valuable input and insight on how to address the issues. The following City departments, non-profit organizations, religious institutions, and local stakeholders were included:

- Community and Human Development
- El Paso Police Department
- Parks and Recreation
- Development Services
- Environmental Services
- Armijo Branch Library
- El Paso Affordable Housing Corporation
- Housing Authority of the City of El Paso
- Internal Revenue Services
- El Paso Independent School District
- El Paso County Attorney's
- District Attorney's Office
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- YWCA
- Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe

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- Houchen Community Center
- Boys and Girls Club
- Sacred Heart Catholic Church
- South El Paso Agencies
- Weed and Seed Steering Committee
- Neighborhood Coalition Council
- Southside Neighborhood Association

There is a need for collaboration among stakeholders, commitment and involvement of local institutions, and leveraging of resources from organizations. Collaboration and joint projects among existing organizations, supported by financial and technical support from foundations and intermediaries is a viable means to implement revitalization strategies. Weak capacity building can be a limiting factor to the implementation of the revitalization efforts.

The initial process is time-consuming but is extremely vital. Neighborhood revitalization strategies fail if they ignore even a minority of the neighborhood stakeholders. Success can only be ensured through incorporating a wide variety of social, economic, and cultural perspectives into the planning effort.

1.3.4. The Neighborhood Vision

Building effective partnerships with the community will take time and trust to develop, and must be based on a shared vision and goals. The vision of residents from El Segundo Barrio is as follows:

The cultural and historic character of El Segundo Barrio will be preserved for future generations. El Segundo Barrio will be a prosperous, safe and wholesome neighborhood that provides housing, community, economic and educational opportunities that empower its residents to be productive and civic-minded citizens.

2. Neighborhood Overview

Successful revitalization approaches need to capitalize on the opportunities presented in the neighborhood while addressing long-standing obstacles to their development. With all the new developments taking place in Downtown El Paso, it is extremely important to reassure the residents that their neighborhood character will be preserved and that neighborhood improvements will be made to enhance their quality of life.

2.1. Historical Background

The history of the neighborhood is more than just the structures that have come and gone or the politics that shaped and affected the area. The real historic significance is the people who have struggled against tremendous odds; many of whom have overcome huge barriers while others have been lost in the shadows. El Segundo Barrio is a deep-rooted neighborhood where generations of El Pasoans are able to map out their family's beginnings in the United States.

2.1.1. Early Settlement – 1840s to 1890s

After the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), settlements on the north side of the Rio Grande became a part of the United States with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1859, Commissioner Anson Mills developed the Mills Map that set the grid pattern design for South El

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Paso with the initial streets of El Paso, Oregon, Utah and Kansas. Before 1873 South El Paso was a *bosque*, or thicket filled with cottonwood trees. The land was later cleared due to Apache raids and was developed for agricultural use and irrigation. This attracted new arrivals from Mexico who built many adobe homes and small *acequias*, or irrigation canals. In 1881, the South Pacific Railroad arrived and laid the foundation for El Paso to become a significant railroad, smelting, ranching, commercial, and immigration center in the southwest. In 1887 under Mayor R.C. Lightbody, the City of El Paso was divided into four wards or political districts. The Second Ward was called *El Segundo Barrio* by the Mexican-Americans who lived there.

By the 1890s, Segundo Barrio was an established Mexican community with the dedication of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Sacred Heart School, the Mexican Preparatory School (later renamed Aoy) and a number of Protestant churches. Segundo Barrio was the starting point for many poor Mexican immigrants entering the United States and was also home to the African-American community and a portion of the Chinatown district (Morales, 2001). Many preferred to live in familiar cultural surroundings, but occupational and wage discrimination along with racial prejudice kept all minorities segregated in the Mexican slums where the worst housing existed (Garcia, 1981). By 1896 the City Council began to recognize the serious health problems plaguing South El Paso. In 1899, the first public investment in the area was a flood control project, because a major flood in 1897 submerged nearly all of South El Paso in two to six feet of water and swamped Chihuahueta and Smelertown (Morales, 2001). Residents were driven from their adobe homes to higher ground and many re-settled in an area known as *La Mesa* or Stormsville (currently Rim Road) (Metz, 1999). The Second Ward School (later renamed Alamo Elementary School) was also built in 1899 to relieve the crowded conditions at Aoy School.

2.1.2. Turn of the Twentieth Century - 1900s to 1910s

During the first part of the 20th century many organizations were founded in the neighborhood and were greatly influenced by the growing number of Mexican immigrants. In 1901, the Effie Edington School for Mexican Girls and Young Ladies was established. The St. Ignatius de Loyola Church and school were built in 1905. In 1906, Lydia Patterson of the Trinity First United Methodist Church started a home mission society. In 1911, the Methodists constructed the Rose Gregory Houchen Community Center, where English classes were taught to help Mexican immigrants. In 1912, the Charity Association organized to provide free medical care for the neighborhood. By 1914, the Methodists also built the Lydia Patterson Institute to educate young Mexican men. In 1915, the Mexican Relief Association was organized with the assistance of General John J. Pershing to care for the needs of the Mexican refugees in South El Paso. The Sunshine Day Nursery was founded in 1916 as an orphanage and nursery for the children of working mothers.

The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) accelerated population growth and further deteriorated the living conditions in South El Paso. These conditions posed many problems – unpaved streets, overcrowded homes with little to no sanitation, high infant mortality rates, many cases of tuberculosis and other diseases, and the highest crime rate in the city. In 1915 there were an estimated 15,000 Mexican refugees and prisoners in El Paso and by 1916 the total Mexican population was nearly 40,000 (Lay, 1985). Race relations were greatly strained and factions started to form over the future direction of El Paso (Lay, 1985). In 1915, a slum clearance

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program was implemented after a health department survey showed that the housing conditions – crumbling adobe houses and wooden tenements – constituted a dangerous health hazard. The Spanish Flu epidemic hit the El Paso area during 1917 and 1918, brought to the borderlands by American soldiers stationed at Ft. Bliss (Romo, 2005). A number of *presidios* or brick tenement buildings were constructed to house the great number of Mexican immigrants and they were mostly one to two-story brick buildings with no indoor plumbing. By 1919 more brick tenements were constructed close together and one row became known as “*Los Seis Infiernos*” or “The Six Hells” due to the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions that prevailed (Morales, 2001).

2.1.3. El Paso’s Plan for the Future - 1920s

During the 1920’s the Anglo community in El Paso was divided into two ideological camps; one was the keeper of El Paso’s older tolerant tradition and the other was a determined group of intolerant reformers (Lay, 1985). The Frontier Klan No. 100, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was established in 1921 and was politically rejected in 1923 by the heavily Hispanic and Roman Catholic residents of El Paso. Their backing stemmed from the tension created by the Mexican Revolution, the World War I pro-Americanism homefront support, and moral crusaders hoping to clean up the bootleggers, brothels and jazz clubs in South El Paso and Cd. Juárez. Unfortunately, their biased influence was manifested into the City’s political, social and religious life for several decades.

In 1921, the Freeman Clinic opened next to the Rose Gregory Settlement house. The area became known as Friendship Square because the settlement house, hospital, day nursery and church provided social services on the same block (Ruiz, 1998). Bowie Grammar School was built in 1922 to relieve the overcrowded conditions of Aoy and Alamo and by 1927 it was converted to a high school. Many of the elite and influential residents moved out of the neighborhood and the area remained overcrowded with shacks, adobe homes and commercial warehouses with little access to water (Morales, 2001). Also in 1927, the Salvation Army opened a shelter for the homeless, which was later renamed Armijo Park.

In 1925, the first comprehensive city plan for El Paso, created by George Kessler, called for improved housing, sanitary facilities and beautification projects in South El Paso. The plan recommended that the deplorable housing conditions existing in the barrio be transformed into a section of exotic charm and special interest to visitors and residents (Kessler, 1925). The city plan was adopted, but was not implemented in the South El Paso area. El Paso adopted its first comprehensive zoning ordinance in 1930. In an effort to curtail the continuation of the slum conditions, much of South El Paso was zoned for apartments, commercial and light manufacturing.

2.1.4. The Great Depression - 1930s to 1940s

During the Great Depression (1929- 1939), additional organizations continued to develop to serve the needs of South El Paso. The El Paso Boys Club organized in 1929 and opened its facility called the Good Will Boys Club in the neighborhood in 1936. The original purpose of the club was to rehabilitate boys from reform school and prevent juvenile delinquency. The City of El Paso founded the Henderson Clinic in 1933 and the Family Welfare Association started in 1934. The U.S. Housing Act of 1937 passed, but there were bitter disputes among residents on

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the establishment of a local housing authority. With federal assistance for construction of housing, the City of El Paso finally established the Housing Authority. The Alamito Public Housing Project opened in 1940 and the Tays Public Housing Project opened in 1942.

El Segundo Barrio became notorious for gangs and their members were referred to as *boogies*, *zoot-suiters* or *pachucos* during the 1940s (Morales, 2001). The gangs were named mostly after the streets they lived on or areas where they hung around. Other developments in the neighborhood were the opening of Roosevelt Elementary School on Fifth Street and the Houchen Day Nursery on Hills Street in 1947. In 1948, the El Paso Committee for Border Project was created to deal with health and wellness issues in South El Paso. By the late 1940s, J. Page Kemp and Colbert Coldwell were the major property owners in South El Paso and their properties were mostly brick tenements providing poor living conditions (Morales, 2001).

2.1.5. Arrival of Father Rahm - 1950s

By 1950 there were nearly 50,000 people living in less than a square mile in slum conditions. El Segundo Barrio had one of the highest infant mortality rates in the nation (Morales, 2001). In 1952, a Jesuit priest named Father Harold J. Rahm arrived in the barrio and he was known for helping juvenile delinquents and curtailing gang activity. Father Rahm founded the Guadalupe Way of Life Homes and the Tepeyac Credit Union to give residents an alternative to loan sharks. In 1952, the City purchased a block of dilapidated apartments between Kansas and Stanton Streets and transformed that area to a park with handball courts and a swimming pool. In 1953, Paisano Drive was constructed along what was formerly Second Avenue. The area north of Paisano evolved into non-residential, downtown development that separated the residential area of South El Paso. In 1956, Hart Elementary school opened on Park Street. In 1957, the first Hispanic Mayor of El Paso, Raymond Telles, was elected and he grew up on St. Vrain Street in Segundo Barrio. By the mid-1950s to 1960s, streets and alleys were being paved in the barrio.

2.1.6. The Chamizal Treaty - 1960s

The City of El Paso tried to adopt a municipal housing code in 1962, but was not successful. The code would have eliminated some deplorable housing units. The Neighborhood Workers Council composed of various social agencies was created in 1963 to address the living conditions in the barrio (Morales, 2001). By 1964, City building inspectors began making regular visits to the tenements and forced owners to make repairs. Also in 1963, an agreement was made between Lydia Patterson Institute and the Father Rahm Clinic to create a new clinic located on Fourth Street inside an apartment donated by the United Methodist Church (Morales, 2001). The clinic was called the Father Rahm Community Health and Resource Center in honor of Father Harold Rahm. The clinic received Department of Health, Education and Welfare grants and was later renamed *Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe Inc.* or the Faith Family Health Center.

Between 1963 and 1966 the population peaked in the neighborhood, largely due to the Chamizal Treaty Settlement that transferred over 600 acres of land from the United States to Mexico and affected over 5,000 people. Segundo Barrio lost a part of Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Streets and all of the Rio Linda community subdivision built in 1946 on Twelfth, Thirteenth and Rosita Streets. The construction of new housing was prohibited due to the 1930 zoning ordinance. A zoning change was initiated by the City in 1967 and a downzoning plan was implemented in

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1969 in order to provide additional sites for housing construction and to reflect the actual land use in the area. In 1966, Project BRAVO (Building Resources and Vocational Opportunities) began to provide social services to the poor. In 1968, the Franklin Canal going through South El Paso, via Eighth Street, was covered up and later became the Paseo de los Heroes Park. The following year, the Marcus B. Armijo Community Center and Park were completed. By the late 1960s, more than half of South El Paso was zoned for industrial purposes. El Paso and Stanton Streets were already developed commercially. The Chicano Movement also swept South El Paso and many younger Mexican-Americans began to organize. The old Bowie High School was converted to a junior high school. The school was renamed Guillen after a Korean War Congressional Medal of Honor winner from the Chihuahueta neighborhood.

2.1.7. Urban Renewal - 1970s

During the 1970s housing conditions were still a major focus in South El Paso and Project REHAB attempted to provide standard housing by upgrading and rehabilitating tenements. In 1973, the Tenement Eradication Program aimed at removing the tenement structures that failed to meet housing code with such violations as no running water or outside bathroom facilities that were usually shared by more than eight families. Displaced tenants were given assistance by the Relocation Office and were urged to apply for public housing. Project BRAVO also offered assistance to displaced residents. New public housing construction was possible using Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the El Paso Housing Authority's land acquisition powers.

La Campaña Por La Preservación del Segundo Barrio was created to preserve the residential character of the neighborhood and to resist all attempts to replace tenements with industries, warehouses and offices (Morales, 2001). They made strident demands for rent control and better housing. The Southside Low Income Housing Corporation was created by *La Campaña* to rehabilitate and build new housing in the neighborhood. By the late 1970s rehabilitation of existing structures became a more attractive alternative to the demolition of substandard housing with the initiation of the 312 Federal Rehabilitation Loan Program and the HUD Single Family and Investor-owned Housing Rehabilitation Program.

2.1.8. Community Development - 1980s

In the 1980s, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds were used to sponsor non-profit cooperative housing construction, infill housing, multi-family housing rehabilitation and new housing construction. In 1985, the City repealed the Tenement Housing portion of the building code making it illegal to construct tenement structures with community lavatory facilities. It also called for the rehabilitation of buildings to conform to the Standard Housing Code that requires each unit have its own plumbing, bathroom facility, electric and gas utilities. In 1986, the City adopted a down zoning plan for South El Paso that created a new zoning category called the Special Residential Revitalization (SRR) district. SRR is an exclusively residential district designed to provide, through rehabilitation and new construction, a variety of housing types through incentives for plats older than fifty years where 30 percent of the building are in need of major repair.

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2.1.9. New Urbanism - 1990s

In 1990, South El Paso Street received infrastructure improvements to the pavement, sidewalks, landscaping and the installation of ornamental street lights through funding from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Urban Design program. City Council also approved a slate of zoning changes for South El Paso including the stipulation that apartment buildings could only use up to thirty percent of their property for commercial development. Previously, landowners would displace tenants in renovated tenements and turn the new apartment into lucrative stores, restaurants and warehouses. Under this new stipulation, new business would not be allowed nor were residents relocated (Morales, 2001). In 1992, Fifth Avenue was renamed Father Rahm Avenue and the new Armijo Branch Library was built on Seventh Street. A farm worker social services agency called Sin Fronteras Organizing Project was opened on Kansas Street. Centro de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Fronterizo, a migrant worker center and shelter on Ninth Street, aided agricultural workers with English classes, social services and with education of their Rights as farmworkers.

In 1991, *Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe* or La Fe became one of the first community health centers in Texas to receive accreditation. President Clinton designated La Fe as one of four pilot programs in his Volunteer in Service to America projects. By the late 1990s La Fe began development on affordable housing projects and opened the Child and Wellness Center as a part of their medical component. During the mid-1990s many textile and plastic industries closed down in El Paso due to national and international market changes. This had a great impact on the El Paso community, especially in South El Paso where many of the factories were located. The neighborhood also saw a slight increase in the number of reported crimes from assaults to thefts during the 1990s.

2.1.10. The Twenty First Century - 2000s

Between 2003 and 2005, the El Paso Police Department initiated a gang injunction called Safe Community Zone in Segundo Barrio that led to a marked decline in criminal activity. This civic injunction was a lawsuit that limited or restricted certain known gang members from associating with each other in public spaces and instituted a curfew.

In late 2006, the City Council passed the El Paso Downtown 2015 Plan to renew the old central business district. A small portion of the neighborhood is included in the Downtown Plan boundary; Santa Fe Street to the alley behind El Paso Street is a part of the Historic Incentive District and Oregon Street to the alley behind Mesa Street is a part of the Border Retail District. Another area of the neighborhood extending to Campbell Street that was initially incorporated into the proposed boundary was excluded to allow for its own separate neighborhood plan, as recommended by the City Planning Commission to City Council. By September 2008, the public meeting process began to create a residential driven plan for Segundo Barrio to enhance the appearance and quality of life in the neighborhood

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2.2. Land Use

Land use is generally described in terms of activities that take place on a given piece of property. Activities not directly associated with land, such as housing construction, population growth, traffic flow, and job development are influenced by the way land is used. In 1999, the City adopted *The Plan for El Paso*, which is a comprehensive, long-range plan to guide quality growth and community development for the next 25 years. The plan provides recommendations for the community’s future economic development, housing, recreation and open space, transportation, community facilities and land use.

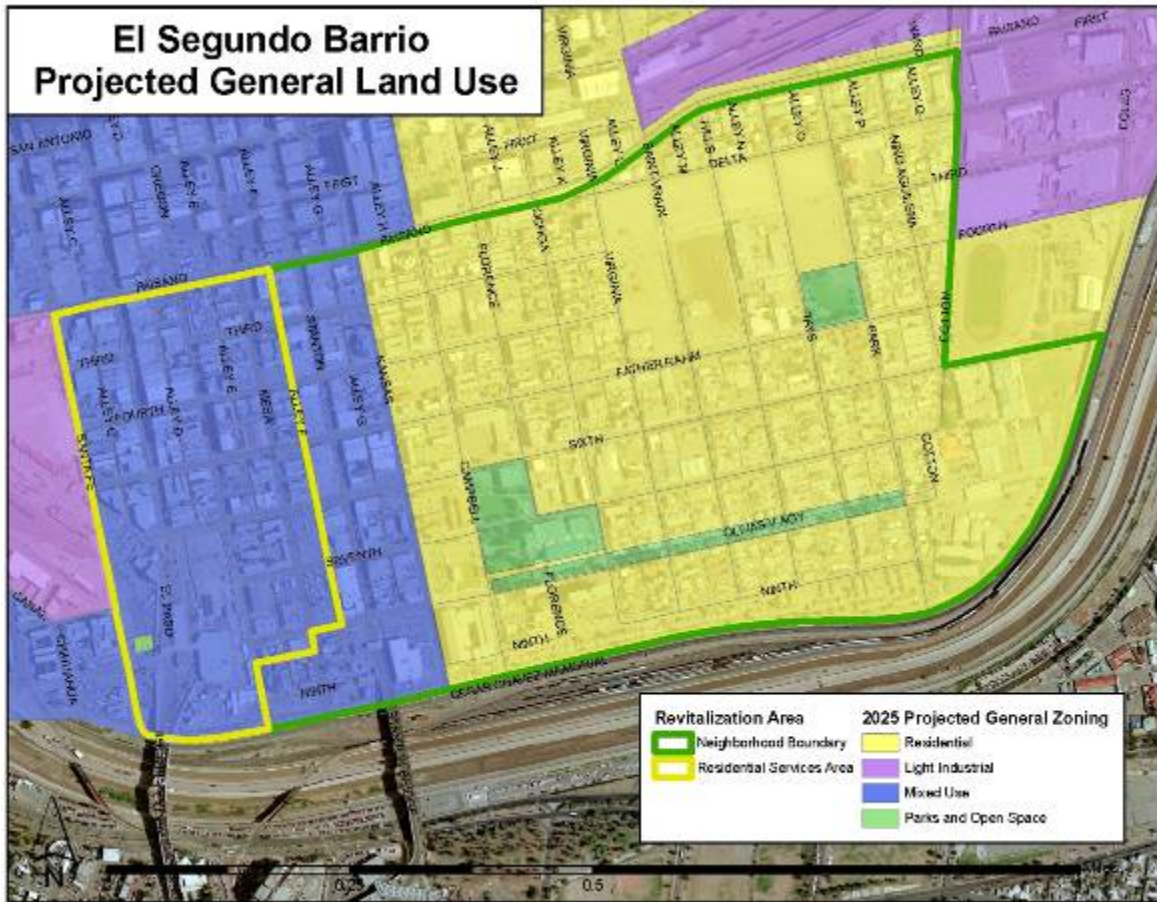


Figure 2.1 – 2025 Projected Land Use Map, City of El Paso

Figure 2.1 illustrates the projected 2025 general land use for the Segundo Barrio, which focuses on residential and mixed-use. A mixed-use community includes residences from various income levels, retail shops, schools and workplaces. Mixed-use may combine use in the same building, such as, residences located above commercial space.

In *The Plan for El Paso*, the overall planning area land use concepts/policies for the Central Planning area include:

- Maintain the residential character of South El Paso by placing a strong emphasis on protecting residential structures from commercial encroachment.

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- Promote mixed-use development east of Kansas Street to Piedras Street.
- Retain and protect the residential character of area east of Kansas Street.
- Identify potential infill parcels throughout the area.
- Increase housing densities and promote mixed-use development along the major transportation corridors as well as in the downtown area.
- Promote beautification throughout the area, through landscaping and other amenities, with particular focus on the main transit corridors.
- Promote the use of alleys and backyards for access and parking purposes and prohibit conversion of front yards for parking uses throughout the Central planning area.
- Promote preservation and conservation of historic districts and areas with a historic character by focusing these efforts in retaining the character and integrity of these areas and surrounding neighborhoods. Historic preservation and its relationship to other issues facing the community (economic development, tourism, neighborhood revitalization, environmental concerns, transportation planning, etc.) need to be outlined carefully so that all these issues are taken into consideration.



Figure 2.2 – Current Land Use, City of El Paso

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Figure 2.2 illustrates the current land use in Segundo Barrio, which identifies the location of housing and other amenities including commercial, industrial, medical, schools, public spaces and mixed-uses. The western most portion of the neighborhood is encompassed by commercial land uses. Commercial retail establishments occupy most of the area land use along El Paso, Oregon, Mesa, Stanton and Paisano Streets. The retail establishments include clothing, shoes, electronics, repair shops, small grocery stores and restaurants. Oregon Street is where the neighborhood begins to transition from commercial to multi-family residential. Sacred Heart Church, a community focal point is also located on Oregon Street.

The residential areas are primarily located in the eastern portion of Segundo Barrio. Multi-family use is spread throughout the neighborhood and mixed in with the single-family residential homes. The main concentration of multi-family units is along the Cesar Chavez Memorial Highway and is currently expanding with the new Hope VI public housing complex being developed in the northeastern portion of the neighborhood. Public land uses are centrally located in the neighborhood, which include a library, swimming pool, recreation center, and senior center. Non-profit organizations and elementary schools are also centrally located. A middle school is located on the eastern edge of the neighborhood. Vacant structures and lots are also spread throughout the neighborhood.

Land Use	Parcel Count	Percent of Land Use in Neighborhood by Parcels	Acres of Parcels	Percent of Land Use in Neighborhood by Acreage
Single-Family	305	31.9%	25.5	13.5%
Multi-Family	234	24.8%	50.0	26.9%
Commercial	243	25.9%	42.1	22.7%
Industrial	3	0.3%	0.4	0.2%
Mixed Use	33	3.5%	6.6	3.5%
Park	13	1.4%	7.5	4.0%
Public Facility	2	0.2%	2.5	1.3%
School	26	2.9%	23.0	12.4%
Church	11	1.3%	4.4	2.4%
Non-Profit	19	2.0%	5.6	3.0%
Medical	1	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Federal	12	1.3%	12.1	6.5%
Utilities	5	0.5%	0.2	0.1%
Vacant	38	4.0%	6.2	3.3%
Total:	945	100%	186.3	100%

Table 2.1 – Parcel Count, City of El Paso 2008

Table 2.1 provides a further perspective on the area land use. There are a total of 945 parcels in the neighborhood. Single-family residential dwellings make up almost a third of the land use by parcels and covers about 14% of the land in the neighborhood. Multi-family dwellings use more than a fourth of the land use and the land coverage in the neighborhood. Commercial use in the neighborhood is more than a fourth of the land use and is about 23% of the land coverage. The land use for schools includes 26 parcels of land that covers about 12% of the neighborhood area. The ten acres of public facilities and parks make up 5% of the land coverage.

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2.3. Zoning

Zoning establishes the types of land uses permitted on a property. Zoning also sets development standards, such as; lot area, density, parking, loading requirements, setbacks and building height. The purpose of zoning is to protect the public's health, safety, morals and general welfare and is an important tool for implementing the City's long range plans. Property must be zoned for a given use before a building permit is issued, and development plans for the property must comply with the applicable standards for that zoning district.

There are eight different zoning districts in Segundo Barrio and each allow the following types of developments:

- 1) *Apartment (A-3)* allows boardinghouses, bed and breakfast establishments, philanthropic institutions, single-family detached dwellings, two-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings.
- 2) *Apartment/Office (A-O)* allows single-family detached dwellings, two-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, boardinghouses, offices, bed and breakfast establishments, and philanthropic institutions.
- 3) *Commercial (C-1)* allows multi-family dwellings, offices, day care centers, retail shopping and personal service uses, philanthropic institutions, theatres, automotive tune up service, shops for service and repair of home appliance and office equipment, automobile and truck lubrication services.
- 4) *Commercial (C-2)* allows all of C-1 uses plus commercial recreational uses, automobile services stations, car wash, commercial fueling stations, mortuaries, retail shipping centers and laundromats.
- 5) *Commercial (C-4)* allows C-1, C-2 and C-3 uses, which include automotive repair garages, automotive or truck part sales, automobiles, light trucks, buses motorcycles and boats sales, storage, rental and service, hotels, motels or motor lodges, transportation terminals, trailer, mobile home, travel trail and recreation vehicle sales, display and repair, mobile home parks and small collection faculties. Additional uses include adult entertainment businesses, half-way houses, contractor's yards, motor carrier terminals, light manufacturing uses, wholesale establishments, and large collection agencies.
- 6) *Manufacturing (M-1)* allows light manufacturing, fabricating, processing, wholesale distributing and warehousing uses.
- 7) *Special Development (SD)* is mixed use projects, residential and C-1 uses.
- 8) *Special Residential Revitalization (SRR)* is a mix of residential and commercial uses with adequate pedestrian transportation.

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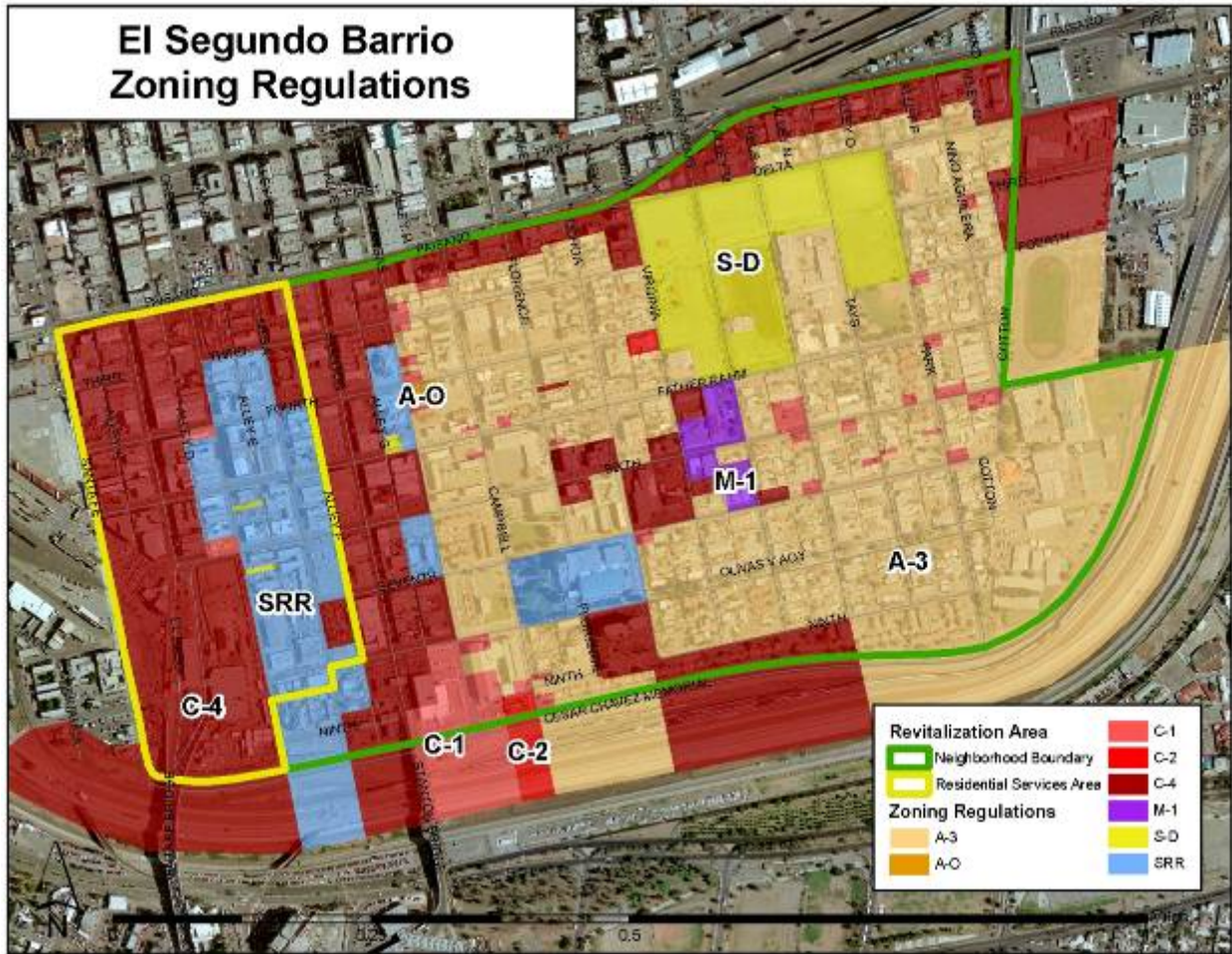


Figure 2.3 – Current Zoning, City of El Paso

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2.4. Demographic Analysis

The following sections will describe the geographic area based on the U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3). Figure 2.4 illustrates that the plan area consists of twelve census block groups located in Census Tracts 18, 19 and 20. The demographics for the three tracks are combined when addressing El Segundo Barrio as a whole and when appropriate each block group is analyzed separately to show differences within the neighborhood. The Chihuahuita Neighborhood located off of Montestruc Court is included in Tract 18, Block Group 100 demographics, but is not included in the plan boundary for El Segundo Barrio. The demographics are an estimated reflection of the neighborhood based on federally regulated information.

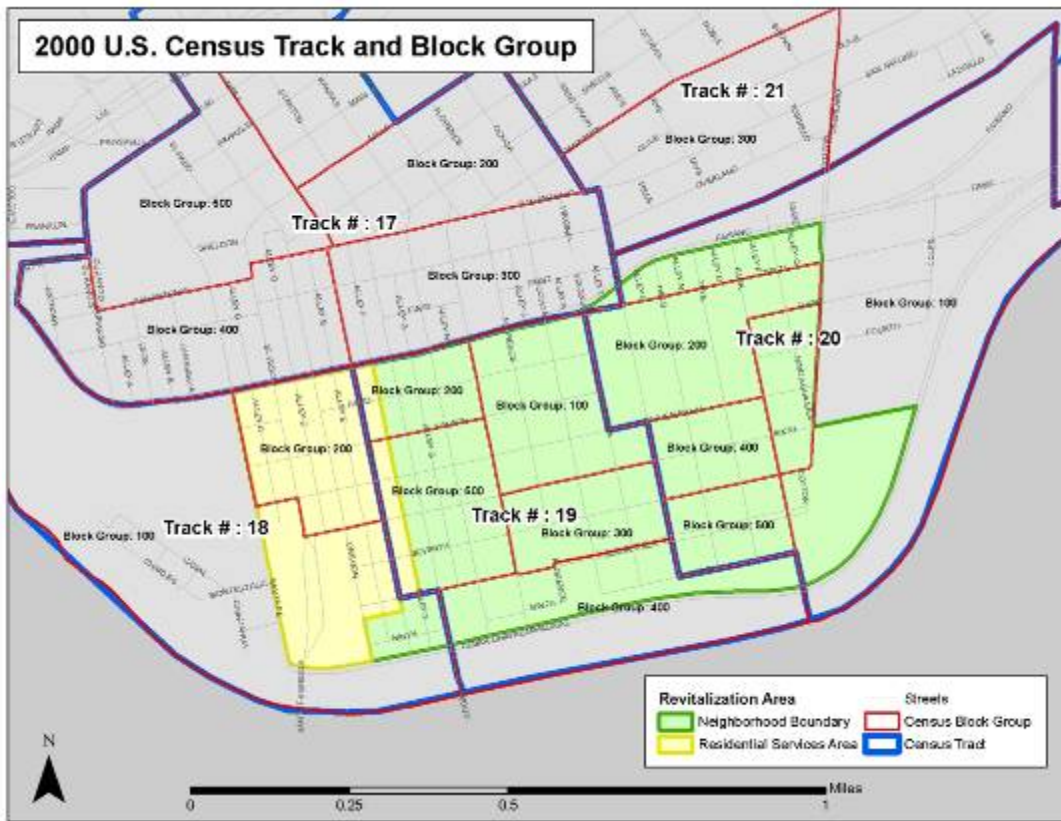


Figure 2.4 – 2000 U.S. Census Track and Block Group, U.S. Census 2000

2.4.1. Population

The population for the three Census Tracts (18, 19 and 20) peaked in the 1960’s because of the relocation of residents from the Chamizal Treaty. The population notably decreased by 36 percent in the 1970’s due to the implementation of the Tenement Eradication Program (see sections 2.1.6 and 2.1.7 under Historical Background). The population density continues to decline in recent decades but at a slower rate.

Population:	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
El Segundo Barrio	24,243	15,421	9,565	8,975	8,003

Table 2.2 – Population, U.S. Census 1960-2000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

The area currently has an estimated population of 8,003 residents, which comprise about 1.4% of the 563,662 residents of the City of El Paso. When comparing the neighborhood to the city, state and nation, there are two prominent factors: 1) the greater proportion of the population that is Hispanic/Latino and 2) the proportion of the population that lives below the poverty threshold deemed necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living in the United States.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Population:	8,003	563,662	20,851,820	281,421,906
Below Poverty Level	62.1%	22.2%	15.4%	12.4%
Gender:				
Male	44.7%	47.4%	49.6%	49.0%
Female	55.3%	52.7%	50.4%	51.0%
Race/Ethnicity:				
Hispanic/Latino	96.2%	76.6%	32.0%	12.5%
White	2.5%	18.3%	52.4%	69.1%
Black	0.3%	2.8%	11.3%	12.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	1.1%	2.7%	3.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
Two or More Races	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%

Table 2.3 – Population, Gender and Race/Ethnicity Comparison, U.S. Census 2000

The gender distribution in the neighborhood is similar to the city, state and nation. The population pyramid illustrates the gender distribution by age group. There are two spikes in the age groups; one for grade school students aged 5 to 12 years old and the other for adults aged 30 to 49 years old. The gender split is similar for the youth, but the female population increases for adults and elderly. An estimated 34% of the population is under the age of 18, 49% is between the age 18 to 64 years, and 17% is 65 years and over.

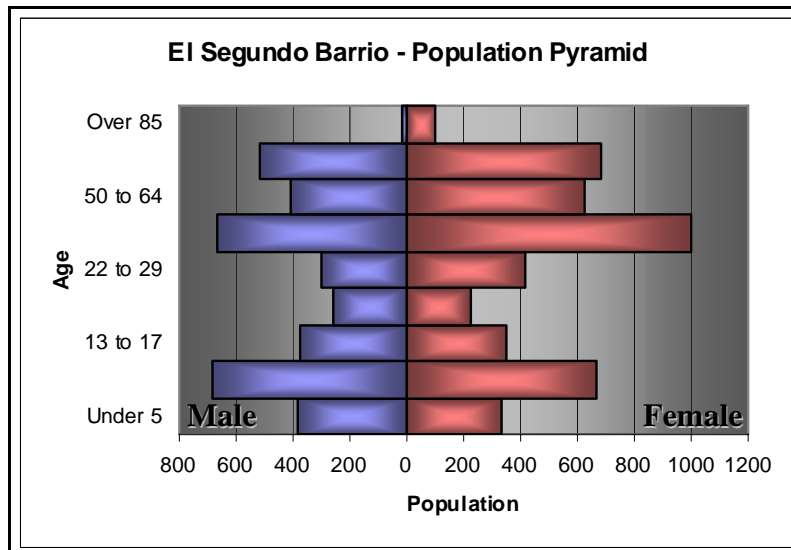


Chart 2.1 – Population Pyramid, U.S. Census 2000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

There are a greater number of one-person households in the neighborhood than compared to the City, but the most noticeable difference is in the family households with own children under 18 years. Female head of households with own children under 18 years are 20%, which is twice the rate of the City at 10%.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso
Households:	2,535	182,237
1-Person	28.4%	19.1%
2-or-More Persons	71.6%	80.9%
Family Households with Own Children Under 18 Years:	1,792	147,369
Married-Couple	18.0%	30.8%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	1.1%	2.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	20.2%	10.3%

Table 2.4 – Household Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, U.S. Census 2000

Half the population in the neighborhood is native-born. Less than two-thirds of the residents are U.S. citizens and over one-third of the population does not have U.S. citizenship. Citizenship status affects residents’ political clout and access to federally funded programs.

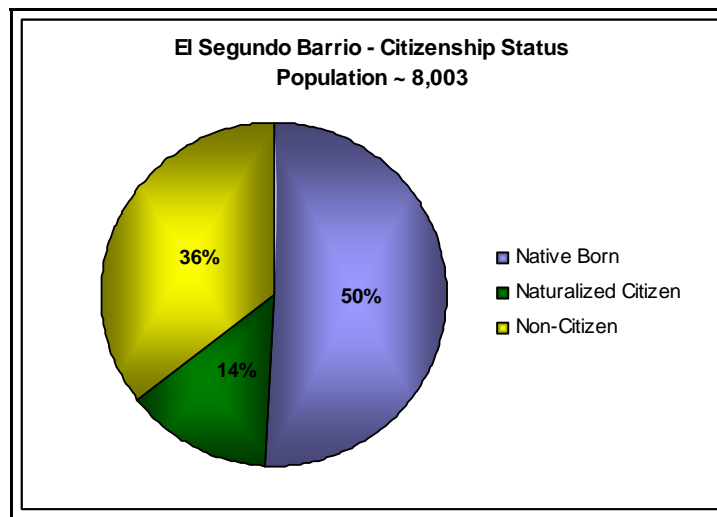


Chart 2.2 – Citizenship Status, U.S. Census 2000

2.4.2. Housing

Numerous housing structures have been demolished over the past century and for the 2000 Census there were a total of 2,742 housing units in the neighborhood. A third of the housing stock was built prior to 1939. The Housing Authority was established during the 1940s and the Alamito Housing Project was built on St. Vrain Street. Tract 20 saw an increase in housing stock until the 1960s. The Tenement Eradication Program of 1973 stimulated a spike in new housing development, especially notable in Tract 19. There was a lull in home construction from the 1980s to 2000, due to policy shifts and available funding to rehabilitate existing housing structures.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

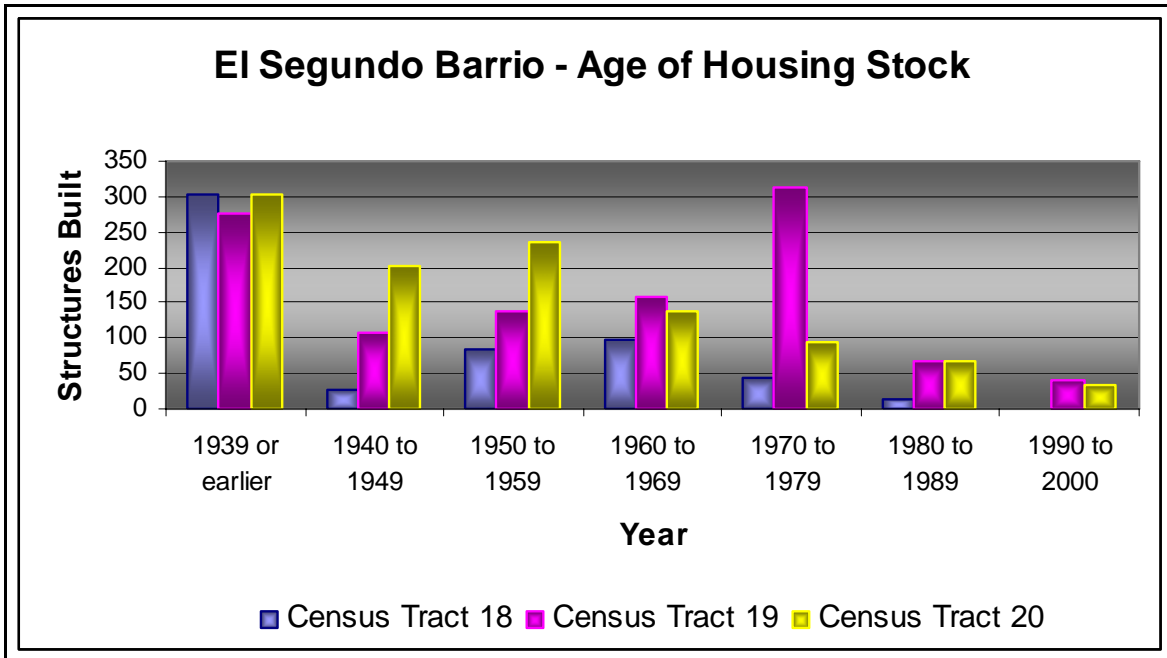


Chart 2.3 – Age of Housing Stock, U.S. Census 2000

To further illustrate the age of the housing stock, data from the El Paso Central Appraisal District provides record of the year each structure was built. There are a total of 548 residential parcels; 49% of the single-family dwellings and 34% of the multi-family dwellings were built prior to 1955. There are about 464 residential buildings that are older than 55 years. The majority of the residential properties were built between the 1900s and 1930s. Very few properties were built during WWII. In the 1950s, the neighborhood experiences a construction boom. After that very few residential structures were built in the neighborhood from the 1960s to present.

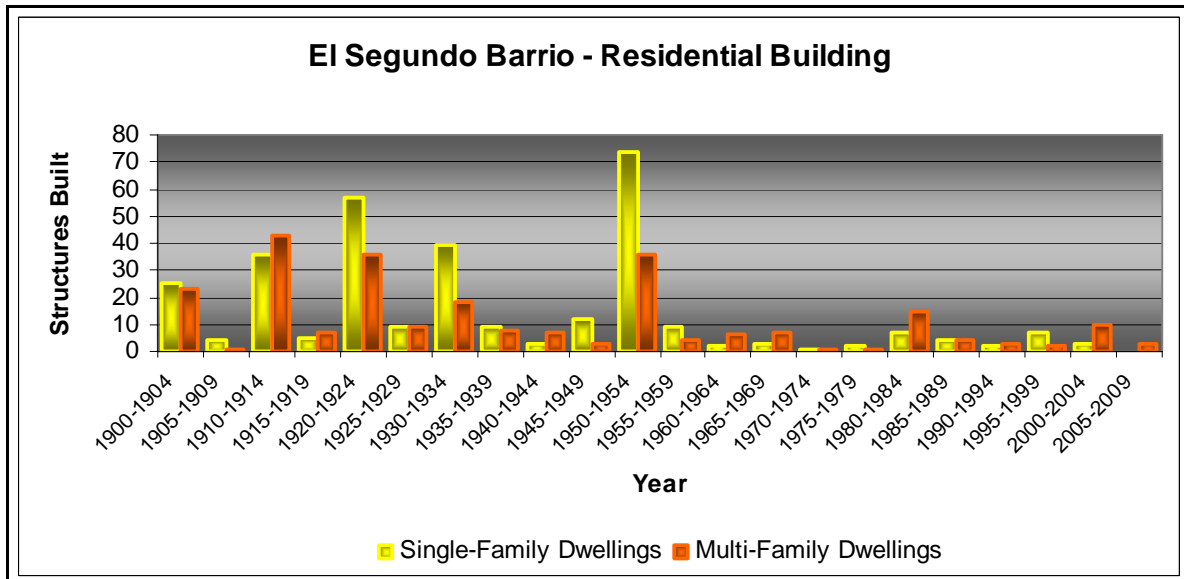


Chart 2.4 – Residential Building, El Paso Central Appraisal District 2008

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Traditionally, Segundo Barrio has been known for 1) being inhabited by low-income renters, and 2) having low monthly rents. Figure 2.5 illustrates the density of housing units and tenure status by block group. The majority of the residents in the neighborhood are renters. The renter-occupied housing units make up 87% of the total dwelling units. This is significantly higher than the City’s renter-occupied rate of 39%. Owner-occupied housing units compose 13% of the total dwelling units in the neighborhood. This is an indication that housing affordability is an issue for many residents when compared to a 61% homeownership rate for the City.

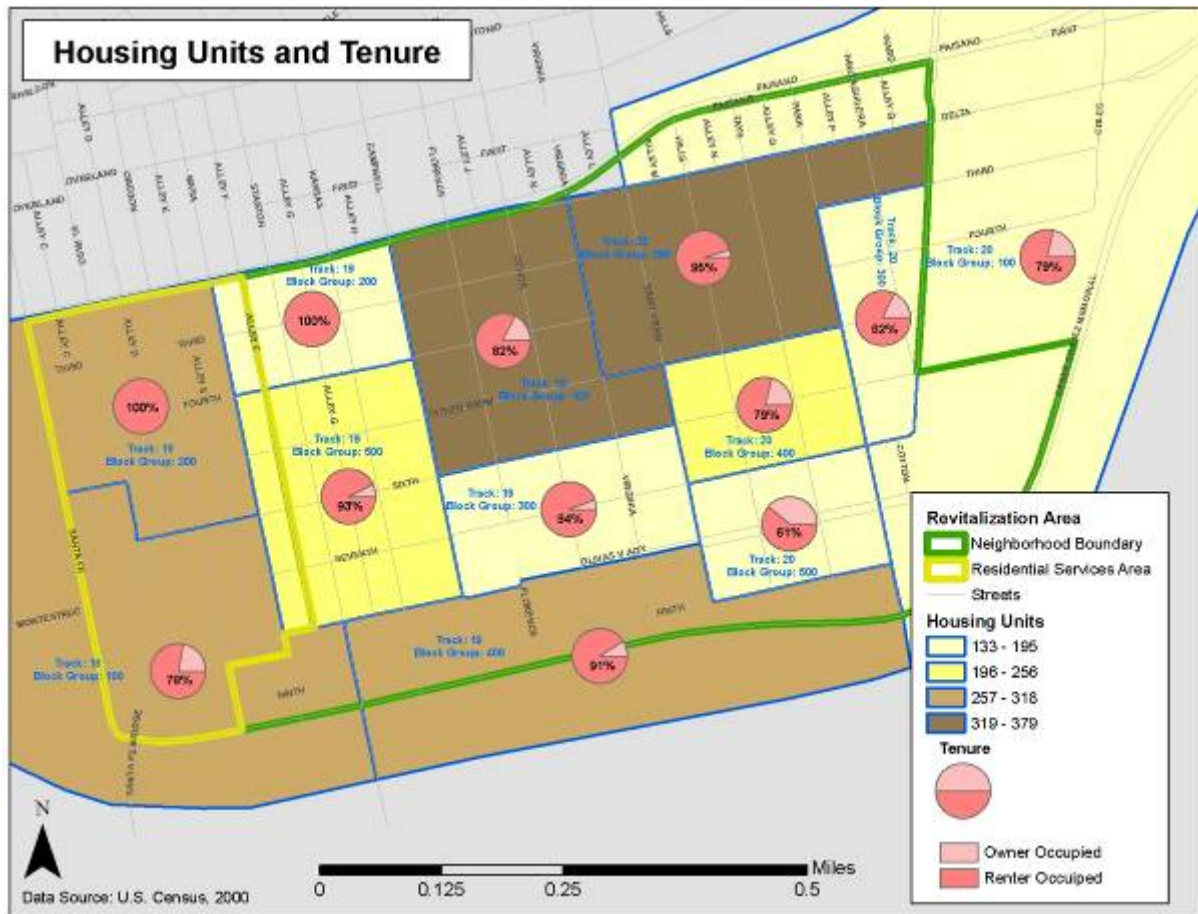


Figure 2.5: Housing Units and Tenure, U.S. Census 2000

Homeowners have been residing in the neighborhood for 30 years or more. The renter occupied households tend to live in the neighborhood for five years or less. The rental market in the neighborhood is similar to the City where renters occupy units for a short period of time.

Census 2000	City of El Paso	El Segundo Barrio	Census Tract 18	Census Tract 19	Census Tract 20
Median year householder moved into unit:					
Owner occupied	1990	1975	1970	1977	1979
Renter occupied	1998	1996	1997	1995	1996

Table 2.5 – Median Year Householder Moved into Unit, U.S. Census 2000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

The neighborhood has a significantly lower ratio of single-family detached homes at 14.7%, compared to the City at 64.3%. Multi-family units compose 75% of the available housing structures in the neighborhood. Single-family units on their own lot represent about 25% of the housing structures, with the majority of them located in Tract 20.

Census 2000	City of El Paso	El Segundo Barrio	Census Tract 18	Census Tract 19	Census Tract 20
Units in Structure:					
1, single detached	64.3%	14.7%	53	71	278
1, single attached	5.2%	10.0%	53	119	101
2 units	2.5%	6.3%	25	64	84
3 or 4 units	4.1%	7.5%	0	104	102
5 to 9 units	5.6%	20.2%	131	158	265
10 to 19 units	3.7%	19.6%	200	267	69
20 to 49 units	2.5%	10.3%	106	138	39
50 or more units	8.6%	11.3%	0	176	134
Mobile home	3.3%	0.2%	0	5	0
Total:	193,780	2,742	568	1,102	1,072

Table 2.6 – Number of Units in Structure, U.S. Census 2000

The average household size in the neighborhood is slightly higher than the City, but the median number of rooms per housing unit is lower. A greater number of individuals have to share common living spaces within the neighborhood.

Census 2000	City of El Paso	El Segundo Barrio	Census Tract 18	Census Tract 19	Census Tract 20
Average Household Size:					
Owner Occupied	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.3
Renter Occupied	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
Median Number of Rooms in Housing Units:	5.1	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.7

Table 2.7 – Median Number of Rooms in Housing Units, U.S. Census 2000

Household income is closely tied to a perspective homeowner’s ability to afford and maintain a home. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the generally accepted definition of affordability is for a household to pay no more than 30% of its annual income on housing. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. The median mortgage in the neighborhood is half that of the City, but is still out of reach for those at the median household income in the neighborhood. The median asked rent is more affordable for residents in the neighborhood than compared to the City’s median asked rent. Housing cost is significantly lower in Segundo Barrio and may be one of the leading factors for the higher renter population in the neighborhood.

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Census 2000	Census Tract 18	Census Tract 19	Census Tract 20	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Median Household Income:	\$10,833	\$9,007	\$10,880	\$10,240	\$32,124	\$39,927	\$41,994
Median Mortgage	\$409	\$473	\$442	\$441	\$810	\$986	\$1,088
Median rent asked	\$275	\$215	\$316	\$269	\$410	\$476	\$469
Affordable Monthly Payment Based on 30% of Monthly Income	\$271	\$225	\$272	\$256	\$803	\$998	\$1,050

Table 2.8: Housing Affordability, U.S. Census 2000

Homeownership provides increased community stability, civic participation, socialization with neighbors, better school systems, and decreased crime rates. A large renter population may create image and appearance issues in a neighborhood. Renters are less likely to maintain the dwellings and the surrounding yard area themselves, due to limited personal funds and personal investment in the neighborhood itself. Many apartment complex owners do not live in the neighborhood and this creates maintenance issues for rental units and ground property, especially if they live out of town.

2.4.3. Education

Education is a catalyst for economic development and is critical to expanding employment opportunities. The more educated a person is the greater the likelihood that they will earn more income. Furthermore, there is a direct relationship between educational attainment and poverty. Individuals without a high school diploma are three times more likely to live below poverty level (Miller, 1998).

The dropout rate in the neighborhood is 22.5%, which is more than double the rate of the City at 8.8%. The dropout rate was determined by the population aged 16 to 19 years old and not currently enrolled in high school. It is crucial that efforts be made to prepare youth for educational success and opportunities to broaden their aspirations.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Population Ages 16-19	583	36,351	1,289,185	15,930,458
Not Enrolled in School and Not High School Graduate	131	3,185	160,669	1,562,184
Dropout Rate	22.5%	8.8%	12.5%	9.8%

Table 2.9: Dropout Rate, U.S. Census 2000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Figure 2.6 illustrates the population density and educational attainment for individuals 25 years and over by block group. A total of 79% of Segundo Barrio residents 25 years or older do not have high school diplomas. Less than 3% of the residents have a college degree or associates and about 7% have taken some college courses. When compared to the City, 18% of individuals have continued beyond high school to receive a bachelor degree or higher. Not having a high school diploma is a limiting factor to employability and low educational attainment correlates with lower household income.

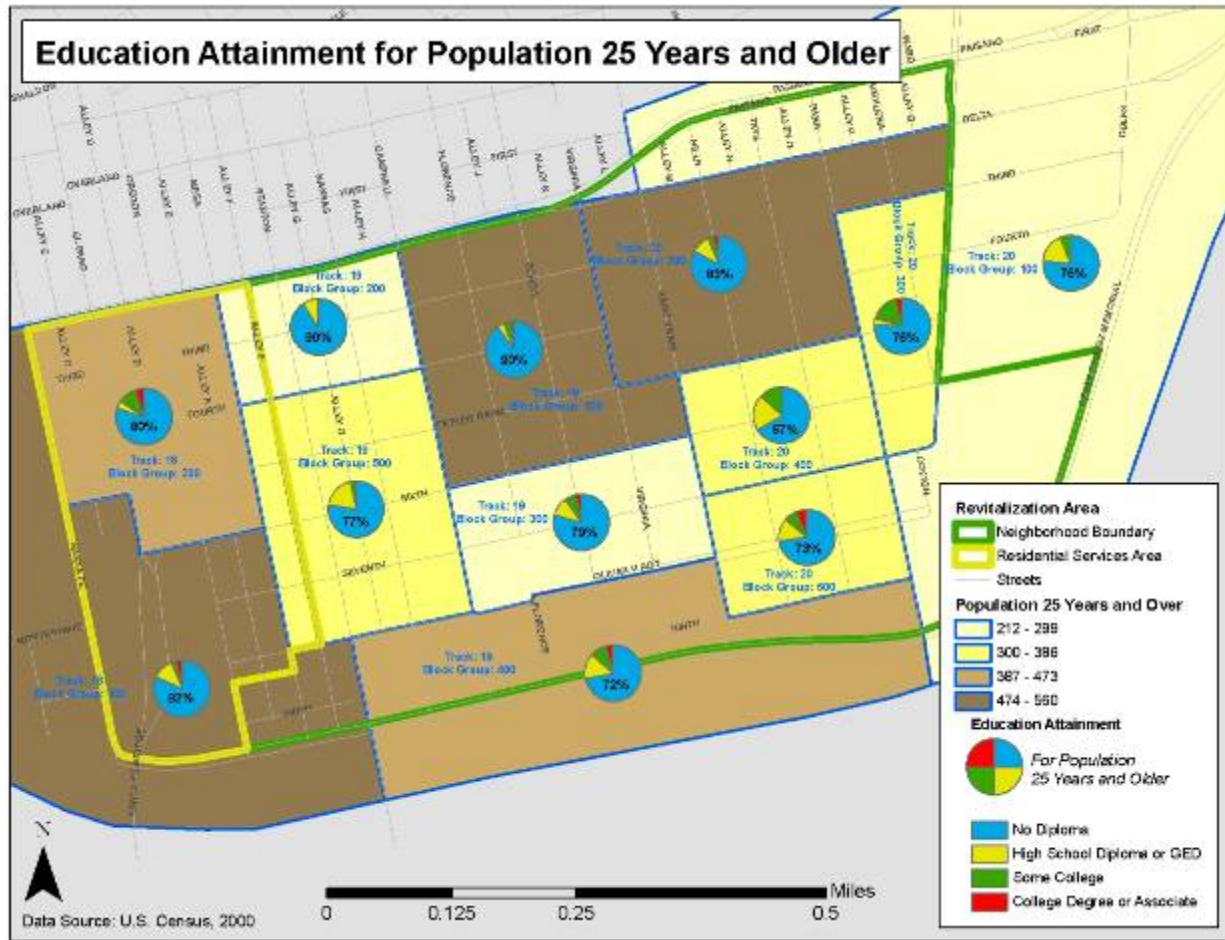


Figure 2.6: Educational Attainment, U.S. Census 2000

Figure 2.7 illustrates the population density and the ability to speak English by block group. The percent of households in the neighborhood that struggle with English proficiency is 47%. This may lead to difficulties in the educational system for children and job opportunities for adults.

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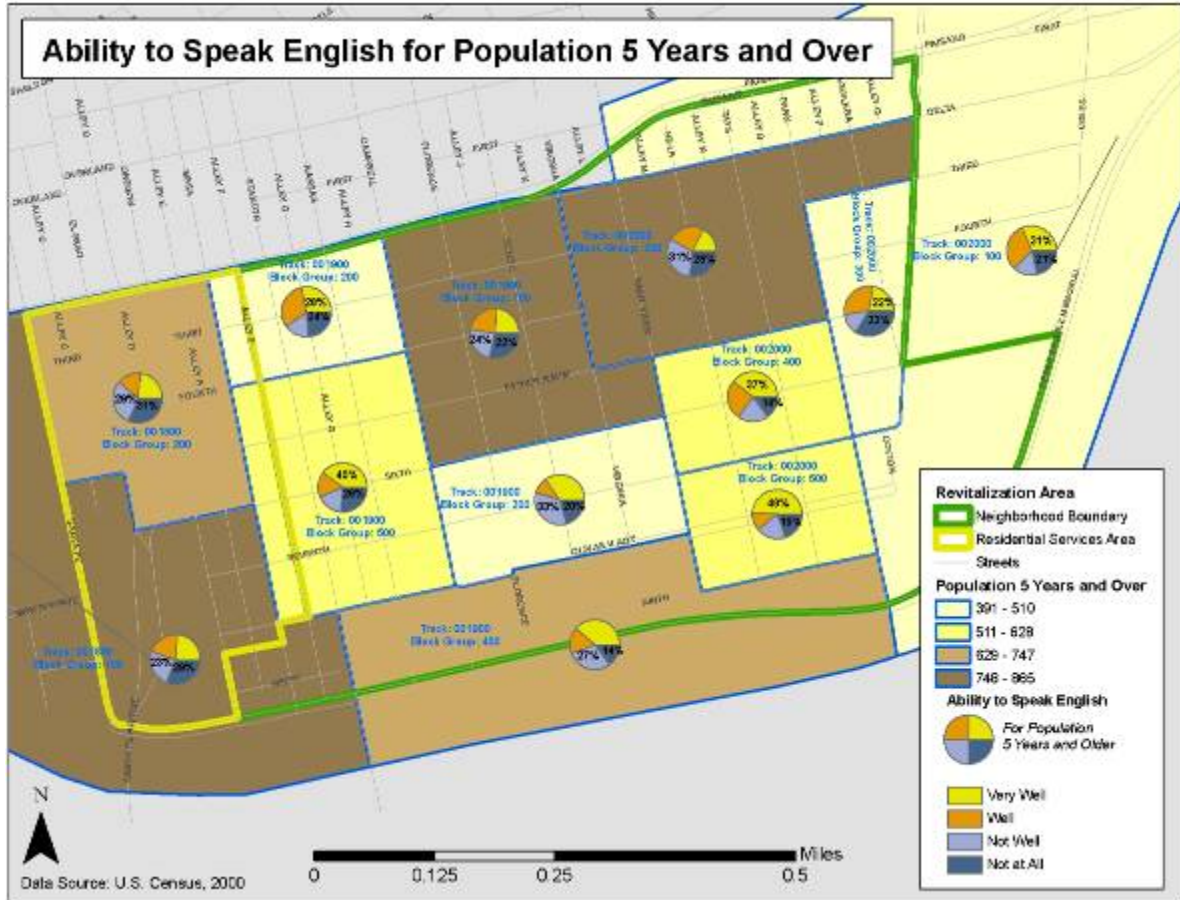


Figure 2.7: English Efficiency, U.S. Census 2000

2.4.4. Income and Workforce

The median household income is defined as the exact middle point of in the income distribution. The median household income for the neighborhood is \$10,240, which is one-third of the median income for the City of El Paso at \$32,124. The median income for El Paso is one-fifth less than the state and one-fourth less than the nation’s median income.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Median Household Income:	\$10,240	\$32,124	\$39,927	\$41,994

Table 2.10 – Median Household Income, U.S. Census 2000

Household income includes earnings from wages along with other sources of income, which include welfare benefits, social security, and income from real estate and trust funds. A household may have more than one type of income. Out of the 2,535 households in the neighborhood 53% earn a wage or salary; 38% of households receive social security and 20% have supplemental social security income; 11% of households have a retirement income; and 19% of households are on public assistance.

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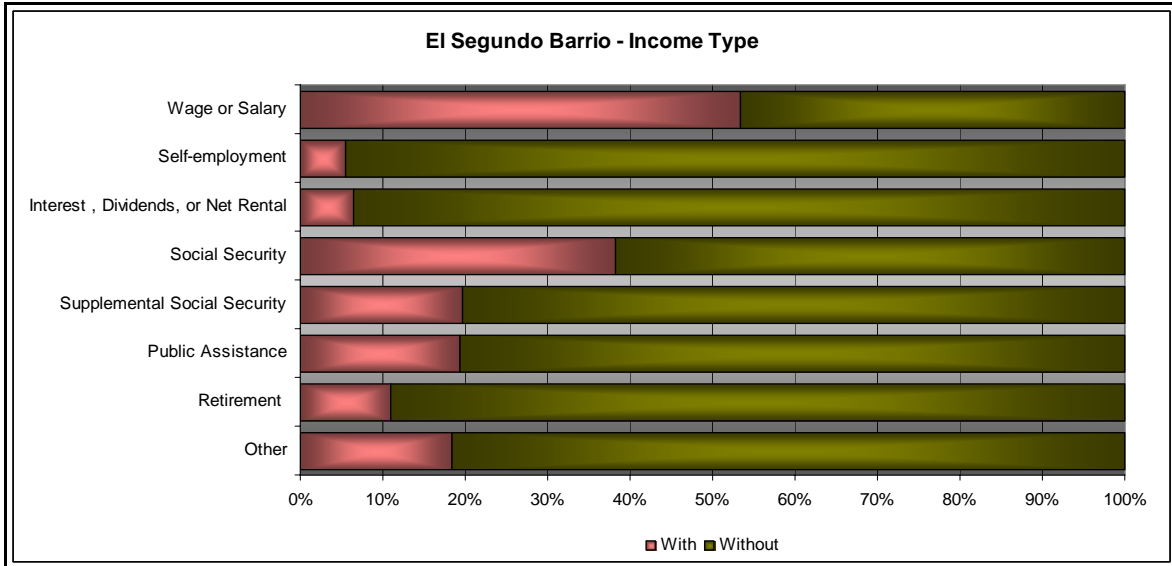


Chart 2.5 –Income Type, U.S. Census 2000

Nearly 41% of households in El Segundo Barrio have an annual income less than \$10,000. Overall, 13.9% of households in the City make less than \$10,000. At the other extreme, less than 1% of households in the neighborhood make over \$50,000, while nearly 30% of households in the City make more than \$50,000 annually.

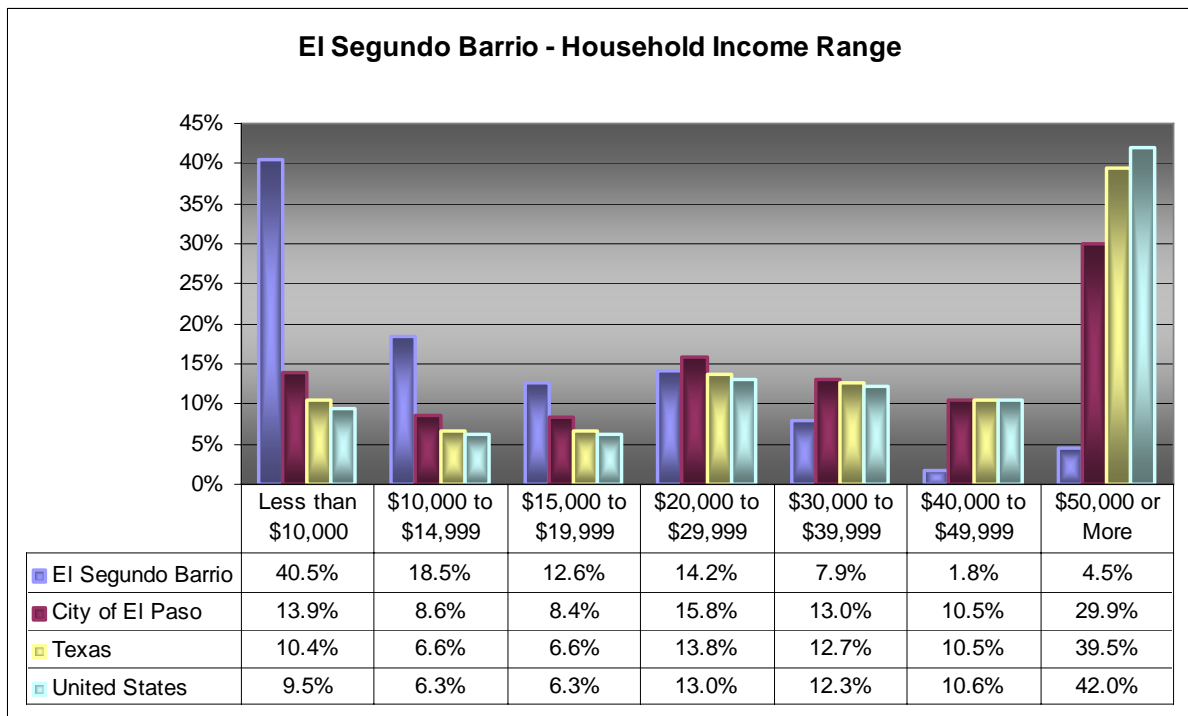


Chart 2.6 – Household Income Range, U.S. Census 2000

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This disparity in income levels is reflective of the types of occupations held by neighborhood residents in relation to those of the city, state and nation at large. Management, professional, and related occupations generally produce a greater income than service occupations. A third of the residents are employed in services occupations, which tend to pay the minimum wage.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Total:	1,417	207,408	9,234,372	129,721,512
Management, Professional, and related occupations:	9.5%	31.3%	33.3%	33.6%
Service occupations:	32.5%	16.9%	14.6%	14.9%
Sales and Office occupations:	23.0%	29.1%	27.2%	26.7%
Construction, Extraction and Maintenance occupations:	15.7%	7.6%	10.9%	9.4%
Production, Transportation and Material Moving occupation:	18.4%	14.9%	13.2%	14.6%
Farming, Fishing and Forestry occupation:	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%

Table 2.11 – Type of Occupation, U.S. Census 2000

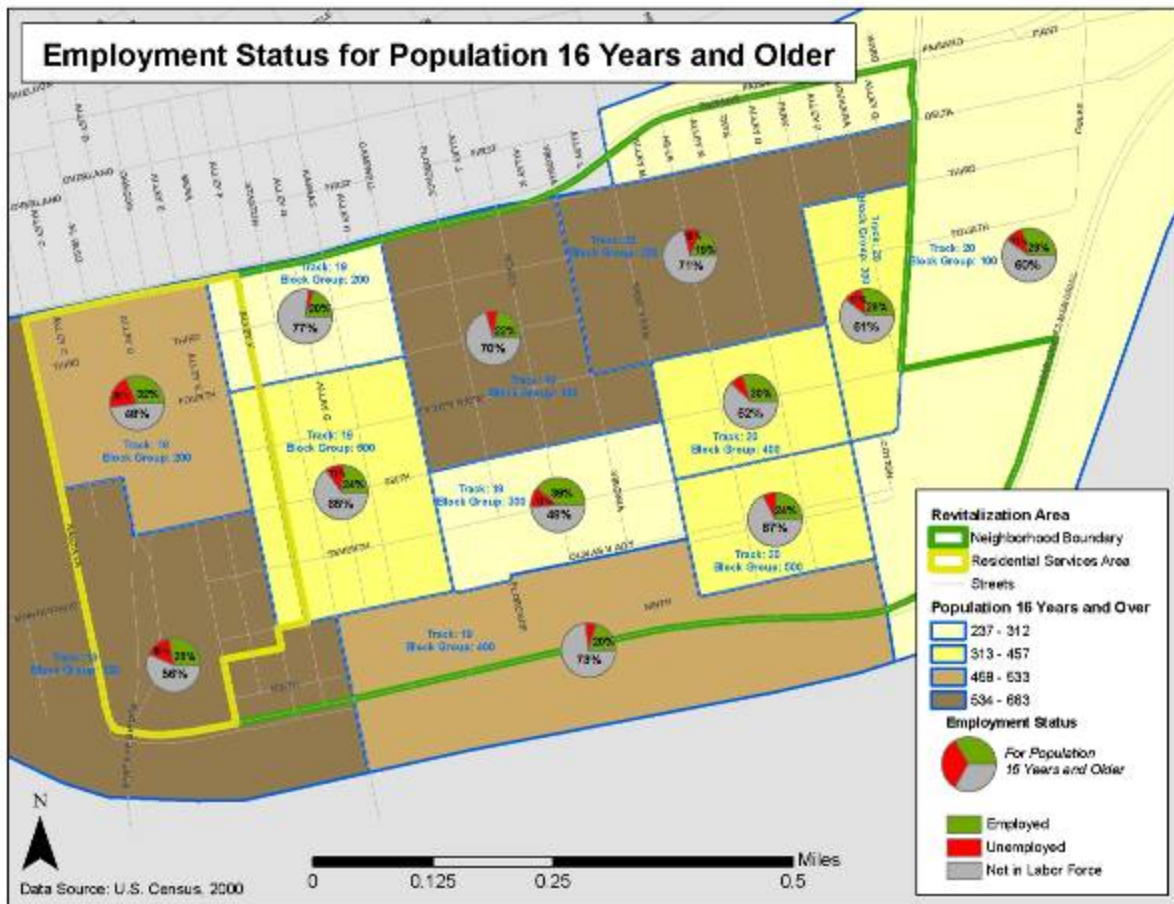


Figure 2.8: Employment Status, U.S. Census 2000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Figure 2.8 illustrates the population 16 years and over and employment status by block group. There are 5,527 individuals aged 16 years and over in the neighborhood, from that 2,010 individuals are in the labor force. The unemployment rate is at 29% in the neighborhood and is significantly higher than the City’s unemployment rate of 9%. Sixty-four percent of the working age population is not a part of labor force. Individuals not in the labor force refer to individuals who are neither employed nor unemployed. Examples are housewives, students, disabled or retired persons and seasonal workers.

Another impediment to gaining employment is the ability to commute to and from work. Not having private transportation can place constraints on an individual’s ability to find employment. There are no available vehicles for 54% of the households in the neighborhood. Public transportation is a viable option, but may limit employment opportunities if the commute is too long and/or unreliable.

Census 2000	El Segundo Barrio	City of El Paso	Texas	United States
Total:	2,534	182,177	7,393,354	105,480,101
No Vehicle	54.0%	11.0%	7.4%	10.3%
One Vehicle	32.8%	35.1%	36.0%	34.2%
Two Vehicle	10.5%	37.8%	40.9%	38.4%
3 or More Vehicles	2.6%	16.2%	15.7%	17.1%

Table 2.12 – Vehicle Ownership, U.S. Census 2000

Figure 2.9 illustrates the median household income and the population below poverty by block group. The percentage of persons below the poverty level in the neighborhood was 62% compared to 22% City-wide. The block groups with the lowest medium income are the areas with public housing complexes.

Many of the issues in El Segundo Barrio are the result of a population with far less income than the majority of the City. Low educational attainment and high dropout rates are resulting in a less skilled workforce. A significant number of residents are not proficient in English and are therefore less employable to the changing market. Lack of available transportation is also creating a spatial barrier to finding employment. All of these factors are contributing to high unemployment and poverty rates. Homeownership is a goal that is difficult to achieve in low-income neighborhoods with rising housing costs and stagnant wages. The average Segundo Barrio residents cannot afford to own their own home. As a result, owner-occupied single-family homes represent barely over a tenth of the households in the neighborhood. Low homeownership commonly results in appearance and maintenance issues.

There is not a lack of pride or identity among residents in El Segundo Barrio, based on residents’ comments at public meetings. There is, in fact, a strong desire to preserve the neighborhood and to better the quality of life for its residents. This willingness of residents to participate and affect positive change in their neighborhood will make this neighborhood revitalization plan successful.

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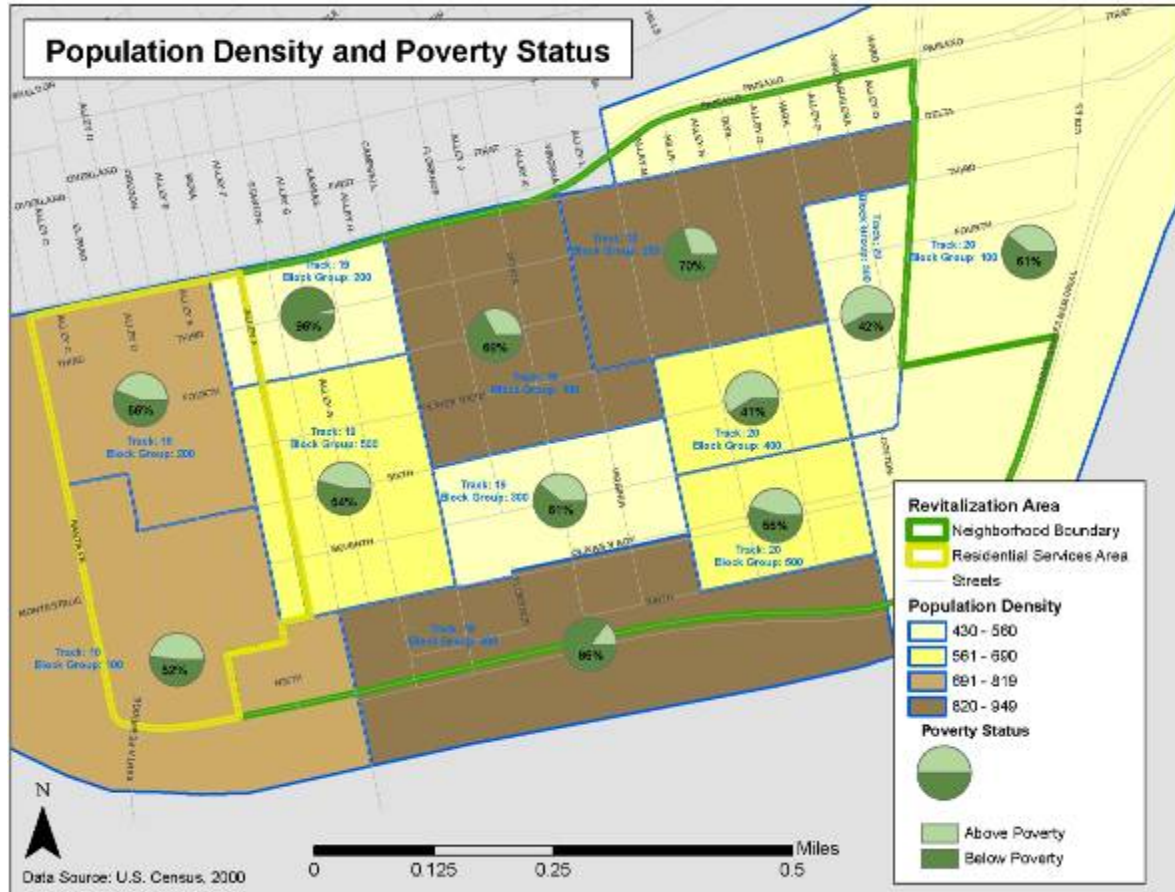


Figure 2.9: Income and Poverty, U.S. Census 2000

2.5. Baseline Facilities and Services

In order to implement a comprehensive strategy for neighborhood revitalization, an analysis of current neighborhood facilities and services must be conducted. City departments and local agencies assessed the condition of the facilities and services in El Segundo Barrio. It is important to consider the outside point of view from agencies and the internal perspectives of residents together, because there may be disagreements between the two. When conflict in perceptions of quality of service and facilities exists, a dialogue needs to be initiated between the two parties and a resolution or understanding must be reached. For instance, an agency may feel that it is providing a quality service to neighborhood residents, while those residents may feel that the service is inadequate or not worthwhile. By bringing both parties to the table, the agency may learn how to better tailor their services to the residents or the residents may discover value in a service that they had not been using.

2.5.1. Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the physical foundation on which a neighborhood is built. Deteriorating roads, alleys, street lights, sidewalks, water lines and other infrastructure can impact not only the physical condition of the neighborhood, but also its social and economic health. Improved infrastructure may help to improve other issues in a neighborhood. An inventory of

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the current infrastructure was conducted to identify necessary improvements to the neighborhood.

2.5.1.1. Water, Sewage and Drainage

The El Paso Water Utility has a phased plan for replacing potable water pipes throughout the City. Recent water facility improvements in this area include:

- El Paso (Sixth to Paisano); 8” PVC; 1988
- Stanton (Eighth to Paisano); 8” PVC; 1995
- Park A-E (Eighth to Seventh); 6” PVC; 2001; EPWU construction
- Nino Aguilera (Delta to Paisano); 6” PVC 2003
- Oregon (Fourth to Paisano); 6” PVC; 2003
- Oregon (Seventh to Sixth); 8” PVC; 2003
- Seventh (Oregon to Stanton A-E); 8” PVC; 2003
- Santa Fe A-N (Father Rahm to Paisano); 6” PVC; 2003;Cast Iron Replacement Program
- Delta (Virginia to Tays); 6” PVC; Cast Iron Replacement Program project
- Mesa A-E (Ninth to Eighth 4” PVC; 2004
- Montestruc (Santa Fe to Sixth); 20” PVC; 2005
- Third Ave. (Virginia to Park); 8” PVC; 2006; City Project
- St. Vrain (Delta to Father Rahm); 6” and 8” PVC; 2009; City Project to be replaced



Figure 2.10: Waterline Improvements, El Paso Water Utilities 2009

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Recent sanitary sewer improvements in this area include:

- Third (Park A-E to Nino Aguilera A-E); 8” PVC; 2000
- Nino Aguilera (Third to Delta); 8” PVC; 2000
- Oregon A-E (Paisano to Ninth); 8” PVC; 2000
- Hills A-E (Seventh to Delta); 8” PVC; 2001;
- Park A-E(Third to Seventh); 8” PVC; 2001
- St Vrain A-E (Seventh to Delta); 8” PVC; 2001;
- Eighth (Oregon to Park); 12” PVC; 2003
- Mesa A-E (Paisano to Ninth) 8” PVC; 2003
- El Paso A-E (Fourth to Seventh); 8” PVC; 2005
- Third (Virginia to Park); 8” PVC; 2007; City Project
- Santa Fe (Eighth to Seventh); 8” PVC; 2007
- St. Vrain (Delta to Father Rahm); 8” PVC; City Project to be replaced

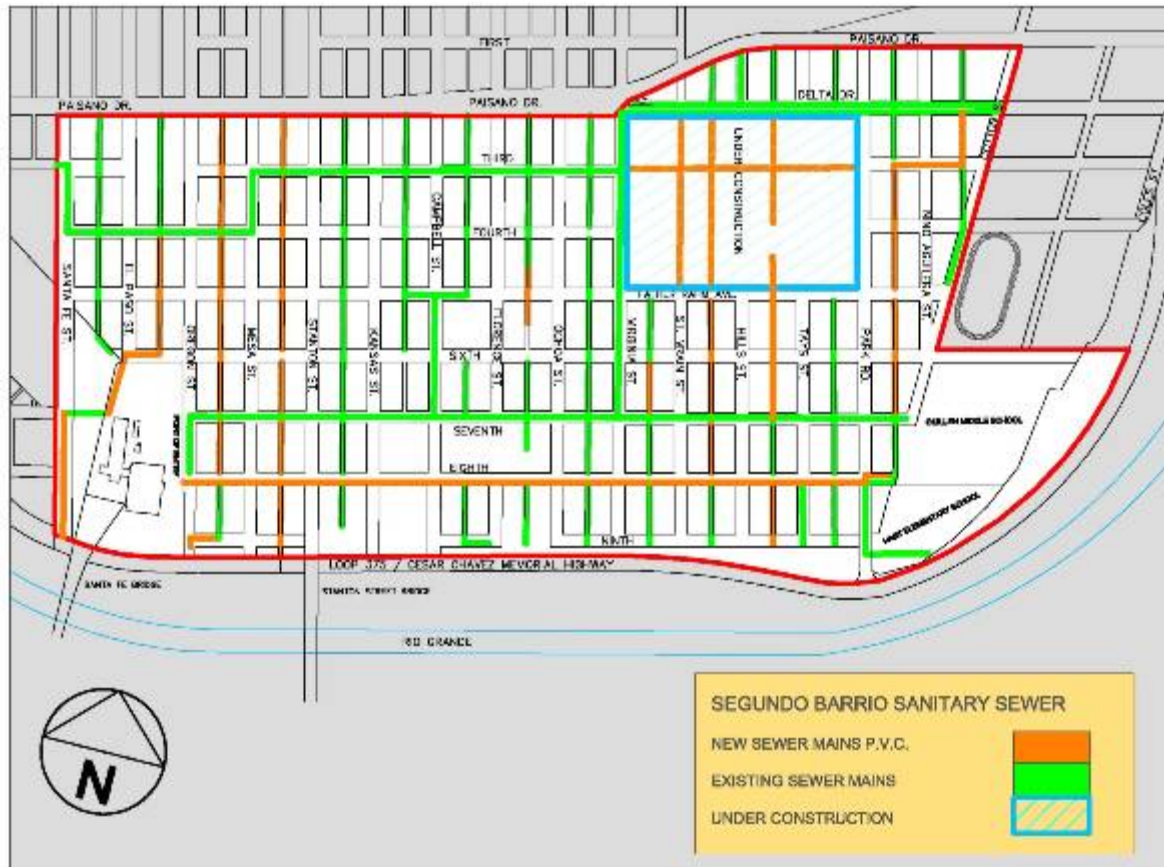


Figure 2.11: Sanitary Sewer Improvements, El Paso Water Utilities 2009

There are no existing reclaimed water facilities within the limits of the revitalization area. The neighborhood and adjacent areas have an underground storm drain network system where runoff is conveyed to the Rio Grande by gravity or pump station. Last year, El Paso Water Utilities' Operations Division cleaned the network to improve performance; therefore the system is in good condition. The Stormwater Division has a capital project to improve the Chihuahuita Pump Station and to construct an additional pump station on Canal Street in

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

order to upgrade the performance of the system. El Paso Water Utilities requests to be included in the planning for any opportunities to expand the network to solve any localized flooding.

2.5.1.2. Housing

As stated in the demographic analysis, the majority of the housing stock is over 55 years old and there is a sizeable elderly population in the neighborhood with a very limited income. Many of the residential dwellings are in need of some form of exterior or interior repair. According to Central Appraisal District there are 96 homes that have the homestead and 65 years and over tax exemptions. A homestead can be a separate structure, condominium or a manufactured home located on owned or leased land, as long as the individual living in the home owns it.

Figure 2.10 illustrates the location of abandoned and vacant parcels in the neighborhood. The vacant lots between Virginia and Park Streets are currently being developed as a new Hope VI public housing complex and the vacant structure is the old Alamo Elementary School. The new Alamito complex will provide 256 public housing units to assist families at or below 80% of the median income. The proposed development includes retail areas, mixed use buildings, elderly cottages, single and multi-family homes. The other vacant lots in the neighborhood may be potential areas for in-fill housing developments, as recommended in the Plan for El Paso.

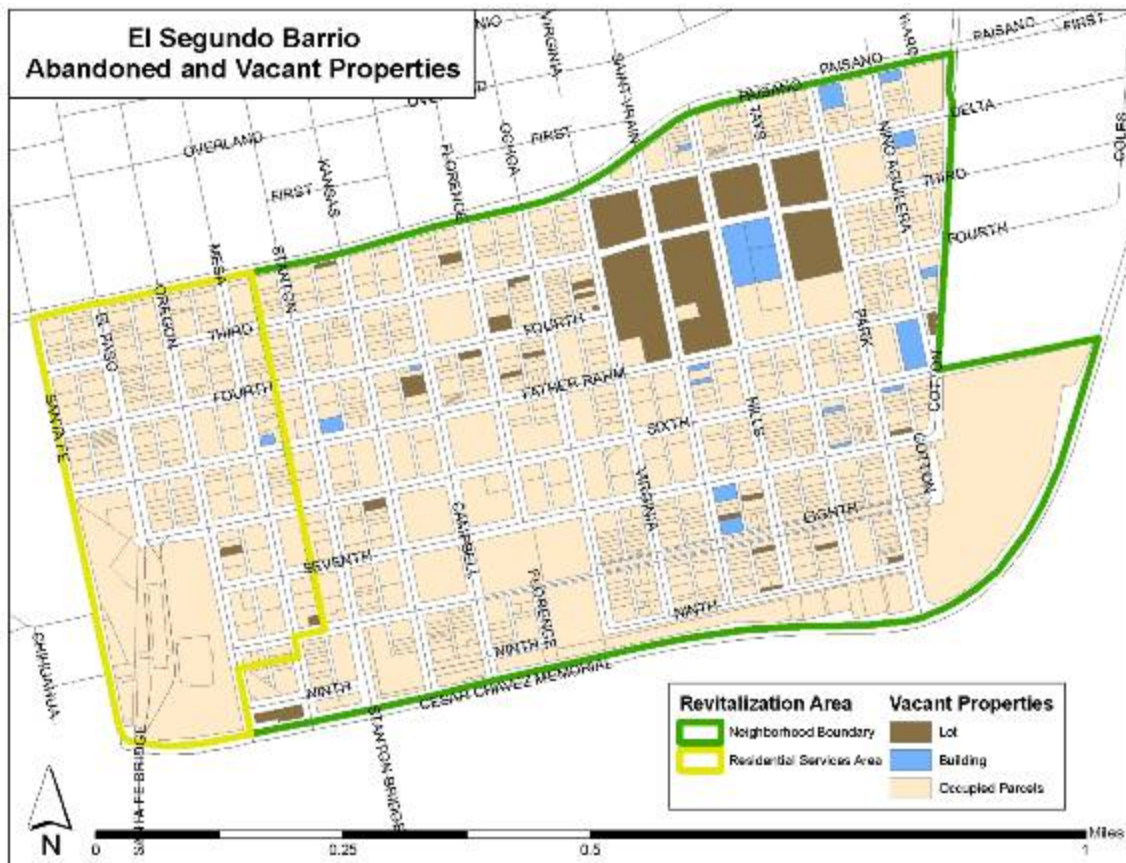


Figure 2.12 – Current Abandon and Vacant Properties, City of El Paso 2008

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2.5.1.3. Streets

The neighborhood is also heavily trafficked by pedestrians and automobiles because of its proximity to the U.S.-Mexico bridge crossings. El Paso Street leads directly to the Paso del Norte Bridge (also known as Santa Fe Bridge), which is the Cd. Juárez-Bound port of entry. The Good Neighbor Bridge (also known as Stanton Street Bridge) receives the inbound traffic to the United States from the Stanton Bridge.

The network of one-way streets provides a good traffic flow for this heavily congested area. One-way northbound streets include El Paso and Campbell. Kansas Street is a one-way southbound. Stanton Street has two southbound lanes leading towards the bridge and one lane in a north direction for the dedicated commuter lane (DCL).

Recent street resurfacing in the neighborhood include:

- Nino Aguilera (Cotton to Paisano); 2003
- Third (Stanton to Oregon); 2003
- Third (El Paso to Santa Fe); 2003
- Fourth (Stanton to Santa Fe); 2003
- Father Rahm (Stanton to Santa Fe); 2003
- Sixth (Stanton to Santa Fe); 2003
- Seventh (Stanton to Oregon); 2003
- Ninth (Stanton to Oregon); 2003
- Mesa (Paisano to Loop 375); 2003
- Oregon (Paisano to Loop 375); 2003
- Delta (Paisano to Cotton); 2005
- Third (Stanton to Oregon); 2005
- Third (El Paso to Santa Fe); 2005
- Fourth (Stanton to Santa Fe); 2005
- Father Rahm (Stanton to Santa Fe); 2005
- Sixth (Stanton to El Paso); 2005
- Ninth (Stanton to Oregon); 2005
- Oregon (Paisano to Loop 375); 2005
- St. Vrain (San Antonio to Paisano); 2006
- St. Vrain (Delta to Father Rahm); 2009

Current projects for 2009 are the street reconstruction and drainage improvement for St. Vrain Street from Delta Drive to Father Rahm Avenue. The existing road will be replaced with two lanes and a parkway on both sides of the street. New sidewalks, handicap ramps, street lights and signs will also be installed. The project is apart of the Alamito VI project and will be funded by the City and Housing Authority of the City of El Paso.

In 2006, the Streets Department conducted a citywide pavement condition and reconstruction candidates inventory. Streets with excellent pavement conditions in the neighborhood are Cotton, Stanton, Mesa, El Paso and Delta. Streets with very good conditions are Nino Aguilera, Tays, Hills, Kansas, Seventh, Sixth, Father Rahm and Fourth. Streets with good conditions are Park, St. Vrain, Florence, Campbell, Oregon and Santa Fe. The street with a fair condition is Virginia. Streets with a marginal condition are Third, Eight and Ochoa. The street with a poor condition is Ninth.

The resurfacing candidate in the neighborhood are Campbell (Father Rahm to Sixth), Father Rahm (Ochoa to Campbell), First (St. Vrain to Florence), Fourth (Virginia to Cotton), Nino Aguilera (Father Rahm to Fourth) and Sixth (Florence to Florence). Resurfacing projects are based on the availability of funding citywide. These projects may range from \$30 million to \$140 million.

Paisano Drive is a Texas state arterial that provides access to every southbound local and collector street in the neighborhood. The Cesar Chavez Memorial Highway (Border

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Highway) is also a state highway arterial. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDot) is currently proposing a conceptual Border Highway extension, Southern Relief Route (SRR), from Downtown to Sunland Park. The Border Highway extension would be a huge monetary project and community involvement is required to get this type of project done. The El Paso Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is currently working alternative proposals to the SRR. MPOs are local organization designated by the federal government to be responsible for street, highway and air quality planning for a metropolitan region. Federal transportation laws and regulations require the establishment of an MPO in every urbanized area of the U.S. with a population over 50,000.

2.5.1.4. Transit

A major advantage to the neighborhood is its proximity to the new, state-of-the-art Sun Metro Transfer Terminal is set to be located at the corner of Santa Fe and Third streets. The new Downtown Transfer Center (DTC) is scheduled for completion in September 2009 and will be the main hub for expanded bus service accessing all city areas. The facility will include a 6,000 square foot customer service building with the latest amenities such as shelters, air conditioning inside the terminal, Wi-Fi Internet access and real-time bus information. There will also be a hot food concessionaire and a small amount of retail space. Figure 2.13 is the proposed routing for the downtown circulators effective September 2009 with the opening of DTC.



Figure 2.13: Proposed Downtown Circulators, City of El Paso 2009

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2.5.1.5. Street Lighting

In 2005, the City Council adopted a Dark Sky Ordinance that set new standards for lighting around the city. Decorative streetlights have been installed on the main commercial streets of Santa Fe, El Paso, Mesa and Stanton. They provide a full directional view of light at the sidewalk level. The rest of the streetlights in the neighborhood are wooden poles serviced with aerial cables and they do not meet the new ordinance requirements. Almost every corner intersection and mid-block has a streetlight. Each street light has a 150 feet coverage area. Areas identified in the neighborhood to have lighting issues are along Campbell Street and the residential area between Paisano and Delta.

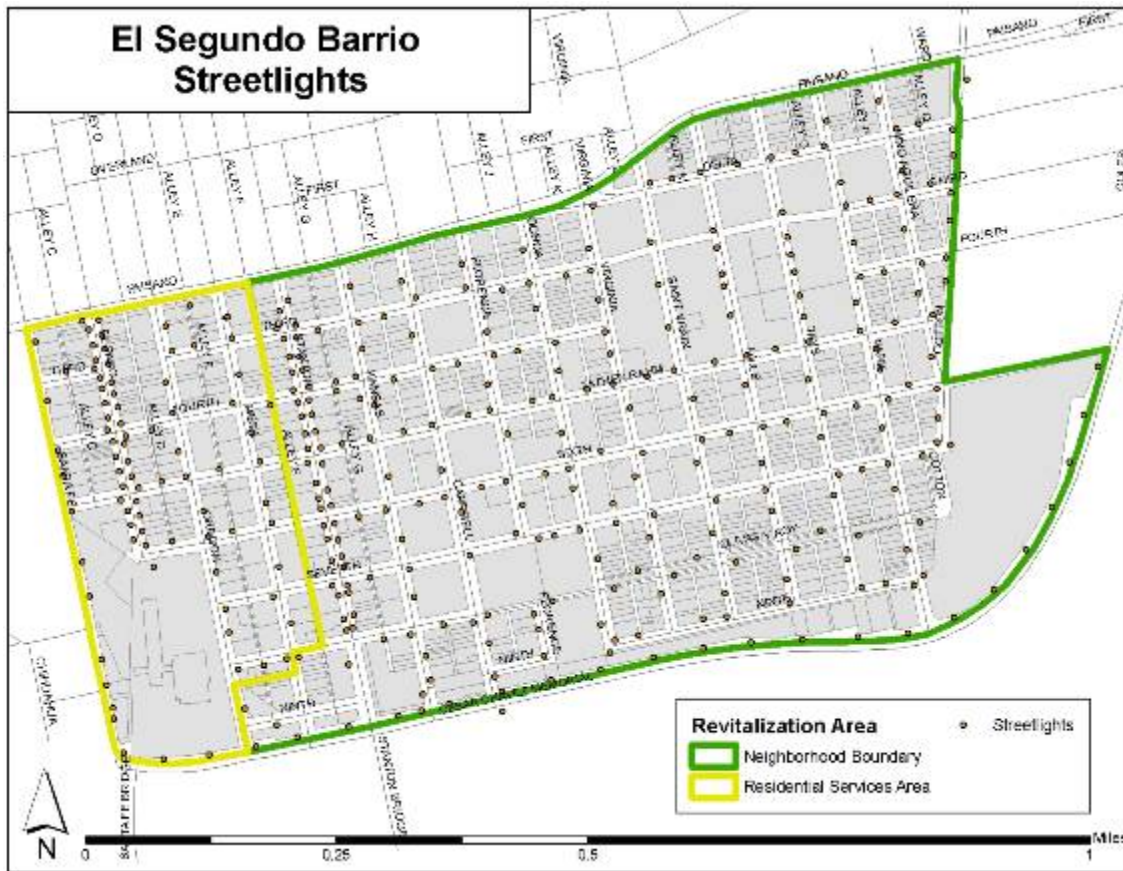


Figure 2.14: Streetlight Locations, City of El Paso 2009

2.5.1.6. Sidewalks and Crosswalks

El Segundo Barrio is a pedestrian neighborhood with people constantly walking through the neighborhood day or night. The entire neighborhood is a grid-pattern and every intersection is a four-way crosswalk. Sidewalks provide a safe path for pedestrians alongside a street and gaps in sidewalk connectivity and lack of curb-cuts may put pedestrians at risk, especially disabled and elderly individuals. Figure 2.15 illustrates the gaps in sidewalk connectivity. The City of El Paso’s Streets Department has a Sidewalk Gap Program that may be used to fill in the sidewalk connectivity. Crosswalks should also be highly visible, with striped markings and pedestrian lighting. Many of the crosswalks throughout the neighborhood are faded beyond recognition.

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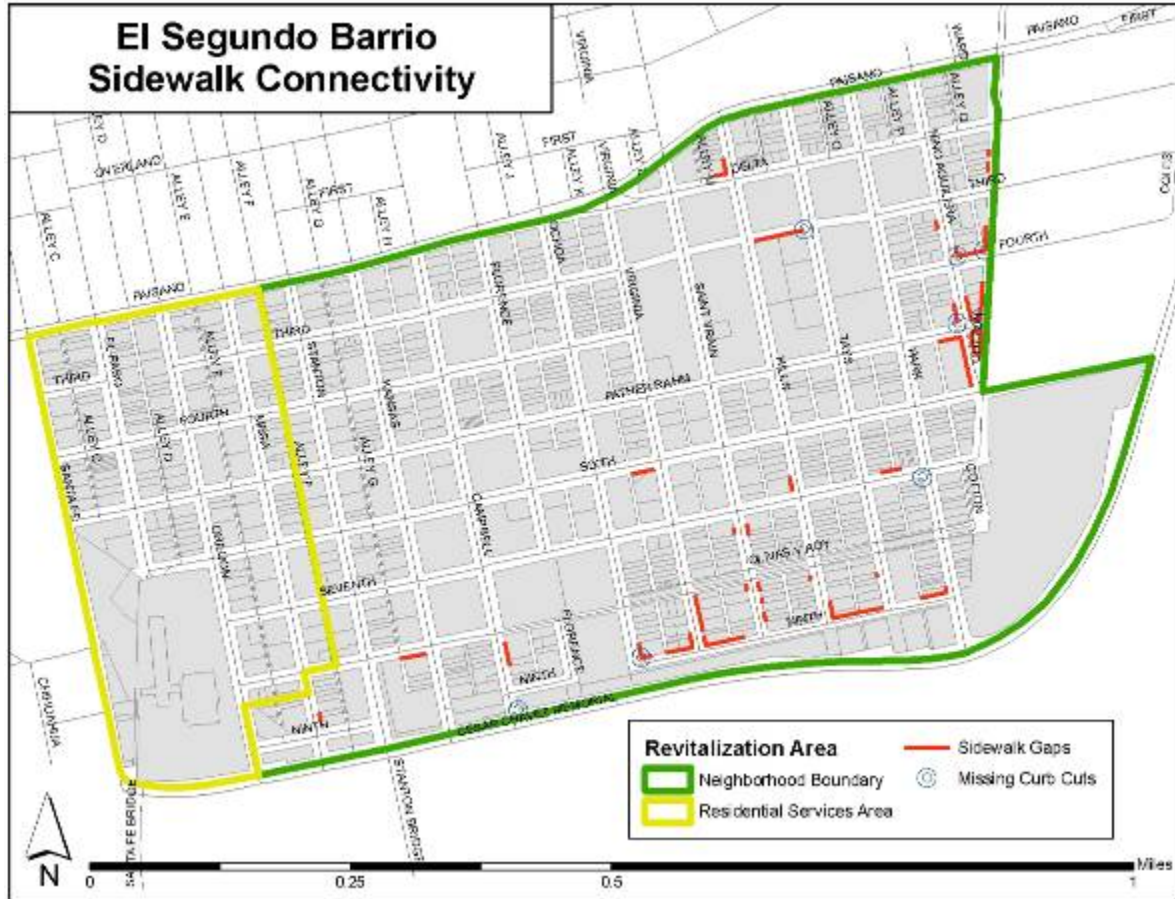


Figure 2.15: Sidewalk Connectivity, City of El Paso 2009

2.5.1.7. Library, Parks and Recreation

Segundo Barrio is one of the only neighborhoods in the City with a library, recreation center, senior center and indoor swimming pool all within a quarter of a mile or closer to each other.

The public facilities are:

- Armijo Branch Library (620 E. Seventh Ave.)
- Armijo Recreation Center (700 E. Seventh St.)
- Armijo Indoor Swimming Pool (911 S. Ochoa St.)
- South El Paso Senior Center (600 S. Ochoa St.)

Segundo Barrio has a total of five parks that cover about 10 acres of land in the neighborhood. Figure 2.14 illustrates the minimum service area of a quarter mile around each park site that is in walking distance for neighborhood residents. A neighborhood park provides space and recreation activities within a 1.5 mile radius of the park location for the immediate neighborhood in which it is located. A pocket park is a small area of open space or lot that is developed and maintained for active or passive recreational use by the residents of a neighborhood and may include lawn areas, a tot lot or playground, or picnic areas. Park amenities in the neighborhood include a swimming pool, baseball field, basketball courts, skate parks, playground equipment and picnic tables.

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The parks and their classification are:

- Armijo Park, *Neighborhood Park* (710 E. Seventh Ave.)
- Boys Club Park, *Pocket Park* (811 S. Florence St.)
- Lions Plazita, *Pocket Park* (910 S. Santa Fe St.)
- Paseo De Los Heroes, *Neighborhood Park* (601 E. Eighth St.)
- Tula Irrabali, *Neighborhood Park* (601 S. Park)

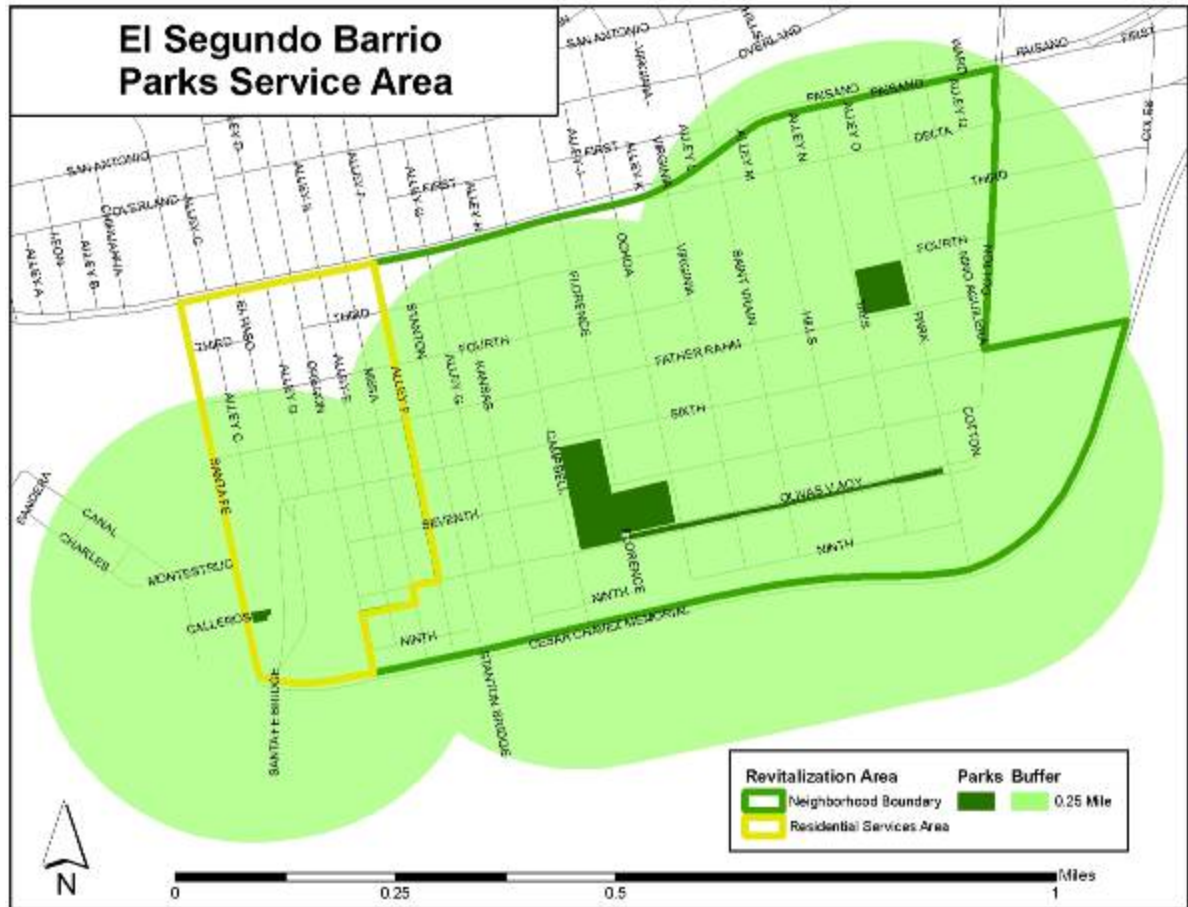


Figure 2.16: Parks Service Area, City of El Paso 2009

2.5.1.8. Building, Zoning and Code Enforcement

The building and zoning codes are established to ensure the health, safety and general welfare of the City. With the low homeownership rate and high rental population, physical conditions in the neighborhood are substandard. Building code violations exist on many properties, some rental and some owner occupied, however many of the owners do not have the financial means to rehabilitate their properties and bring them up to code. Junked vehicles, outdoor storage or debris accumulation, unkempt landscaping or yards, poorly maintained alleys, and substandard housing all degrade the quality of residential life in a neighborhood. These appear to be the most prevalent code violations in the neighborhood.

The City's code enforcement program is by necessity, reactive. The City is too large, and enforcement officers too few, to be able to regularly comb areas and issue citations. For that

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reason, typical practice by the department is to inspect and cite property owners only when complaints are filed with the City. Many people, for varying reasons, do not feel comfortable reporting their neighbors, particularly when it may result in a fine or hardship to that neighbor.

2.5.1.9. Police Protection

Between 2003 and 2005 a gang injunction was initiated by a consortium of law enforcement agencies in Segundo Barrio and there was a noticeable drop in serious crime. At the public meetings a number of safety and security issues were identified, which included abandoned buildings, stray animals, vagrants, public intoxication, graffiti, vandalism, burglaries, theft, illegal drug and youth gang activities.

The majority of the neighborhood (east of Campbell towards Cotton St.) is a part of a U.S. Department of Justice grant program called Weed and Seed. The main focus of Weed and Seed is to address law enforcement and community policing issues and to support the gaps in prevention, intervention and treatments services. Crime data shows the number of arrests for aggravated assault, burglary, robbery and motor vehicle theft in the area is higher than that of the City. Gang and drug activities are the primary contributions to these high levels of serious crime.

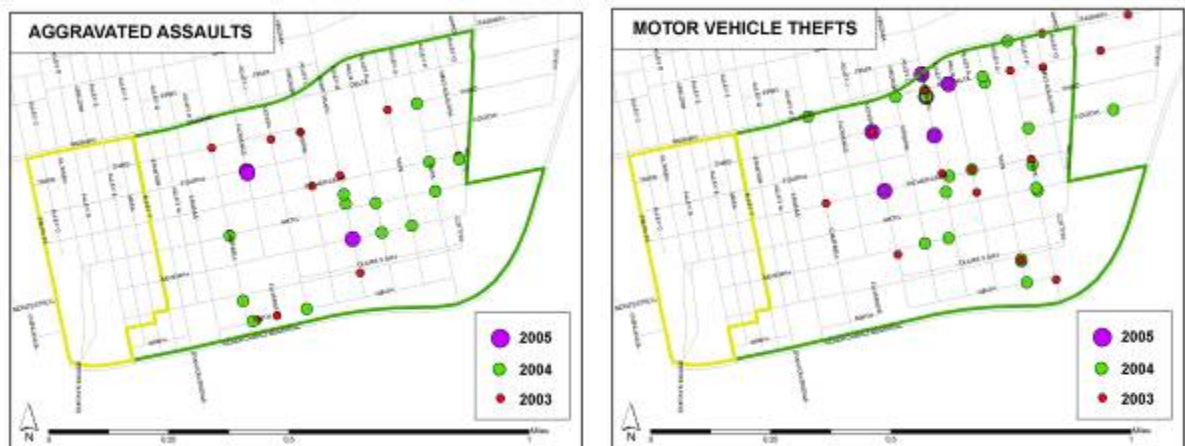


Figure 2.17: Part I Crime - Aggravated Assault and Motor Vehicle Theft, El Paso Police Department 2007

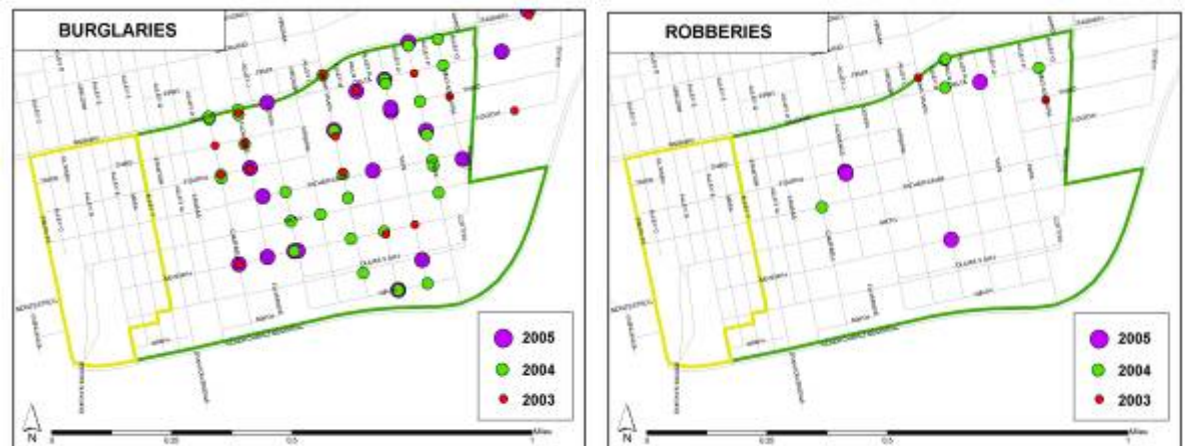


Figure 2.18: Part I Crime – Burglaries and Robberies, El Paso Police Department 2007

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2.5.2. Education

The school-aged population in the neighborhood is serviced by the El Paso Independent School District (EPISD). EPISD is the largest district in the Texas Education Agency's Educational Service Center - Region 19. With more than 63,000 students in 92 campuses, EPISD also is the seventh largest district in Texas and the 57th largest district in the United States.

The public schools in the area are:

- Aoy Elementary located on 901 S Campbell St.
- Hart Elementary located on 1110 Park St.
- Guillen Middle School located on 900 S Cotton St.

These schools are all feeder schools to Bowie High School located on 801 S. San Marcial St. According to district administrators, Bowie high school is facing possible state takeover for not meeting federal accountability standards for the past six years. Increased tutoring and access to technology have been identified for improved educational performance.

Private and charter schools in the area are:

- La Fe Preparatory located on 616 E Father Rahm Ave.
- Lydia Patterson Institute located on 517 S Florence St.
- Father Yermo Early Learning located on 616 S Virginia St.

In 2007, La Fe Preparatory began operation at the former Roosevelt Elementary School as a dual language charter school that serves students from Pre-Kinder through Second grade. The school will add a grade a year up to the 5th grade when they reach their capacity. While the two other schools, Father Yermo Early Learning Center and Lydia Patterson Institute, fall within the boundaries of Segundo Barrio, they largely serve communities outside the neighborhood, including students from Cd. Juárez.

The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) has a variety of programs that serve the El Paso community including career development, professional certificate programs, lifelong learning (for adults over 50), and English as a second language. Also at UTEP is Upward Bound, a free, year-round college preparatory program that is geared towards low-income and first-generation college bound students. This program gives students additional training and knowledge to ease the transition from high school to college.

El Paso Community College (EPCC) also provides continuing education opportunities. These include a workforce development program, professional certificates and a Small Business Development Center. EPCC has a downtown campus located on 100 W. Rio Grande Ave, which is a mile north of the neighborhood.

2.5.3. Youth Services

A consortium of services providers in the neighborhood form a coalition called the South El Paso Agencies (SEPA) to collaborate and communicate their services with each other in order to better serve the same population. Agencies involved in SEPA are:

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- Armijo Branch Library
- Armijo Recreation Center
- Neighborhood Services Division
- EPPD Central Regional Command
- Aliviane Prides
- Boys and Girls Club
- Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe
- Girl Scouts of the Rio Grande
- Latch Key Center Unlimited Inc.
- Houchen Community Center
- Aoy Elementary
- EPISD

Youth services are offered in the neighborhood by these various service providers. According to the organizations, issues that deter youth involvement are fees associated with certain services, although most are already subsidized and children will not be turned away from the public facilities. Parents also have a perception of loitering teenagers, which tends to scare them from sending their younger children to the facilities. Both parents and service providers have expressed that the general awareness of the services is an issue. Many parents do not know of all the services available and many of the service providers have very limited marketing budgets.

3. Neighborhood Resources

Despite the long period of population loss and disinvestment, Segundo Barrio has assets and positive trends that can fuel revitalization. Many of the positives simply went unrecognized for years. Many of these neighborhood resources will be relied upon throughout the development and implementation of this strategy. There is a wealth of resources located both within the neighborhood and around the community at large. Many of these organizations are already committed to the efforts that will result from this strategy and others will continue to come on board during implementation.

3.1. Residential

Organizations with a presence in the neighborhood are key stakeholders in the success of a revitalization strategy. Not only do these organizations have an inherent interest in the well-being of residents and businesses in the neighborhood, they also stand to benefit from early involvement in the process by increasing their visibility and bringing the neighborhood together. Also, some of these organizations stand to significantly build their capacity by remaining involved in the strategies implementation.

Agency/Organization	Services Provided
Boys & Girls Club of El Paso	Leadership education, arts and sports/fitness programs at Petty Unit Community Center
Latch Key Centers Unlimited Inc.	After school and summer youth programs which incorporate study skills, recreation and field trips.
Houchen Community Center	A non-profit, multi-services organization, including daycare, youth programs, food distribution
Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe	Health and wellness clinic
La Fe Cultural and Technology Center	Youth and adult education and enrichment opportunities rich in cultural heritage and tradition

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Armijo Recreation Center	After school and summer youth programs which incorporate study skills, recreation and field trips.
Armijo Branch Library	Library services, computer lab, educational presentations
Aliviane Prides	After school and summer youth programs
El Paso Independent School District	Youth education, tutoring
La Fe Preparatory Academy	A public charter school providing an advanced dual language program and classes from Pre-Kindergarten to 3rd Grade.
La Fe Youth Build	A program targeting underprivileged youth by providing them with training and counseling to encourage them to reach their full potential
Sacred Heart	Pastoral Center, Education programs for adult immigrants - GED, ESL, citizenship seminars and computer literacy course
Sin Fronteras/Centro De Los Trabajadores Agrícolas Fronterizos	Services to farm workers and low income residents, such as English classes, arts and recreation for both children and adults. The center includes clinic and cafeteria.
Dame La Mano Crisis Pregnancy	Transitional housing for women and children for a period of up to 24 months including services
Villa Maria	Women's transitional shelter

Table 3.1: Neighborhood Organizations and Services Provided

3.2. Community

Networks of communication, resources, and support can extend the capacity of locally led renewal efforts, and national intermediaries can support such networks. The neighborhood is also within a Federally-designated Empowerment Zone (EZ). El Paso has no shortage of non-profit, public, and private organizations that can provide resources, input, services, and assistance in implementing the strategy. Organizations actively participating in this revitalization effort include:

Agency/Organization	Services Provided
Acción Texas	Economic development, small business assistance
Aliviane Substance	Substance abuse treatment and prevention
Big Brothers Big Sisters	Youth mentoring
Centro San Vicente	Medical clinic
Community Solutions of El Paso	At-risk youth services
Drug Enforcement Administration	Drug enforcement
El Paso Alliance, Inc.	Substance abuse intervention and treatment
El Paso Community College	Adult education, English as Second Language (ESL)
El Paso Independent School District	Youth education, tutoring
El Paso Mental Health and Mental Retardation	Mental health and substance abuse treatment

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El Paso Police Department	Law Enforcement
Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	Small, minority and women owned business services
Housing Authority of the City of El Paso	Low-income housing, social programs for residents
Operation No Gangs	Gang prevention and intervention
Project Arriba	Workforce development, job training
Project Bravo	Housing, food stamps, youth services, adult basic, education, access to health care
Rio Grande Safe Communities	Substance abuse prevention
University of Texas at El Paso	Civic engagement, adult education, college prep, tutoring
Upper Rio Grande at Work	Workforce development, job training
Youth Initiative Program	A conglomeration of youth service providers

Table 3.2: Community Organizations and Services Provided

4. Strategy Narrative

Through the planning process, the neighborhood determines its priorities and the community develops plans of action for revitalization. To leverage assets and overcome obstacles, a variety of revitalization strategies were developed to revitalize the neighborhood. The specific strategies were created by separate taskforces including residents, service providers, and other stakeholders. The members of these taskforces will be key partners in the implementation of these strategies.

4.1. Housing

The primary goal of neighborhood revitalization is to improve housing conditions for existing residents and upgrading homes is an important part of most housing strategies. Housing-based strategies focus on rebuilding a neighborhood’s residential base as a foundation for commercial district revitalization. Much inner-city housing development is sponsored by community development corporations (CDCs), but they typically have limited capacities. Researchers point to public–private partnerships, homeownership programs, and a combination of large-scale and small housing development projects as successful approaches.

The rate of homeownership in Segundo Barrio is extraordinarily low. The main barriers to homeownership include low income, negligible credit history, and a lack of financial literacy. The first step towards increasing homeownership is financial education and linkage of mainstream financial products to community residents. Financial literacy training, Earned Income Tax Credit assistance, home buyer education, foreclosure prevention, and credit counseling programs set the foundation for increasing homeownership opportunities in the neighborhood. Along with these opportunities, financial institutions will introduce products and services that enable consumers to work towards financial stability. The City will also expand funding for its First Time Homebuyer Program to focus those dollars into the neighborhood.

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There is also a need to increase the housing options for various household sizes in the neighborhood. The City will partner with a local Community Development Corporation (CDC) to address the neighborhood's housing needs. This relationship is intended to increase the in-fill construction of new homes and the rehab of homes in the neighborhood. Other strategies under this goal include reviewing existing zoning and making recommendations and hosting an annual summit on Affordable Housing in the neighborhood.

Another objective is to provide homeowners financial assistance to make home improvements. Targeting funding for housing rehabilitation assistance will be essential to achieving this with particular outreach efforts to elderly homeowners. Implementation of a neighborhood exterior paint improvement program will also be put in place.

A major concern within the neighborhood is the appearance and condition of housing units. As such, another goal is to preserve and improve the quality of affordable rental housing units. The City of El Paso will seek to design and implement a pilot rental inspection program that will identify rental properties in a targeted area that are not up to building and health codes. The City of El Paso will also target funding for emergency moving expenses for residents that may need to move from their rental property due to the City pilot rental inspection program. In addition, workshops informing residents of their rights and responsibilities will be offered in the neighborhood. The City of El Paso will also identify and develop a funding mechanism for multi-unit developments in the neighborhood. This will assist in creating better rental housing capacity in the neighborhood. Funding for this type of programming would come from existing City resources within Development Services or through Community Development Block Grant applications.

The City of El Paso will also work to develop and attain approval for a residential land bank program. This will allow the City of El Paso to implement a program and acquire funds to purchase land for affordable housing opportunities in the neighborhood.

4.2. Safety and Security

Residents identified drugs, gangs/graffiti, and a lack of police presence/response as some of the highest priority safety and security issues in the neighborhood. Crime data analysis shows a higher incidence of aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and robbery in the neighborhood. These types of crimes are often connected to gangs and drugs. A comprehensive law enforcement and community policing strategy will reduce gang and drug related crime, while also addressing the other priority issues raised by residents and business owners.

The majority of the safety and security strategies are already apart of a Department of Justice Weed and Seed program, which is a federal grant started in 2008 and is expected to last through 2013. The purpose of the Weed and Seed program is to increase police presence and increase youth activities in Segundo Barrio and Chamizal neighborhood. Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies have committed to targeting Segundo Barrio with increased presence, operations, prosecution and adjudication. Specific strategies have been identified to address priority crimes along with the factors and other illegal activities that result in those

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crimes (i.e. gangs and drugs). Coordination strategies have also been identified that will allow for effective tracking of criminal cases and offenders in the neighborhood.

Offenses committed within the neighborhood will be flagged to allow for continued tracking of neighborhood specific crime data. This process will make prosecutors, and thereby judges, aware that these crimes were committed in the revitalization neighborhood. That information may then be used in consideration of sentencing.

Community policing and neighborhood outreach will be targeted in Segundo Barrio. Youth will be educated about gangs, drugs, and the repercussions of their involvement in those activities. Programs and workshops will also be provided that will educate residents on how to deter property crime. Most importantly police officers will have a more consistent presence in the neighborhood making contact with residents in a community policing role.

Community policing activities are intended to get residents involved in policing their own neighborhood and will build a greater trust between law enforcement officers and residents, leading to increased reporting of crimes. The Police Department will work to recruit new Neighborhood Watch groups. Semi-annual town hall meetings will be held to discuss law enforcement efforts and the crime situation in the neighborhood. An annual fair will be held by various law enforcement agencies to demonstrate equipment and programs, and further open communication and interaction with residents.

Safety and Security is a key element of this strategy. If residents and businesses cannot feel safe in their neighborhood, then other improvements will not achieve the necessary revitalization. The law enforcement and community policing strategies are intended to produce the safe neighborhood atmosphere that all El Paso residents deserve.

4.3. Social Services and Education

At public meetings and school parent meetings, parents have expressed a need for improved school performance. Meetings with the elementary schools counselors within the Bowie feeder pattern have identified a need to meet regularly and discuss how they might better prepare their students for high school and beyond. They determined that increased tutoring, access to technology and parent participation would help to improve educational performance at all the feeder pattern schools. The Southside Counselors held their first Parent Fair on February 11, 2009 at Armijo Gymnasium with 30 agencies handing out information and answering questions about services available for neighborhood youth and families. The fair was a great success and the counselors hope to make it an annual event.

At Guillen Middle and Bowie High school the Gear Up program is being implemented to assist students as they prepare for college and also offers scholarships once they reach college. Students are identified at the junior high level and supported during their high school years to ensure they stay on course for a college education.

For adults, English as a Second Language (ESL) Classes are offered in various locations throughout the neighborhood including Armijo Library, Houchen Community Center, Boys and Girls Club, La Fe Cultural and Technology center and Sacred Heart. La Fe also offers

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adults GED classes, computer literacy, citizenship classes, guitar and folkloric dance classes. Computer Literacy and Citizenship classes are available at the Armijo Library.

There are several providers of youth services within the neighborhood. The Boys and Girls Club is open for afterschool tutoring and provides mentors for neighborhood youth. The Armijo Recreation Center, operated by the City of El Paso, offers “Outreach,” an after school youth program Latch Key Inc. offers Latch Key programs at Hart and Aoy Elementary Schools. Aliviane Prides offers a safe place for children to study and play. The neighborhood youth take advantage of the computer laboratory available at the Armijo Library, which is scheduled for an expansion using Community Development Block Grant funds. Houchen Community Center is also open in the evenings and available to neighborhood youth. Also popular with area youth, are the skate boarding amenities available at Tula Irrobali and Boys and Girls Park.

Residents have expressed two concerns when it comes to youth activities in the area. Either there is not enough available or they do not wish to send their children to participate in area programs because they do not feel safe. The genuine concern residents have expressed to service providers for lack of participation is that of a poor sense of security in the neighborhood. Residents have often cited occasions where youth congregate in certain areas around the neighborhood and immediately link it to gang activity, or illegal drug use. Residents are afraid to send their children to the community centers and participate in these programs because of drug and gang activity in the neighborhood. Even though these entities provide excellent educational and recreational programs, a lack of participation has hindered program developments.

4.4. Neighborhood Appearance

Residents in Segundo Barrio identified the following goals for Neighborhood Appearance; Improve the overall living conditions, preserve cultural and historic elements, eliminate or secure all vacant and abandoned structures, and conduct annual clean ups in the neighborhood.

The objective for improving the overall living conditions in the neighborhood will be addressed by ensuring that the neighborhood is in compliance with city environmental codes. A Code Enforcement Officer will be assigned to the neighborhood to conduct periodic code sweeps, identify chronic blighted areas, and follow up on initial warnings issued to property owners who do not comply with the environmental codes. A plan will also be devised by the El Paso Police Department and Environmental Services to remove junked and inoperable vehicles from the neighborhood.

The residents of Segundo Barrio indicated that they wanted to preserve the cultural and historic character of the neighborhood. An additional taskforce will be formed to provide recommendations on the preservation of historic facilities and cultural elements in the neighborhood. The historic fabric of Segundo Barrio is supported by the many murals in the neighborhood. Restoring and maintaining the outdoor murals throughout the neighborhood is a means to revitalize the cultural appearance of the neighborhood.

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The goal to eliminate or secure all vacant and abandoned structures comes with many challenges. Segundo Barrio is often considered one of the oldest neighborhoods in the United States and the process to improve the appearance of the neighborhood will require a complete inventory of the housing stock and commercial structures in the neighborhood. Furthermore, this will allow the City to assess the feasibility of which structures can be rehabilitated. The City will also have to establish a process for securing and boarding the structures that will eventually be rehabilitated. Lastly, structures that are deemed unsuitable for rehabilitation or where the property owner is non-compliant may be considered for demolition. This entire process will eventually require City Council approval as potential funding sources could come from grant sources or through the general funds from the City of El Paso. Neighborhood Services can make a recommendation after consulting with Development Services.

An annual goal in the neighborhood is to conduct neighborhood cleanups. This process begins by having code enforcement officers target properties that have code violations. The property owners are told that if they bring their discarded items to the curb; it will be picked up for free by volunteers on a specific date. This effort is targeted throughout the neighborhood and if the property owner ignores this opportunity then they are cited on a more serious code violation. All residents in the neighborhood are invited to participate in the clean up. Neighborhood Appearance is a key component of the neighborhood revitalization process. Residents should feel proud of their neighborhood by maintaining the appearance of their property. It also helps reduce crime. There are many rental units identified in the neighborhood and property managers will be asked to participate in this effort to keep the neighborhood safe and clean.

4.5. Neighborhood Infrastructure

Infrastructure issues identified by residents and addressed in the Segundo Barrio Revitalization plan include the improvement of pedestrian mobility, street lighting and street resurfacing.

The main objective for pedestrian mobility is to provide sidewalk connectivity and safe crosswalks within the neighborhood. This will be completed by conducting an inventory of the sidewalk gaps in the neighborhood. Once this is completed, a service request will be issued to the city's Engineering Department who administers the side walk gap funds for improvements. The painting of crosswalks in heavily used intersections will be concentrated near areas where there are parks, schools and other public facilities; this effort will be administered through the city's Traffic Engineering Division.

The improvement of street lighting will require yet another inventory of the existing lighting in the neighborhood. This exercise will measure if there is 300 ft. of separation between each light pole. Neighborhood Services has provided a preliminary inventory of the street lighting in the neighborhood and is prepared to make recommendations for improvements. Once service requests for street lighting are submitted, the installation of the lighting will then be administered by the Engineering Department.

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Infrastructure improvements are based on the availability of funds and the estimated costs associated with implementing and completing a project. Neighborhood Services will monitor this process closely so that infrastructure goals in the neighborhood receive priority.

4.6. Economic and Workforce Development

Based on residential input, there is a need to increase employment opportunities for the residents living in the neighborhood. Job training programs will be developed with a focus on education and skills necessary for jobs available in El Paso. There is also a need to develop a program that focuses on job training for the neighborhood youth. Business owners were most interested in increasing the capacity of their businesses. There is a need to better promote the existing services available through local agencies, organizations and the City's Economic Development Department.

Commercial revitalization initiatives, such as the El Paso Downtown Plan, should be combined with housing improvement and development projects; sustained crime reduction efforts; improved health, education, and family support services; and education and workforce development programs that link residents to job and career opportunities throughout the regional economy as part of a comprehensive effort to create neighborhood wide revitalization that substantially benefits existing low- and moderate- income residents.

5. El Segundo Barrio Revitalization Strategy

The following section is the strategy for revitalizing the Segundo Barrio. The goal statements were formulated to address the highest priority issues and concerns of residents and stakeholders of the neighborhood. Each goal statement has corresponding strategies for meeting the goal. Each strategy is provided with a cost estimate, partners responsible for executing the strategy, expected funding sources, timelines, baselines, performance measures and correlations. Cost estimates represent full implementation costs, meaning that many activities that are to occur continuously were estimated as such (i.e. a project with an annual cost of \$10,000, that is expected to continue throughout the 5 year period will have a cost estimate of \$50,000). Timing of strategies and projects are represented by the following: Immediate (Year 1), Mid-term (Years 2 and 3) and Long-term (Years 4 and 5). Strategies that are expected to begin in year one and run through the entire five years are indicated as immediate to long-term; those expected to take place sometime between years two and five are indicated as mid-term to long-term.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Housing

Goal Statement # 1:

Increase homeownership opportunities in neighborhood

Objective 1.1:

To provide residents with relevant information on current housing assistance programs

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
1a.	Market and outreach First Time Home Buyer Program funds to the neighborhood	1 Million	Community Development, Housing Finance Corp., Private Financial Institutions	Community Development, Housing Finance Corp., Financial Institutions	Immediate to long-term	No funds directly targeted in neighborhood	Amount of funds committed to First Time Home Buyer Program in neighborhood
1b.	Market and outreach safe lending and financial service products	\$25,000	Housing Finance Corp. (DBT), Community Development, Private Financial Institutions, Credit Unions	Housing Finance Corp., Community Development, Private Financial Institutions, Credit Unions, Local Media	Immediate to long-term	No lender forum exists	# of mail out distribution and local media coverage
1c.	Increase EITC recipients and encourage its use for down payment/closing cost	\$50,000	IRS, El Paso Affordable Housing, Credit Union Service Organization	IRS, El Paso Affordable Housing, Credit Union Service Organization	Immediate	# neighborhood residents served in 2007	increased # of residents served
1d.	Provide financial institutions within the neighborhood (i.e. credit unions, banks, business development)	1.5 Million	CDC, Financial Institutions, Private Sector	Financial Institutions, Grants, Private Sector	Long-term	No financial institutions in neighborhood except predatory lenders	Gain support for a financial institution to be established in neighborhood

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Goal Statement # 2:

Increase housing options for various household sizes

Objective 2.1:

To develop a partnership with a Community Development Corporation who will address the neighborhood housing needs

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
2a.	Establish partnership with Community Development Corporation (CDC) for affordable housing	N/A	Neighborhood Services, Area Non-Profit Group	CDC	Immediate to mid-term	No CDC identified	Partnership established with MOU
2b.	Assess the feasibility of constructing or rehabbing affordable housing units	In-kind	Community Development	City of El Paso	Immediate	No assessment on record	Assessment complete

Goal Statement # 3:

Improve and preserve the quality of single-family, owner-occupied residential homes

Objective 3.1:

To provide homeowners financial assistance to make home improvements

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
3a.	Market funding for housing rehabilitation assistance	1 Million	Community Development, Housing Finance Corp., Private Financial Institutions	Community Development, Housing Finance Corp., Private Financial Institutions	Immediate to long-term	No targeted funds in neighborhood	# of homes rehabilitated
3b.	Target outreach efforts for housing rehabilitation assistance to the elderly	\$75,000	Community Development, CDC,	HUD, Financial Institutions, local media	Immediate to long-term	No direct outreach to elderly in neighborhood	# of homes rehabilitated
3c.	Develop and implement Paint the Porch Program	\$250,000	Non-Profit Organizations, EPCC, Texas Workforce Solutions, City	State of Texas, Corporate sponsorship, Foundations	Immediate to long-term	No existing program	# of housing units completed

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Goal Statement # 4:

Preserve and improve the quality of affordable rental housing units

Objective 4.1:

To provide tenants with an understanding of their renter’s rights and responsibility and provide an opportunity for building owners to make necessary improvements

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
4a.	Design and implement pilot rental inspection program	In-kind	Neighborhood Services, Development Services, Legal Department	City of El Paso	Mid to long-term	No existing program in neighborhood	Pilot program established
4b.	Identify funding for emergency moving expenses related to City's inspection program	\$100,000	City of El Paso	City of El Paso, CDBG	Mid to long-term	No targeted funding for program	Funds made available
4c.	Implement a renter's rights and responsibility workshops	\$25,000	Community Development, Neighborhood Associations	Community Development, Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	Immediate to long-term	No existing program in neighborhood	# of forums held
4d.	Identify funding for multi-unit rehabilitation	\$50,000	City of El Paso, Community Development, CDC, Private developer	HUD, Financial Institutions, Foundations	Mid to long-term	No existing program in neighborhood	Program developed and implemented

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Neighborhood Appearance

Goal Statement # 5:

Improve housing and overall living conditions within the neighborhood

Objective 5.1: To ensure that the neighborhood is in compliance with City ordinances

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
5a.	Assign Code Inspector to serve in neighborhood	\$250,000	Environmental Services, Neighborhood Services	CDBG, City of El Paso	Immediate to long term	No code enforcement focus in the neighborhood	# of violations corrected in the neighborhood
5b.	Develop and implement a program to remove abandoned, junked and inoperable vehicles	\$10,000	Environmental Services, Police, City Attorney	CDBG, City of El Paso	Immediate & ongoing	No existing program that focuses on the neighborhood	# of vehicles removed
5c.	Initiate processes for boarding and securing vacant structures and demolition of un-rehabable buildings	\$250,000	Development Services, Community Development	City of El Paso, CDBG	Immediate & ongoing	# of vacant structures that are improperly secured	# of board and secures conducted and # of demolitions
5d.	Conduct annual cleanups	\$50,000	Neighborhood Services, Solid Waste, volunteers	City of El Paso, CDBG, donations, volunteers	Annually	Illegal debris accumulation on properties throughout neighborhood	# of cubic yards of debris removed

Goal Statement # 6:

Preserve and enhance the historical, cultural and aesthetic value in the neighborhood

Objective 6.1: To identify and preserve cultural and historic elements in the neighborhood

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
6a.	Repair and maintain neighborhood murals	\$5,000	MCAD, Non-profit, Local Artist, EPISD Fine Arts	City of El Paso, Foundations, Corporate Sponsorship	Immediate	No existing program in neighborhood	# of mural repaired
6b.	Conduct a building inventory and determine feasibility for historic designation	In-kind	Development Services	City of El Paso	Immediate	No existing inventory	Inventory completed and # of historic buildings registered

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Infrastructure

Goal Statement # 7:

Improve infrastructure needs in the neighborhood

Objective 7.1: To facilitate residential request with appropriate City departments and programs

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
7a.	Conduct inventories for sidewalk gaps and streetlights	TBD	Engineering Department	City of El Paso	Immediate	No current inventories	Inventories completed

Safety & Security

Goal Statement # 8:

Increase community policing efforts in the neighborhood

Objective 8.1: To increase residents' awareness of criminal activities and involvement in prevention methods

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
8a.	Conduct community meetings to increase the number of Neighborhood Block Watches	\$3,000	Police, Housing Authority, Neighborhood Association	Police, Department of Justice's (DOJ) Weed & Seed Grant	Immediate to long-term	# of existing Block Watches in the neighborhood	# of new Block Watches established
8b.	Conduct annual town hall meetings to discuss law enforcement efforts	\$1,000	Police, Neighborhood Services, Neighborhood Association	Police, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No targeted town hall meetings in the neighborhood	A total of 10 town hall meetings conducted
8c.	Conduct safety and security workshops in the neighborhood	\$5,000	Police	Police, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No targeted workshops in neighborhood	# of workshops conducted

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Objective 8.2:

To reduce youth involvement in criminal activity by educating elementary and middle school students on the risks and dangers of getting involved in criminal activities

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
8d.	Conduct presentations on juvenile delinquency awareness programs to neighborhood schools	\$2,500	Police, Neighborhood Services, Neighborhood Association	County Attorney	Immediate to long-term	No presentations scheduled in the neighborhood	# of presentations conducted; # of attendees
8e.	Conduct gang prevention presentations for students, parents and teachers	\$2,500	Police, FBI Task Force, EPISD	Police, FBI, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No targeted presentations in neighborhood	# of presentations conducted
8f.	Conduct presentations on Teen Drug Trafficking Program to neighborhood schools	\$2,500	County Attorney	County Attorney	Immediate to long-term	No targeted presentations in neighborhood	# of presentations conducted
8g.	Conduct graffiti removal with youth probationers with graffiti offenses	TBD	County Attorney, Juvenile Probation, Graffiti Busters	County Attorney, Juvenile Probation, Graffiti Busters	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of community hours

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Goal Statement # 9:

Reduce priority crimes in the neighborhood

Objective 9.1: To coordinate efforts of all law enforcement agencies operating in the neighborhood

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
9a.	Establish a "tickler" for flagging crimes in the neighborhood	N/A	Police, HIDTA, Fugitive Taskforce, County Attorney, District Attorney, DEA	Police, HIDTA, Fugitive Taskforce, County Attorney, District Attorney	Immediate	Crimes are not flagged for specific neighborhood	Identification and tracking system implemented
9b.	Conduct monthly meetings between law enforcement agencies	N/A	HIDTA, Fugitive Taskforce, Police	HIDTA, Police	Immediate to long-term	No regular meetings held that target the neighborhood	# of meetings conducted

Objective 9.2: To deter aggravated assaults, burglaries, robberies, motor vehicle theft, and drug activity and remove known offenders with warrants from the neighborhood

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
9c.	Increase active patrol and operations in the area	TBD	Police	Police, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	Overtime is limited	# of overtime hours served by patrol
9d.	Execute quarterly warrant round-ups targeting known offenders	TBD	Police, Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), County Probation, HIDTA Fugitive Taskforce, U.S. Marshalls	Police, TDCJ, County Probation, U.S. Marshalls, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No quarterly warrant round-ups targeted in neighborhood	# of round-ups conducted and fugitives arrested

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Community Services & Education

Goal Statement # 10:

Provide a safe and nurturing environment for neighborhood youth

Objective 10.1: To establish a youth safe haven in the neighborhood that provides various youth activities and services

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
10a.	Promote Armijo Recreation Center as Safe Haven for area youth	In-Kind	Parks and Recreation	City of El Paso	Immediate	Current average of patrons	# of patrons
10b.	Collaborate with agencies in area to provide various youth activities and services at Safe Haven	TBD	Parks and Recreation, Police, Non-Profits	City of El Paso, Non-Profits, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of participating agencies and activities
10c.	Develop youth recreation programs and sports teams	\$50,000	Parks and Recreation, Non-Profits, Private sector	City of El Paso, Non-Profits, Private sector, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	Current number of recreation programs	# of recreational programs and participants

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Objective 10.2:

To expand and promote after-school activities, tutoring and services at neighborhood schools and community centers

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
10d.	Provide and expand Outreach Program with after-school activities and tutoring at neighborhood schools	N/A	El Paso Independent School District (EPISD), Parks and Recreation	City of El Paso, EPISD	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of participating schools and students participation
10e.	Collaborate with agencies in area to provide various youth activities and services	N/A	EPISD, Parks and Recreation, Police, Non-Profits	City of El Paso, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Additional youth activities and services necessary	# of participating agencies and services provided
10f.	Increase after-school tutoring programs	\$200,000	EPISD, Non-Profits	U.S. Department of Education, Texas Education Administration, Private Foundations, EPISD, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Additional tutoring necessary	# of students participating
10g.	Increase after-school recreational programs	\$25,000	EPISD, Parks and Recreation, Non-Profits, Volunteers	EPISD, Parks and Recreation, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Limited after-school recreational programs	# of recreational programs and participants
10h.	Increase and expand Latch-Key Program	\$15,000	EPISD, Non-Profits	EPISD, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Additional child care necessary	# of youth participating
10i.	Increase parental participation in PTA	N/A	EPISD, Residents	EPISD	Immediate to long-term	Limited parental involvement	# of parents involved with PTA

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Goal Statement # 11:

Improve educational opportunities and life skills for neighborhood youth

Objective 11.1:

To increase high school completion rate in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
11a.	Develop and implement youth mentorship program	N/A	Non-Profits, El Paso Community College (EPCC), El Paso Greater Chamber of Commerce (EPGCC), Workforce Solutions Upper Rio Grande, Bowie/Aoy Alumni	Non-Profits, El Paso Community College (EPCC), El Paso Greater Chamber of Commerce (EPGCC), Workforce Solutions Upper Rio Grande, Bowie/Aoy Alumni	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of mentors and participating youth
11b.	Recruit students from local high school to be peer mentors at Safe Haven for grade school students	N/A	Parks and Recreation, Non-Profits	Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of youth participating
11c.	Conduct workshops on developing family support systems for academic achievement	\$5,000	EPISD, Housing Authority, Non-Profits	EPISD, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Limited parental involvement	# of educational workshops in neighborhood
11d.	Conduct college preparatory workshops	N/A	EPISD, EPCC, Workforce Solutions Upper Rio Grande	EPISD, EPCC, Workforce Solutions Upper Rio Grande	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	# of workshops conducted

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Objective 11.2: To deter youth involvement in gangs in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
11e.	Increase Life Skills Education Program for boys 9 to 13 years old	\$45,000	Planned Parenthood, Housing Authority, Parks and Recreation, Residents, EPISD, City/County Health	Private Foundations	Immediate to mid-term	No program exists in the neighborhood	# of youth served
11f.	Increase gang prevention and intervention programs	\$25,000	Police, FBI Task Force, Non-Profits, Parents	Police, FBI, Non-Profits, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No targeted programs in neighborhood	# of youth served

Objective 14.3: To deter youth substance abuse activity in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
11g.	Develop a network of social service agencies for at risk youth	N/A	EPISD, Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	EPISD, Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits, DOJ	Immediate	No network for at-risk youths exists in neighborhood	# of participating agencies
11h.	Conduct workshops on substance abuse prevention and intervention in the neighborhood	N/A	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits, Housing Authority, EPISD	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No campaign exists in the neighborhood	# of workshops conducted
11i.	Develop and implement drug education summer program	\$20,000	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits, DOJ	Immediate to long-term	No program exists in neighborhood	# of youth participating

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Objective 11.4: To decrease unintended teenage pregnancy in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
11j.	Coordinate Pregnancy Prevention Program with schools and pre-teens	\$50,000	EPISD, Center Against Family Violence, City Public Health Dept.	Health and Human Services, State Agencies, Private Foundations	Immediate	No program exists in the neighborhood	# of youth served
11k.	Implement multi-media campaign to decrease unintended pregnancy	\$70,000	Center Against Family Violence, Paso del Norte/Two Should Know	Private Foundations	Immediate to long-term	No campaign exists in the neighborhood	Annual campaign established

Goal Statement # 12:

Improve educational opportunities for adults

Objective 12.1: To increase classes for adult education in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
12a.	Provide adult GED classes	\$45,000	Upper Rio Grande Workforce, EPCC, Housing Authority	Texas Workforce Commission, Department of Labor, EPCC	Immediate to long-term	Current # of participants and classes	# of participants and # of classes conducted
12b.	Provide English literacy classes	N/A	Non-Profits, La Fe Cultural Technology Center, Armijo Library	Non-Profits, La Fe Cultural Technology Center, Armijo Library	Immediate to long-term	Current # of participants and classes	# of participants and # of classes conducted
12c.	Provide computer literacy classes	N/A	Non-Profits, La Fe Cultural Technology Center, Armijo Library	Non-Profits, La Fe Cultural Technology Center, Armijo Library	Immediate to long-term	Current # of participants and classes	# of participants and # of classes conducted
12d.	Provide parenting classes	N/A	Non-Profits	Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Limited parenting classes provided	# of parents participating
12e.	Provide child care assistance for parents enrolled in classes	N/A	Non-Profits	Non-Profits, Private Foundations	Immediate to long-term	Child care necessary	# of youth participating

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Goal Statement # 13:

Increase total health and wellness of neighborhood residents

Objective 13.1: To provide neighborhood residents with relevant information regarding health and nutrition

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
13a.	Host an annual Community Services Day to increase awareness and participation in programs	\$20,000	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	Community Services Days conducted
13b.	Host annual neighborhood picnic to bring youth and residents together with service providers	\$15,000	City of El Paso, EPISD, Non-Profits, Neighborhood Association	Donations, City of El Paso, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	No targeted efforts in neighborhood	Picnics held
13c.	Conduct health and nutrition workshops	N/A	City Public Health Dept, Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	City of El Paso, Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	# of workshops conducted
13d.	Increase outreach for elderly medical services	\$5,000	Non-Profits	Non-Profits, Private Foundations	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	N/A
13e.	Increase services for transient/homeless	TBA	Coalition for the Homeless	Non-Profits, Private Foundations	long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	N/A

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Objective 13.2: To reduce adult substance abuse by providing intervention and treatment programs for drug and alcohol users in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
13f.	Increase drug and alcohol prevention and intervention programs	\$100,000	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Health and Human Services, State Agencies	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	# of programs and workshops conducted
13g.	Conduct drug and alcohol awareness workshops	See 16f.	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Health and Human Services, State Agencies	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	# of workshops conducted

Objective 16.3: To reduce domestic violence by increasing reporting and services for victims and their families living in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
13h.	Market and promote services for domestic violence	N/A	Center Against Family Violence, Child Crisis Center, Housing Authority	Paso del Norte Health Foundation	Immediate to long-term	Limited efforts targeted in neighborhood	# of residents receiving services
13i.	Conduct domestic violence education classes/workshops	\$75,000	Center Against Family Violence, Housing Authority	Paso del Norte Health Foundation	Immediate to long-term	No classes/workshops targeted in neighborhood	# of participants classes/workshops
13j.	Provide services for victims of domestic violence	\$50,000	Community Service Agencies, Non-Profits	Paso del Norte Health Foundation	Immediate to long-term	Additional service necessary in neighborhood	# of residents receiving services

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Economic & Workforce Development

Goal Statement #14:

Improve employability skills for residents living in the neighborhood

Objective 14.1: To increase job skill opportunities for residents living in the neighborhood

#	Tasks	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
14a.	Provide job training programs based on workforce needs in neighborhood	\$25,000	Upper Rio Grande At-Work Network, Private Sector, One Stop, Project Arriba, EPCC	Texas Workforce Commission, U.S. Department of Labor	Immediate to long-term	Training not targeted in the neighborhood	# of job trainings targeted at residents in the neighborhood
14b.	Increase outreach for existing job fairs	In-Kind	Upper Rio Grande At-Work Network, Community Based Development Organization	Upper Rio Grande At-Work Network, Community Based Development Organization	Mid to long-term	No targeted outreach in neighborhood	# of Job Fairs held near or in the neighborhood
14c.	Youth trade skills programs and part-time job placement	\$100,000	La Fe	HUD, Private Development	Immediate	Currently 20 youths in program and 2 homes built	# of students in program; # of homes built

Goal Statement #15:

Improve and expand neighborhood serving businesses

Objective 15.1: To assist small businesses in the neighborhood

#	Task	Cost Estimate Over 5 Year Period	Community Partners	Potential Resources	Time Line	Baseline	Performance Measure
15a.	Promote available programs to assist small business owners	\$25,000	Economic Development, Accion, SBA, Community Contract Opportunity Center, EPCC	Grants	immediate to long-term	no current outreach	tracking businesses using services

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6. Implementation and Outcome

The Segundo Barrio Revitalization Strategy establishes a foundation of information, analyses, goals, objectives and performance measures that provide guidance and recommendations for action. The strategy is a component of the on-going planning process that guides a community in implementing the needed efforts to improve and preserve their neighborhood. It will be useful only to the extent that it is implemented effectively. Implementation will occur as the City and other partners from non-profits, community organizations and private citizens take various actions.

An annual review process provides an opportunity to update, refine, monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation. This process is recommended to encourage the City and its residents to evaluate the effects of all recommendations contained within the revitalization strategies. It affords the opportunity to refine the strategies based on changing conditions and community needs. Because public acceptance of the recommendations contained within the strategy is important, public involvement is essential. The amendment process should include community meetings and formal public hearings before the Development Coordinating Committee (DCC), City Plan Commission (CPC) and City Council. Partnerships should be encouraged between the public and private sectors to effectively address development activities. To keep the plan viable, citizens must support the recommendations contained in the plan to encourage voluntary compliance with its requirements.

6.1. Performance Measures

The quantitative performance measures will determine whether the revitalization strategy is providing the primary outcome of empowering residents in the Segundo Barrio through various programs and activities. The performance measures should articulate the goals as defined in the revitalization strategy. The City of El Paso's Community and Human Development Department will coordinate with participating City departments, community agencies and neighborhood organizations and will oversee projects and evaluation of programs until a Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) can be identified in the neighborhood. Performance measures and outcomes will be gauged as outlined in the strategy. All partners will track outcome data for their specific programs and activities on an annual basis and submit their progress reports and performance measures to the Community and Human Development Department. Depending on the specifics of the tasks, the progress of activities may be measured based on attainable numerical data, the physical completion of a project, and so forth. Baseline data for neighborhood issues has been based on reports, statistical data from the 2000 U.S. Census, public and private agencies, and organizations. Given the limitations in data, performance measures cannot look at outcomes alone but must consider process, workload and the development of collaborations between partners.

6.2. Evaluation

The project will be evaluated in terms of both process and outcomes. Process refers to the extent to which the original designs and intentions of the project conform to its actual implementation. Data on process will be reported annually to the Community and Human Development Department by the various agencies and individuals responsible for implementing the specific tasks identified in the strategy. Additional data will be gathered by the Neighborhood Services Division of the City. The project evaluator will use this

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information to monitor on-going efforts and provide key feedback to the public and participating organizations. These analyses will permit timely modifications and alterations to the strategy were necessary. Outcome evaluation pertains to actual effects or changes that are observed in the Segundo Barrio. Some outcomes require additional data for formulation and will be established at the end of year one of implementation. Outcomes will be evaluated using data reported by the parties responsible for implementing specific tasks and tracked for the duration of the time line identified for the task to determine whether specific goals are met. Data on process and outcomes will be gathered annually. Any alterations to the project will be based on recommendations from the taskforces that created the strategies.

7. Conclusion

Various steps have been taken to make connections between the community and local government. Past city actions have not always been well received by neighborhood residents and stakeholders because some believe the city was not sensitive to specific issues that exist in Segundo Barrio. The planning team has tried a more sensitive approach to appeal to the residents and stakeholders by having more public and individual meetings with residents and stakeholders. The planning process even included a public peer review and a Spanish translation of the neighborhood revitalization strategy. The residents' input, ideas and vision are very important in creating the strategy for the revitalization process. The more the community feels involved and actually a part of the challenge, the more residents will appreciate and preserve the changes for the future.

The physical and social characteristics of the Segundo Barrio were examined in order to better improve, plan and recognize this historic neighborhood. The physical characteristics are relevant to the community that seeks to achieve change through preserving and improving current neighborhood conditions and economic development. The social characteristics allow decision makers to better understand the neighborhood, its residents and the social implications of their decisions on the community.

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Appendix A. Public Meeting Input

El Segundo Barrio - Priority Issues & Concerns	Votes	% of Votes
Housing	139	34%
No removal of residents	50	
A variety of housing options for different sized families	29	
Rental property improvement and rent control	20	
Homeownership assistance	16	
Enforce public housing regulations	11	
Rental inspection and renter's rights	6	
Housing for elderly	5	
More humane and comfortable living conditions	2	
Housing rehabilitation (including elderly)	0	
Permit costs are prohibitive	0	
Neighborhood Appearance	69	17%
Trash removal, cleanups are needed	21	
Preserve the cultural and historical elements of the neighborhood	13	
Illegal dumping (alleys)	10	
Code enforcement is needed	9	
Vacant lots are not maintained	8	
Abandoned buildings	6	
New housing/buildings should be similar to previous structures (design guidelines/standards)	1	
Repair and/or maintain murals	1	
Education	66	16%
Adult GED preparation	11	
Homework assistance (after school tutoring)	10	
Increase participation in PTA	7	
Continuing education for adults	6	
Family support groups	6	
College preparatory programs	5	
Computer literacy classes	5	
Youth mentorship program is needed	5	
Dropouts (lack of parental support)	4	
Low English proficiency (parents)	4	
Child care assistance while parents are in classes	3	
Neighborhood Facilities	34	8%
Segundo Barrio Museum (need one)	13	
More parks	6	
Rehabilitation of St. Ignatius School	6	
Use existing buildings for programs (abandoned and others)	3	
Basketball courts	2	
Theater	2	
Dance halls	1	
Financial services (loans, banks, credit unions, business development)	1	
Cultural Centers	0	
Handball courts	0	

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Safety & Security	33	8%
Police response/vigilance	6	
Drinking in public (urination, fowl language, etc)	5	
Graffiti/Vandalism	5	
Noise late at night (parties, etc.)	5	
Abandoned buildings (junk yards, drugs, illegal activity)	3	
Drugs (youth & adults)	3	
Burglary/Theft (homes and autos)	2	
Vagrants	2	
Illegal parking	1	
Youth curfew not being enforced	1	
Semi trucks on residential streets	0	
Stray Animals	0	
Community Services	22	5%
Organized recreational activities	5	
More after school programs (dance, theatre, arts, etc.)	4	
Weekend and summer activities for youth	4	
Distribute a community services directory	3	
More Clinics	3	
Elderly services (vaccinations, etc.)	2	
Form community organizations	1	
Civic Education Programs (ex: how to use voting equipment)	0	
Financial counseling programs	0	
Homeless people have no place to go	0	
Workforce Development	17	4%
Adult trade skills programs and job placement	7	
Part-time jobs for youth	6	
Youth trade skills programs and job placement	3	
Child care necessary	1	
Infrastructure	14	3%
Street repairs (pot holes, i.e. Father Rahm)	5	
Alley repaving	4	
Sidewalks (missing & broken)	3	
School zone crossings unsafe (Kansas & Campbell)	1	
Street lights (missing & not operating)	1	
Land Use Zoning	14	3%
A mix of homes and businesses IS the character of the neighborhood and is good	6	
Increase residential parking	3	
No heavy commercial/industrial uses in the residential areas	3	
More businesses that serve residents of the neighborhood	1	
Specific buildings should be registered as "Historic"	1	
Neighborhood Serving Businesses	5	1%
Incentives to employ residents from the neighborhood	4	
Programs to assist small business owners	1	
Business promotion for existing businesses	0	
Small business loans	0	
Total Votes:	413	100%

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Appendix B. Public Meeting Sign-In Sheets

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Maribel P. Castaneda	523 E. 4th Ave 79901		
S D/mcs	508 N. 11th Ave	533-2300	
BATOLLO-CHAVES	309 S. TAYLOR		
Alitas Chavez	307 S. TAYLOR	544-5908	
ROSAM. CHAVEZ	307 S. TAYLOR	S/A.	
LUZ A. BELMAN	#1 RIDGECREST	727-8505	
CASA B, B	300 G. OVERLAND	532-0330	
Jenny Montoya	913 1/2 Park	779-5681	
Angelica Espinoza	605 E. Third St.	542-0753	
ZUCULI	1119 Los Angeles	432-2827	
Luis Carrillo	610 Miramar	7-607150	
CHARLES	1014 S. HILLS	544-0382	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
COURSEY JAMES	1310E NEVADA ST.	544-9423	SAME
Diana M. Mingo	808 Taya 79901	533-4584	
Eva Hernandez	811 S. Taya 79901	731-9344	
Raul ^{COOPER} Barral	919 S. ST. VRAIN	544-3603	
Fernando Ugarriz	906 S. Fillet	532-1980	
Belinda J. Davis	1017 S. Hales	542-0837	
Richard N. Samuel	1035 KANSAS ST	79901	
Raimon Rivera	723 72 Palm Elaso Tx	79901	
JULIO CHIVES	913 HTALS		
JESUS C. OLIVAS	509 Nino Aguilera	533-5065	
Delia P. Harris	656 Cortez Dr.	778-3949	

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El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

3

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Simon A. Abguin	825 S. E. St. Vrain	351-1045	
Roberto Hernandez	815 ↓ E Third	526-5209	
Nathan Hernandez	815 E Third	(915) 999-0297	
Alfonso J Ramirez	1001 So. St. Vrain	5400230	
MIKE DIPP	PO BOX 55 - 77940	351-6466	
Jorge Salazar	608 S. St Vrain	534-7979	
Estela Keyes	" "	565-3863	
Affron (Quint)	520 S. STANTON	3513770	
Expieranga Zamora	715 N WILLIAMS	4803032	
MARIA E MENDOZA	605 E FATHER RAMM	544-4074	
MARI HERNANDEZ	607 E. FATHER RAMM	8291129	
Ematiana Sal	805 S El Paso		

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

4

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
GIN GUIANO MAGDALENA M.	623 CONCEPCION	915-778-2925	
Salvador GARCIA	6576 CARTER DR	915-778-3949	
✓ Ewren Madrid	1008 Park St	915-542-3565	MADRID.ALUCCIA@Yahoo.com
✓ Aderova Romr.	903 S. Park	915-538-8370	
✓ Linda Puga	902 S. Park St	915-544-8810	n/a
✓ Dolores Borrero	918 S. Park St	541-85-54	
✓ Joseph Leal	5300 E. Peisano	849-3728	jlealcharo@comcast.net ✓
✓ Esther Rivas	1000 S. Hills St	530-7523	n/a
✓ TORIBIO HERNANDEZ	712 S. Hills St	533-9661	
✓ Dolores C. Menjil	517 NINO AGUILERA	544-7288	
✓ Alejandro Villalobos	908 S Hills	544-2291	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

3

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Michael KRAMER	HACEP	915 849 3702	Michael Kramer mckramer@hacep.org ✓
Diana Ramirez	City	541-4886	Ramirez DE 200 (pno) ✓
YOLANDA R. SILVA	101850 PARK ST. ✓	544-1872	MS-10
Beatriz Flores	1001 TAYS ✓	543.6001	1001 TAYS
Concepcion Estrada	911 TAYS ✓	537-3176	
CAIS SAMBRANO Sr.	1500 ELM ST. CITY ✓	566-4822	
Lynda M Gonzalez	515 S. Kansas ✓	532-6959	mdlone@mdasinc.com ✓
Obelia Perez	1116 E PAIS PWD ✓	538-1058	
CHRISTIAN VARGAS	721 FATHER RAHM ✓	544-6617	CVARGAS70@gmail.com ✓
maria S. Amante			
Robt. m... ✓	615 S. Florence ✓	543-6395	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Anita Chavez	824 E 7th ave		
Kim Walter	816-B S. EL PASO ST		
Chaukay	706 S Mesa		
Miguel Paez	806 S Hill St		
Rafael Gonzalez	806 S Hill St		
Rita Chavez	307- Taylor		
Tommy	20 S. Hill St		
Martha Carrasco	505 S. Virginia (02)		
Ana Maria Torres	519 Camino Aguilera	533 2462	
Calderon Javier	605 E 4th St	042 0753	
Maria Espinoza	807 S Kansas	309 6552	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Virginia Gamcz	317 S El Paso St	532-6323	
✓ Pedro Lopez	303 E. 6 th St. #1	(915) 820-3421	
Louisa Lambrea	5130 Chromite Dr	833-1944	
Miguel Lambrea	" " " "	838-9788	
✓ Javier R. Saenz	800 S. HILLS ST.	851-9498	
✓ J. Tomas Salas	Gen's Gen's #	845-5407	
P. Edwin Gros, Jr	602 S. OREGON	532-5447	edgros@LOYNO.EDU
✓ Vicma Salas	508 Singing Oaks Ct	867-3171	
Manuel Hernandez	608 S. Oregon	532-5447	
Cathie Piron	309 S El Paso St	542-3552	
✓ Gloria Tejeda	1221 E San Antonio	542-2893	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

8

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Francisco CASTRELLON	1010 S. VIRGINIA ST	577-9573	
Mr. J. J. Ochoa	811 E 9th	533-4333	
Marga Rita Gutierrez	406 Nido a Guilmas	533-7681	
Rosa E Villaseñor	1630 E Paisano SpA	252-9626	
Rafael Quijardi	1028 S. Campbell	---	
Elias Labea	1115 Delta	534-4385	
Philips Jones	506 E. Ochoa	---	
Leslie Canada	314 S Leon Blvd	838-8013	
Elay Villalobos	1009 Park St E	---	
Richy AERVAÑEZ	410 E. 7th	588-8056	
Mr. Chase Fortino	400 was 10th St	633-4754	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Maria Rosenbarn			
Jose VASQUEZ	819 E THIRD AVE	351-8252	
Enrique Lopez	413 COTTON	813-0408	
JOSIS QUINONES	608 S. ST, VINN	534-7479	
Miguel	Miguel Aguilar 912 1/2 Ocker		
Esteban Ayala	917 S. ST. PATIN #5		
Maryam + David Jimbo	315 Park St	3739007	
LORENZO HUENES	4155 Koup/PAVA	577-0877	
LUIS PERE	305.5 RANX	5331760	
Gilda Gullen	404 Dulu-ju	5329120	Gilda Gullen@hotmail.com
JOSE OLIVERA	817 TAYS	7745829	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Oscar Mirales	305 TAYS	—	—
One Justa Mena Ponce	425 S. Ochoa	—	—
Manuél Rauler	607. S Ochoa	—	—
BEATRIZ VALDOLIDE	520 S. NINO AGUIERA	—	bvallo-dolide@hotmail.com
Fray Carlos S. Rozon	408 Park St	395 5329534	fraychava@hotmail.com
Sam Lams	1013 Tays	532-1329	—
Guadalupe Salgado	1013 Tays	491-0083	—
Alicia Dames	1013 TAY	491-0093	—
Reilia Fabryuela	912 S. Holly St	838-9093	—
Paul Macias	711 E 7th	—	—
Juana Rmurello	829 E 8th	533 1314	—

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
María Vilabobos	208 S. Hill & 1st St	544-8721	---
J. Olvera	5300 E PAISANO	849-3813	jolvere@hacep.org
Jorge Jimenez	10.10 S Hill	577-9452	
Jesus Alvarado	1920 Arizona	507-063	
Maria Garcia	85300 E. Paisano	849-3824	maria_garcia@hacep.org
Maria B. Babin	814 S. Nevada	545-1731	
Cecilia Frezza	5721 Kapihanui Pt.	772-3062	
Enrique H. Borjón	904 S. TAYS	351-0411	
Maria Lopez	413 S Cotton Apt 1	313-0408	lopez8052@aol.net
Jesus Mejia	613 FR. RAHM	544-2912	
Blanca Espinoza	912 1/2 S. Ochoa	533-2472	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Bernardino Villagran	1118 1/2 S. Paisano	532-6794	Mirio y ana Osorio@beh.net
Antonio Silva	1018 So. Park St	544-1872	1018 So. Park St
Ubaldo Saenz	518 S. Ochoa	532-6740	SAENZ4@AOL.COM
Emilia Diaz-Cordero	801 S. Mesa #14	261-3303	ediazco@episd.org
Antoinette Reyes	801 S. Mesa #21	351-1718	Same
Virginia Ramirez	2332 Portland	566-7066	
Jane Baronde	417 S. Estrella	544 5032	—
J. Arcadio Ramon	727 E FR PAMM	532-3139	RAA
Enrique Lopez JR	413. S Cotton	313-0408	W/A
Juan Lopez	413. S Cotton	313-0408	
Valencia Jimenez	826. E 8th.	838-83-17	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
Raul Hernandez	370 Church St	858-3776	1915630@yahoo.com
Esús M. Vega	1002 S. Park St.	544-3376	
Carlos Gattinara	616 E. TAMM DASH	545-7830	carlos.gattinara@laf-cpi.org
IMARIA RANGEL	1012 S. PARK	533-0290	Shasaim@yahoo.com
VICTOR HERRERA	712 - S HILLS	532-0614	
Enem Peña	720 Far RAM		
ROMAN Velasquez	5300 E. PMSANO (05)	849 3878	RUELASQUEZ@HACEP.ORG
Albert Perez	PO Box 31053 (03)	566-0205	aperez2@elp.rr.com
Clara Lavin	601 VRIAN APT 16	534-7112	
Walter M. Ortega	805 S Hills	533-6591	
Julen Santoro	1500 Elm St	566-4822	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center – 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: September 8, 6:00 p.m.

Name/Nombre	Mailing Address/ Domicilio	Phone/ Telefono	E-Mail Address
✓ RICH CASPO ACT AUTO CENTER	1330 E PAYSANO	533-4371	ACTAUTO@SBCGLOBAL.NET
✓ Leticia Lora	601 S Vain /	351-0988	
✓ Irene De Leon			
✓ Clotilde Rojas	627.5 Florence RPP12	542-3952	
✓ Eunora Chairo	909A Agua Caliente Dr	204-2221	
✓ Isela Rcastro	519 9TH EL PASO TX		
✓ Ana Pastaneda	573 E. 4th Ave	915 574 960	
✓ MIGUEL ANTONSO	Park + Delta	915 630 7624	
✓ Concepcion Chaves	309 TAYS	532-3471	
✓ Concepcion Jarama	1100 E. Ft. Laker		

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

**New labels
✓ already had label*

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
<i>✓</i> <i>Conchita Bustin</i>	<i>918 ST VINCE 541-8536</i>
<i>✓</i> <i>Consuelo Estrada</i>	<i>9110 Jays</i>
<i>✓</i> <i>Alexander Villalobos</i>	<i>908 S Hills 544-2291</i>
<i>✓</i> <i>HECTOR BORJON</i>	<i>904 S. TAYS 351-0411</i>
<i>Rosa Mena</i>	<i>807 S Tays</i>
<i>Raul Mena</i>	<i>807 S Tays</i>
<i>Harold Kutz</i>	<i>2630 Jose Ave</i>
<i>Lupe S. Arevalo</i>	<i>Ochoa</i>
<i>✓</i> <i>Maria Jo Pona Mena</i>	<i>Ochoa 912 S.</i>
<i>✓</i> <i>Ruben Moreno</i>	<i>810 Dr Rahon</i>

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Anita Chavez	824 7th
Bertha Flores	1001 TAYS
Oswaldo Velaz	602 S. Florence
GILBERT GUILLEN	404 Sanjo 532-9188
María Dillabaker	9085 Stills El Paso 72701
SAN Juana M. Borjón	904 S. TAYS 313
Mania C. Garcia	HACEP
Enrique Ortiz	PO Box 3172 79923
FRANCISCO CASTRELLON	1010 S. El VIRGINIA ST
Edmundo	917 S. ST. VIRGIN ST- #5
Anton Castro	824 E. 7th Ave
Pearl Beathrie	618 Nino Aguilera St
Fray Carlos S. Resto	408 Park St.
Luis Perez	305 S. Park
Pablo Lopez	303 E. 6th Ave. #1

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Concepcion Zamora	1120 E. Fr. Rahm
Felardo, Jesus Sam	✓ 103 S. KANSAS ST EDWARDS, TX 75901
Raul Carral	✓ 919 S. 10th St. Union
Espan Perez	✓ 725 E. FR. RAHM CI PESO TX 79901
Estelita Rosas	✓ 607 S. Florence peso TX
Maria D Ortiz	
Francisca Flores	✗ 512 S Ochoa
Ana Lilia Valenzuela	✗ 512 S. Ochoa Apt B
Marcia Gutierrez	1025 500 Antonio
Virginia Julio Mendez	542-1205 1901 Carover #2285 79905
Maria Pungel	✓ 533-0290 1012 S. PARK
Armando Lagarde	✓ 906 S 9th St 79901
Jesús Moya	✓ 1002 S. Park St.

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Maria Hernandez	607 F. Rahay
Ed Hernandez	1220 Prospect
Serge Subarav	608 S. St Vrain EPTx 79901
Lucinda Chavez	5115 E/ Paso Dr.
Manuel A. Mank	5115 E/ Paso Dr.
Javier Reyes	2ND Clive Center Plaza El Paso, TX 79901
Juanich Estrella	5300 E. Pasadena 79901
Rosce Bermea	140 N. STURVEN #301
Geiselda Enaso	718 S. Park #F
Sara Hernandez	811 S. Taya 79901
Lupe Hernandez	811 S. Taya
Eduardo Castorena	602 S. Oregon 79901
Mario Gue Torres	5025 Kansal. 79901
CHRISTIAN VARGAS	731 PATHER ARLIN
Gerardo Comeli	9105 Persimmon 79924

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization
 Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa
 Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Felia Parra	520 S Park
José Pedro	520 Park
Antonio Santos	608 S. St. Vrain
Marcelina Pacheco	1013 S. Kansas
Ramona Valdivieso	Florence #1
Carlos Bravo	608 S. St. Vrain
CARL STARR	
Margarita M. Argueta	623 Compañero
Paul R. Argueta	St. 11
Agnes Ramon	53727 E FR RAYM
Carl Kabe	608 S. St. Vrain
M. Magali	417 S. Ochoa #2
Maria Laysa	316 NINO AGUIBERRA HY.
Rosa Cesta	2513 Boufic
Alejandra Rubalcava	519 Third 4

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization
 Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa
 Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
PATRICIA KAMIRRE	502 S. Kansas
Rocio Morales	424 S. Durango #4
Luzmen Valdivia	603 Florence Apt. 1
Guadalupe Rangel	600 Nino Aguilera #B
María Robinson	mariaimo@aol.com
ROSA M. GAMBOA H	9 CITAYS #B
ARMANDO RAMOS	1001 S. 8th Ave
Sylvia Zanella	515 El Paso Drive
Cynthia Cano	1299 Trail Ridge
Reman Veasquez	HACEP - 5300 E. PARSANO
Javier Perez	201 E. 9th Ave
Antonio Silva	1018 So. Park St
Dolores y Jose Merrill	517 Nino Aguilera ST
Jesús Huimesen	1424 Arizona
FR. EDWIN L. GROS SA	602 S. Oregon St (Pastor, Sacred Heart)

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/18/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Robert Gonzalez	3124 Breckwidge
VICTOR HERRERA ✓	712 S. HILKIS
A. Perez	P.O. Box 31053 79903
Robert	320 FINELINE
MARCO HERNANDEZ	6060 DAIMONALE ST.
Eloy Villalobos ✓	1009 PARK ST EL PASO TX
Ed. SANTANA	8200 main rd
M. Feroo Santana	
MARTHA C. CAMACHO ✓	505 S VIRGINIA 79901
Judith Antunez ✓	603 S. FLORENCE
Silvia Antunez ✓	603 S. FLORENCE
Manuel Ramirez ✓	913 TAYS
Mercedes de Ramirez	913-2 TAYS
Michael Portno	500 West Overland El Paso TX 79901
Madeline Menendez ✓	112. St. Vrain apt 1 -

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/29/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Jesus Quinonez ✓	608 S. St. Vrain EPT, 79901
Hector Borjon ✓	904 S. TAYS 79901
Jose VASQUEZ ✓	819 E THIRP AV 79901
David Torres ✓	1628 Camino Bello 79902
Ruben Mung ✓	818 Father RAM
Antonio Silva ✓	1018 So. Park St
Pablo Lopez ✓	303 E. 6th Av. #1
Madal Carrero (Gran de de) ✓	712 St. Vrain Apt. -
Leslie Canada ✓	314 S Leon - ERPD / CS-PAR
Ma Julieta Mena Ponce ✓	635 S. Ochoa
JAVIER R. SAENZ ✓	800 S. HILLS ST
LUIS FENER ✓	305 S. PARK
AURORA MARRID ✓	1008 PARK ST

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/29/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Consuelo Estrada #1	911 TAYS
Esther Rivera	1000 S. Hills St.
Martin Pinofo	826 E 8TH
Oswaldoberto	602 Florence
Gofino Borrino	918 S. VRAIN
Margaret Acuña	406 Nino Aguilera St
Carlos Gallina	616 E. FATHER RAIN
Robert Gonzalez	605 S. ST VRAIN
Luciano Ramon	727 E FR RAHM
Dolores C. Mojica	517 NINO AGUILERA
Eloy Villalobos	708 S. MESA
Bonifacio Herrera	700 FATHER RAHM #A
Laura D. Chavira	
Dessa Jesquis Ebadan	
Esteban Ayala	917 S. ST. VRAIN ST. #5

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/29/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Rubardo J Samuel	1013 S. KANSAS ST 79901
Maria Lively	510 S Ochoa ST 79901
Antonio Santos	608 S. Sd. Union 79901
Bertha Flores	1001 TAYS 79901
Jesús M. Vega	1002 S. Park st. 79901
Roberto Ortega	805 S. Hills 79901
Jesús Alvarado	1520 Arizona 79901
Al Perez	405 S Florence 79901
Lucia Vela	1017 S. Hills 79901
Anita Chavez	824 E 17th Ave 78501
Julia Cruz	824 E 17th Ave "
Francisco Razo Villanueva	408 Park St 79901
Off. Alberto Chavez	200 S. CANAL, 79901
Hermelinda Ortiz	

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 9/29/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Carmen Zamora	1120 FM. KAHM
Carolina A. Pichardo	1013 S. KANSAS ST 79901
Jesús, TA VELA	700 S. PARK # C
Nancy Nevarre	608 S. Campbell #B. 79901
BERTHA ANGEL	608 S. Campbell #6 79901
LYNDA M. GONZALEZ	515 S. KANSAS 79901
DIETOR HERNANDEZ	712 S. Hills 79901
Cleotilde Rojas	607 S. Forena 79901
Maria Rangel	1012 S. Park 79901
Jenny A. Munoz	808 Zaya 79901
Jenny Salazar	608 S. St. Vrain E. Box #7 79901 (551-6466)
Clayton Corral	919 S. St. Vrain 79901
Ermanda Lugoarte	906 S. Hills St 79901 532-1980
Alfonso Sanchez	605 S. Main 79901 / 999-0099
Marta Salcido	814 S. Hills St / 79901

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

x new label
/ already had label

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 10/6/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Edwin L. Gross	✓ 602 S. Oregon St (Sacred Heart)
Pete Zagone, SJ	X 602 S Oregon St. (Sacred Heart)
Stephanie Guarakanian	1522 E. yardall Dr (Sacred Heart)
Rangel maria	✓ 1012 S. PARK 533-0270
Albert Perez	X PO Box 31053 79903 (PROPERTY AND PRESENCE)
TORIBIO HERNANDEZ	✓ 712 S. Hills St.
James Martinez	1025 E San Antonio No, 79901 - 532-8487
Jesus Quinones	✓ 608 S. St. Vinin 79901
Joni Paez Amos	Sacred Heart
Ray Villalobos	✓ 1009 SPARK
Ramon manana	/ 810 FATHER RAHM
Edmundo Castro	/ 602 S. Oregon (Sacred Heart)
Alfonso Nudvil	✓ 1008 Park St
Shadalya Ochoa	X 811 E 9th
LUIS PERA	✓ 305 - J. PARK

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 10/6/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Charlde Rojas	607 S. Florence
Antonio Santos	608 S. San Vrain
MARCUS Hernandez	608 S. ST. VRAIN
Richard Samuel	1013 S. KANSAS ST REAR 79901
Richard Polanco	1013 S. KANSAS ST 79901
Amando Lujan	906 S. Hills St 79901
Jorge Salazar	600 S. ST. VRAIN 79901
Bertha Flores	1001 TAYS 79901
Jane H. Munoz	808 Tays 79901
Isidro Ramon	1727 E. FR. PAMM
Antonia Ortega	805 S. Hills 79901
Marta Salcido	814 S. Hills St. 79901
Osvaldo Lopez	602 South FLORENCE 79901
Amunio Castellon	1010 S. VIRGINIA ST 79901

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 10-6-08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Carmen Zamora	1100 E. Fl. Kahua

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 11/10/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Luisando Lugo	✓ 906 S. Hills St 532-1980
Rubendo S. Sanchez	1013 S. Kansas St 79901
Carolina P. Restrepo	✓ 1013 S. Kansas St
Ruby Mercedes	✓ 810 FATHER RAMON
Raul Corral	✓ 919 S. St. Vrain.
TORIBIO HERNANDEZ	✓ 710 S. Hills St.
Delinda Herrera	✓ 826-8TH. AVE. 838-83.17
Rafael Barrera	✓ 918 SAINT XAVIER
Antonio Santos	✓ 608 S. St. Vrain
MIGUEL ANGELO DIAZ	Deetz & Park (San Antonio) 630.7624
Stephanie Ghatakhanian	522 E. Yandell (Sacred Heart)
Pete Zagore, S.J.	✓ 602 S. Oregon (Sacred Heart)
FR. EDWIN GROS SA	✓ 602 S. Oregon St (Sacred Heart)

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El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 11/10/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)		Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Francisco Castrejon	✓	1010 S. Virginia St
Jorge Salazar	✓	608 S St Vrain
Arita Chavez	✓	824 E. 7th Ave.
Josh Wimmer		608 S. St. Vrain
Arcana Ramirez	✓	27 E FR PARK
Josus Alvarado		608 S. St Vrain
Eloy C. N. Malobes	✓	1009 Park St
Montse Ortega		811 E 9th
Shadley Ochoa	✓	811 E 9th
Yuis Perez	* Segundito amy comadre	305 S. Park
Pablo Lopez	✓	303 E. 6th Ave. #1

(2)

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

2007

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization – commercial/business

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 11/12/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name	Business Address/ Mailing address	Phone #
ARTURO SALCANDO	701 SO. MESA	577-0248
Alejandro Hernandez	600 S. MESA	542-1551
WALTER KIM	Aff 600 Paso st	444-4992
Salvador Santalero	814 S El Paso st	
Virginia Ramirez	426 S. Mesa	566-8066
STEE HLEN SANTAMARIA	EL PASO VILLA MARIA. 420 S. OCHOA ST	544-5500
FATHER EDWIN GROS	602 S. OREGON (SACRED HEART CHURCH)	532-5447
Anna Martinez	721 S - OREGON	999-7096
Estela O. Lopez	510 S. EL PASO	532-1445 (Spanish)
James Holland	402 S EL PASO	532-2274
John Holland	402 S El Paso st	532-2274
ISAAC GUINEROS WILK	405-407 S EL PASO	544-6702
Francisco Guineros	405 S El Paso st	
G.M. Defelo	600 S. MESA	533-1464

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El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization – commercial/business

Place: Southside Senior Center, 600 S. Ochoa

Date and Time: 11/12/08 @ 6:00 pm

Name	Business Address/ Mailing address	Phone #
JERRY DEACK	421 S. COTTON ST. TRES OUTLAWS	544-7727
YOLANDA JACK	" " " " " "	544-2727
ALBERT LAURENCE	520 S. STANTON (NATIONAL BAKERY)	565-3363
ALBERT PEREZ	405 S. FLORENCE (PO BOX 31053, 79903)	525-0205
RAYMOND VILLAGRAS	1635 ST JOHN'S ST.	487-7398
MARY PRATS	419 S. MESA / 213 E. THIRD	203-5821
PAUL APODACA B	500 S. MESA C 100 TOBACAWAY 97712 E. P. 460, TX.	533-5155
JACK C. McGRATH	4162 SAN ANTONIO - PO. BOX 167-7982	OFF 533-7403 HM - 584-1313- MESSAGE
DELIA R. HANIN	426 S. MESA	778-3949
SABANDY HANIN	426 S. MESA	778-3949

V

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Armijo Rec Center, 700 E. Seventh

Date and Time: 3/30/09 @ 6:00 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Miranda Yagüe	906 54th St 532-1980
Carlin Lewis	918 S. SAINT VIN 541-8536
Rosal Cruz	919 S. SAINT VIN 544-3603
Victor Hernandez	712 S. Hill 532-6654
Cleopatra Rojas	600 S. Solano 549-3851
Pablo Lopez	503 E. 6th Ave # pf150 Yahoo.com
Fernando Castellon	1010 S. VIRGINIA ST 5779573
Justo Rivera	8032 Rowland 7792177
Bill Lewis	
HARARE Emerson	1049 So. St Louis 821-5330
Burtha Flores	1001 TAYS 543-600P
ETHAN DISCAR	1018 TAYS F 9155333416
AMALIA V Jimenez	1010 S. Hills 915-577452
Raymunda Hernandez	1010 S. Hills 915-577452

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

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Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Revitalization

Place: Armijo Rec Center, 700 E. Seventh

Date and Time: 4/16/09 @ 5:30 pm

Name (NOMBRE)	Home Address/Numero de Domicilio
Atencia Velez	1017 S. Hills 797-0937
Steve Lopez	Lake 68 S. Ma, 907X 7940
Saul M. Sustan Pe	4709 DeLeon Ct. Pasadena Neighborhood Assoc
Rogelio Beltran	604 D. 3rd # El Paso, TX 79901
CHAR OSCAR	1018 TAYS F
Pablo Lopez	303 E 6A Ave. #1 7792177
Susta RIVERA	8032 Kamulus R
Albert Perez	405 S. Florence (PO Box 10513 79931)
Appt Ochoa	811 E 9 Th
Cabriel Hernandez	818 Thind
FRANCISCO CASTRELLON	1010 S. VIRGINIA ST 5779573
Salomon Muziz	1000 S. Tays Apt. A
Amalia Jimenez	1010 S. Hills
Rocio Salas	1009 Bahia, 79902

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization (2nd FINAL)

Place: Armijo Recreation Center

Date and Time: September 23, 2009 @ 6:00 pm

Name	Street Address & email Address	Phone #
Darmon Paez	723 Facker Park	
Alemayngilda Sosa	700 Fair Road	790-3293
Yoni B. Avendaño	Somerset	542-2752
Cecilia Rojas	6075 Florence	532-6654
MICHEL HERNADEZ	712 S. Hills	533-9686
Margarita Martinez	406 Miau Aguilera St.	
Yasmin Ramos	727 E FR RAYM	
Diana Ramirez	Dist 8 Office - Rep. O'Rourke	541-4123
Eloy C. Villalobos	1009 Park st	351-8667
Alicia Vale	1017 S. Hills	542-0837
Jesus Avezada	901 S. 74th #3	544-3841
FRANCISCO CASTRELLON	1010 S. VIRGINIA ST	5779573
Raul Correal	919. S. STURIN ST	5443603
Delia Suarez	819. PARK ST	532 8333

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization (2nd FINAL)

Place: Armijo Recreation Center

Date and Time: September 23, 2009 @ 6:00 pm

Name	Street Address & email Address	Phone #
Brigida Quintana	1209 E 7th Ave	915 532-2788
Rosa Lanna	821 E Third	915) 997-2825
*Jesus Mejia	613 FR- RAHM	915)544-2912
Olivia Hernandez	811 E 9th	915 5334333
Plutarco Jasso	903 S Park	915-533-8770
OSCAR CHAN	1018 S. TAYS F	9155333416
Consuelo Estrada	911 TAYS	915-532-3116
Esmeralda Lopez	413 S. Cotton	
Rosa Lopez	413 S Cotton	915-313-0108
Yma Hernandez	900 S Ochoa	915 532-3815

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Title of Meeting: Segundo Barrio Neighborhood Revitalization (2nd FINAL)

Place: Armijo Recreation Center

Date and Time: September 23, 2009 @ 6:00 pm

Name	Street Address & email Address	Phone #
Marta Garcia	Housing Authority 5300 E. Pennington, TX 79905	849-3824
Vinson R. Bell	Housing Authority 5300 E Penning TX 79905	849-3636
Pedro Lopez	1013 STALLS 79901	3130327
Bertha Flores	1001 TAYS 79901	543-6008

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Segundo Barrio - Housing Task Force Meeting - 02/09/2009

Name	Organization	Address	email
Marek Alvarado	City NS	2 Civic Center Plaza	alvarado.marek@elsecondobarrio.org
MELISSA KELLUM	EL PASO PLANNING	"	KELLUMMA@ELPASOTEXAS.GOV
Ricardo Soto	WAF SPEC - IRS	700 E. San Antonio	ricardo.soto@irs.gov
LARRY GARCIA	El Paso Affordable Hsg.	6801 ViSCOUNT	epaffordablehousing@sb.cjlocal.net
Adrian Duran	EP Housing Finance Corp.	2 Civic Center Plaza, 2nd Fl.	adrianax@elpasotexas.gov
Anita Veenen	Bank of America	500 N. Mesa St. 79901	anita.veen@bna.com
Rosario Alvarado	City of E.P. Housing Dept	2 Civic Center 8th 79901	alvarado.rosario@elpasotexas.gov
Olivia Montalvo	Neighborhood Services	2 Civic center - 2nd floor	MontalvoO@elpasotexas.gov
Patricia White	City of El Paso Housing	2 Civic Center - 8th	WHITEPA@ELPASOTEXAS.GOV
Luis Caballero	City of El Paso - Housing	545 N. AVENUE 71702	lcaballero@cityofelpaso.org

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Appendix C. City of El Paso Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funded Projects in South El Paso

Projects Funded in 1st Year (1975-1976) to 34th Year (2008-2009)			
Year	Project	Description	Funding
2nd Year 1976-1977	South El Paso Improvements	Alamo Park & Eighth Street Paseo Improvements; Clean-up Campaign; Technical Housing Assistance	\$174,153
2nd-3rd Year 1976-1978	South El Paso Senior Citizen Center	Construction of Senior Center	\$585,639
4th Year 1978-1979	Armijo Park Improvements	Construction of basketball and handball courts, landscaping, playground equipment	\$147,428
4th Year 1978-1979	Southside Low Income Housing Development Corporation	Planning Study and funds for site options	\$6,332
4th Year 1978-1979	South El Paso Drainage Improvements	Installation of underground storm sewers	\$419,433
4th Year 1978-1979	Chihuahueta Park Improvements and Neighborhood Center	Land acquisition, relocation of residents, demolition of tenement, park improvements, construction of shelter	\$255,500
5th Year 1979-1980	Southside Low Income Housing Development Corporation	Land acquisition and construction of one 7 unit apartment complex and rehabilitation of an existing tenement to contain 6 units. Construction of 2 additional units	\$569,900
5th Year 1979-1980	Removal of Architectural Barriers	South El Paso-lowering of curbs at intersections along South Stanton Street	\$6,556
5th Year 1979-1980	South El Paso Street Lights	Replacement of 25 mercury vapor light heads with high pressure sodium light heads	\$34,837
5th Year 1979-1980	Housing Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 26 dwellings	\$293,700
5th Year 1979-1980	Energy Conservation	Grants for energy conservation improvements in conjunction with 8 Housing Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	\$2,607
5th Year 1979-1980	Code Inspection	Inspection of 56 dwellings	\$2,100
5th Year 1979-1980	Guillen Public Housing Recreation Improvements	Installation of play equipment and lighting	\$17,718
5th Year 1979-1980	Chihuahueta Demonstration Project (5th Year)	Planning and rehabilitation of 7 housing units at corner of Canal and Seventh Streets	(Planning) \$5,405; (Rehab) \$84,842
6th Year 1980-1981	Housing Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 8 dwellings	\$78,600
6th Year 1980-1981	Code Inspection	Inspection of 195 dwelling units	\$2,100

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

6th Year 1980-1981	Urban Development Action Grant Loan	Provision of funds for acquisition of vacant land in South El Paso for construction of 94 multi-family dwelling units under the Section 8 HUD Program	\$227,000
7th Year 1981-1982	Housing Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of 62 multi-family units	\$583,000
7th Year 1981-1982	Southside Low Income Housing Development Corporation	Acquisition of land and construction of 13 apartment units	CDBG \$400,000; SLIHDC \$169,000
7th Year 1981-1982	Local Option- Townhouse Demonstration Project	Land acquisition and construction of 16 townhouses and 2 single dwellings by El Paso Development Corporation	\$382,000
7th Year 1981-1982	Rental Rehabilitation Demonstration Program	One loan for rehabilitation of 32 units	\$178,500
8th Year 1982-1983	Rental Rehabilitation Demonstration Program	Two loans for rehabilitation of 19 units	\$159,800
8th Year 1982-1983	La Fe Clinic Refurbishing	New Roof for La Fe Health Clinic at 608 South St. Vrain Street	\$11,100
8th Year 1982-1983	La Fe Clinic Expansion (Jobs Bill)	Acquire and renovate an existing structure for use as a neighborhood health clinic in conjunction with funding from Department of Health and Human Services	\$360,000
8th Year 1982-1983	Fire Truck (8th Year)	Purchase an aerial ladder truck for use in South El Paso areas	\$250,700
(Jobs Bill)	Renovate Santa Fe Street Fire Station	Renovate Fire Station #11 at Santa Fe and Paisano to meet code	\$108,400
(Jobs Bill)	Henderson Health Clinic Renovation	Renovate and build an addition to the Henderson Health Clinic at 721 South Mesa	\$277,000
10th Year 1984-1985	South El Paso Infill Street Lights	Install additional high pressure sodium street lights in area bounded by the Border Highway, Chihuahuita and Santa Fe Street, Paisano Drive and Cotton Street	\$30,400
10th Year 1984-1985	Armijo Center Roof	Reroof the Armijo Center located at 710 East Seventh Street	CD portion \$128,000; City portion \$38,000
10th Year 1984-1985	Los Exes De La Bowie	Construction of 4 two-bedroom apartments at 1010-1012 South St. Vrain Street	\$114,044
10th Year 1984-1985	Renovation of Three El Paso Boys Club Clubhouses (10th Year)	The project will include electrical, mechanical, roofing and flooring work at 801 South Florence; 4625 Delta Street; and 9068 Socorro Road	\$273,400
11th Year 1985-1986	South El Paso Senior Center	Kitchen renovations at Senior Center	\$65,645
14th Year 1988-1989	South El Paso Senior Center	Construction of 40 by 80 feet patio enclosure to provide 2 additional classrooms	\$134,400

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

14th Year 1988-1989	La Fe Clinic Renovation	Renovate Clinic at 608 South St. Vrain as intergenerational health center	\$20,000
14th Year 1988-1989	Combined Park Improvements Projects Pool and Bathhouse Improvements	Pool and Bathhouse improvements: Hacienda Pool, Nations Tobin Pool, Washington Pool and Armijo Pool	\$198,813
15th Year 1989-1990	Armijo Recreation Center Improvements	Install new boilers and remove asbestos tank. Design building renovation	\$165,133
15th Year 1989-1990	Security Systems	Install security systems at 10 CD eligible handicapped, recreation and senior centers: Multipurpose center for the handicapped, Lincoln Recreation Center, Eastside Senior Center, Polly Harris Senior Center, San Juan Senior Center, Golden Age Senior Center, Sacramento Senior Center, Washington Park Senior Center, Wellington Chew Senior Center, South El Paso Senior Center, Ysleta and Carolina Senior Centers	\$59,334
15th Year 1989-1990	Replace Swimming Pool Chlorinators	Replace units of six CD eligible swimming pools; Washington Park Pool, Armijo Pool, Pavo Real Pool, Hacienda Pool, Nations-Tobin Pool and Handicapped Center Pool	\$36,453
15th & 17th Years 1989-1990 1991-1992	Armijo Center Library	Design and construct a branch library at the Armijo Recreation Center site at 710 E. 7th Street	Design \$65,000; Construction \$572,478
15th Year 1989-1990	Armijo Center Cooling System Chiller	Install new cooling system chiller at 710 East Seventh	\$116,426
15th Year 1989-1990	Southside Low Income Housing Development Corporation Housing Rehabilitation	Provision of a grant/loan to SSLIHDC to pay off mortgage and renovate 705 1/2 South Oregon Street	\$290,276
16th Year 1990-1991	Playground Equipment Improvements	Install playground equipment and construct a rock wall around the play area; Doniphan Park, Armijo Park, Delta Park, Estrella Park, and Lincoln Park	\$157,211
17th Year 1991-1992	Armijo Recreation Center Rehabilitation (17th Year)	Renovation of center and bathhouse including kitchen installation and handicapped accessibility	CDBG \$602,420; UPARR \$285,714
18th & 20th Years 1992-1993 1994-1995	Centro de Salud La Fe Child and Adolescent Wellness Clinic	Land Acquisition and development of a Child and Adolescent Wellness Clinic on the block bounded by Father Rahm, Florence, Sixth, and Ochoa Streets. Involves possible rehabilitation, demolition, relocation and new construction	Acq. \$437,000; Construction \$1,350,000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

19th Year 1993-1994	Boys and Girls Clubs of El Paso Building Renovation	Rehabilitation, removal of architectural barriers, and code compliance for Boys Club Unit buildings located at 801 S. Florence, 4625 Delta Drive, and 9068 Socorro Road	\$314,409; M.S. Doss \$81,344
20th & 21st Years 1994-1995 1995-1996	Paseo de los Heroes Park Rehabilitation	Design and construct the rehabilitation of the Paseo de los Heroes Park, located on Eighth Street extending down eight City blocks from Campbell Street to Guillen Middle School in South El Paso	Design \$39,130; Construction \$469,888
22nd Year 1996-1997	South El Paso Curb Cuts	Construction of 280 curb cut ramps at existing pedestrian crosswalks serving City-owned facilities in District #8	\$240,702
22nd Year 1996-1997	The Learning Fields	Improve the exterior eastern portion of the Roosevelt Elementary School campus located on Florence Street and Father Rahm providing a center for academic, cultural & artistic enrichment for low/moderate persons	\$213,280
22nd Year 1996-1997	Senior Citizen Center's Roofing	Replacement of roofing, mechanical upgrade and asbestos abatement at: 1. Wellington Chew - 4430 Maxwell; 2. South El Paso - 600 S. Ochoa; 3. Golden Age - 510 N. Santa Fe	\$826,971
23rd Year 1997-1998	Armijo Pool Facility Evaluation Study	Conduct a study of the swimming pool facility, located at 701 E. Seventh	\$28,000
24th & 25th Years 1998-1999 1999-2000	New Marcos B. Armijo Pool	Design and construct an enclosed swimming pool on the site of the existing outdoor pool at 701 E. Seventh Ave.	Design \$267,000; Construction \$3,803,350
24th Year 1998-1999	Armijo Branch Library Remodeling	Remodel the existing library at 620 E. Seventh St.	\$507,940
(Jobs Bill)	Removal of Architectural Barriers	Construction of handicapped ramps and provide accessibility to restrooms at the El Paso Zoo; El Paso Art Museum; and the Main, Lower Valley, Memorial, and Clardy Fox Libraries; and at eleven bus stops along Bus Route 53; and at Museums of History and Wilderness, Armijo Center and Burges and Cielo Vista Libraries	\$111,700
25th Year 1999-2000	Basketball Court Rehabilitation	Installation of new concrete basketball courts and court equipment at Alamo, Boys Club, Buena Vista and Thorn Parks	\$252,000
26th Year 2000-2001	Child and Adolescent Wellness Center, Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe, Inc.	Constructed at 719 S. Ochoa Street and 718-722 S. Florence Street consisting of a technology center and a cultural center.	\$500,000

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

26th Year 2000-2001	Fire Station, Central Floor Renovation El Paso Fire Department	Reinforce main floor with extra columns and beams in basement, including complete retrofit of floor support system and sealing of cracks. Fire Station is located at 201 S. Florence St.	Design & Construction \$128,390
26th Year 2000-2001	Parks & Recreation Department Central Area Tree Planting Project	Tree planting and irrigation in the following seven CD eligible parks: 1. Boys Club – 711 E. Seventh St. – 14 trees; 2. Chihuahuita – 400 Charles Road – 17 trees; 3. Lincoln – 4001 Durazno Avenue – 18 trees; 4. Modesto Gomez – 4600 Edna Avenue- 150 trees; 5. Pera-Luna – 3323 Pera Avenue – 21 trees; 6. Tula-Irrabali – 601 S. Park Street – 14 trees; 7. WWII Veterans of Company E – 4312 Delta Drive – 48 trees	Planting/Installation \$213,521
28th Year 2002-2003	Fire Station, Central Vehicle Exhaust System Project El Paso Fire Department	Install 7 Plymovent Vehicle Exhaust Removal Systems, upgrade of the electrical system for the units and proper location of the present exhaust fan at the Central Fire Station to provide a safer facility for both the citizens who utilize the facility and the firefighters who work there.	Design & Construction \$94,764
28th Year 2002-2003	Fire Stations Nos. 3, 11 and Central Priority Traffic Control El Paso Fire Department	Install pre-emptive traffic control devices at 9 intersections with optical emitters installed on 8 Fire Department vehicles. When a fire unit is responding to an emergency, the traffic control system will allow the officer in the fire unit to change the signal light from red to green	\$47,000
29th & 30th Years 2003-2004 2004-2005	San Antonio Avenue Street & Drainage Improvements – Phase I	Street and drainage improvements on San Antonio Avenue from Virginia Street to Tays Street including the installation of 10 specialty streetlights	Design \$135,483; Construction \$1,127,572
30th Year 2004-2005	South El Paso Senior Center Restrooms Renovation to Comply with ADA on Ochoa Street	Involves removal and replacement of the existing restroom fixtures to meet current ADA compliance requirements for Men's and Women's public restrooms	Design & Renovation \$124,160
30th Year 2004-2005	Fire Station, Central Fire Truck Replacement El Paso Fire Department	Purchase a new 4-person tilt cab pumper truck for the Central Fire Station No. 17, located at 201 S. Florence St.	\$396,699

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

30th Year 2004-2005	Fire Station #11 El Paso Fire Department	Installation pre-emptive traffic control devices that allow fire units based out of Fire Station No. 11, located at 314 Leon Street, to change the traffic signal lights from red to green. The devices will be installed at nine intersections on Paisano Drive from Santa Fe Street to St. Vrain Street with optical emitters installed on three fire department vehicles.	\$59,868
30th Year 2004-2005	Henderson Health Center ADA Upgrade 721 S. Mesa	ADA upgrades. South El Paso	Design & Construction \$66,438
30th Year 2004-2005	Boys Club Park Walkways and Benches on 811 S. Florence	Provide a sidewalk around the perimeter of the park, ADA accessible path of travel to basketball court, a minimum of 5 plastic coated benches with back support and trash receptacles	Design & Construction \$71,826
30th & 31st Years 2004-2005 2005-2006	Sixth Avenue Street & Drainage Improvements – Phase I	Street and drainage improvements on Sixth Avenue from Virginia Street to Tays Street including the installation of 12 wheelchair ramps and 4 street lights.	Design \$89,857; Construction \$748,485
32nd Year 2006-2007	Alamito Complex Infrastructure	Replace Third Street from Virginia Street to Park Street within the Housing Authority's Hope VI project	\$750,000
32nd & 34th Years 2006-2007 2008-2009	Boys Club & Tula Irrobali Parks Sports Field Lighting	Boys Club park improvements including lighting and modify irrigation system; Tula Irrobali park improvements including lighting, backstops and dugouts, new park name sign and park rules sign	Design \$67,440; Construction \$491,508
32th & 33rd Years 2006-2007 2007-2008	Sixth Street Improvements Phase II	Design and construction of street and drainage improvements on Sixth Street from Tays Street to Cotton Street including four street lights and 12 wheelchair ramps	Design \$86,952; Construction \$608,642
34th Year 2008-2009	Armijo Branch Library Computer Lab Addition	Construct 1600 sq ft addition with ADA compliant ramp for a new computer lab, HVAC capacity, raised floor and workstations	\$372,700
34th Year 2008-2009	Chihuahuita Community Center Remodeling	Remodel center at 420 Charles Road to better fit the needs of the users	\$117,300

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Appendix D. Demographic Summary

Data Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau;
Summary File 3 (SF3)

Census Tract: 18; 19; 20

Block Groups: 100-200; 100-500; 100-500

Population: 8,003

Below Poverty Level: 4,936; 62.1%

Low-Mod Population: 6,931; 87.5%

Households: 2,535

Median Household Income: \$10,240

Per Capita Income: \$5,575

Gender:

Males – 3,573; 44.7%

Females – 4,430; 55.3%

Age:

Under 5 years – 719; 9.0%

5-12 years – 1,348; 16.8%

13-17 years – 722; 9.0%

18-21 years – 487; 6.1%

22-29 years – 715; 8.9%

30-49 years – 1,669; 20.9%

50-64 years – 1,028; 12.8%

65-84 years – 1,195; 14.9%

Over 85 years – 120; 1.5%

Race/Ethnicity:

Hispanic/Latino – 7,700; 96.2%

White – 196; 2.5%

Black – 24; 0.3%

Asian/Pacific Islander – 41; 0.5%

American Indian/Alaskan Native – 11; 0.1%

Two or More Races – 31; 0.04%

Citizenship Status:

Native born – 4,064; 50.8%

Naturalized citizen – 1,097; 13.7%

Non-citizen – 2,842; 35.5%

Household Type:

1-person – 719; 28.4%

2-or-more persons – 1,816; 71.6%

Married couple with own children under 18 years – 457; 18.0%

Male householder with own children under 18 years, no wife present – 29; 1.1%

Female householder with own children under 18 years, no husband present – 513; 20.2%

Employment Status:

Population 16 years and over – 5,527; 69.1%

Labor force – 2,010; 36.4%

Not in labor force – 3,517; 63.3%

Armed Forces – 4; 0.1%

Employed – 1,417; 70.5%

Unemployment – 589; 29.3%

Type of Occupation:

Management, professional, and related occupations – 135; 9.5%

Service occupations – 460; 32.5%

Sales and office occupations – 326; 23.0%

Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupation – 222; 15.7%

Production, transportation, and material moving occupation – 261; 18.4%

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupation – 13; 0.9%

Income Type:

Wage or salary – 1,354; 53.4%

Self-employment – 138; 5.4%

Interest, dividends, or net rental – 162; 6.4%

Social security – 967; 38.1%

Supplemental social security – 497; 19.6%

Public assistance – 492; 19.4%

Retirement – 280; 11.0%

Other – 465; 18.3%

El Segundo Barrio – Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

Household Income Range:

Less than \$10,000 – 725; 40.5%
\$10,000-\$14,999 – 332; 18.5%
\$15,000-\$19,999 – 226; 12.6%
\$20,000-\$29,999 – 254; 14.2%
\$30,000-\$39,999 – 142; 7.9%
\$40,000-\$49,999 – 32; 1.8%
\$50,000 or more – 81; 4.5%

Vehicle Ownership:

No vehicle – 1,369; 54.0%
One vehicle – 832; 32.8%
Two vehicles – 267; 10.5%
Three or more vehicles – 66; 2.6%

Language Spoken at Home:

Population 5 year and over – 6,624;
82.8%
Speak Spanish & English “very well” –
1,962; 29.6%
Speak Spanish & English “well” – 1,549;
23.4%
Speak Spanish & English “not well” –
1,521; 23.0%
Speak Spanish & English “not at all” –
1,592; 24.0%

Education Attainment:

Population 25 years and over – 4,467, 55.8%
No high school diploma – 3,543; 79.3%
High school graduate/GED – 493; 11.0%
Some college – 309; 6.9%
Associates degree – 57; 1.3%
Bachelor degree – 26; 0.6%
Master’s degree – 7; 0.2%
Professional school degree – 32; 0.7%
Doctorate degree – 0; 0%

High School Dropout Rate:

Population ages 16-19 – 583; 7.3%
Not enrolled & not high school graduate –
131; 22.5%

Housing Cost:

Median mortgage - \$441
Median rent asked - \$269

Housing Occupancy Status:

Housing units – 2,742
Owner occupied – 337; 13.3%
Renter occupied – 2,197; 87.7%
Vacant – 208; 7.6%

Year Housing Unit Built:

Housing unites – 2,742
1939 or earlier – 884; 32.4%
1940-1949 – 337; 12.3%
1950-1959 – 458; 16.7%
1960-1969 – 393; 14.3%
1970-1979 – 450; 16.4%
1980-1989 – 146; 5.3%
1990-1999 – 74; 2.7%

Housing Type:

Housing unites – 2,742
Single family detached – 402; 14.7%
Single family attached (duplex) – 273;
10.0%
2-9 units – 933; 34.0%
10-19 units 536; 19.6%
20-49 units – 283; 10.3%
50 or more units – 310; 11.3%
Mobile home – 5; 0.2%

Median Year Householder Move into Unit:

Owner occupied – 1975
Renter occupied – 1996