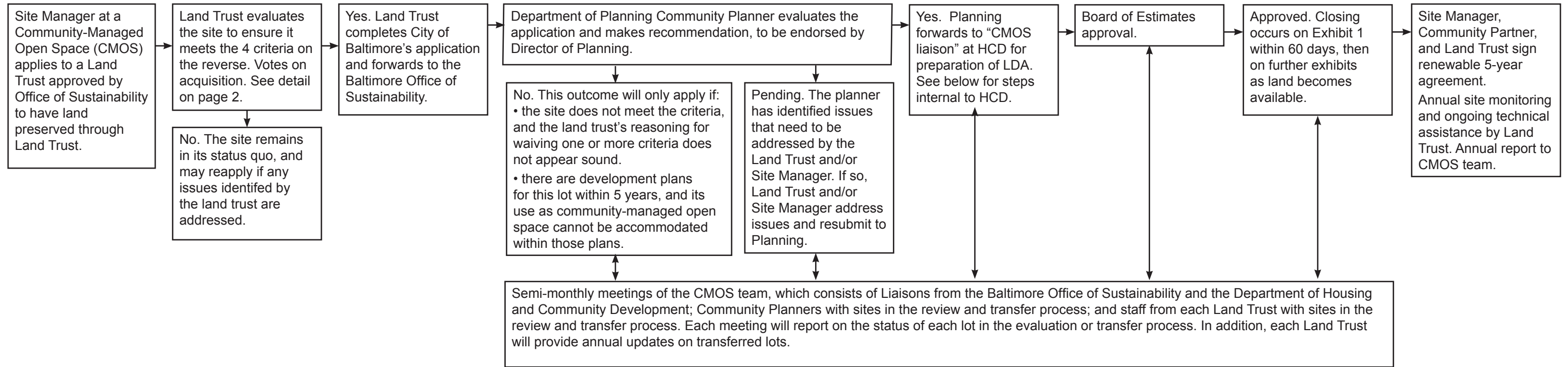
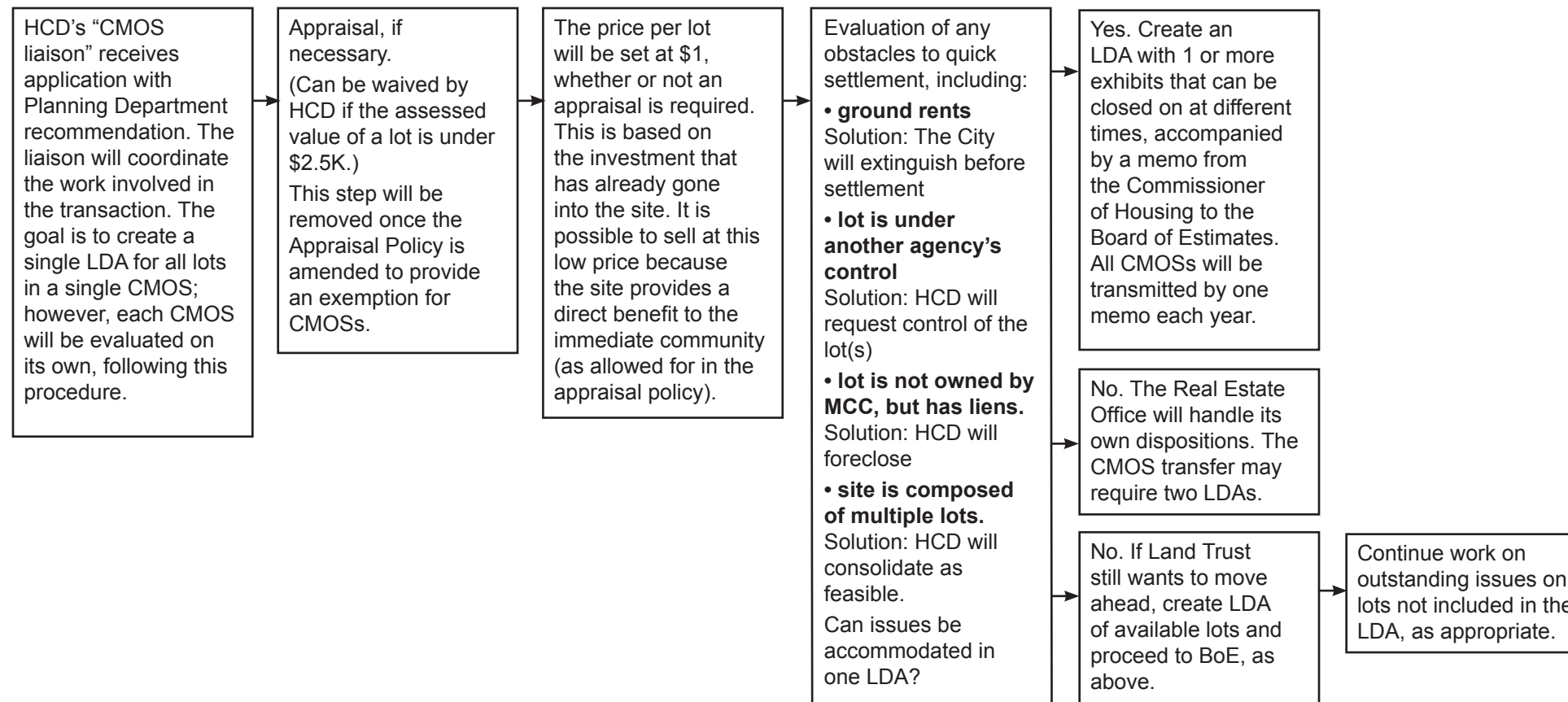


Transfer of Lots in Use as Community-Managed Open Space from Baltimore City to a Land Trust

Overview of Acquisition Process per CMOS



Detail of HCD Process



Agency/Staff Roles

CMOS Team

This team will consist of Land Trust staff and the following City of Baltimore members:

Housing and Community Development: CMOS Liaison

HCD's CMOS Liaison coordinates all work at HCD related to the acquisition of tax-foreclosed properties, clearing of liens, and disposition of lots that are part of the community-managed open spaces approved for transfer to a Land Trust.

Baltimore Office of Sustainability: CMOS Liaison

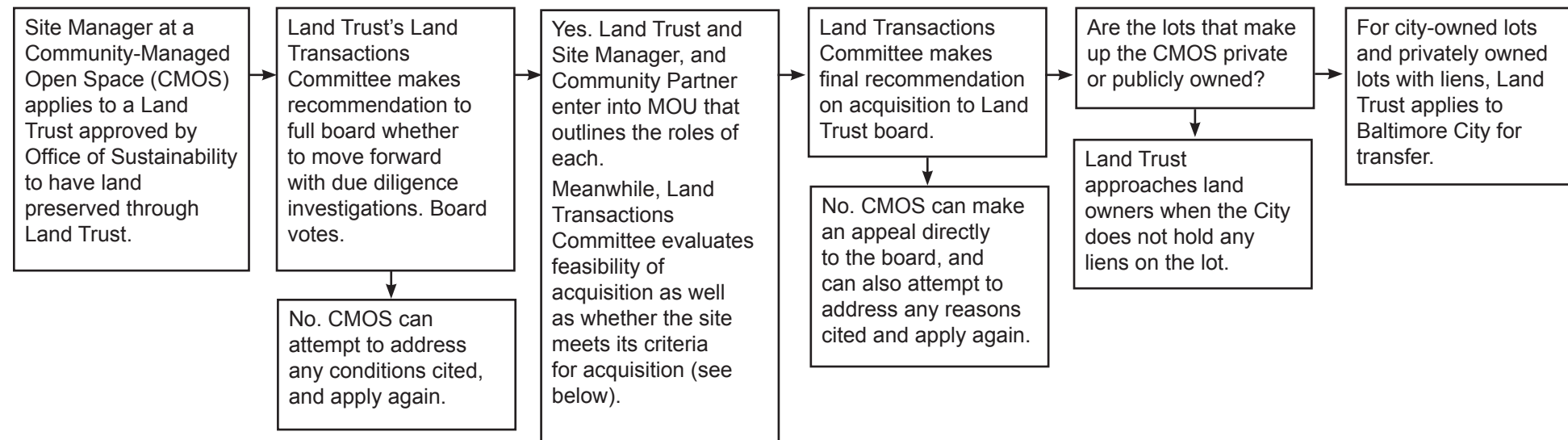
BOS's CMOS Liaison is the Land Trust's first point of contact for submitting applications, and ensures that the City's internal review process retains its focus on social and environmental benefits.

Department of Planning, Comprehensive Planning Division

The application for each CMOS will be directed by BOS to the appropriate Community Planner for review. These Community Planners are "ad hoc" members of the CMOS team while sites in their areas are on the CMOS Team's agenda.

Transfer of Lots in Use as Community-Managed Open Space from Baltimore City to a Land Trust

Detail of Land Trust Process



Criteria for Acquisition of CMOS by Land Trust

1. The request for preservation must come from people involved with the site, and the proposed site manager is responsible for the completion of an application.
2. The community must demonstrate a capacity for long-term management of the site. This consists of several components:
 - a. committed, able site manager and involvement of sufficient residents to take care of the site and to provide continuity.
 - b. involvement of at least one partner organization active in the community (such as a community organization, umbrella organization, religious, service, or social institution, or in some cases a school)
 - c. the community-managed open space must be at least five years old. Under special circumstances, where there is other strong evidence of the community's capacity to manage the site, the site can be younger.
3. The community-managed open space must have a strong function in at least one community use, such as active recreation, passive recreation, food production, education, visual relief from the built environment, or gathering space for formal or informal community gatherings. Environmental benefits and livability benefits enhance the site's attractiveness as permanent community-managed open space.
4. The green space must demonstrate a match between identified environmental risks and how the site is used.