

EXHIBIT B

Station WLSK
Lebanon, Kentucky

CBC of Marion County, Inc. ("Licensee"), licensee of Station WLSK(FM), Lebanon, Kentucky, hereby agrees to have WLSK(FM) change its class of channel from Channel 265C3 to Channel 265A at its current transmitter site with an allocation point for WLSK(FM) on Channel 265A specified at N 37-38-50 W 85-11-50 in connection with a rule making proposal of Rodgers Broadcasting Corp. to modify the facilities of its Station WIFE(FM), Connersville, Indiana.

Licensee will file an application to implement the changes consistent with the foregoing and the Commission's spacing rules should the Commission approve a downgrade to Channel 265A in accord with this Downgrade Agreement. Licensee understands that this statement may be used in a filing with the Commission and hereby authorizes its use for that purpose.

I verify that this statement is true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and is made in good faith.

CBC of Marion County, Inc.

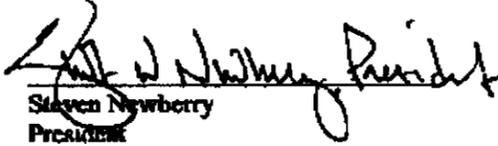
By: 
Steven Newberry
President

EXHIBIT C

U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
 Geographic Area: Norwood city, Ohio

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm>

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Total population | 21,675 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | |
| Male | 10,554 | 48.7 |
| Female | 11,121 | 51.3 |
| Under 5 years | 1,304 | 6.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,348 | 6.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,464 | 6.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,554 | 7.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,974 | 9.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 3,463 | 16.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 3,570 | 16.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 2,509 | 11.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 920 | 4.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 836 | 3.9 |
| 65 to 74 years | 1,448 | 6.7 |
| 75 to 84 years | 920 | 4.2 |
| 85 years and over | 365 | 1.7 |
| Median age (years) | 34.1 | (X) |
| 18 years and over | 16,603 | 76.6 |
| Male | 7,908 | 36.5 |
| Female | 8,695 | 40.1 |
| 21 years and over | 15,624 | 72.1 |
| 62 years and over | 3,213 | 14.8 |
| 65 years and over | 2,733 | 12.6 |
| Male | 973 | 4.5 |
| Female | 1,760 | 8.1 |
| RACE | | |
| One race | 21,379 | 98.6 |
| White | 20,429 | 94.3 |
| Black or African American | 509 | 2.3 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 80 | 0.4 |
| Asian | 167 | 0.8 |
| Asian Indian | 28 | 0.1 |
| Chinese | 26 | 0.1 |
| Filipino | 19 | 0.1 |
| Japanese | 3 | 0.0 |
| Korean | 20 | 0.1 |
| Vietnamese | 41 | 0.2 |
| Other Asian ¹ | 30 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian | 3 | 0.0 |
| Guamanian or Chamorro | 0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Pacific Islander ² | 1 | 0.0 |

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?geo_id=16000US3957386&ds_name=DEC... 12/18/2003

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Some other race | 190 | 0.9 |
| Two or more races | 296 | 1.4 |
| Race alone or in combination with one or more other races³ | | |
| White | 20,701 | 95.5 |
| Black or African American | 596 | 2.7 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 216 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 201 | 0.9 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 14 | 0.1 |
| Some other race | 265 | 1.2 |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE | | |
| Total population | 21,675 | 100.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 401 | 1.9 |
| Mexican | 235 | 1.1 |
| Puerto Rican | 24 | 0.1 |
| Cuban | 8 | 0.0 |
| Other Hispanic or Latino | 134 | 0.6 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 21,274 | 98.1 |
| White alone | 20,249 | 93.4 |
| RELATIONSHIP | | |
| Total population | 21,675 | 100.0 |
| In households | 21,447 | 98.9 |
| Householder | 9,270 | 42.8 |
| Spouse | 3,408 | 15.7 |
| Child | 6,015 | 27.8 |
| Own child under 18 years | 4,484 | 20.7 |
| Other relatives | 1,114 | 5.1 |
| Under 18 years | 464 | 2.1 |
| Nonrelatives | 1,640 | 7.6 |
| Unmarried partner | 599 | 2.8 |
| In group quarters | 228 | 1.1 |
| Institutionalized population | 77 | 0.4 |
| Noninstitutionalized population | 151 | 0.7 |
| HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE | | |
| Total households | 9,270 | 100.0 |
| Family households (families) | 5,158 | 55.6 |
| With own children under 18 years | 2,477 | 26.7 |
| Married-couple family | 3,408 | 36.8 |
| With own children under 18 years | 1,532 | 16.5 |
| Female householder, no husband present | 1,272 | 13.7 |
| With own children under 18 years | 680 | 7.3 |
| Nonfamily households | 4,112 | 44.4 |
| Householder living alone | 3,368 | 36.3 |
| Householder 65 years and over | 1,030 | 11.1 |
| Households with individuals under 18 years | 2,784 | 30.0 |
| Households with individuals 65 years and over | 2,075 | 22.4 |
| Average household size | 2.31 | (X) |
| Average family size | 3.04 | (X) |
| HOUSING OCCUPANCY | | |
| Total housing units | 10,044 | 100.0 |
| Occupied housing units | 9,270 | 92.3 |
| Vacant housing units | 774 | 7.7 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 24 | 0.2 |
| Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) | 2.1 | (X) |
| Rental vacancy rate (percent) | 7.7 | (X) |

| Subject | Number | Percent |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| HOUSING TENURE | | |
| Occupied housing units | 9,270 | 100.0 |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 4,771 | 51.5 |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 4,499 | 48.5 |
| Average household size of owner-occupied unit | 2.56 | (X) |
| Average household size of renter-occupied unit | 2.06 | (X) |

(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

P27. PLACE OF WORK FOR WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER--PLACE LEVEL [5] - Universe:
Workers 16 years and over
Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 3 \(SF 3\) - Sample Data](#)

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp3f3.htm>

| | Norwood city, Ohio |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 10,384 |
| Living in a place | 10,384 |
| Worked in place of residence | 2,174 |
| Worked outside place of residence | 8,210 |
| Not living in a place | 0 |

U S Census Bureau
Census 2000

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:

[Accuracy of the Data. Census 2000 Summary File 3 \(SF 3\) - Sample Data \(PDF 141.5KB\)](#)

Norwood

Gem Of The Highlands

Norwood City Government

Victor Schneider, Mayor



Norwood has a statutory form of government under the State of Ohio. The Mayor is directly elected to a four-year term. The Vice Mayor and nine council members (6 Ward, 3 At-large) are elected to two-year terms. The Auditor, Law Director and Treasurer are each independently elected to four-year terms.

Additional information about development opportunities in the City of Norwood can be obtained from: Richard Dettmer, Development Director
 City of Norwood
 4645 Montgomery Road
 Norwood, Ohio 45212
 (513)458-4596

Or contact the Norwood Chamber of Commerce at 513-956-7935

Follow this link to a list of City of Norwood Elected Officials for 2002-2003

| Directory of Services | |
|--|--|
| City of Norwood | 4645 Montgomery Rd. |
| Office of Mayor - Victor Schneider | 458-4501 |
| Clerk of Council City Council meets 2 nd and 4 th Tuesday 7:30 p.m. | 458-4594 |
| Auditor Donnie R. Jones Norwood Year 2000 Financials | 458-4570 Janet Kennedy Deputy Auditor |
| Law Director - Victoria D. Garry | 458-4585 |
| Mayor's Court Court held Monday at 9 a.m. and Thursday at 6 p.m. | 458-4535 |
| Planning Director Planning Department website | 458-4515 Susan Roschke Planning Director |

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasurer - Timothy Molony | 458-4580 |
| Safety-Service Director | 458-4503 Jack Cameron |
| Public Works Superintendent | 458-4615 |
| Public Works Department | 458-4615 Public Works |
| Community Development Director | 458-4596 Richard Dettmer Development Director |
| Project Coordinator | 458-4545 |
| Building Department - Permits/Inspections/Zoning | 458-4510 |
| Health Department | 458-4600 Donna Laake Health Commissioner |
| Water Department | 458-4518 |
| Tax Department Online Tax Forms | 458-4590 |
| Police Division William J. Schlie, Chief of Police | 458-4520 |
| Fire Division Curt Goodman, Chief of Fire | 458-4520 |
| Community/Senior Center | 458-4635 |
| Norwood Recreation Commission | 531-9798 |
| Information | 458-4500 |

NEW LIFE FOR NORWOOD, OHIO

In 1997, the City of Norwood's "Central Parke" project was selected to receive CUED's National Economic Development Partnership Award. Ten years earlier, Norwood was the focus of much less positive national attention. At that time, the national spotlight was focused on Norwood as a city facing an economic disaster. A 1987 headline in the *Los Angeles Times* read "Norwood, Ohio Girds For A Grim Life Without GM."

The 1987 closure of Norwood's General Motors plant resulted in the loss of more than 4,000 jobs and 35% of the City's tax base. Central Parke is a mixed-use business complex that has been developed on the former GM plant site in the decade since the plant closure.

For 64 years, General Motors was Norwood's largest employer and the heart and soul of Norwood's economic base. In many ways, Norwood's identity was defined by the GM plant. As the saying went, "When GM sneezed, Norwood caught a cold."

General Motors was such a dominant part of Norwood's economic base that many experts questioned Norwood's ability to survive such a loss. Even the more optimistic prognosticators discounted Norwood's ability to substantially recover the lost economic, job and tax base. The critics had history on their side. In the national casebook of major industrial plant and military base closings, few success stories have emerged.

In the life of a city, there are few defining moments that determine the future and fate of the community. The GM plant closure was to become a defining moment in Norwood history. Under the national spotlight, the City of Norwood was squarely facing the most significant challenge in its history. The immediate challenge was survival. The ultimate challenge was to turn the economic devastation of such a major plant closing into an

opportunity to rebuild a stronger and more diversified economic base. Norwood's response to this challenge would largely determine the City's fate.

THE CHALLENGE

Founded in 1888, the City of Norwood is a mature, densely populated, fully developed, landlocked city located in the Greater Cincinnati region of Southwest Ohio. Occupying a land mass of 3.1 square miles, Norwood's population base of approximately 24,000 residents has generally been characterized as middle class and largely blue collar. Much of Norwood's industrial and residential base was developed in the early 1900s.

The GM plant was a massive 3 million square foot multi-story complex on 50 acres in the heart of Norwood. The obvious questions facing Norwood were how to replace the lost tax base with little land available for development and what to do with an abandoned 64 year old, 3 million square foot, multi-story industrial carcass in the center of town.

At the time of the General Motors plant closure in 1987, industrial plant closings were not new to Norwood. In the decades preceding the GM closure, Norwood experienced a series of smaller plant closings as industries found their aging, multi-story, landlocked facilities had become obsolete.

Although those previous plant closures did not compare to the scope and impact of the GM plant closure, Norwood had gained a valuable insight into the difficulty of returning abandoned, obsolete industrial structures to productive use.

Based on that experience, Norwood knew that any reuse of the GM plant would be marginal. Norwood knew there was little likelihood of attracting a major industrial user to occupy an obsolete, multi-story, landlocked facility. The most likely reuse potential, warehousing, would generate minimal job creation and tax base.

Norwood also knew that any new industrial development on a cleared 50 acre site would not come close to generating the 4,000+ jobs and tax base lost with the plant closure. Norwood concluded that the only hope of regenerating the lost jobs and tax base on the 50 acre site was through high-density office development.

The challenge was clear. There was no viable alternative. Norwood's best and only hope of building a brighter future was through demolition of the GM plant and development of a high-density office complex on the site.

To achieve this objective there were three critical hurdles Norwood would have to overcome. Norwood would have to convince GM to demolish and clear the site, and agree to sell the cleared site at a discounted cost to make an office development feasible. Norwood would have to convince an office developer to take the risk of developing an office complex in an unproven office market. And, Norwood would have to attract anchor office tenants to locate in an area that had been stereotyped as a blue collar, industrial community.

The challenge would not be an easy one. Most observers doubted that the hurdles could be overcome. Regardless of how daunting this challenge appeared, Norwood could not afford to fail. There would be no second chance. Norwood had to make it happen. The City's future was at stake.

THE RECOVERY PLAN

After a century as a thriving industrial city, the era of chasing smokestacks was over. Norwood's future hinged on its ability to develop a new and more diversified economic base. With virtually no land available for development, Norwood's only hope of economic revitalization was through redevelopment of abandoned industrial facilities.

Norwood's recovery plan focused on redevelopment of three abandoned industrial sites. In addition to development of a high-density office complex on the former General Motors plant site, the plan also included development of an upscale retail center on the site of an abandoned machine tool manufacturer and development of a small business and technology incubator in an abandoned paint factory.

The plan to redevelop the GM plant site into a high-density office complex would require a cooperative partnership. Cooperation from GM would be critical. For the office project to be feasible, the plant site would have to be cleared with one exception. On the plant site was a 1,700 car parking garage that would be a valuable asset in developing a high-density office complex.

In seeking cooperation from General Motors, Norwood appealed to the company's sense of corporate responsibility. The request was made early and often, privately and publicly. The City's position was clear and consistent: "When you leave, please take your plant with you...don't leave the City saddled with the liability of an abandoned 3 million square foot carcass in the heart of town...give Norwood a chance to build a new life."

The fate of the GM properties was the subject of much private discussion, public debate and intense media attention. Two years of negotiation, confrontation and litigation resulted in cooperation. In an act of corporate responsibility, General Motors agreed to cooperate and assist with the City's redevelopment plan. GM agreed to demolish the plant, donate the parking garage to the City and sell the cleared site to a developer of the City's choice. GM's participation in Norwood's recovery effort was significant and substantial. The first hurdle had been cleared.

Armed with a cleared 50 acre site and 1,700 car parking garage to bring to the table, Norwood conducted an exhaustive and public search for a developer with the ability, willingness, resources and vision to develop a high-density office complex. Throughout the process of interviewing developers, the City's message remained clear and consistent, we wanted a firm commitment to office development.

Numerous developers and realtors were interviewed. Their interests

and proposals ranged from industrial to retail. The prevailing wisdom among most real estate and development "experts" was that office development in Norwood would not be feasible due to the community's "blue collar" image and lack of an established office identity. The search continued.

FROM THE ASHES: CENTRAL PARKE

In early 1989, approximately a year and a half after the plant closure, Norwood's search for an office developer ended. A local developer, Belvedere Corporation, committed to develop an office complex on the former GM plant site. The second hurdle had been cleared.

A development agreement was negotiated between Norwood and Belvedere. General Motors and Belvedere reached an agreement on purchase of the site. Under the terms of the development agreement, Norwood agreed to convey the parking garage and other City-owned properties to Belvedere in exchange for the developer's commitment to develop an office complex and submit to a design review process. The developer's performance was secured by a \$1 million letter of credit payable to the City in the event of default.

In 1990, the \$100 million "Central Parke" project was launched. In partnership, the City and developer aggressively marketed the community and project site to prospective office tenants. Norwood offered Enterprise Zone tax incentives to attract anchor tenants for the office complex. With no pre-leasing commitments, Belvedere began construction of a speculative five story, 100,000 square foot office building and a single story, 75,000 square foot office/flex building. Before the first two spec buildings were complete, a two story, 60,000 square foot office building was built for a single user. Enterprise Zone agreements secured anchor tenants for the 100,000 and 60,000 square foot office buildings.

To the surprise of the "experts," the Norwood office complex that was deemed "infeasible" was being built and occupied. By 1991, the initial phase of Central Parke was completed and fully leased. The initial phase of

Central Parke represented construction of 235,000 square feet of occupied space and creation of 1,000 jobs. The early success of office development and occupancy established Norwood and Central Parke as a viable office market. The third hurdle had been cleared.

The dire predictions of Norwood's fate without GM were beginning to fade. Five years after the plant closure, the outlook for the City's future was considerably brighter and Norwood was again the focus of national attention. This time, the national spotlight shined considerably brighter. A 1992 feature on Norwood in the *New York Times* carried the more positive headline: "GM Is Gone, but This City Is Alive."

Norwood's early success in surviving a major industrial plant closing and building a new economic base was also attracting international attention.

Following the *New York Times* article, a German network news crew visited Norwood for a feature story on the City's recovery. Norwood also received a visit from a delegation of Russian defense plant directors seeking advise on economic conversion and diversification. A delegation of Ukrainian business and governmental leaders soon followed. Norwood was being viewed as a national and international example of economic recovery, conversion and diversification.

THE "NEW" NORWOOD

Norwood's economic revitalization continued and expanded. As the development of Central Parke progressed, the other elements of Norwood's recovery plan were also proceeding. The "new" Norwood was being born.

The plan to develop a small and technology business incubator in an abandoned paint factory had come to fruition. The incubator, operating under the name of the Hamilton County Business Center, was established

through the joint efforts of the City of Norwood, the Hamilton County Development Company and Xavier University's Entrepreneurial Center. Funding for this project was secured from a variety of sources including EDA, CDBG, the State of Ohio and the City of Norwood. Shortly after opening, the 67,000 square foot incubator facility was occupied by 40 small businesses and Norwood had become a hub of entrepreneurial activity.

The plan to develop an upscale retail center on an abandoned 20 acre machine tool plant site also came to fruition. The \$30 million project, known as "Rookwood Pavilion" was financed with the assistance of a \$3.4 million Urban Development Action Grant and was architecturally designed to incorporate and complement historically significant features of the former LeBlond-Makino plant. The Rookwood Pavilion complex includes 245,000 square feet of upscale retail, restaurant and office space occupied by 30 business tenants and approximately 500 employees. Due to its unique architecture and dynamic tenant mix, Rookwood Pavilion has become one of the most successful retail ventures in the region and draws shoppers from surrounding communities.

To secure and stabilize Norwood's remaining industrial base, the City's economic revitalization efforts also focused on business retention and expansion. In the decade following the GM plant closure, Enterprise Zone agreements with existing Norwood industries resulted in more than \$60 million of industrial reinvestment.

In 1997, 10 years after the GM plant closure, the final phase of Central Parke was completed. The fully developed complex includes 320,000 square feet of multi-story office space, 300,000 square feet of office/flex space and 200,000 square feet of retail space. More than 80 diverse businesses now thrive in a fully leased, high-density office and mixed-use business complex on the former GM plant site. Norwood's goal of high-density office development had become a reality.

Anchored by Central Parke, Norwood's 10 year economic revitalization efforts have generated a combined total of \$200 million of new business investment, more than 4,000 new jobs and more than one million square feet of new office and commercial space. Norwood has regenerated the economic and job base lost by the GM closure and has replaced three abandoned industrial sites with 150 diverse businesses.

The "new" Norwood is a revitalized city with a diversified economic base. In its defining moment, Norwood turned an economic disaster into an opportunity to build a stronger and brighter future.

Richard Dettmer
Community Development Director
City of Norwood, Ohio

CINCINNATI.COM
The Enquirer
The Post
WCPO

Tuesday, July 8, 2003

LOCAL
Community Guide
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Dining
Calendars



Norwood playing card firm still drawing a full house

Company largest of its kind in the world

By John Eckberg
The Cincinnati Enquirer

It is a good thing for the United States Playing Card Co. that most Americans like to play games.

After all, games have meant black ink on the bottom line for this Norwood company since 1867, when the firm was founded as a printing company. In the years since, U.S. Playing Card Co. has grown into the largest playing card company in the world.

From a game of Crazy 8s on a blanket at the beach to a high-stakes round of poker at a Las Vegas or Atlantic City - or even Lawrenceburg - casino, cards created by U.S. Playing Card Co are more than likely to be the ones that are being shuffled.

The impact on the community from employing people has never been scientifically quantified but is likely to be substantial, says George White, vice president of marketing.

"You have people going out to lunch or out after work. Norwood is closest, so those businesses are likely to be the ones people will hit first," White said.

The company does not shy away from its community obligations, either. For instance, a recent



Jim Lynch (left) and David Vanderpool inspect some newly printed playing cards at U.S. Playing Card in Norwood. The company is the largest card company in the world.

The Enquirer/TONY JONES

MORE INFORMATION

U.S. Playing Card

1867: Founded as Russell, Morgan & Co.

1881: Begins printing playing cards

1894: Name changed to United States Playing Card Co. and brands include Bee, Bicycle and Aviator playing cards.

1993: Company signs

Great Nei

Great Neighbor
ongoing serie
that offers a cl
places we call
Cincinnati.

- West Chester
- Mason & De
- Lebanon
- Fairfield
- Blue Ash
- Anderson T
- Colerain To
- Hamilton
- Florence, Ke
- West Side
- Dearborn Co
- Norwood, O.
- Newport, Ke
- Loveland
- Milford & M
- Montgomery
- Covington, I
- Hyde Park &

SPO
Norwood, O.

Zumbiel

donation of \$10,000 went to the Norwood branch of the YMCA.

licensing agreements for card decks to tap new markets.

"We have a lot of workers who utilize the YMCA, and the organization provides good service to the community," he said.

1994: Company bought by president Ronald Rule and other corporate officers in a leveraged buyout with the investment firm of Forstmann-Little.

There are more brands of U.S Playing cards than there are cards in a deck, including Scooby Doo and Friends, Winnie the Pooh and Friends, a Marilyn Monroe deck, standard Club Special Bee decks, Spider-man cards, NASCAR cards, Aviator cards and the Bicycle brand. Patriotic cards and decks naming the most-wanted members of the Iraq regime are popular today.

Walgreens and the U.S. military are prime customers of those cards, White said.

The company, which produces more than 100 million decks annually, employs 500 at its historic Norwood plant, which also boasts a card museum, but seasonal demand can boost the payroll to 600 or more.

In this town, being a century-old corporate institution means much more than having a full parking lot of employees' cars and trucks, executives with a worldwide sales force and plenty of brown-bag lunches.

Employees at the company do leave their wages behind in Norwood because they become customers of other local businesses.

"We have some customers who have worked there for many, many years. When people have a job that means they can get their hair done," said Lynda Moonitz, owner Norwood Hair Stylists, a Williams Avenue beauty salon that has been in business for 33 years.

"And what happens is they become our family after all these years "

E-mail jeckberg@enquirer.com

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General Information about Norwood

| | |
|--|--|
| City of Norwood official site: www.norwood-ohio.com | Public meetings scheduled in and for Norwood |
| For demographic information for Norwood, see the Census Bureau's easy to use <i>American Fact Finder</i> site. | The Norwood Chamber of Commerce The Norwood Chamber of Commerce meets on the second Monday of the month (except during July and August) at noon at the Quality Central Hotel in Norwood. |
| Norwood's elected officials for 2002-2003 | The Norwood Tree Board |
| Norwood City Schools | |
| Curbside pick up of recyclables is available in Norwood for a fee. Click for sign up form. | The Beyond the Green program accepts mixed paper and cardboard <i>the first Saturday of each month</i> . A Beyond the Green worker brings a dumpster to the Surrey Square Parking lot, behind Thriftway, from 9:00 a.m. to Noon. The location is staffed during this time to ensure the dumpster is only used for mixed paper recycling. The dumpster is removed promptly at the end of the pickup period. The program accepts: junk mail and similar paper, catalogues and magazines, newspaper, cereal and cracker boxes, and corrugated cardboard. Kroger, LaRosa's, Rumpke, Keep Cincinnati Beautiful, and Hamilton County Environmental Services sponsor this program. |



City of Norwood Elected Officials for 2002-2003

| | |
|--|--|
| Victor Schneider, Mayor | 458-4501 |
| Jane M. Grote, President of Council | 458-4594 |
| Donnie R. Jones, Auditor | 458-4570 |
| Tim Molony, Treasurer | 458-4580 |
| Victoria Garry, Law Director | 458-4585 |
| | |
| Michael Tolbert, Clerk of Council | 458-4594 |
| Keith Moore, Ward 1 | 458-4594; 631-0382 -- 1910 Hopkins Ave. |
| Michael C. Fulmer, Ward 2 | 458-4594; 731-6526 -- 3737 Hazel Ave. |
| Joseph Geers, Ward 3 | 458-4594; 531-1666 -- 1901 Tilden Ave. |
| John Fenton, Ward 4 | 458-4594; 631-5911 -- 5345 Moeller Ave. |
| Cassandra Brown, Ward 5 | 458-4594; 396-6683 -- 4425 Ashland Ave. |
| William DeLuca, Ward 6 | 458-4594; 351-4371 -- 5445 Laura Ln. |
| Maryann Burwinkel, Council at Large | 458-4594; 631-9498 -- 2707 Ida Ave. |
| Joseph W. Sanker, Council at Large | 458-4594; 396-7677 -- 2510 Indian Mound Ave. |
| Thomas Williams, Sr., Council at Large | 458-4594; 731-3053 -- 5701 Varelman Court |

Committee Assignments

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Law & Ordinance | | | |
| Keith Moore, chair | John Fenton | Cassandra Brown | |
| | | | |
| Finance & Claims | | | |
| Joseph Sanker, chair | John Fenton | Keith Moore | William DeLuca |
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| Safety & Human Resources | | | |
| Thomas Williams, Chair | Joseph Sanker | Joseph Geers | |
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| Streets, Infrastructure, & Public Works | | | |
| Joseph Geers, Chair | Thomas Williams | William DeLuca | |
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| Community Development & Small Business | | | |
| William DeLuca, Chair | Maryann Burwinkel | Thomas Williams | Michael Fulmer |
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| Parks and Playgrounds | | | |
| Michael Fulmer, Chair | Maryann Burwinkel | Cassandra Brown | |
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| Committe of the Whole | John Fenton, Chair | | |
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| President Pro-Tem | William DeLuca | | |
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| Clerk Pro-Tem | Maryann Burwinkel | | |



Upcoming Public Meetings on Planning Issues in Norwood

This page is updated as soon as possible after information is received by the Planning Director. For the most current information, please call the Clerk of Council's office at (513) 458-4594, extension 1. Most recent update: July 10, 2003.



The Norwood Planning Commission will consider new Preliminary and Final PUD plans for the 5050 Section Ave project at its regular meeting on August 4th, 2003, 3:30 p.m. The Commission will also continue consideration of a PUD Overlay for the Highland Ave hillside. The public is encouraged to attend. (What is a PUD?)



The Norwood City Council will consider Preliminary and Final PUD plans for the 5025 Carthage Ave (Globe site) project at its regular meeting on August 12th, 2003, 7:30 p.m.



The Norwood City Council will hold a public hearing to consider the Edwards Road Corridor Urban Renewal Study at its regular meeting on August 12th, 2003, 7:30 p.m.

Regularly Scheduled Meetings (all of these meetings are open to the public)

Norwood City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers in Norwood City Hall. (Meeting agendas are available the Friday before the meeting, check with the Clerk's secretary at 458-4594.) Special Council meetings may be posted here, time permitting.

Norwood City Council Committee of the Whole meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers.

The Norwood Planning Commission meets on the first Monday of each month at 3:30 p.m. in Council Chambers.

The Board of Zoning Appeals meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers.

The Community Development and Small Business Committee of Norwood City Council meets each Wednesday at 1:00 p.m. in Conference Room B in the lower level of City Hall.

The Norwood Tree Board meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Health Department conference room.

The Zoning Update Task Force meets on the second Thursday of each month at 10:00 a.m. in Conference Room B at City Hall.

Events and Happenings in Norwood

One-Time Events:

Thanks to all who helped with the Pink Line Project and all who came out to walk!
The Pink Line Project is a breast cancer awareness event scheduled for Saturday, October 18th, 2003, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The event will include painting a pink line from Coldwater Creek in Rookwood Commons, along Edmonson and Smith Roads, then along Sherman Ave to the Health Department at 2059 Sherman Ave. Breast cancer survivors, along with their families and friends, will participate in a relay walk along that route. In addition, we are planning a health fair and other activities still being developed.

In honor of this important issue, please also join us for Wear Pink to Work Day on Friday, October 17th!

Annual Events:

Arbor Day

Arbor Day in Ohio is celebrated on the last Friday in April. The Norwood Tree Board hosts a celebration on the following Saturday so everyone can participate. In 2004, Arbor Day is April 30th, so the Norwood event will be May 1st. Besides the tree seedling give-away, a number of additional events for all ages are being planned, so save the date!

To help out, or for more information, email or call the Planning Director, 458-4515 or see the Tree Board page.

Norwood Day Parade and Norwood Day at Coney

The Norwood Chamber of Commerce sponsors the annual Parade and the Norwood Business and Professional Women's Club sponsors Norwood Day at Coney Island. These events take place in late July of each year.

Halloween in the Park

The Norwood Recreation Commission puts on Halloween in the Park in late October each year. The event includes a haunted trail and costume contest for Norwood's children. It is held at Lindner Park on Cypress Way.

Christmas in the Park

Christmas in the Park is put on by Norwood City Employees and friends. It is held in Victory Park on Montgomery Road. Activities include pictures with Santa, crafts for the children, and Mrs. Claus reading stories. This year's event is scheduled for December 6th, Noon to 3:00 p.m.

To help out or for more information, contact Tonya Eisner-Elliott (513) 631-0183.

Ongoing:

Streetscape Improvements. Trees have been planted along the southern third of Montgomery Road as part of last year's Community Development Block Grant funded street repair project. Several varieties of trees were used to provide visual interest. Planters have just been placed, too. Additional streetscape work is planned for the current funding cycle. If you are interested in sponsoring a planter for this area or another location in Norwood, please