

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS

HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT
May 1970

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Population	1,220	380
Households	283	200
Persons/Household	4.4	2.3

Committee Members: J. Green, H. Hardy, S. Kessler,
S. Lantz, M. Lauterjung, D. Meyerson,
L. Verbanac, Chairman

The following questions are intended to dispell some of these common but erroneous impressions.

The studies by our resource committee have dispelled a number of misconceptions. 18% were high school graduates.

Almost 60% of Torrence Park residents 25 years of age and over, had 8 years or less schooling.

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Over 25% of the year. Only 16% of the year.

Key: TP - Torrence Park
HH's - Households

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Problems are compounded by the following features:

1. There has been very little leadership in the Torrence Park area.
2. Torrence Park community in the past has not had any particular influence on the City Council or city leaders.
3. People do not feel they have a "representative" as such on the City Council.
4. Apathy of residents of the area
5. Agencies from outside Torrence Park have not been effective in the area

There are 629 housing units in Torrence Park
483 Households (76.5%) were interviewed in the survey

Torrence Park is an area of declining population - a 13% decrease since 1960, 72% increase in vacant houses, low incomes, substandard housing, shortage of good jobs and all-around decline of vitality.

The following Tables are designed to show the social makeup of the Torrence Park area and are based on the July 1969 Social Survey by the Small Cities Service Corporation of Washington, D. C.

Composition of Torrence Park Population (Approximate)

	Black	White
Population	1,220	580
Households	283	200
Persons/Household	4.4	2.9

61.7% of Blacks are under 25 years of age
40.5% of Whites are under 25 years of age

Over 25% of the Torrence Park households have a total income of under \$2400 per year. Only 16% have incomes of over \$6000 per year.

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Employment	60.7%
Pension from Job or Social Security or Savings	29.6%
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Veteran's Benefits	1.7%
Public Aid	11.0%
Other	2.1%

2. Is it true that most houses in Torrence Park are owned by absentee landlords and that most houses are rented?

NO

Of the households surveyed, 288 are owned or being bought; 195 are rented.

3. Have most Torrence Park residents lived there only a short time?

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LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	BLACK		WHITE	
	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	%	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	%
Less than 1 year	37	14.4	18	10.3
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4. Has the racial picture in Torrence Park changed in the 1960's?

YES

From 1960 to 1969 black households in Torrence Park increased by 19% while white households decreased by 41%. The total population decreased from 2,421 to about 2,100.

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Over 50% of those surveyed said they want to stay indefinitely.
 Only 31.5% said they would want to leave in the next few months.

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HOUSING UNITS	1960	1969
Occupied	674	567
Vacant	36	62

The vacant houses in the Torrence Park area are a constant source of annoyance. They are breeding places for every kind of health hazard, in addition to being unpleasant eyesores for the neighbors.

In general, it appears that the Torrence Park renewal area is a well planned one. However, low original cost estimates, plus the extended time lag, are making it necessary to cut the project back. The Torrence Park project has enjoyed rather general support from people in the area. This support could be lost, however,

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LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
1 to 5 years	88	88.8	18.8
5 to 10 years	33	18.8	18.8
10 years or more	81	88.8	118

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DECATUR HOUSING AUTHORITY
(DHA)

The Decatur Housing Authority is a municipal Corporation and body, both corporate and politic. It consists of a Board of Commissioners numbering five, who are appointed by the Mayor for terms of office of 5 years. The Board determines policy and hires a Director to administer the project and carry out the policy. The Commissioners serve without pay. The Board meets the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 4 P.M.

Longview Place

Brief history and description:

Longview Place is a low-rent public housing development in Decatur, Illinois. Begun in 1941 and completed in 1943 under a Federal program, the total development cost was \$1,726,900.26 including land, structures and equipment.

The development has 434 dwelling units. There are 63 dwelling unit buildings and 1 administration building. The unit sizes are:

144	1 bedroom units
172	2 bedroom units
94	3 bedroom units
24	4 bedroom units

Admission qualifications:

A family must have resided in Macon County for at least 6 months, except for veterans or elderly.

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<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Annual Net Income limit for admission</u>	<u>Annual Net Income limit for continued occupancy</u>
1	\$2,500.00	\$3,100.00
2 (retired, elderly)	2,900.00	3,600.00
2	4,200.00	5,200.00
4	5,000.00	6,200.00
6	5,400.00	6,800.00
9	6,000.00	7,200.00

Rental Rates:

The rental rates are based upon net family incomes (allowing deductions of \$100. for each minor child, Social Security, and Union Dues or other deductions from the pay check except for Federal Income Tax). Monthly contract rent includes electricity, water and garbage service. (The tenant must pay the costs of gas heating and cooking directly to the utility company.) The size of the unit for a given family has no effect on the rental rate. The rental rate (1968) was \$1.00 per month for each fifty-five dollars of net annual income as defined above.

DECATUR HOUSING AUTHORITY
(DHA)

Health and Safety:

Fire protection is given freely by the city.

Police will come on call.

All units are treated twice a year for pest control and additional requests for spraying are serviced at any time.

There is no rodent problem (except for occasional mice and mouse-traps are available to tenants from the administration building).

All units when vacated are cleaned thoroughly and painted, as needed, before renting to new tenants.

The Well-Child Clinic is operated here (see below).

Community Services:

The Well-Child Clinic is in its 4th year of operation in Longview and meets the needs of many mothers and children within and near the housing development. It is sponsored by the Macon County Health Department.

The Self-Start program begun in Longview in 1966 was doubled in Dec. 1968 by having both a morning and afternoon group of children. Approximately 45 to 50 children attend Mondays through Thursdays from September through May. Fridays are for home visits, parents meetings, in-service training, etc. There is a field trip each month in good weather. The programs are financed by the United Fund and are under the direction of Family Service. (Approximately the same number of children are in the self-start program at the Church of the Living God)

The elderly meet the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month with a person from Family Services for family counseling.

The YWCA "Open Door" program begun in Nov. 1968 continues to meet in a unit at Longview. (It is a program where women meet to exchange ideas and information on the maintenance of homes, on family living, and on human relationships.)

Staff:

The staff as of March 1970:

Director

Management Aid (takes care of leasing and occupancy)

Accountant

Cashier

Clerk Stenographer

Maintenance Superintendent and

2 Mechanics

3 Painters

1 Janitor

Finances:

Original Cost 3/31/43 \$1,726,900.00

Outstanding Debt 3/31/70 777,000.00

A "cooperation agreement" with the City provides that the DHA make an annual payment of 10% of all shelter rentals received from the dwelling units to the City in exchange for certain services (~~garbage pick-up~~, street lighting, etc.)

Fact Sheet
 League of Women Voters
 of Decatur, Illinois
 May, 1970

Finances (continued)

The annual payment to the City for fiscal year 1968 was \$15,331.22.

In the fiscal year ending 3/31/70, the collectible rental income was \$197,760. The total income (less write-off) was approximately \$205,000.00. The collection loss on tenant accounts was \$1,720.00.

Statistics:

In an effort to indicate the extent of use of the units and the make-up of tenants the following table from the 1968 Annual Report of the DHA is offered: (The 1969 annual report is being completed)

Qtr.	Occu- pied Units	Vaca- ted Units	New fmlys In	White	Negro	Eld- erly Fmlys	Not Eld- erly	Vac- ant Units	No. Occu- pied
1/1	398								
3/31		30	33	275	126	210	191	33	401
4/1	401								
6/30		31	52	281	141	204	218	12	422
7/1	422								
9/30		51	44	269	146	204	211	19	415
10/1	415								
		23	37	266	163	210	219	5	429

The following table indicates the family income situation:

December 31, 1968

Annual Income	No. of Families	Median Yrly Income	Percent
\$ 558. - 1,000.	71	875	16.56
1,001. - 2,000.	201	1402	46.85
2,001. - 3,000.	78	2508	18.19
3,001. - 4,000.	37	3479	8.62
4,001. - 5,000.	23	4471	5.36
5,001. and over	19	5632	4.42

Elderly Housing Project
(Warren School Property)

On March 25, 1970, the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave final approval and reserved federal funds for the building of 120 housing units in a six story structure. The Housing units are designed especially to serve low-income, elderly persons. There will be 43 one-bedroom units and 77 efficiencies. The building will have 2 elevators and 6 sets of stairs.

The policy on admissions will be determined by the DHA Board within the guidelines set by the Federal Government. The minimum age limit is 62. Persons under 62 are accepted if classified as disabled and receiving disability funds. New minimum limits are being studied. The assets of applicants will be taken into account in determining eligibility.

The razing of Warren School is expected to begin in May. The project is to be completed in 18 months -- by the fall of 1971.

Proposed Low-Income Project

The DHA has received the sum of \$130,000. from the Federal Government for preliminary planning of 325 additional low-income public housing units.

A study is underway of sites, types and sizes of units and "Turnkey" or conventional program for bids.

A development program is underway for Federal approval of the project's program reservation.

GREENWOOD MANOR

Greenwood Manor is a medium cost housing project built in the Greenwood Urban Renewal area. It consists of 108 units in 2 buildings. It is administered by the Federal Housing Administration and was intended for families of moderate income levels.

Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH), a private, not-for-profit corporation has formed a tenant cooperative and if 97% (105) of the apartments are sold by February of 1971, the tenants will take title to the buildings.

FHA credit standards must be met and income must be below limits based on family size. There are 1, 2, and 3, bedroom apartments. \$170.00 down payment is required. Monthly rates range from \$86.00 to \$134.00.

"OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH"

A Federal Experimental Program

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary George Romney developed a plan called "Operation Breakthrough" which is an experimental program using new materials, methods and mass-production technology for housing design and construction (referred to as "prototype housing"). It requires involvement of federal, state and local governments and private industry in the experiment.

Early in 1970, Decatur applied for consideration as one of eight cities in the nation to be selected for the experimental program. Decatur was not selected; however, it did receive preliminary consideration.

H.O.M.E.
A Non-Profit Housing Corporation
(Home Ownership Made Easy)

Purposes: To provide low income families with adequate housing on a purchase plan involving below market interest rate loans. To turn existing sound, but substandard, dwellings into livable homes through rehabilitation. To encourage other groups to enter this type of program.

Procedure followed by H.O.M.E.: A non-profit housing corporation was formed and obtained approval from FHA as a non-profit sponsor-mortgagor. All realtors were invited to submit listings of sound houses in need of rehabilitation. Seven houses were selected to be rehabilitated inside and out. Included were new stoves and refrigerators. Repairs ranged from \$4,500. to \$8,000. per house. The homes are now in the final stage of rehabilitation and their location, size and sale prices are as follows:

902 W. Decatur	4 bedroom	\$15,450.00
960 W. Decatur	4 bedroom	15,200.00
1081 W. Sunset	4 bedroom	15,150.00
1157 Cottage Hill	4 bedroom	15,200.00
120 N. Hilton	3 bedroom	14,650.00
1927 E. William	4 bedroom	15,400.00
1065 E. Curtis	2 bedroom	10,350.00

Method of financing: Down payments of \$500. per house and FHA processing fees of \$35. per house were required at the time of contracts for purchase. This "seed money", to be recovered out of sale of houses and thus again available for future projects, was an advance by the Decatur Area Council of Churches and a gift by the Central Christian Church. The balance of purchase price, associated expenses and payments to the rehabilitation contractor were made through a blanket mortgage bank loan. Permanent financing will be through the Government National Mortgage Association loans to the purchasers -- 30 (thirty) year loans for all but \$200. of the total purchase price with interest between three and one percent. Payments are expected to range between seventy and one-hundred dollars per month. These low interest loans are under Section 221 (h) of the National Housing Act which is being phased out and is being replaced by Section 235 (j), whereby loans will be made by private lenders at market interest rates, but the Federal Government will subsidize the mortgagor to reduce his interest payment to be between three and one percent.

Method of resale: The pilot project homes are now for sale to qualifying low income purchasers. Persons interested make applications at the Decatur Area Council of Churches office, 215 W. Prairie. If the preliminary FHA application indicates family net income within the limits for the house, the H.O.M.E. Board will make its determination of acceptability on the basis of need and likelihood of success. Approved applications are then sent to FHA for final approval as purchaser-mortgagors.

Counseling following sale: An important feature of these projects is a requirement by FHA that the sponsoring organization provide counseling assistance to the purchaser to give greater assurance of purchaser's success in the venture. Decatur Area Council of Churches is committed to provide this individual counseling help to the purchasers.

Comments and conclusions on the pilot project:

1. Projects of this type remove from the market some poor, substandard houses which are being used for housing. (Three out of seven of H.O.M.E.'s houses were clearly unfit to live in -- yet two of those were occupied.)
2. Providing adequate housing will permit the rehabilitation of large families.
3. The program makes home ownership available to low income families who want it and who could not otherwise afford it.
4. The pilot project suggests the availability in Decatur of a good supply of structurally sound houses which are substandard because of the need for repair and remodeling.
5. Application activity to date suggests a need for standard-type housing for large families.
6. This type of program should be expanded through similar programs sponsored by additional non-profit groups in the Decatur community. To the extent that the Government 235 (j) program is available and utilized, the sponsoring organization would need only seed money funds of a few hundred dollars per house.

NOTE: H.O.M.E. is developing a colored slide series of its entire pilot project. These slides will be available for showing to interested groups. Interested persons should contact the Decatur Area Council of Churches office, phone 429-5347.

MOBILE HOMES

The following facts and figures are presented here because the lower-income groups appear to be turning to the mobile home to solve the critical housing shortage:

190,000 mobile homes were sold in 1964
389,000 mobile homes were sold in 1968

Mobile homes account for more than 96 percent of single family dwellings selling for less than \$10,000. and for more than 90 percent of dwellings selling for under \$15,000. In 1969 the current average retail price was \$6,000.00. The majority of new and used mobile homes require a down payment of 20 to 30 percent of the selling price with loans running five to seven years or longer. Financial institutions are now reported financing mobile homes from 10 to 14 years.

1 in 4 families moving into a single family housing unit in 1969, moved into a mobile home.

More than 6,000,000 of the U.S. population live in mobile homes according to a Census Bureau report in 1969.

The main problem concerned with mobile homes is the shortage of mobile home parks. Illinois had 386 parks reported in 1969.

DECATUR (SMSA) WORK FORCE
 (SMSA refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area)

	<u>December 1969</u>	<u>March 1970</u>
Total Work Force:	56,975	57,100
Total Unemployed in Work Force:	1,850	1,875*
Total Estimated "Hard Core" Unemployed:	600	600

*3.3% Source: Annual Manpower Planning Report
 State Employment Service

Barriers to Employment of the "Hard Core":

1. Unemployed 15 weeks or longer.
2. Laid off with no apparent skills, little prospect of finding work.
3. High School dropouts.
4. Physically handicapped.
5. Prison releasees.
6. Workers aged 45 - 60.
7. Others: poor health, bad debts, family discord, lack of transportation.

Source: Manpower Development Committee
 Chamber of Commerce

Local Employment Survey

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Minority</u>	<u>% of Minority</u>
Employees in 22 firms	17,013	1,411	8.3
Hourly employees	12,593	1,331	10.6
Salaried employees	4,420	80	1.8

Training Programs

	<u>Apprentice</u>	<u>Federally Funded</u>	<u>Company Sponsored</u>	<u>New Orientation</u>
Number of plants having	7	4	14	20

Employment of Handicapped

	<u>Will Hire</u>	<u>Hired Recently</u>	<u>Will Hire after Rehabilitation</u>
Plants hiring handicapped	17	9	--
Plants hiring workers with police records	18	?	19

Eleven employers hired a total of 43 handicapped persons.

Source: Employment Survey 3/12/70 by Commission on
 Human Relations (Employment Committee)

SMSA POPULATION BY AGE AS OF 7/1/69

	<u>Under Age 16</u>	<u>Age 16-21</u>	<u>Age 22-44</u>	<u>Age 45 & Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Population	41,300	9,475	37,625	37,900	126,300
Minority Population	2,750	3,700 - Age 16 and over			6,450*

* 5.1%

Population Facts:

Decatur SMSA increased 8.2% in 1968-69.
 There were 9,175 new jobs (an increase of 20%) from 1962-69.
 There was a decrease in unemployment of 1,150 (61% decrease) from 1962-69.
 Manufacturing grew 79% from 1962-69.

Source: Annual Manpower Planning Report
 State Employment Service

Public Aid Programs - Macon County (Jan. 1970)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
General Assistance	1,286
Old Age Assistance	892
Aid to Dependent Children	4,000
Blind Assistance	16
Disability Assistance	532
Total	6,826 *

*As of April, 1970 the total was estimated at 7,500 in Macon County (40-45% minority case load) and the total for Decatur was 7,331.

Source: Commission on Human Relations and
 State Employment Service

Local Program to Hire the "Hard Core"

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Referrals	63	90
Hired	33	26
Employers	6	5

Results:

- 59 people employed in productive jobs
- Removed 25 from welfare rolls
 (saving up to \$37,500 in 1968 tax dollars)
- Retained 70-80% of employees
- Nine local employers participated

Fact Sheet
League of Women Voters
of Decatur, Illinois
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Training Programs Available:

1. NAB (National Alliance of Businessmen) JOBS '70
Purpose: To hire and train "Hard Core" and to upgrade employees.
2. Department of Labor MA-5
Purpose: Similar to Jobs '70 with 18 month training period and up to \$800 reimbursement per employee.
3. O.J.T. (On-the-Job-Training)
Purpose: To provide formalized program whereby new employees have skilled training on the job by the employer. Regular wages and benefits paid by employers who receive a percentage reimbursement.
4. M.D.T.A. (Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962)
Purpose: To provide basic education, pre-vocational training, communication skills, employment orientation, and specific skill training for unemployed and underemployed in classroom atmosphere.

Source: Manpower, Utilization, Skills, and Training (MUST)
Manpower Development Committee
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1	\$2,500.00	\$3,100.00
2 (retired, elderly)	2,900.00	3,600.00
2	4,200.00	5,200.00
4	5,000.00	6,200.00
6	5,400.00	6,800.00
9	6,000.00	7,200.00

Rental Rates:

The rental rates are based upon net family incomes (allowing deductions of \$100. for each minor child, Social Security, and Union Dues or other deductions from the pay check except for Federal Income Tax). Monthly contract rent includes electricity, water and garbage service. (The tenant must pay the costs of gas heating and cooking directly to the utility company.) The size of the unit for a given family has no effect on the rental rate. The rental rate (1968) was \$1.00 per month for each fifty-five dollars of net annual income as defined above.

Health and Safety:

Fire protection is given freely by the city.

Police will come on call.

All units are treated twice a year for pest control and additional requests for spraying are serviced at any time.

There is no rodent problem (except for occasional mice and mouse-traps are available to tenants from the administration building).

All units when vacated are cleaned thoroughly and painted, as needed, before renting to new tenants.

The Well-Child Clinic is operated here (see below).

Community Services:

The Well-Child Clinic is in its 4th year of operation in Longview and meets the needs of many mothers and children within and near the housing development. It is sponsored by the Macon County Health Department.

The Self-Start program begun in Longview in 1966 was doubled in Dec. 1968 by having both a morning and afternoon group of children. Approximately 45 to 50 children attend Mondays through Thursdays from September through May. Fridays are for home visits, parents meetings, in-service training, etc. There is a field trip each month in good weather. The programs are financed by the United Fund and are under the direction of Family Service. (Approximately the same number of children are in the self-start program at the Church of the Living God)

The elderly meet the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month with a person from Family Services for family counseling.

The YWCA "Open Door" program begun in Nov. 1968 continues to meet in a unit at Longview. (It is a program where women meet to exchange ideas and information on the maintenance of homes, on family living, and on human relationships.)

Staff:

The staff as of March 1970:

Director

Management Aid (takes care of leasing and occupancy)

Accountant

Cashier

Clerk Stenographer

Maintenance Superintendent and

2 Mechanics

3 Painters

1 Janitor

Finances:

Original Cost 3/31/43 \$1,726,900.00

Outstanding Debt 3/31/70 777,000.00

A "cooperation agreement" with the City provides that the DHA make an annual payment of 10% of all shelter rentals received from the dwelling units to the City in exchange for certain services (garbage pick-up, street lighting, etc.)

Finances (continued)

The annual payment to the City for fiscal year 1968 was \$15,331.22.

In the fiscal year ending 3/31/70, the collectible rental income was \$197,760. The total income (less write-off) was approximately \$205,000.00. The collection loss on tenant accounts was \$1,720.00.

Statistics:

In an effort to indicate the extent of use of the units and the make-up of tenants the following table from the 1968 Annual Report of the DHA is offered: (The 1969 annual report is being completed)

Qtr.	Occu- pied Units	Vaca- ted Units	New fmlys In	White	Negro	Eld- erly Fmlys	Not Eld- erly	Vac- ant Units	No. Occu- pied
1/1	398								
3/31		30	33	275	126	210	191	33	401
4/1	401								
6/30		31	52	281	141	204	218	12	422
7/1	422								
9/30		51	44	269	146	204	211	19	415
10/1	415								
		23	37	266	163	210	219	5	429

The following table indicates the family income situation:

December 31, 1968

Annual Income	No. of Families	Median Yrly Income	Percent
\$ 558. - 1,000.	71	875	16.56
1,001. - 2,000.	201	1402	46.85
2,001. - 3,000.	78	2508	18.19
3,001. - 4,000.	37	3479	8.62
4,001. - 5,000.	23	4471	5.36
5,001. and over	19	5632	4.42

Elderly Housing Project
(Warren School Property)

On March 25, 1970, the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave final approval and reserved federal funds for the building of 120 housing units in a six story structure. The Housing units are designed especially to serve low-income, elderly persons. There will be 43 one-bedroom units and 77 efficiencies. The building will have 2 elevators and 6 sets of stairs.

The policy on admissions will be determined by the DHA Board within the guidelines set by the Federal Government. The minimum age limit is 62. Persons under 62 are accepted if classified as disabled and receiving disability funds. New minimum limits are being studied. The assets of applicants will be taken into account in determining eligibility.

The razing of Warren School is expected to begin in May. The project is to be completed in 18 months -- by the fall of 1971.

Proposed Low-Income Project

The DHA has received the sum of \$130,000. from the Federal Government for preliminary planning of 325 additional low-income public housing units.

A study is underway of sites, types and sizes of units and "Turnkey" or conventional program for bids.

A development program is underway for Federal approval of the project's program reservation.

GREENWOOD MANOR

Greenwood Manor is a medium cost housing project built in the Greenwood Urban Renewal area. It consists of 108 units in 2 buildings. It is administered by the Federal Housing Administration and was intended for families of moderate income levels.

Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH), a private, not-for-profit corporation has formed a tenant cooperative and if 97% (105) of the apartments are sold by February of 1971, the tenants will take title to the buildings.

FHA credit standards must be met and income must be below limits based on family size. There are 1, 2, and 3, bedroom apartments. \$170.00 down payment is required. Monthly rates range from \$86.00 to \$134.00.

"OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH"

A Federal Experimental Program

Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary George Romney developed a plan called "Operation Breakthrough" which is an experimental program using new materials, methods and mass-production technology for housing design and construction (referred to as "prototype housing"). It requires involvement of federal, state and local governments and private industry in the experiment.

Early in 1970, Decatur applied for consideration as one of eight cities in the nation to be selected for the experimental program. Decatur was not selected; however, it did receive preliminary consideration.

H.O.M.E.
A Non-Profit Housing Corporation
(Home Ownership Made Easy)

Purposes: To provide low income families with adequate housing on a purchase plan involving below market interest rate loans. To turn existing sound, but substandard, dwellings into livable homes through rehabilitation. To encourage other groups to enter this type of program.

Procedure followed by H.O.M.E.: A non-profit housing corporation was formed and obtained approval from FHA as a non-profit sponsor-mortgagor. All realtors were invited to submit listings of sound houses in need of rehabilitation. Seven houses were selected to be rehabilitated inside and out. Included were new stoves and refrigerators. Repairs ranged from \$4,500. to \$8,000. per house. The homes are now in the final stage of rehabilitation and their location, size and sale prices are as follows:

902 W. Decatur	4 bedroom	\$15,450.00
960 W. Decatur	4 bedroom	15,200.00
1081 W. Sunset	4 bedroom	15,150.00
1157 Cottage Hill	4 bedroom	15,200.00
120 N. Hilton	3 bedroom	14,650.00
1927 E. William	4 bedroom	15,400.00
1065 E. Curtis	2 bedroom	10,350.00

Method of financing: Down payments of \$500. per house and FHA processing fees of \$35. per house were required at the time of contracts for purchase. This "seed money", to be recovered out of sale of houses and thus again available for future projects, was an advance by the Decatur Area Council of Churches and a gift by the Central Christian Church. The balance of purchase price, associated expenses and payments to the rehabilitation contractor were made through a blanket mortgage bank loan. Permanent financing will be through the Government National Mortgage Association loans to the purchasers -- 30 (thirty) year loans for all but \$200. of the total purchase price with interest between three and one percent. Payments are expected to range between seventy and one-hundred dollars per month. These low interest loans are under Section 221 (h) of the National Housing Act which is being phased out and is being replaced by Section 235 (j), whereby loans will be made by private lenders at market interest rates, but the Federal Government will subsidize the mortgagor to reduce his interest payment to be between three and one percent.

Method of resale: The pilot project homes are now for sale to qualifying low income purchasers. Persons interested make applications at the Decatur Area Council of Churches office, 215 W. Prairie. If the preliminary FHA application indicates family net income within the limits for the house, the H.O.M.E. Board will make its determination of acceptability on the basis of need and likelihood of success. Approved applications are then sent to FHA for final approval as purchaser-mortgagors.

Counseling following sale: An important feature of these projects is a requirement by FHA that the sponsoring organization provide counseling assistance to the purchaser to give greater assurance of purchaser's success in the venture. Decatur Area Council of Churches is committed to provide this individual counseling help to the purchasers.

Comments and conclusions on the pilot project:

1. Projects of this type remove from the market some poor, substandard houses which are being used for housing. (Three out of seven of H.O.M.E.'s houses were clearly unfit to live in -- yet two of those were occupied.)
2. Providing adequate housing will permit the rehabilitation of large families.
3. The program makes home ownership available to low income families who want it and who could not otherwise afford it.
4. The pilot project suggests the availability in Decatur of a good supply of structurally sound houses which are substandard because of the need for repair and remodeling.
5. Application activity to date suggests a need for standard-type housing for large families.
6. This type of program should be expanded through similar programs sponsored by additional non-profit groups in the Decatur community. To the extent that the Government 235 (j) program is available and utilized, the sponsoring organization would need only seed money funds of a few hundred dollars per house.

NOTE: H.O.M.E. is developing a colored slide series of its entire pilot project. These slides will be available for showing to interested groups. Interested persons should contact the Decatur Area Council of Churches office, phone 429-5347.

MOBILE HOMES

The following facts and figures are presented here because the lower-income groups appear to be turning to the mobile home to solve the critical housing shortage:

190,000 mobile homes were sold in 1964
389,000 mobile homes were sold in 1968

Mobile homes account for more than 96 percent of single family dwellings selling for less than \$10,000. and for more than 90 percent of dwellings selling for under \$15,000. In 1969 the current average retail price was \$6,000.00. The majority of new and used mobile homes require a down payment of 20 to 30 percent of the selling price with loans running five to seven years or longer. Financial institutions are now reported financing mobile homes from 10 to 14 years.

1 in 4 families moving into a single family housing unit in 1969, moved into a mobile home.

More than 6,000,000 of the U.S. population live in mobile homes according to a Census Bureau report in 1969.

The main problem concerned with mobile homes is the shortage of mobile home parks. Illinois had 386 parks reported in 1969.

DECATUR (SMSA) WORK FORCE
 (SMSA refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area)

	<u>December 1969</u>	<u>March 1970</u>
Total Work Force:	56,975	57,100
Total Unemployed in Work Force:	1,850	1,875*
Total Estimated "Hard Core" Unemployed:	600	600

*3.3% Source: Annual Manpower Planning Report
 State Employment Service

Barriers to Employment of the "Hard Core":

1. Unemployed 15 weeks or longer.
2. Laid off with no apparent skills, little prospect of finding work.
3. High School dropouts.
4. Physically handicapped.
5. Prison releasees.
6. Workers aged 45 - 60.
7. Others: poor health, bad debts, family discord, lack of transportation.

Source: Manpower Development Committee
 Chamber of Commerce

Local Employment Survey

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Minority</u>	<u>% of Minority</u>
Employees in 22 firms	17,013	1,411	8.3
Hourly employees	12,593	1,331	10.6
Salaried employees	4,420	80	1.8

Training Programs

	<u>Apprentice</u>	<u>Federally Funded</u>	<u>Company Sponsored</u>	<u>New Orientation</u>
Number of plants having	7	4	14	20

Employment of Handicapped

	<u>Will Hire</u>	<u>Hired Recently</u>	<u>Will Hire after Rehabilitation</u>
Plants hiring handicapped	17	9	--
Plants hiring workers with police records	18	?	19

Eleven employers hired a total of 43 handicapped persons.

Source: Employment Survey 3/12/70 by Commission on Human Relations (Employment Committee)

SMSA POPULATION BY AGE AS OF 7/1/69

	<u>Under Age 16</u>	<u>Age 16-21</u>	<u>Age 22-44</u>	<u>Age 45 & Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Population	41,300	9,475	37,625	37,900	126,300
Minority Population	2,750	3,700 - Age 16 and over			6,450*

* 5.1%

Population Facts:

Decatur SMSA increased 8.2% in 1968-69.

There were 9,175 new jobs (an increase of 20%) from 1962-69.

There was a decrease in unemployment of 1,150 (61% decrease) from 1962-69.

Manufacturing grew 79% from 1962-69.

Source: Annual Manpower Planning Report
 State Employment Service

Public Aid Programs - Macon County (Jan. 1970)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
General Assistance	1,286
Old Age Assistance	892
Aid to Dependent Children	4,000
Blind Assistance	16
Disability Assistance	532
Total	6,826 *

*As of April, 1970 the total was estimated at 7,500 in Macon County (40-45% minority case load) and the total for Decatur was 7,331.

Source: Commission on Human Relations and
 State Employment Service

Local Program to Hire the "Hard Core"

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Referrals	63	90
Hired	33	26
Employers	6	5

Results:

- 59 people employed in productive jobs
- Removed 25 from welfare rolls
 (saving up to \$37,500 in 1968 tax dollars)
- Retained 70-80% of employees
- Nine local employers participated

League of Women Voters
of Decatur, Illinois
May, 1970

Training Programs Available:

1. NAB (National Alliance of Businessmen) JOBS '70
Purpose: To hire and train "Hard Core" and to upgrade employees.
2. Department of Labor MA-5
Purpose: Similar to Jobs '70 with 18 month training period and up to \$800 reimbursement per employee.
3. O.J.T. (On-the-Job-Training)
Purpose: To provide formalized program whereby new employees have skilled training on the job by the employer. Regular wages and benefits paid by employers who receive a percentage reimbursement.
4. M.D.T.A. (Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962)
Purpose: To provide basic education, pre-vocational training, communication skills, employment orientation, and specific skill training for unemployed and underemployed in classroom atmosphere.

Source: Manpower, Utilization, Skills, and Training (MUST)
Manpower Development Committee
Chamber of Commerce

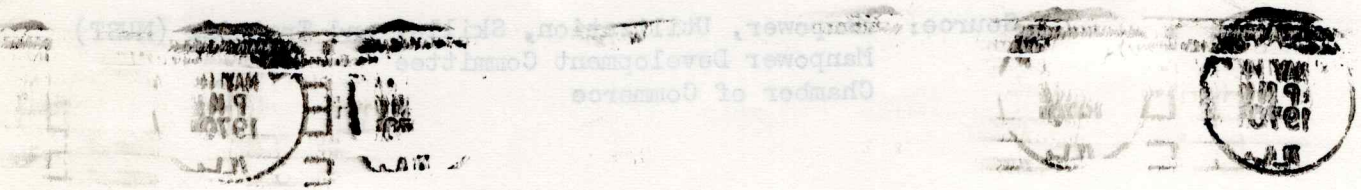
Post Street
League of Women Voters
of Decatur, Illinois
May, 1970

62522
Decatur, Illinois
Mrs. Dennis J. Panetta
471 S. McCallister

Training Programs Available:
1. WAF (National Alliance)
Purpose: To hire and train...
2. Department of Labor...
Purpose: Similar to jobs...
to \$800 reimbursement per employee.



Purpose: To provide basic education, pre-vocational training, communication skills, employment orientation, and medical skill training for unemployed and underemployed in inner-city atmosphere.



OPERATION AND NEEDS OF THE DECATUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Report by Library Resources Committee
DECATUR LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Illinois Libraries are organized under state law.

1. Mayor, with approval of City Council, appoints a nine-member library board of directors to make rules and regulations, policies, etc., for operation of library consistent with state law.

Library board members are appointed for three year terms.

2. City Council levies taxes and appropriates monies for operation of library. Library board presents an annual budget for operating funds to City Council.

Services of good public libraries should include Collection, Organization, Distribution, Interpretation, and Guidance.

Services provided by the Decatur Public Library during 1966/67:

1. Circulation of books, phono records, pictures and framed prints.
2. Interpretation and guidance by reference requests, informal questions and readers' guidance.
3. Other services

Discussion groups sponsored
 Meeting facilities for Historical Society and other groups
 Approximately 200 school classes visited the library
 Art shows
 Copying service for library materials
 Audio-visual programs
 Story hours for children
 Materials located and borrowed from other libraries
 Materials supplied to a 4 county area through Rolling Prairies Library

Current Operating Appropriation \$385,402.07
 Current Registration 35,258
 Non-Resident Registration 6,343
 Municipal population served -- 87,010

Square footage of buildings		Seating Capacity of Buildings	
Main	- 22,200 sq.ft.	Main	- Approx 98
Dill	- 960 sq.ft.	Dill	- Approx 15
Evans	- 3,120 sq.ft.	Evans	- Approx 28 plus 45
			for visiting classes

The Decatur Public Library was opened for use on July 1, 1903, built at a cost of \$60,000 by a Carnegie Grant.

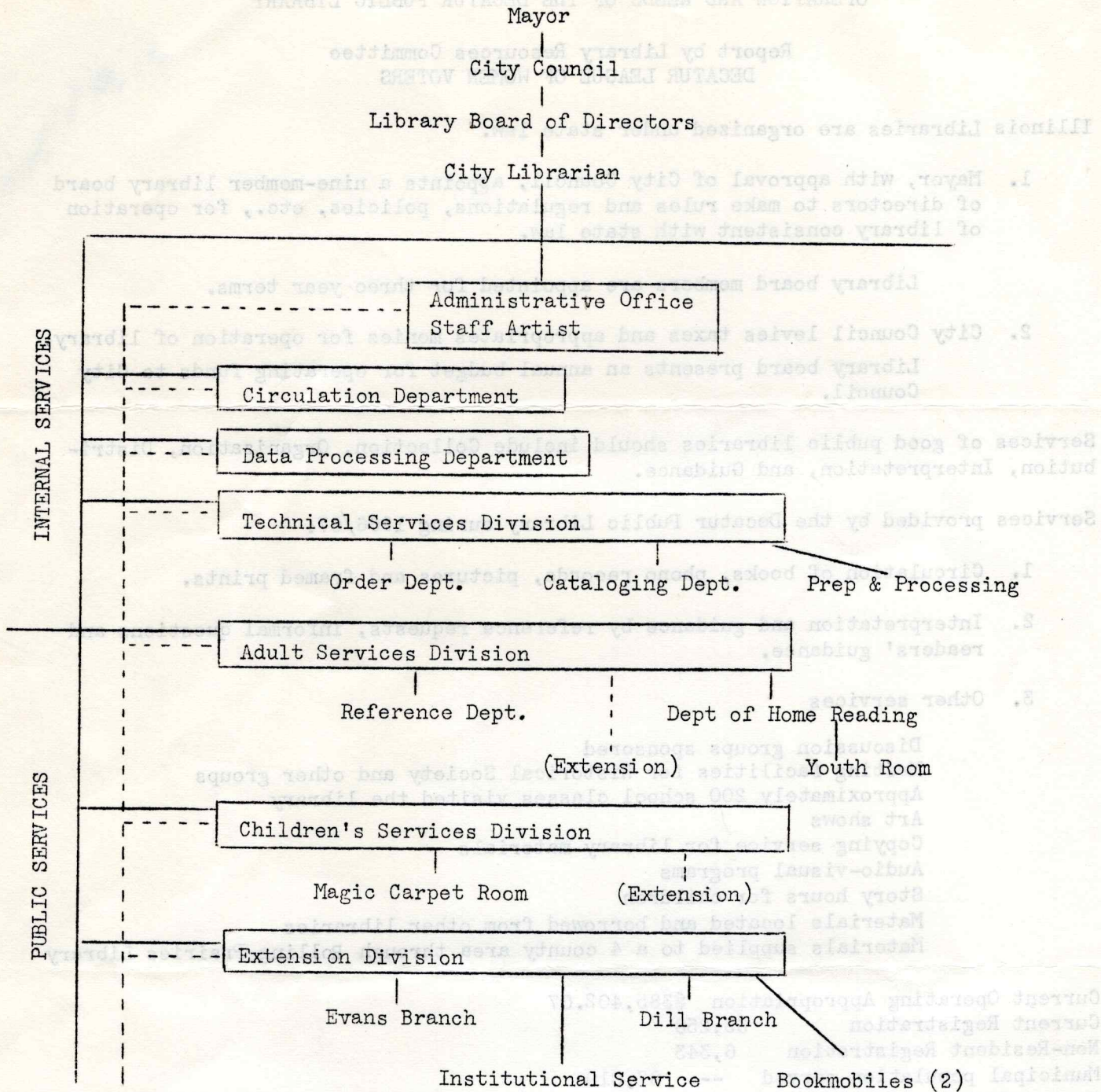
The Youth Room was added in 1939 as a W.P.A. Project.

All public service areas are air-conditioned.

Authorized staff included 8 professional librarians
and 47-1/2 full-time equivalent employees

With the exception of the City Librarian, all staff are covered by provisions of Civil Service.

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION OF DECATUR PUBLIC LIBRARY



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- Standards for Children's Services in Public Libraries.
Chicago, American Library Assoc., 1964
- Goldhor, Herbert. Report of Building Surveys. 1963
- The Mohrhardt-Ulveling Report. 1963

Committee Members:

- Mrs. Lowell Gill
- Mrs. K.E. Langenberg
- Mrs. Frank Verbanac
- Mrs. C.V. Crow, Chair.

Object of Expenditure	1966-1967 Appropriation	1967-1968 Appropriation	1967-1968 Expenses to Jan. 15.	1967-68 Total Exps. entire Year (Est.)	1968-1969 Appropriation Request for Yr.
Regular Salaries	200,276.94	222,819.01	113,874.32	212,350	279,161
Health & Life Insurance	-0-	3,483.00	1,777.57	2,821	3,320
Temporary Salaries	25,415.00	23,931.06	12,784.28	22,000	28,103
Advertising	100.00	850.00	454.10	832	500
Printing & Binding	2,500.00	3,350.00	1,822.12	3,340	4,000
Service to Maintain Buildings	10,750.00	14,000.00	8,927.63	13,300	14,000
Serv. to Maintain Improve. other than Bldg.	150.00	300.00	81.09	100	100
Serv. to Maintain Office Equipment	924.00	709.00	383.89	500	887
Serv. to Maintain Automotive Equipment	600.00	850.00	549.05	990	500
Auditing Service	600.00	600.00	585.00	585	700
Other Professional Services	2,000.00	20,000.00	210.02	6,210	9,500
Electricity	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,648.44	2,825	3,200
Telephone & Telegraph	2,446.36	2,446.00	1,629.70	2,730	3,000
Travel Expense	610.00	1,000.00	848.65	848	831
Freight & Cartage	200.00	200.00	-0-	200	100
Postage	1,400.00	1,380.00	946.06	1,400	1,800
Professional & Tech Serv Fees & Costs	342.50	398.00	367.00	455	455
Rentals	11,400.00	12,826.00	6,502.47	12,826	10,979
Contractual Services not Otherwise Class.	150.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Gas, Oil & Anti-Freeze	303.00	300.00	152.79	265	300
Janitorial Supplies	25.00	25.00	13.29	25	300
Matls. to Maintain Bldgs & other Improve.	1,300.00	1,900.00	1,633.24	1,900	2,000
Matls. to Maintain Automotive Equipment	600.00	325.00	281.53	325	425
Medical & Laboratory Supplies	15.00	10.00	10.00	10	10
Office Supplies (Itemized)	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,273.33	5,600	6,350
Contingencies	3,000.00	1,875.00	-0-	-0-	18,000
Other Insurance	4,500.00	1,035.00	1,032.49	1,033	1,050
Office Equipment & Machinery	2,516.50	2,360.00	1,953.00	2,145	225
Books	41,040.00	57,500.00	42,422.00	57,000	49,704
Building Survey		20,000.00			
GRAND TOTAL	321,764.30	385,402.07	206,163.06	352,615	439,500 *

* This appropriation request to be presented to the City Council for Adoption April 8, 1968.

Library Income Sources for 1968-1969:	Library Tax Levy	\$ 353,000	Library Generated Income	
	Prior Tax Levies	4,000	Including Fines	16,500
			Bal. from Library Funds '67 & '68	66,000
			Total Requested	\$ 439,500

ILLINOIS LIBRARY

1966-1967 Comparisons

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960	REGISTERED BORROWERS	TOTAL CIRCULATION	TOTAL INCOME	LIBRARY TAX (%)	TAX INCOME	TAX INCOME PER CAPITA
Decatur	87,010	36,125	455,392	\$348,933	.108	\$307,736	\$3.54
*Evanston	79,283	39,638	982,757	342,199	.104	295,510	3.74
Springfield	86,792	35,767	1,056,319	497,763	.148	410,224	4.73
Joliet	73,480	31,361	370,979	242,149	.109	221,047	3.01
Aurora	66,253	25,678	586,457	295,811	.119	282,640	4.28
*Oak Park	61,093	19,739	411,961	234,987	.096	188,722	3.09
Rockford	132,109	45,777	927,910	766,496	.12	704,372	5.33
Peoria	129,922	46,681	739,815	625,219	.12	599,607	4.61

* 1960 census figures

EXPENDITURES 1966-67

MUNICIPALITY	SALARIES		Books	HOURS OPEN PER WEEK
	Professional	Non-Professional		
Decatur		\$169,054	\$47,354	69
Evanston	114,655	100,409	51,927	69
Springfield		208,220	62,807	69
Joliet	26,090	66,745	33,004	68
Aurora	32,519	81,981	31,909	69
Rockford	135,969	264,291	81,848	66
Peoria	230,023	106,226	77,729	69

committee guide

The League of Women Voters of the United States

MEMORANDUM

HUMAN RESOURCES -- No. 5
April 15, 1971

To: Local and State League Presidents, for Human Resources Chairmen
From: Maya Miller, National Human Resources Chairman
Re: Housing: Evidence of lending discrimination

Many thanks for your housing reports. They are flowing into the national office in a steady stream and are filled, as we suspected they would be, with important facts and observations which are going to be very useful to the national office in the course of the next few months. (In case you missed our previous communication on the subject of Housing Reports, please refer to H.R. Committee Guide No. 1 of October 1970, Publication No. 398, 20¢)

Incidentally, we would be very much interested in receiving Housing Reports from Inter-League Organizations, if this is at all possible. Strategies to expand housing opportunities for poor people obviously must involve area-wide efforts, and we feel that ILOs will be able to make significant observations about area-wide housing problems and strategies.

Now, I want to bring you up to date on an interesting development at the national level which has all kinds of possibilities for further feed-in of housing information from local and state Leagues. On the reverse side of this page is a report describing a recent action--in which the League cooperated--to get four federal regulatory agencies to face up to their responsibilities under existing law to promote fair housing. To follow through on this action initiated at the national level, it now appears that it may be desirable--if not necessary--to assemble from League communities relevant materials which demonstrate difficulties that members of minority groups have in obtaining home financing. This material may be in the form of complaints, affidavits, interviews, news stories, etc., and may include (but not be limited to) such situations as inability to obtain a loan; application of different credit requirements; or "redlining", i.e., refusal to make a loan in a minority or transitional area. If you have any such material or good leads that you think would be worth following through, please let us know.

Do not limit your reports to cases where discrimination has been proved. We are interested in all situations including those in which further investigation might be warranted.

We are working on this project in close cooperation with the nonprofit Center for National Policy Review which was organized last year for the purpose of dealing with racial and urban problems. The Center is funded by foundation grants and is housed at the Catholic University School of Law. Its director, William Taylor, is the former staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Evidence or leads to evidence of lending discrimination that you send us will be shared with the Center, so that our efforts for further action will be coordinated with those of other organizations cooperating in this project.

Report of Civil Rights Administrative Complaints Filed on March 8, 1971

Civil Rights administrative complaints were filed on March 8, 1971, by the League and twelve other civil rights and public interest organizations, with four federal agencies that regulate and insure most banks and savings and loan associations in the U.S. Petitions were filed with the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the four regulatory agencies that have influence over most of the money available for housing mortgages.

The petitioners call upon these federal agencies not merely to promulgate a general rule against lending discrimination but to adopt procedures to assure that lending institutions comply. We ask, for example, that banks be required to keep records of all loan applications indicating the race of applicants so that regulatory agencies will have the data necessary for checking discrimination. We ask also that banks make affirmative efforts to reach the market of minority homebuyers and to obtain assurances from builders who apply for construction loans that the housing financed will be sold or leased without discrimination.

In addition to the League, the petitioning organizations are: American Friends Service Committee; Housing Association of Delaware Valley; Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington; Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities; Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Special Contribution Fund); National Association of Real Estate Brokers; National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; National Urban Coalition; National Urban League; Rural Housing Alliance; Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. Counsel for the group of petitioners are William L. Taylor, Director of the Center for National Policy Review, and Daniel A. Searing, an attorney at the Center.

The action embodied in these petitions -- repeating recommendations made as long as ten years ago by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights -- seeks administrative redress from discriminatory practices by lending institutions. These institutions often refuse to make loans to black citizens and to members of other minority groups for the purchase of homes in areas occupied by whites, and they often designate central city areas in which blacks live as ineligible for mortgage credit. The petitions say that these federal regulatory agencies have a duty under the Constitution and civil rights laws to prevent discrimination by the lending institutions they supervise -- a duty they have thus far failed to carry out.

League participation in these petitions is an important step in our efforts to get some action on the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission in its October, 1970 report, "Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Effort." This very important report evaluates how effectively the federal government as a whole is carrying out its civil rights responsibilities pursuant to various Constitutional, congressional, and presidential mandates which govern their activities. The principal purpose of the report is "to survey the status of civil rights in the federal government generally -- to identify those problems that are systemic to the federal establishment and to determine ways in which the civil rights efforts of all federal departments and agencies may be strengthened."

April 16, 1971

Dear Friend:

Decatur-Macon County Opportunities Corporation is preparing a "Poverty Smorgasbord" with plenty of soul-food and good home cooking. We would like for you to join us in this informal get-together, so that we may "break bread together."

The Smorgasbord will be held in our office at 204 West Main Street on Friday evening, April 23rd, starting at 6:30 P.M.

We would like for you to call our office (428-2193) and leave word with our receptionist as to whether or not we can expect you.

We are looking forward to your presence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gail Childs" with a small flourish underneath.

(Miss) Gail Childs
Interim Director
and DMCOC Staff

GC:110

DECATUR-MACON COUNTY OPPORTUNITIES CORPORATION
204 West Main Street
Decatur, Illinois 62523
428-2193

Rev. Marshall Hughes
President

Mr. Thomas Mullens
Executive Director

THE GUIDELINE

Vol. I, No. X

September, 1971

Mr. Thomas Mullens, Executive Director of Decatur Macon County Opportunities Corporation, hand carried the CAP 81 to the OEO Regional Office in Chicago Wednesday, October 6, 1971. The CAP 81 is the funding request for our agency. We have requested four new programs: Alcoholism, Day Care, and grants to plan for a Comprehensive Medical Clinic, and Transportation System Program.

Our pre-review will be October 19 and 20, 1971. Pre-review is carried out by our field representative, Raphael Nieves, from Chicago. Pre-review means analyzing our CAP 81 and on site evaluation of our agency operation. It will determine our funding level for the oncoming year, 1972-1973.

THE GUIDELINE

Miss Gail Childs, 2nd Deputy Director and Mrs. Gertude Embrey, Senior Citizens Coordinator, attended a two day workshop that focused on areas that community action agencies could become involved in dealing with problems of low-income senior citizens. The four main areas discussed were (1) political power, (2) Senior Citizens Centers, (3) Mobilization of Resources and, (4) Volunteer participation.

Participants concurred that Senior Citizens can be very effective in solving their own problems by making their views known to city officials, state representatives, and the community on areas of concern by exercising their voting rights and joining in with other coalition groups as this allows them to become involved and lend support in a total community approach by sharing with each group its support for their goals and objectives.

In discussing the Senior Citizen Center, the elderly stated it to be a very effective measure to involve the aged in expressing their needs. It allows them some opportunities such as involvement in classes, planning, and activities. Senior Citizens are thus able to use their creativity in developing the center to meet their individual needs.

Under the area of volunteer participation several areas were mentioned in developing a volunteer program. They were of the general consensus that agencies should plan pre-and-in-service training for volunteer participants to express views and ideas on all areas of involvement. Volunteers role should be defined before actual participation begins so that they can begin to measure their successes and failures.

It was agreed that many resources are left untapped that could provide services to senior citizens. In locating resources determining the goals and objectives of each resource regardless whether it's an individual, or-

ganization, or institution. A specific role should be outlined for them to play in programs. Make sure that a sense of responsibility is created to insure future participation; make sure that a mechanism is created whereby they can be rewarded for their efforts.

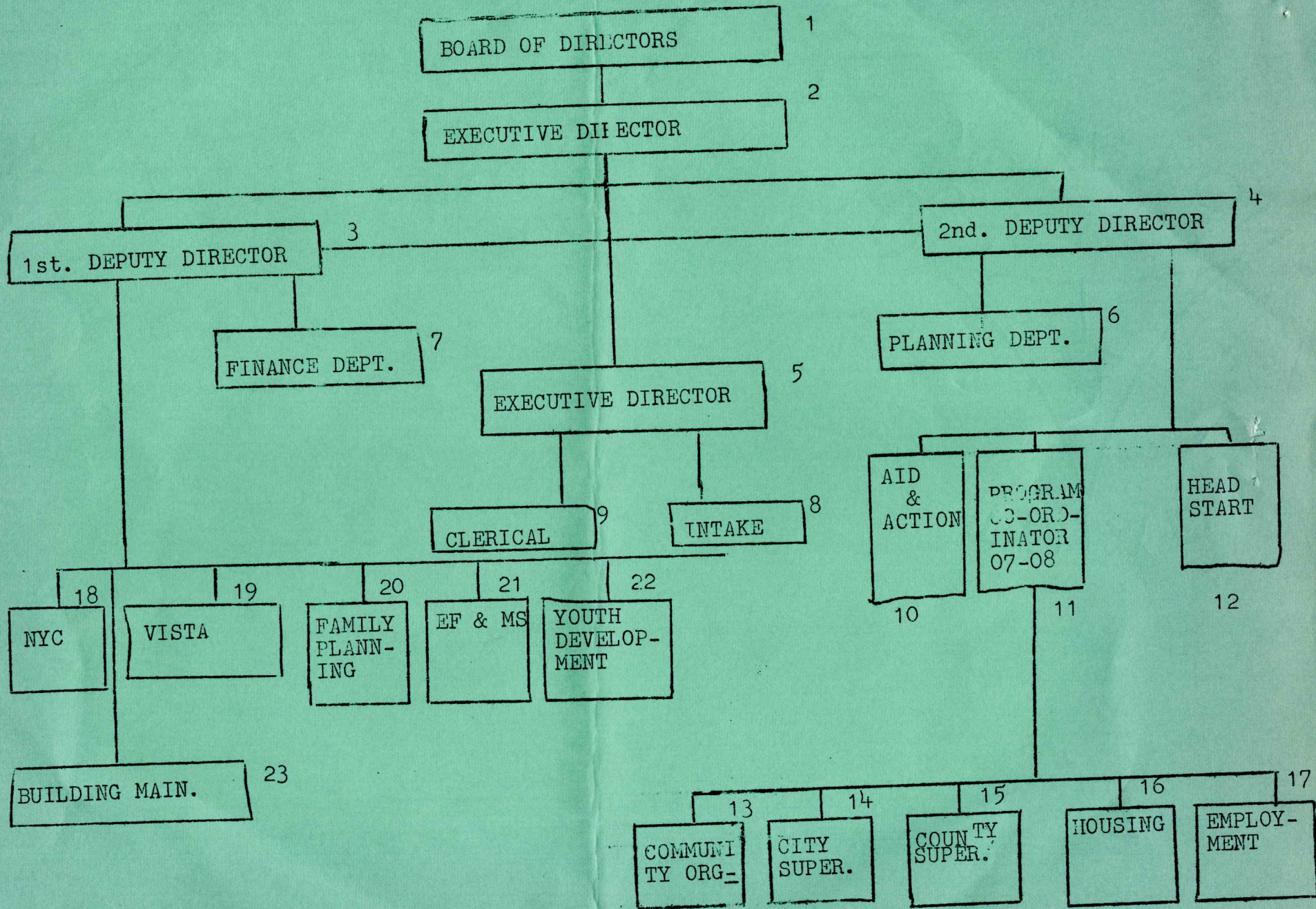
We were fortunate in having Mrs. Madeline Armbrust, Field Representative National Council On the Aging, Inc., Chicago, Illinois attending the workshop. Also present was Mrs. Sheila Raviv, Training Associate, National Council On The Aging, Washington, D.C. and Edward Hopper from the Illinois Dept. of Public Aid.

N.Y.C.

Mr. Scott Umbreit

The summer Neighborhood Youth Corps program was very successful. Even though we had a budget that called for 132 low-income young people to be employed, we were able to stretch this and most of the summer we had about 150 students on the job. Of course, having such a large program allowed us to involve many new agencies around the city with our organization. We had over 50 nonprofit agencies involved in the NYC program this summer, many for the first time. Worksites included the City Police Department, the elementary and high schools, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Recruiting Offices, Decatur Memorial Hospital, United Way, BCCC, TFCC, Decatur Day Care Center, Heart Association, State Parks, Family Service, Selective Service Office, Public Library, Millikin University, and City Street Department.

We received excellent cooperation from all concerned and through this mutual effort we were able to provide quite a few high school students with opportunities that otherwise would have been denied them.



1. Larry Able
Mrs. Irving Jackson
Herbert Dakin
Arvid Adell
Raymond Batman
Mrs. Mary Etherton
Gordon Hannon
Rev. Marshall Hughes
Mrs. Alma Lowery
Jerome Pelz
Leonard Scarlett
Herschel Simpson
Elmer Walton
John Regan
2. Tom Mullens
3. Art Tate
4. Gail Childs
5. Linda Oberline
6. Shirley Mitchell
Mary Sheets
7. Louise Van Gundy
Lynda Kearney
8. Cozette Cliff
9. Kathy West
Ezette White
Sylvia Thompson
10. Mrs. Embrey (supervisor)
Bernadine Goodwin
11. Gloria Boykins
12. Mrs. Sawiris (director)
Georgia Caldwell (parent
co-ordinator)
13. Mrs. Waters (supervisor)
Mattie Towls
14. Mrs. Harper (supervisor)
Diane Wilkes
Pearl Burns
15. Mrs. Lamb (supervisor)
Mrs. Whitney
Mrs. Sidwell
16. Scott Umbreit (director)
Fred Spannaus
17. Rev. I. M. Muse (director)
David Livingston (job devel-
oper)
18. Scott Umbreit (director)
19. Tony Stahl
Bob Fischer
Tom Stabnicki
20. Betty Forbes (nurse/educator)
Geneva Willette
Edie Anderson
21. Mary Brown (co-ordinator)
Mary Jennings
Sandra Cole
22. George Jordan (economic devel-
eloper)
23. Calvin Barbee

DECATUR MASON CO. OPPORTUNITIES CORP.
204 WEST MAIN STREET
DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523



League Of Women Voters
Mrs. Robert C. Schade
143 Point Bluff Drive
Decatur, Illinois

November 24, 1971

Dear Friend:

On Thursday, November 18, a group of people, concerned about the problem of Welfare in Illinois, in Decatur, got together to discuss ways that they could be of help to welfare recipients. What these people decided to do was to form a Friends of Welfare Rights Organization here to support the activities of the Decatur Welfare Rights Organization-The DWRO.

As you probably know, is an association of 60 aid recipients working to make sure that everyone who should be receiving Public Aid is receiving it and that those people who are already recipients are treated with respect and given all the benefits that the Public Aid Law requires-

What kinds of activities will the Friends of Welfare Rights engage in? Basically three. First of all, the group will provide financial support for the DWRO. Many times in the last year the welfare rights' campaign here in Decatur has been held up because of lack of funds. Hopefully the Friends will help raise needed cash! Secondly the FWRO will provide recipients with back-up services.

To build an effective organization many skilled persons are needed. The friends will be an important resource in this area. Finally, the Friends of Welfare Rights will be educated to the facts about welfare and welfare recipients. With this new knowledge they will help put down many of the convenient welfare myths that we sometimes hang on to.

Education of the non-poor community about the welfare crises is the most important function of FWRO! At 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday night, November 30th at First Presbyterian Church there is going to be another meeting of the friends group. We hope that you will be able to attend.

Cordially,

Tom Stabnicki - call
Tom Stabnicki
VISTA Volunteer

*has been going?
Stacy Johnson*

Voter ad

*sent "welfare rights" postcard
Jan, 10, 1972 and letter saying
we'd like to help with ed. effort
about welfare crisis*

Fair Employment Plan Goes to Council Monday

By Curt Greene

A proposed fair employment practices ordinance, which would give the city power to impose and enforce employment guidelines, will be presented to the Decatur City Council Monday night.

The proposed ordinance was approved for presentation to the council Thursday night by the Decatur Human Relations Commission.

The enforcement provisions of the proposed ordinance would parallel enforcement provisions of the existing city ordinance on fair housing.

The housing ordinance provides for a fine not to exceed \$500 for each offense and empowers the city attorney to seek "an appropriate remedy" for each offense of the ordinance.

The proposed ordinance, which was praised by commission members as "a tool long needed to combat discrimination in employment," will be presented to the council along with a proposed addendum to the existing city civil rights ordinance.

That addendum, presented to the commission by John Offutt of the Black Central Coordinating Committee, asks for an affirmative action program to be added to the city civil rights ordinance.

Offutt, who presented petitions to support his proposal, said the affirmative action program statement would require each firm doing business with the city to show a proportionate level of minority representation of its employees.

Offutt, who said the proposal was a carbon copy of a plan in Champaign, said the affirmative action program is needed "to assist in promoting equal employment opportunity for all citizens."

Offutt requested his proposal for an affirmative action program be presented with the proposed city fair employment practices ordinance "as a package."

From that point on for almost an hour, confusion reigned within the commission as to actually what was being proposed and what was part of an existing ordinance and what was new.

At one point, commission member Levander Robinson threw up his hands and said, "I wish I had stayed home."

It was finally decided that the two proposals would go to the council at the same time but that they are separate proposals and will not be part of the same document if approved by the City Council.

This understanding came after almost half-dozen motions had been successively made, withdrawn, then amended and resubmitted, and finally approved.

Offutt, who was commended by the commission members for his work in gathering petitions to back his proposal, was persistent in asking that his proposal go with the fair employment ordinance to the council.

Offutt felt his proposal for affirmative action would carry more weight if it carried the approval of the human relations commission and accompanied the employment ordinance to the council.

The fair employment practices ordinance is the first significant contribution of the recently formed legislative committee of the commission.

Man Arrested

Much of the work on the new ordinance to be considered by the council was done by Dale Benson of Archer Daniels Midland Co. He was recently appointed to the commission.

Benson was praised for his work on the ordinance by fellow commission members who said the ordinance was badly needed for a long time.

Also at the meeting, community relations director Charlie Jackson submitted the commission's annual report.

The report, which is required by the ordinance which established the commission, cites the goals and achievements of the commission over the past year.

The report says the commission will continue to support and increase its efforts in equal opportunity in employment, housing and in youth and educational activities.

Several members of the Decatur high school Human Relations Commission sat in on the commission meeting at the request of the commission's education committee.

The young people were commended by Levander Robinson as being committed and involved. He pointed to a recent meeting that he had with the commission and said it was "one of the best meetings I've been to in a long time."

Other commission members were also high in their praise of the student commission which they said would reduce the possibility of a serious racial disturbance in the city high schools.

And in a final matter, Robinson also authored a motion in support of the 13-point plan of Michael Bakalis, state superintendent of public instruction, for combatting racial segregation in all schools.

The commission approved sending a letter to Bakalis' office stating the commission's support of the Bakalis plan.

PRICE

'70 PLYMOUTH

SATELLITE
6 cylinder, 4 Door Sedan
Ing. Beautiful condition.

\$19

'69 PLYMOUTH

BELLEVILLE
6 cylinder, 4 dr. sedan, 5

\$13

'69 DODGE

Polara 6 Passenger. Full
tires.

\$23

'68 PLYMOUTH

Fury III, V-8, 2 Dr. Hardtop, new tires, full package.

\$18

'69 PLYMOUTH

STATION WAGON
Custom 6 cylinder

Monday, December 20, 1971
7:30 P. M.

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

- I. Call to order
- II. Minutes of the meeting of December 13, 1971
- III. Unfinished Business
 - 1) Resolution awarding contract to Goodmar, Inc. for Project 16-70 (construction of 18th Street sewer)
- IV. New Business
 - 1) Appearance of citizens *items not on the agenda*
 - 2) Receiving annual report of Human Relations Commission *B. D. Oliver*
 - 3) Appearance of representatives of Human Relations Commission *Dale Benson*
 - 4) Receiving minutes of City Plan Commission meeting of December 2, 1971 *Offutt, Donsby, young lady, Ohlson, Macko, Horace Livingston, Scott Umbright TPEC,*
 - 5) Rezoning
 - a) Property at East Mound Road and North Woodford Street on petition of ADG Investments, Inc. *Houchen*
 - b) Property east of North Water Street between Kenwood Avenue and Illinois Terminal Railroad on petition of Robert Logan *old Downing Ave homes, apt, dr's complete*
 - c) Property at 3125 North Water on petition of Merle Bourne *Acting - atly for neighbors - agreement*
 - d) Property at 2905-2915 North Oakland on petition of Acting Director of Community Development *Passin*
 - 6) Zoning Ordinance text amendment
 - 7) Ordinance providing for stop sign on West Waggoner Street at Home Park Avenue
 - 8) Receiving Emergency Employment Program budget
 - 9) Ordinance making supplemental appropriations for 1971-1972 Fiscal Year
 - 10) Ordinance establishing and modifying employment positions
 - 11) Appointment of Auditor for 1971-1972 Fiscal Year

- 12) Resolution amending agreement with Illinois Division of Highways on Route 51 improvement (Section 143-C.S.)
- 13) Resolution designating Eldorado and Jasper Street intersection as TOPICS project
- 14) Resolution designating Pershing Road and Woodford Street intersection as TOPICS project
- 15) Resolution authorizing payment in amount of \$62,812.15 to J. J. Borders Construction Co. for Project 142-B-C.S. (MacArthur Road Bridge and approaches)
- 16) Resolution authorizing payment in amount of \$2,076.00 to McHood and Associates for engineering services on Section 142-B-C.S. (MacArthur Road Bridge and approaches)
- 17) Resolution authorizing payment in amount of \$12,450.00 to Warren and Van Praag, Inc. for engineering services on Waterworks Improvement Program
- 18) Resolution authorizing payment in amount of \$5,571.95 to Fisher-Stoune, Inc. for Project 16-70 (Firemen's Training Tower)
- 19) Resolution authorizing payment in amount of \$21,731.50 to Capital Asphalt Paving Co. for Section 123-2-C.S. (Grand Avenue improvement project)
- 20) Bills and payrolls for the period of December 13 through December 17, 1971

V. Recess to 10 A. M., Wednesday, December 22, 1971

Addendum to Chap 22 - Civil Rts Ordinance

city employment etc.

those that do business with city have affirmative action programs
(contractors, financial institution, vendor, labor organizations)

Humbela director & city manager enforce compliance
(appeal to council by firm)

New Ord - Fair Employment Practices - parallels FEPA act of 1967 &
equal housing ord. (1968)

John Offutt - BCCC - affirmative action
Campaign has such ordinance - post 2 yrs.
petition to council to enact local ord. - 811 sig.

To Decatur City Council

December 20, 1971

The League of Women Voters of Decatur believes that local government shares with other levels of government the responsibility to insure equal opportunity in employment. Our position on the development of Human Resources has been arrived at by all three levels of our organization; local, state and national, after careful research, study and discussion.

I am here tonight on behalf of the Decatur League to support the proposed Fair Employment Practices Ordinance as developed by the Human Relations Commission.

This ordinance provides legal procedures for dealing with individual cases of discrimination at the local level. Although there is recourse at the state and national levels, this ordinance will allow problems to be solved here. Employers also benefit through this ordinance, as clear guidelines and definitions are established for them to follow.

The League wishes to commend the Human Relations Commission for initiating this step in preventing and removing discrimination in employment. We of the community, in turn, have an opportunity to endorse this action which insures equal opportunity for all.

I urge the Council to support the Human Relations Commission's efforts. By adopting this ordinance, the Council provides leadership for the rest of the community.

The League would also like to take this opportunity to make a suggestion for the budget. The work of the ^{Human Relations} Commission is an important part of the Decatur city government. Therefore, we would like to see a specific budget item adopted for the Commission. Some possible uses of money made available might be increased public education efforts about the general conditions that affect human

relations; a full or part-time director specifically for the Commission who could implement the work of the standing committees; a secretary assigned to Commission work alone.

Our final suggestion concerns the membership of the Commission. Because the work of the Commission is so necessary to the development of Decatur, it needs to operate at full strength. We urge prompt filling of the two vacancies and appointment of a permanent chairman so that the Commission can continue to produce such important work as the Fair Employment Practices ordinance and be more effective in combating discrimination.

Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen

League of Women Voters of Decatur

President

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Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen

League of Women Voters of Decatur

President



CITY OF DECATUR · ILLINOIS

707 EAST WOOD STREET DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523 TELEPHONE 217/423-7541

December 30, 1971

Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen, President
League of Women Voters
111 South Westdale Avenue
Decatur, Illinois 62522

Dear Mrs. Ohlsen:

The Decatur Human Relations Commission, with the assistance of community organizations and individual citizens, is sponsoring an annual awards program to honor individuals and/or groups who have made outstanding contributions to the Decatur Community in the field of Human Relations. Your organization and its individual members are cordially invited to assist us in honoring those who should be so recognized by making appropriate nominations to the awards selection committee.

Any metropolitan Decatur resident, including service clubs, non-profit organizations, and even businesses, are eligible for nomination. Generally, nominations should be made for outstanding Human Relations contributions made during the past 3 years, 1969 through 1971.

Please submit your nomination in writing, post marked no later than January 31, 1972, to:

Mr. Charlie Jackson, Secretary
Human Relations Commission
707 East Wood Street
Decatur, Illinois 62523

The awards winners will be honored at a dinner to be held Tuesday, February 15, 1972, at 6:30 P.M. at Eisenhower High School, 1200 South 16th Street.

Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully yours,

Olivure Harris

Olivure Harris, Chairman,
Awards Selection Committee.

*Anna
Mrs. Waters -*

*call Mann
dynamic, tireless
worker,*

*has never let
her community
down.*

*Warm, compassionate
Neighborhood block clubs
OEO -*

January 21, 1972
111 S. Westdale
Decatur, 62522

Mr. Charlie Jackson, Secretary
Human Relations Commission
707 East Wood St.
Decatur, Illinois

Dear Mr. Jackson,

The Decatur League of Women Voters takes pleasure in nominating Mrs. Anna Waters for the Human Relations Commission's annual award.

We feel Mrs. Waters meets every criteria for contributions to the community in Human Relations. Besides being a dynamic, tireless worker, she has always been warm and compassionate in her dealings with all segments of Decatur. She is loved in her neighborhood and respected in the community.

We appreciate this opportunity to participate.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen
President

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

DEADLINE TO STATE AND NATIONAL, MAR. 1, 1972

LOCAL LEAGUE Decatur

STATE Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT, ~~Jan/Jan~~ 3/31/72

NATIONAL PROGRAM - HUMAN RESOURCES

I. What has been the main focus of your League's H.R. work this year?

On the national level we have read the national and state information carefully following through as they advice us with letters to Pres. Nixon concerning welfare reform and night letters to Percy, Stevenson and Springer urging the "yes" vote.

II. Describe the H.R. activity which had the greatest number participation

At the anniversary party I wore a hat representing current study items which took much planning from many League members designing the hats and planning the party.

This year the Human Resources all-member meetings were on local resources concerning local housing situations and on Illinois Day Care .

III. Describe the H.R. activity which had the greatest impact on the community

The above ~~see~~ all-member meetings I mentioned.

VI. Has your League published materials in the Human Resources area (related either to national, state, or local items)? If so, please list by title, date, number of pages, indicate price and availability, and attach copy.

No. There was some published concernigg local and state subjects mentioned above.

~~This was put in the January The Decatur Voter. (Enclosed "What's Happening in Human Resurces?")~~

HUMAN RESOURCES (continued)

V. How can the national office be most helpful to you in your Human Resources work?

Excellent

VI. In the chart below check appropriate columns to indicate Human Resources subjects covered by your League last year.

SUBJECT	Information in Voter, publications, etc.	Member of public meetings	Committee or Board Action	Member action (including participation in projects)
1. WELFARE	X	X	X	X
2. EDUCATION				
(a) School desegregation	a ✓	a	a	a ✓
(b) Compensatory ed.	b	b	b	b
(c) Other	c	c	c	c
3. EMPLOYMENT				
(a) Fair practices	a	a	a	a ✓
(b) Job training	b	b	b	b
(c) Affirmative Minority	c	c	c	c ✓
(d) Other <u>/</u> hiring	d	d	d	d
4. HOUSING				
(a) Fair Housing	a ✓	a ✓	a ✓	a ✓
(b) Housing needs	b ✓	b ✓	b ✓	b ✓
(c) Public housing	c	c	c	c
(d) Other assisted hous.	d	d	d	d
(e) Nonprof. sponsorship	e	e	e	e
(f) Tenants rights	f	f	f	f
(g) Zoning	g	g	g	g
(h) Other	h	h	h	h
5. CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
(a) Day care	a ✓	a ✓	a ✓	a ✓
(b) Headstart	b	b	b	b
6. FOOD ASSISTANCE	6	6	6	6
7. COMMUNITY ACTION	7	7	7	7
8. MODEL CITIES	8	8	8	8
9. LEGAL SERVICES	9	9	9	9
10. MIGRANT WORKERS	10	10	10	10
11. INDIAN	11	11	11	11
12. OTHER	12	12	12	12

COMMENTS:

DEADLINE TO STATE AND NATIONAL MAR. 1, 1972

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

LOCAL LEAGUE Decatur

STATE Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT, 4/1/71 - 3/31/72

LOCAL PROGRAM

Please report local program, one subject to a sheet, on which there has been substantial study and/or effective or sustained action. Describe in detail if study or action was innovative, enlisted community support, reflected a well-planned effort, even if not crowned with immediate success. List any local League publications and attach copy.

Human Resources - action

A community program focusing on local housing, particularly urban renewal. A panel discussion including representatives of the city, the Housing Authority and a citizens group from the urban renewal area.

SAMPLE

PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DECATUR-MACON COUNTY OPP. CORP.

1973 WHEREAS, The President's budget, presented to the Congress on ^{17 January} ~~Monday~~ of [?] the week, increased requests for funds for human service programs; and

WHEREAS, The affect of the budget will be the reduction of the capacity of cities throughout the nation to meet human needs; and

WHEREAS, The new budget will give to the cities greater decision making powers, and fewer resources to carry out those decisions; and

WHEREAS, The Office of Economic Opportunity will be dissolved with no provisions for continuing the much needed Community Action Programs, with the result that the city's network of Neighborhood Centers and many programs funded through private agencies, involving approximately ~~30~~ jobs will have to be terminated by June 30 this year; and

WHEREAS, The moratorium on subsidized housing and site selection criteria will almost eliminate the ability of cities to construct new housing; and

WHEREAS, The funds for Federal aid to education will be significantly decreased, with a disproportionate decrease in compensatory education programs and Head Start services; and

WHEREAS, The President's Budget Message phases out the highly successful Public Employment Program, which would cause ? men ^{EPA} and women who normally work for the city of Decatur and sub-agents to be thrown out of work, and also phases out the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which provides year-round jobs for 60 of Decatur's disadvantaged youths, and which employed 210 Decatur youths last summer; and

WHEREAS, The Federal government, through the Congress, has recognized the need for providing a wide range of health services to protect the health and safety of the people, and provided financial support for many programs above and beyond that which municipalities can provide, the termination of such funding can, bring about a life-or-death situation for thousands of our citizens through lack of medical care, or failure to

control communicable disease; now, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the Decatur-Macon County Opportunity Corp. of the City of Decatur in meeting assembled this 21st day of February, A.D., 1973, hereby urge the President of the United States to take appropriate action to cancel the proposed budget changes which would decrease funds for human service programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress of the United States be urged to assure appropriations sufficient to maintain a level of funding sufficient to carry on these urgent programs; that Congress assure an orderly transition to any new approaches to funding urban programs to avoid disruption in continuity of service to people; that Congress insure by appropriate legislation that the present revenue sharing programs to replace presently existing individual urban programs do not reduce the level of funding now available to cities, but in fact increase the level of funding so sorely needed to avoid the decay of the cities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Director of the United States Office of Management and Budget, and to all members of the Illinois Delegation to the United States Congress, and that the members of the Illinois Delegation to Congress be urged to spare no effort to achieve the purposes of this Resolution.

SAMPLE

6-5

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 31, 1973

Mr. Scott Umbreit
Director, Manpower and Job Development
Decatur-Macon County
204 West Main Street
Decatur, Illinois 62523

Dear Mr. Umbreit:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter regarding the President's freeze on Manpower Administration programs. I share your concern for the future of these programs, for I, too, believe that job training, along with further job creation, is the best way to attack the welfare-poverty cycle.

Recent announcements regarding the Administration's intent to withdraw support for these programs are most disturbing and I can assure you that I will continue to urge the Congress to make its voice and that of the people heard in setting our spending priorities.

As you may know, President Nixon twice vetoed Congressional appropriations for the Department of Labor, including a bill that would have provided an extra \$250 million for manpower programs. Although the quality of manpower training programs cannot be measured in dollars, the President's vetoes disregard the real needs of the American people.

I will continue to do everything I can to see that manpower programs receive the continuing support they deserve, and am hopeful that Congress will be able to take the initiative in reordering Mr. Nixon's distorted priorities.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Adlai E. Stevenson III

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 7, 1973

Mr. Scott Umbreit, Director
Manpower and Job Development
Decatur-Macon County Opportunities Corp.
204 West Main Street
Decatur, Illinois 62523

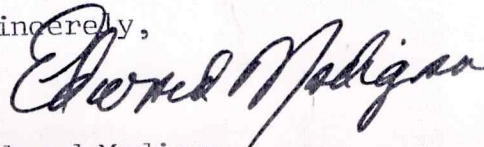
Dear Mr. Umbreit:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and the clipping from the Decatur Review regarding the cutoff in funding for the Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

I certainly agree that the program has many beneficial aspects which should be continued and I want to assure you that I will work to see that those funds needed to continue the program will somehow be found.

Thank you again for writing, and I hope to hear from you again frequently whenever I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Edward Madigan
Representative in Congress

EM:gkh

4P

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United States Senate
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS
(CREATED PURSUANT TO S. RES. 281, 90TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 27, 1972

Mr. Scott Umbreit
Director of Manpower and Job Training
Neighborhood Youth Corps
204 West Main Street
Decatur, Illinois 62423

Dear Mr. Umbreit:

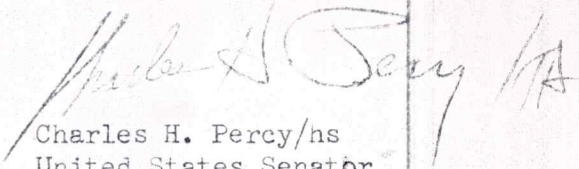
Thank you for your recent letter.

As of this time, your understanding of the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act is quite accurate. However, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is only in the process of developing this legislation, and the bill is not in the form that will be presented to the full Senate during the 93rd Congress.

By the time the measure is ready for Senate discussion, State and Federal guidelines and restrictions will have been provided for. Although the measure would allow considerable local discretion on the expenditure of funds, the revenue to be shared would not be granted with "no strings attached." State and local manpower councils, including representatives of the poor as well as of other groups, would be formed to draw up plans to allocate the funds to various programs. These plans would in turn have to be accepted by the Department of Labor.

There would not be any guarantee that the Neighborhood Youth Corps in Decatur would automatically benefit from the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act. However, Congress is not about to approve legislation that would automatically exclude any worthwhile group from participation.

Sincerely,


Charles H. Percy/ns
United States Senator

(Dictated, but not read)

February 1973

DECATUR MACON COUNTY OPPORTUNITY CORPORATION INCORPORATED

OPEN HOUSE celebrates the beginning of the 8th year. We have been attempting to serve the people of Decatur and Macon County, since 1965 through various programs. Some of our programs are:

	<u>Individuals Contacted during</u> <u>Fast 12 months</u>
1. Senior Opportunities Service	<u>2,952</u>
2. Emergency Food and Medical Service	1,819
3. Youth Development	1,000
4. Neighborhood Youth Corps	860
5. Manpower and Job Development	558
6. Community Organization	3,967
7. Head Start	65

Other programs with which we have close ties are:

1. Family Planning
2. Community Health and Improvement Council
3. Block Clubs
4. Torrence Park Citizens Committee

TO: DMCOC Board of Directors 2/28/73
 FROM: Scott Umbreit, Director, Manpower & Job Development
 RE: Future of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

Our NYC program involves about \$170,000 a year. This represents about 40% of the overall DMCOC budget. The program components are:

Summer	180 slots (202 enrollees)	\$80,000
Inschool	40 slots (75 enrollees)	30,000
Out-of-School	20 slots (38 enrollees)	60,000
Total	<u>240 slots (315 enrollees)</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>

In the summer we have a fulltime staff of 7. The rest of the year we have a parttime staff of 4.

Status of Current Programs: Inschool - Contract expires June 1st.
 Out-of-school - Contract expires July 19th.
 Summer - Have not heard anything definite, but this is not unusual. We seldom know about the summer program until at least May 1st. Everyone I talk to suspects that there will be a summer NYC program.

The Overall Future of NYC:

Nixon Plans - abolish NYC (and similiar Manpower programs) in favor of a MANPOWER Revenue Sharing program. City Councils and County Boards would have to determine "manpower priorities" and determine whether they should be for youth, adult, poor people, unemployed people, etc.

Abolished Programs = \$1,113,000,000	
Proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing = \$ 943,000,000	Decrease of 15%

Congressional Plans - Senators Percy & Stevenson and Congressman Madigan have all indicated a desire that NYC not be abolished. From other sources, I hear that this is the majority sentiment in Congress.

What if the CAP Agency should fold up?

- 1st - If DMCOC does not dissolve itself as a corporation it could still sponsor NYC.
- 2nd - If DMCOC does fold, NYC can be sponsored by any nonprofit agency or governmental unit. Every past worksite is a potential sponsor. In other communities School Districts, YMCA's, Urban League's, Unions, etc sponsor the NYC program.

In all likelihood, the Dept. of Labor would probably allow us as the local NYC operator to develop a new sponsor, should it become necessary to find one.

The following is a list of past and present NYC worksites. This should indicate the amount of community participation in the NYC program, and the kinds of agencies that will be losing needed workers if NYC is abolished.

Adolph Meyer Center
American Red Cross

Black Central Coordinating Committee
Brush College Elementary School

Cantrell Hall Boys Home
Centennial Lab School
City of Decatur - Dept. of Community Development
Dept. of Community Relations
Street Department
City of Maroa - Street Department
Community College of Decatur
Community Health Improvement Council
Cornbelt TB and Respiratory Disease Assoc.
Council of Community Service

Decatur Day Care Center
Decatur Evaluation Center
Decatur Fire Department
Decatur Housing Authority
Decatur-Macon Co. Opportunities Corp.
Decatur Memorial Hospital
Decatur Police Department
Decatur Public Library
Decatur Public Schools - Maintenance
Decatur School District - Central Office
Decatur Vocational Center
Dennis Elementary School
Department of Children & Family Services
Durfee Elementary School

East Side Housing & Economic Development Corp.
Eisenhower High School

Family Service Of Decatur

Governor's Branch Office

Harris Elementary School
Headstart
HELP Project
Home Economics Extension Service

Johns Hill Middle School

Kuumba Nia Workshop

Continuation of worksites

Lakeview High School
Labor Education Advancement Program
Lincoln Elementary School
Lincoln Trails State Park

MacArthur High School
Macon County Association For the Retarded
Macon County Conservation District
Macon County Dept. of Public Aid
Macon County Rehabilitation Facilities
Millikin University
Mt. Zion High School
Mental Health Center of Decatur

Naval Reserves
New School
Niantic-Harristown High School

Planned Parenthood
Project IMPACT
Progress School

Recreation Department (22 City Parks)
Riverside Resource Center
Roach Elementary School
Rolling Praries Library

Salvation Army
Selective Service System
Social Security Administration
Spitler Woods State Park
Spencer Elementary School
Stephen Decatur High School
St. Johns Northeast Community Fund
St. Mary's Hospital
St. Teresa's

Thomas Jefferson Middle School
Torrence Park Citizens Committee

Uilrich Elementary School
United Way
U.S. Air Force Recruiting Office
U.S. Army Recruiting Office
U.S. Marines Recruiting Office
U.S. Navy Recruiting Office

VAST Program - Dept. of Corrections
Veterans Assistance Commission

Washington School
Woodrow Wilson Middle School

YMCA
YWCA
Youth Development Program

The Following is a list of NYC Job Functions. This should indicate the kind of training erollees receive, the kinds of Services the various nonprofit agencies and governmental units receive, and the kinds of opportunities the youth will be missing if NYC is abolished.

Arts & Crafts Instructor

Workshop Supervisor

Classroom Assistant
Clerical Aide
Community Organizer
Custodian

Yard Maintenace
Youth Counselor
Youth Council Organizer

Food Service Worker

Grounds Keeper

Hospital Dispatcher

Janitor Assistant

Lab Assistant
Laundry Operator
Library Aide
Locker Room Assistant

Nurse's Aide

Park Ranger Aide

Pool Clerk

Program Aide

- Aid & Action for Elderly
- Community Outreach
- Day Care
- Recreation For Retarded
- Social Surveys
- Public Aid Casework
- Swimming

Purchasing Dept. Clerk

Radio Station Trainee

Receptionist

Recreation Supervisor

Recreation Worker

Secretarial Assistant

Street Maintenance Worker

Switchboard Operator

Teaching Aide

Television Trainee

Tutoring Aide

Videotape Trainee

Shore & Diane B.



CITY OF DECATUR · ILLINOIS

707 EAST WOOD STREET

DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523

October 3, 1977

League of Women Voters
Mrs. Karen Kerr Jensen
2180 Summit Ct.
Decatur, Illinois 62526

RE: 1978 Community Development Block Grant Application

Dear Mrs. Jensen:

"The Primary objective of the Community Development Program is the development of viable urban communities, including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, para. 570.2 (a))."

We are seeking input from the citizens of Decatur concerning the use of the funds. We invite you to make a proposal or suggestion on the enclosed application form for the consideration of the Decatur City Council in applying for our allocation of Federal Block Grant monies.

By Federal regulation, we must specify the activities which we intend to fund according to the criteria of eligibility provided (enclosed). Activities which do not meet these criteria cannot be considered.

Any activity which has an historical or architectural significance is to be submitted to the Historical and Architectural Sites Commission, C/O Mr. Charles Cherches, 707 East Wood Street, Decatur, Illinois 62523.

All other proposals or suggestions should be presented at either of the two Public Hearings which are scheduled for Monday, October 24 and Monday, November 7, 1977 at 7:30 P.M., in the City Council Chambers at 355 East Wood Street. These dates will also be published in the Decatur newspapers.

RE: 1978 Community Development Block Grant Application

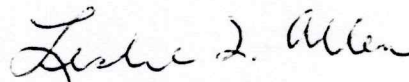
Page 2

If a presentation cannot be made, you may submit your proposal to Community Renewal, 702 East Wood Street, Decatur, Illinois, C/O Francis E. Pittz, Community Renewal Coordinator. We must receive the proposal no later than Friday, December 9, 1977.

Following a study session of the City Council, the proposed Community Development Block Grant application will be presented at a third public hearing. The date will be set at a later time and published in the newspaper.

Please read the enclosed eligibility criteria closely and use the application form provided in making your submission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leslie T. Allen".

Leslie T. Allen
City Manager

LTA:msb

Enclosure



CITY OF DECATUR · ILLINOIS

707 EAST WOOD STREET

DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523

Department of Community Relations

November 22, 1977

Dear

As you may be aware, the Human Relations Commission submitted a proposal for a tenant/landlord ordinance to the City Council last summer. The Commission's Housing Committee is now in the process of documenting the need for such an ordinance and needs your input as to the magnitude and nature of housing problems encountered by tenants.

The Housing Committee has scheduled a meeting for 7:00 P.M., Tuesday, December 5, 1977, in the fifth floor conference room of the Municipal Center. We are asking agencies which are involved in seeking housing for their clients - and other interested individuals and groups - to participate. If you are interested, we would appreciate your sending a representative and also, if possible, one or two of your clients.

Please let us know if you will be attending and how many will be coming. Our telephone number is 424-2806.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Minich, Staff Assistant
Department of Community Relations

BM:am

1698 W. Riverview
Decatur, Illinois
January 19, 1978

Mr. Fred Krows
Decatur Housing Authority
1808 E. Locust
Decatur, Illinois

Dear Mr. Krows,

The League of Women Voters is interested in the possibility of a Neighborhood Housing Service in Decatur. In case you are not familiar with the program, I will attempt to summarize the information given to me by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

A Neighborhood Housing Service program is a small, neighborhood-based private program that combines commitments of local government, financial institutions, and residents to work on housing and neighborhood improvements. NHS's special tool is a revolving loan fund for home improvements for high-risk borrowers in the target area. The program is being implemented nationally by the Urban Reinvestment Task Force, a partnership between the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The task force provides technical assistance (and sometimes grants) to local entities interested in establishing an NHS. Once the program is operational, the task force involvement ceases.

The League of Women Voters could not become involved in the running of such a program, but would welcome the opportunity to help organize one, it is felt that there is a need in Decatur. I would be pleased to talk with you and anyone interested in discussing the feasibility of an NHS in Decatur.

Very truly yours,

Kathy Sorensen
Publicity Chairperson
League of Women Voters

copy: Charles Cherches, Barbara Minick, Karen Jensen

DMCOC - housing

2/6/78

Diane
Basten

1. Winterization - successful

2. Housing - red lining allowed

uninhabited houses, structurally sound
sold for \$100 or less if it will
be habited!

Gets more houses back in use.

Local banks won't help much -
bad experience c̄ 202

PROPOSALS FOR REFORM OF THE WELFARE SYSTEM

Testimony for

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Springfield, Illinois

March 30, 1977

One of the current major legislative priorities of the League of Women Voters of the United States is the reform of our welfare system--or non-system. Our concern grows out of the immense waste of human resources, the perpetuation of the poverty cycle, and the failure of our economy to give equal opportunity for everyone to participate in the mainstream of economic and social life. While reform of the welfare programs may be expensive, we can no longer afford to have 26 million--12 percent of our people--living below the poverty level.

Leagues all over the country did an in-depth study of alternatives to our present welfare system. As a result of that study, we were very active in 1971-72 during the attempt at passage of HR1, the Family Assistance Plan. We supported this bill with some degree of reluctance since it did not fully come up to the income levels and standards we would have liked, but the move toward federalization was one we wanted to support--and still do.

At our National Convention last May, the 1,360 Leagues throughout the country recognized formally that efforts for welfare reform cannot be separated from other major problems of our cities and populous urban states, and our efforts for such reform are now joined in major study and action on other problems of the urban crisis: employment, transportation, housing, education. Our eighty Leagues throughout Illinois have been active in working for improved public assistance programs with the Public Welfare Coalition (a group composed of persons who are on welfare, members of social agencies, health care groups, legal assistance groups, and other citizens). I am appending their latest position paper, which the League supports. Members of our Leagues have worked with their legislators to promote cost of living increases, have surveyed their general assistance programs in their townships from time to time, have involved themselves in citizen action groups, and have written the Governor concerning the lack of a viable emergency assistance program in Illinois.

We are looking for a welfare program which will meet the basic needs of all persons who are unable to work, whose earnings are inadequate or for whom jobs are not available. Those things that we see as musts for the Ways and Means Committee to insure are included in any welfare reform proposal are these:

Meaningful training for real jobs, and quality job counseling.

Of course, the efficacy of any welfare program depends on the health of our economy and the number of jobs available. Ruth Clusen, President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, testified January 31 before the Committee on the Budget of the U.S. House of Representatives. She expressed the League's position to support as part of any economic stimulus package a public service employment program where most of the money goes directly into wages which will provide opportunity for employment for those who have low skills--rehabilitation and repair jobs in the construction industry, jobs in the child care field, jobs for youth. The League is pleased to see President Carter's announcement last week of a proposed program directed specifically to employment of our youth.

For those receiving welfare, however, a bridge needs to be built via quality training programs and job counseling to help those who have been on welfare a long time escape the welfare/poverty cycle. The idea of separating those persons able to work from those unable to work (such as the elderly, single parents with small children, handicapped or ill) is only the first step toward helping persons into the job market. The next step is to determine, among those able to work, who is "placeable" and who is not. Those not immediately "placeable" for whatever reason--lack of skills or motivation--should have programs of job training and job counseling available to them.

The League in Illinois watched rather carefully the two year program of Welfare Demonstration Projects in this state in the early 70's. We were encouraged by the funds made available to Illinois, as a demonstration state, to see if public service jobs could be developed to take some persons off the public aid rolls. Because of the tenuousness of the program, persons were never sure their jobs were going to last, and jobs were not developed as well as they might have been. There was friction among city workers, for instance, some of whom were being paid by the Welfare Demonstration Projects and some by the city government--at different rates. Public sector jobs must be created that are meaningful, have upward mobility and have continuity, and we would support such a program. We also look toward increasing use of CETA funds in Illinois to tie in with those persons registered in the WIV program.

Work should be encouraged; participants' total income should increase as their earnings increase. Counseling, realistic training for actual jobs, and financial incentives--not a requirement to work--should be the links between job programs and income assistance.

Federal responsibility for funding income assistance programs and setting income and eligibility standards.

We believe the federal government must take the responsibility for the funding of income assistance. The inequities in various parts of the country, the movement of citizens toward urban areas, and the heavy financial load of our cities has made some relief imperative.

The League of Women Voters of Illinois is strong in support of the position that the program of general assistance must also be included in those which are administered federally. Several studies of General Assistance in our townships, copies of which I have attached, have indicated that there are no uniform standards, that amounts of assistance vary greatly since they are decided at the discretion of any one of our 1,400 or so townships in Illinois, that citizens are not always aware of their rights to appeal, and that the qualifications of staff serving in general assistance offices varies greatly throughout the state. The person who needs general assistance has as much right to uniform standards and realistic help as those in categorical programs.

Eligibility of all low-income individuals for assistance should be based on need.

Eligibility should be established through simplified procedures such as declaration of need, spot-checked in a manner similar to that used in checking the validity of income tax returns. The proliferation of categories of programs should be eliminated.

Benefit levels should be sufficient to provide decent, adequate standards for food, clothing and shelter.

Realistic benefit levels should include variations for regional differences in the cost of living, and grant levels should be revised periodically to reflect the changing value of the dollar.

The League in Illinois has constantly pushed, along with other groups, for minimal cost of living increases for welfare recipients--and knows how difficult this is to get on a one-time basis. Such cost of living increases and regional differences should be built into the program from the beginning.

We are looking for increasing emphasis on cash assistance, but until such time as the benefit levels can be high enough to keep persons above the poverty level for adequate standards of living, we feel other programs, such as food stamps, must be maintained. In Illinois, we are looking for a food stamp program with a better outreach to inform all persons who are eligible, including the working poor, and more use of zero-based food stamps for those in need.

We are especially concerned that a possible replacement of existing programs with a single cash payment will not injure current recipients in states with the higher benefits. In order to assure that current recipients do not receive lower benefits under a revised program than they now receive from multiple programs, a "hold-harmless" provision must be part of any welfare reform program.

Support services such as housing subsidies, medical care, day care, family planning and legal services, must be retained to help persons move from dependency to self-sufficiency. Fees for supportive services should be based on ability to pay, free where necessary, and should be the same services as are available to the general public.

We always face the problem of benefit levels which exceed the wages of some full time workers. The solution to this problem is not to lower benefit levels below the lowest prevailing wage, but to provide supplements to the working poor. In this way, equity and adequacy would be achieved.

The grant to an Illinois family of four under our flat grant plan comes to \$317. Other industrial states give more than that: Connecticut, \$403; New York, \$400; Michigan, \$399; New Jersey, \$356; California, \$349; Pennsylvania, \$349. Food stamps bring the Illinois family up to \$418, but the lower standard budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which indicates the minimum amount a family needs to live in various geographical areas, says the amount needed to live in the Chicago area in autumn, 1975, adjusted to eliminate expenses related to employment, came to \$525 a month. Adjusting this for inflation, the figure for autumn, 1976, would be approximately \$555.

Clearly much work needs to be done on making benefit levels realistic to provide decent, adequate standards of living.

A welfare program should meet the following criteria:

- a. Competent personnel with clear responsibilities. No matter who administers the program, it is essential that heavy responsibility be placed on direct casework for services, preferably by the same worker who administers the assistance. Personnel should not be overloaded with too many cases, or too much paperwork. Consideration for and dignity to all clients of the program must be stressed.
- b. Effective enforcement. Fraud must, of course, be kept in check, as it should be in any well-run program. Vendor fraud as well as fraud by clients or personnel must be promptly and fairly dealt with. Program emphasis must be paramount to fraud checks. Only a program efficiently and fairly enforced can gain the trust of the taxpayers.
- c. Well defined channels for citizen input and review. Various means for citizen (including client) input and review should be provided for. While some of the most important kinds of citizen monitoring and review can take place outside the government structure, there is need for organized boards of citizens (including clients) mandated in legislation. The League has appended a report on the county welfare services committees in Illinois, which we have observed.

In conclusion, the League of Women Voters views a comprehensive effort to reform the existing array of public assistance programs as the most crucial task on the nation's domestic agenda. We applaud President Carter's designation of welfare reform as a top priority of his Administration and commend Secretary Califano's effort to involve citizens and private organizations from the early stages of the development of a welfare reform proposal. We look forward to participating in every step of the process, and have great hope that the end result will be a comprehensive program that will adequately meet the needs of all poor Americans.

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CITY OF DECATUR · ILLINOIS

707 EAST WOOD STREET

DECATUR, ILLINOIS 62523

September 6, 1979

League of Women Voters
Attn: Barbara Brown
233 N. Woodlawn Ave.
Decatur, Il. 62522

SUBJECT: 1980 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT APPLICATION

Dear Ms. Brown:

"The Primary Objective of the Community Development Program is the Development of viable urban communities, including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, para. 570.2 (a))."

We are seeking input from the citizens of Decatur concerning the use of the funds. We invite you to make a proposal or suggestion on the enclosed application form for the consideration of the Decatur City Council in applying for our allocation of Federal Block Grant monies.

By Federal regulation, we must specify the activities which we intend to fund according to the criteria of eligibility provided (enclosed). Activities which do not meet these criteria cannot be considered.

Any activity which has an historical or architectural significance is to be submitted to the Historical and Architectural Sites Commission, C/O Mr. Charles Cherches, 707 East Wood Street, Decatur, Illinois 62523.

All other proposals or suggestions should be presented at either of the two Public Hearings which are scheduled for Thursday, October 4, and Thursday, October 18, 1979, at 7:30 P.M., in the City Council Chambers at 355 East Wood Street. These dates will also be published in the Decatur newspapers.

If a presentation cannot be made, you may submit your proposal to Community Renewal Division, 702 East Wood Street, Decatur, Illinois, C/O Mr. Francis E. Pittz, Community Renewal Coordinator. We must receive the proposal no later than Friday, October 19, 1979.

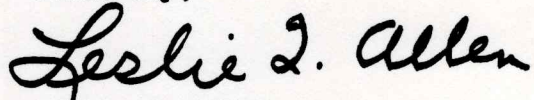
SUBJECT: 1980 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT APPLICATION

Page 2

Following a study session of the City Council, the proposed Community Development Block Grant application will be presented at a third public hearing. This hearing will be held in the Council Chambers on Thursday, November 29, 1979 at 7:30 P.M.

Please read the enclosed eligibility criteria closely, and use the application form provided in making your submission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leslie T. Allen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "L" and "A".

Leslie T. Allen
City Manager

LTA/msm

Enclosure

P R O P O S A L
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
CITY OF DECATUR

APPLICANT: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ CONTACT PERSON: _____

AMOUNT REQUESTED: _____

PROJECT TITLE: _____

LOCATION: _____

STATEMENT OF NEED: _____

LONG TERM GOALS: _____

SHORT TERM GOALS: _____

ALTERNATE # 1: _____ AMOUNT: _____

ALTERNATE # 2: _____ AMOUNT: _____

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS:

PRESENT:

POSSIBLE:

PLEASE ATTACH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE HELPFUL TO US.

Subpart C—Eligible Activities

§ 570.200 General policies.

(a) *Determinations of eligibility.* This subpart sets forth the variety of eligible activities that may be undertaken with assistance under this Part (block grant funds) to meet community development and housing needs and priorities principally for low- and moderate-income persons or for the prevention or elimination of slums and blight. The listing of certain eligible types of activities in this subpart does not by itself, however, render specific activities, proposed to be conducted by individual applicants, eligible for block grant assistance. There are other requirements that must also be met to qualify a specific activity for assistance. An activity may be assisted only in those instances where it complies with the eligibility criteria of this subpart, with all other applicable requirements of this Part as they may apply to applicants under Subparts D, E, F, or G, such as those relating to equal opportunity, and the basic statutory objectives of the block grant program. In particular, activities conducted by entitlement recipients under Subpart D must comply with the requirements set forth in § 570.302 regarding benefit to low- and moderate-income persons or elimination of slums and blight, and small city discretionary recipients must comply with similar requirements set forth in Subpart F. Further, there must be compliance with all applicable environmental review and clearance procedures set forth in 24 CFR Part 58.

(b) *Urban Development action grants.* Grant assistance may be provided with Urban Development Action Grants pursuant to Subpart G for:

(1) Activities eligible for assistance pursuant to this Subpart; and

(2) Such other activities, including new housing construction, as the Secretary may determine to be consistent with the statutory objectives of the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program as provided for in § 570.453. The provisions of § 570.207 regarding ineligible activities apply to the UDAG program, except where an activity is determined to be consistent with the statutory objectives of the UDAG program pursuant to § 570.453, the limitations set forth in § 570.207 do not apply.

In making determinations of eligibility with regard to Urban Development Action Grants, for the purposes of §§ 570.201-207, the term "Community Development Program" as used in this subpart shall also mean the "Urban Development Action Program."

(c) *Model cities activities.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this subpart, any ongoing model cities activity being carried out in a model cities program shall be eligible for funding under this Part from that portion of the hold-harmless amount attributable to such model cities pro-

gram until the applicant has received five years of funding for such activities as calculated pursuant to § 570.103(c)(2)(iii). For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "ongoing activity" means any model cities activity underway as of January 1, 1975, that was approved and funded by HUD on or before June 30, 1974. Upon expiration of the eligibility of activities under this paragraph, applicants should refer to the other requirements of this subpart which must be satisfied in order for block grant assistance to continue to be provided for model cities activities.

(d) *Special policies governing facilities.* The following special policies apply to: (1) *Facilities containing both eligible and ineligible uses.* Where a facility, otherwise eligible for assistance under the block grant program is to be provided as a part of a multiple-use building and/or facility that also contains otherwise ineligible uses, the portion of the costs attributed to the eligible facility may be assisted with block grant funds where:

(i) The facility, which is otherwise eligible and proposed for assistance, will occupy a designated and discrete area within the larger facility; and

(ii) The applicant can determine the costs attributable to the facility proposed for assistance as separate and distinct from the overall costs of the multiple-use building and/or facility.

For example, a senior center, which is to occupy space within a building that is otherwise used for the conduct of general governmental business, may be assisted when it exclusively occupies a separate and designated area within the building (i.e. the senior center does not "float" to different locations within the building that happen to be available on a less than permanent basis) and the applicant can determine the cost associated with providing the senior center as distinct from those costs associated with all remaining ineligible portions of the building.

(2) *Facilities located on school property.* Any facility eligible for assistance pursuant to § 570.201(c), which is designed primarily for a public purpose other than education is not considered to be a school or educational facility where, although it is to be located on a site controlled by a school district, school board or similar body responsible for public education, the facility will only be used by any adjacent school or educational facility on an incidental basis. In order to determine whether the facility is to be used on an incidental basis, the applicant shall at a minimum demonstrate that:

(i) After school hours and on weekends, the facility shall be available for use by the general public to the same extent as similar facilities operating within the applicant's jurisdiction; and

(ii) During school hours, the facility is not used for school purposes for more than four hours each day.

(e) *Activities outside an applicant's boundaries.* Applicants may conduct activities which are otherwise eligible for block grant assistance outside of their boundaries which are not inconsistent with State or local law and which are not plainly inappropriate to meet identified needs of the applicant. This may include an urban county carrying out otherwise eligible activities within a metropolitan city with block grant assistance where the activities are not plainly inappropriate to meeting identified needs of the urban county.

(f) *Special assessments under the block grant program.* The following policies relate to the use of special assessment under the block grant program:

(1) *Definition of special assessment.* The term "special assessment" means a fee or charge levied or filed as a lien against a parcel of real estate as a direct result of benefit derived from the installation of a public improvement, such as streets, curbs, and gutters. The amount of the fee represents the pro rata share of the capital costs of the public improvement levied against the benefitting properties. This term does not relate to taxes, or the establishment of the value of real estate for the purpose of levying real estate, property, or ad valorem taxes.

(2) *Special assessments to recover block grant funds.* The general rule is that special assessments shall not be used to recover any of the capital costs of a public improvement provided with block grant funds. Where both block grant and local funds are used to provide public improvements, any special assessment shall be prorated in proportion to the investment of each. Applicants may request an exception to this rule where the use of special assessments as a means to leverage private investment is necessary and appropriate to implement the applicant's strategy for economic development or neighborhood revitalization. Exceptions will not be granted by HUD for any special assessment which will recover costs of public improvements provided with block grant funds from properties owned and occupied by low- and moderate-income persons. Block grant funds recovered through special assessments authorized by HUD will be considered program income pursuant to § 570.506.

(3) *Special assessments paid with block grant funds.* Block grant funds may be used to pay special assessments levied against properties owned and occupied by low- and moderate-income persons for the capital costs of eligible public facilities and improvements financed from local revenue sources, other than block grant funds, which (i) are described in the Commu-

nity Development Program; (ii) are initiated after the effective date of this provision; and (iii) represent the pro rata share of the capital cost of the eligible facility or improvement to the benefitting property.

(g) *Consultant Activities.* Applicants may employ consultants to provide professional assistance in program planning, application preparation, and other general professional guidance relating to program execution. The use of consultants is governed by the following:

(1) *Program requirements,* including the requirements of this Part, Federal Management Circular 74-4, OMB Circular A-102, and applicable Federal, State, and local laws;

(2) *Written agreements* shall be executed between the parties which detail the responsibilities, standards; and fees;

(3) *Compensation for consultants.* No person employed as a consultant, or by a firm providing consultant services, shall receive more than a reasonable rate of compensation for personal services paid with block grant funds which, on a daily basis, shall not exceed the maximum daily rate of compensation for a GS-18 as established by Federal law; and

(4) *Adjustments of rates of compensation and payments* under consultant contracts may be made where audit and monitoring reviews indicate that the rates of compensation were not reasonable, or exceeded the maximum daily rate for a GS-18.

(h) *Transition policy for fiscal year 1978.* A number of activities set forth in Subpart C contain, as a part of the criteria for eligibility for block grant assistance, requirements that activities be necessary and appropriate to the implementation of certain strategies for community development and housing described in Subpart D, or that activities take place within Neighborhood Strategy Areas (NSA).

(1) *Interim strategy statement.* For those applications submitted during fiscal year 1978 prior to the effective date for the submission of strategies, applicants may submit a brief narrative interim strategy statement for activities subject to this requirement. The interim strategy statement shall include:

(i) a brief description of the activity;

(ii) a brief description of the needs and conditions the activity is designed to address; and

(iii) a brief description of how the activity will impact upon the needs and conditions which it is designed to address.

(2) *Interim NSA designation.* For those applications submitted during fiscal year 1978, applicants may designate interim NSA's for activities subject to this requirement. An interim NSA is selected by the applicant and designated in the Community Development

Program. In determining the size of the NSA, the applicant shall take into account the severity of its problems and the amount of resources to be provided to address those problems. For each area designated as an NSA, the applicant shall include a brief narrative description of its plan for stabilizing and upgrading the area which:

(i) provides for a combination of physical improvements, necessary public facilities and services, private investment and citizen self-help activities appropriate to the needs of the area; and

(ii) coordinates public and private investment efforts.

§ 570.201 Basic eligible activities.

Grant assistance may be used for the following activities:

(a) *Acquisition.* Acquisition in whole or in part by a public agency, by purchase, lease, donation or otherwise, of real property (including air rights, water rights, rights-of-way, easements, and other interests therein) which is:

(1) Blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth, as determined by the recipient pursuant to State and local laws;

(2) Appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities;

(3) Appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities or the guidance of urban development;

(4) To be used for the provision of public works, facilities and improvements eligible for assistance under this subpart; or

(5) To be used for other public purposes, including the conversion of land to other uses where necessary or appropriate to the community development program. Examples include an applicant purchasing land to be used for the development of housing for low- and moderate-income persons, and an applicant which is a central city of a metropolitan area using block grant funds to purchase houses in a non-impacted suburban jurisdiction in order to provide a wider choice of housing opportunities for central city lower-income residents.

(b) *Disposition.* Disposition, through sale, lease, donation, or otherwise, of any real property acquired with block grant funds or its retention for public purposes, provided that the proceeds from any such disposition shall be program income subject to the requirements set forth in § 570.506. Further information regarding disposition is set forth in § 570.613.

(c) *Public facilities and Improvements.* Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or instal-

lation of certain publicly owned facilities and improvements. This may include the execution of architectural design features, and similar treatments intended to enhance the esthetic quality of facilities and improvements receiving block grant assistance, such as decorative pavements, railings, sculpture, pools of water and fountains, and other works of art. Public facilities and improvements eligible for assistance under this paragraph include:

(1) *Senior centers,* but excluding any facility whose primary function is to provide residential accommodations or care on a 24-hour day basis (such as a group home).

(2) *Parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities* which are designed for participation, but not spectator facilities such as stadiums.

(3) *Centers for the handicapped.* The term "center for the handicapped" means any single or multipurpose facility which seeks to assist persons with physical, mental, developmental and/or emotional impairments to become more functional members of the community by providing programs or services which may include, but are not limited to, recreation, education, health care, social development, independent living, physical rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation; but excluding any facility whose primary function is to provide residential care on a 24-hour a day basis (such as a group home or halfway house). For example, a sheltered workshop would be a single purpose center for the handicapped, and a facility providing several services for the handicapped would be a multipurpose center for the handicapped, both of which are eligible for assistance.

(4) *Neighborhood facilities.* Such facilities may be of either a single purpose or multipurpose nature and be designed to provide health, social, recreational or similar community services primarily for residents of the neighborhood service area which is either:

(i) A geographic location within the jurisdiction of a unit of general local government (but not the entire jurisdiction) designated in comprehensive plans, ordinances or other local documents as a neighborhood or, in a new community as defined in § 570.403(a), a neighborhood, village or similar geographical designation; or

(ii) An entire unit of general local government or a new community as defined in § 570.403(a) which is under 25,000 population, with the exception of a facility which is designed solely as a communitywide facility in a new community with a currently projected population in excess of 25,000.

(5) *Solid waste disposal facilities,* which are defined as those physical parts of solid waste management systems commencing at and including the

site or sites at which publicly or privately owned collection vehicles discharge municipal solid wastes, through the point of ultimate disposal including necessary site improvements and conveying systems, including appropriate fixed and movable equipment including vehicular containers used after the first stage of disposal at transfer stations, but not including the final collections. (i) Such facilities or equipment must be located in or serve areas where other activities included in the Community Development Program are being carried out, such as a NSA. (ii) Equipment and appurtenances used in the initial collection of solid waste are not included among those solid waste disposal facilities eligible for assistance under this Part.

(6) *Fire protection facilities and equipment.* Such facilities and equipment must be located in or serve areas where other activities included in the Community Development Program are being carried out, such as a NSA.

(i) Fire protection facilities are defined as the land and necessary improvements thereto which are necessary for properly housing and storing fire protection equipment and personnel by a fire protection organization, but not including fire fighting schools and their appurtenances.

(ii) Fire protection equipment is defined as the appropriate equipment and apparatus which a fire protection organization requires for carrying out a program for protecting property and maintaining the safety and welfare of the public, including emergency medical aid, from the dangers of fire.

(7) *Parking facilities.* Such facilities must be located in or serve areas where other activities included in the Community Development Program are being carried out, such as a NSA.

(8) *Public utilities,* other than water and sewer, which include:

(i) Facilities necessary for distribution of the utility (but not production or generation, such as electrical generation plants);

(ii) Buildings and improvements that are an integral part of the utility and are of such a nature that the utility will not function without them; and

(iii) The placing underground of existing or new distribution facilities. Further information regarding the eligibility of assistance to privately owned utilities is set forth in § 570.201(1).

(9) *Street improvements.* Streets, street lights, traffic signals, signs, street furniture, trees, bridges, culverts, causeways, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and other normal appurtenances to streets and structures facilitating the passage on, or usage of, streets, but excluding expressways and other limited access ways and their appurtenances.

(10) *Water and sewer facilities,* including storm sewers, except for

sewage treatment works and interceptor sewers which are described as in § 570.206(a)(6). The term "storm sewers" means sewers or other conduits, open or closed, or their appurtenances which collect, transport and dispose of storm waters, surface water, street wash, other wash and ground water or drainage into an existing water course, but excluding domestic waste water and commercial and industrial wastes.

(11) *Foundations and platforms for air rights sites.*

(12) *Pedestrian malls and walkways.*

(13) *Flood and drainage facilities,* in cases where assistance for such facilities has been determined to be unavailable under other Federal laws or programs pursuant to the provisions of § 570.607. The term "flood and drainage facilities" means those undertakings designed to influence or affect the flow in a natural water course (such as a river, stream, lake, estuary, bay, ocean or intermittent stream) and excludes storm sewers.

(14) *Other public facilities and improvements,* not listed in this paragraph, except those described in §§ 570.207 (a)(1) and (f), which are necessary and appropriate to the implementation of the applicant's strategy for neighborhood revitalization or housing.

(i) The applicant shall provide HUD with a description of the proposed facility or improvement and the relationship to applicant's strategy for neighborhood revitalization or housing.

(ii) Among the factors HUD will take into account in authorizing assistance under this paragraph are the amount of benefit to low- and moderate-income persons, the degree of impact on the identified needs of the applicant, and the availability of other Federal funds for the activity.

(d) *Clearance activities.* Clearance, demolition and removal of buildings and improvements, including movement of structures to other sites. Demolition of HUD assisted housing units may be undertaken only with the prior approval of HUD.

(e) *Public services.* Provision of public services (including labor, supplies and materials) which are directed toward improving the community's public services and facilities, including those concerned with employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, welfare or recreational needs, and which are directed toward coordinating public and private development programs. Such services may be provided by State or local governments, quasi-public, private or nonprofit agencies, including, but not limited to, HUD-approved counseling agencies, selected by the applicant for funds provided under this Part. In order to be eligible for block grant assistance, public services must meet each of the following criteria:

(1) Public services are to be provided for residents of neighborhood strategy areas in which block grant assisted physical development activities are being carried out in a concentrated manner. Such public services may be supported with block grant funds during the period which block grant assisted physical development activities are being carried out in a concentrated manner, and may be continued for no more than three years after the completion of such physical development activities. For the purpose of this paragraph:

(i) Physical development activities include only those described in § 570.201 (a) through (d), (f) through (h), and (k), and § 570.202 through § 570.203.

(ii) The phrase "concentrated manner" shall mean that the block grant assisted physical development activities are being carried out within an area in a coordinated manner to serve a common objective or purpose pursuant to a locally developed plan or strategy.

(2) Such services must be directed toward meeting the needs of residents of such areas. Block grant assistance may incidentally be provided for such services only for those who are not residents of areas of concentrated physical development.

(3) A public service must be either (i) a new service, or (ii) a quantifiable increase in the level of a service above that which has been provided by or in behalf of the applicant from local revenue sources or State funds received by the applicant in the twelve calendar months prior to submission of the block grant application. (An exception to this requirement with regard to State-funded services may be made if HUD determines that the decrease in the level of a service was the result of events not within the control of the applicant.)

(4) Federal assistance in providing or securing such public services must have been applied for and denied or not made available pursuant to the provisions of § 570.607.

(5) Public services must be determined by the applicant to be necessary or appropriate to support the physical development activities to be carried out within Neighborhood Strategy Areas. For example, the provision of job training for area residents working on neighborhood revitalization projects would be appropriate to support a concentration of block grant assisted physical development activities being carried out in the area. (i) The specific determination of support for each proposed public service is not required to be included in the application, but the applicant must briefly describe the relationship of the public service to the physical development activities. (ii) HUD will accept the applicant's determination that a public service is necessary and appropriate to support the

physical development activities unless there is substantial evidence to the contrary, in which case additional information or assurances may be requested from the applicant prior to a determination of eligibility.

(f) *Interim assistance.* Interim assistance to alleviate harmful conditions where immediate public action is determined by the applicant to be necessary.

(1) The following activities may be undertaken as a prelude to more comprehensive treatment in areas where activities included in the Community Development Program are to be carried out, such as an NSA, in order to hold the area from further deterioration during the interim period:

(i) The repairing of streets, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds, publicly owned utilities and public buildings;

(ii) The improvement of private properties to the extent necessary to eliminate immediate dangers to public health, safety or welfare;

(iii) The establishment of temporary public playgrounds on vacant land; and

(iv) The execution of special garbage, trash, and debris removal, including neighborhood clean up campaigns, but not the regular curbside collection of garbage or trash in an area.

(2) The following activities may be undertaken to the extent necessary to alleviate emergency conditions threatening the public health and safety in areas where the chief executive officer of the applicant determines that an imminent threat to the public health and safety exists requiring immediate resolution of emergency conditions:

(i) the improvement of private properties;

(ii) the repair of streets, sidewalks, utilities, and other public facilities and improvements; and

(iii) the removal of trash and debris, unsafe structures, clearance of streets including snow removal, and other similar activities.

The chief executive officer, or his designee, shall notify the appropriate HUD Area Office within seven days of determining that a situation exists which poses an imminent threat to the public health and safety and that block grant funds will be used to alleviate the emergency conditions.

(g) *Payment of the non-Federal share* required in connection with a Federal grant-in-aid program undertaken as part of the block grant activities. *Provided*, That such payment shall be limited to activities otherwise eligible under this subpart.

(h) *Urban renewal completion.* Payment of the cost of completing an urban renewal project funded under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended. Further information regarding the eligibility of such costs is set forth in § 570.801.

(i) *Relocation.* Relocation payments and assistance for individuals, families, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and farm operations displaced by activities assisted under this Part. Further information regarding the eligibility of relocation costs is set forth in § 570.602.

(j) *Loss of rental income.* Payments to housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in holding for temporary periods housing units to be utilized for the relocation of individuals and families displaced by program activities assisted under this Part.

(k) *Removal of architectural barriers.* Special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly or handicapped persons to publicly owned and privately owned buildings, facilities, and improvements. Further information regarding the removal of architectural barriers is available in publication ANSI A117.1-1961 (R. 1971) of the American National Standards Institute, Inc.

(l) *Privately owned utilities.* Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of distribution facilities and lines of privately owned utilities where necessary and appropriate to implement the applicant's strategy for neighborhood revitalization or housing. Activities may include the placing underground of new or existing distribution facilities.

(1) The applicant shall provide HUD with a description of the proposed activity and the relationship to the applicant's strategy for neighborhood revitalization or housing.

(2) Among the factors HUD will take into account in authorizing such activities are:

(i) The degree of benefit to low- and moderate-income persons;

(ii) The degree of impact on the identified needs of the applicant; and

(iii) The availability of other Federal funds for the activity.

§ 570.202 Eligible rehabilitation and preservation activities.

Grant assistance may be used for the following activities for the rehabilitation of buildings and improvements:

(a) *Rehabilitation of public residential structures.* Rehabilitation of publicly owned or acquired properties for use or resale in the provision of housing, including:

(1) *Permanent housing units*, both single family and multifamily, for rental or sale; and

(2) *Residential facilities*, including group homes, halfway houses, and emergency shelters. For example, a group home for the handicapped or a temporary shelter for battered women may be provided through acquisition and rehabilitation of properties for those purposes.

(b) *Public housing modernization.* Modernization and modernization planning of publicly-owned low-income housing (excluding the new construction of office facilities for such public housing).

(N.B. block grant funds may also be provided by an applicant to a public housing agency to be used for otherwise eligible activities, e.g., public services such as security and day care meeting the requirements of § 570.201(e) and planning and policy-planning-management activities under § 570.205 related to public housing improvements.)

(c) *Rehabilitation of private properties.* Block grant assistance may be used for the rehabilitation of privately owned properties. Assistance may consist of:

(1) *Acquisition for the purpose of rehabilitation.* Block grant funds may be used to assist private entities, including those organized for profit and on a not-for-profit basis to acquire, for the purpose of rehabilitation, and rehabilitate properties for use or resale in the provision of housing which, upon completion of rehabilitation, at a minimum will meet the Section 8 Existing Housing Quality Standards set forth in 24 CFR § 882.109, including:

(i) Permanent housing units, both single family and multifamily, for rental or sale; and

(ii) Residential facilities, including group homes, halfway houses, and emergency shelters;

(2) *Rehabilitation financing.* Block grant funds may be used to finance the rehabilitation of privately owned residential, non-residential (excluding industrial properties), and mixed use properties either within areas where activities included in the Community Development Program are being carried out, such as a NSA, or on a spot basis throughout the jurisdiction of the applicant for low- and moderate-income persons. Block grant funds may be used directly to finance rehabilitation, including settlement costs, through the direct use of block grant funds in the provision of assistance, such as grants, loans, loan guarantees and interest supplements, for:

(i) Costs of rehabilitation of properties, including, repair directed toward cure of an accumulation of items of deferred maintenance, replacement of principal fixtures and components of existing structures, and renovation through alteration, additions to, or enhancement of existing structures, which may be undertaken singly, or in combination;

(ii) Refinancing existing indebtedness secured by a property being rehabilitated if such refinancing is necessary or appropriate to the execution of a Community Development Program;

(iii) Measures to increase the efficient use of energy in structures through such means as installation of storm windows and doors, siding, wall and attic insulation, and conversion,

modification or replacement of heating and cooling equipment, including the use of solar energy equipment;

(iv) Financing of costs associated with the connection of residential structures to water distribution lines or local sewer collection lines; or

(v) Costs of initial homeowner warranty premiums for rehabilitation carried out with block grant assistance.

(3) *Materials.* Block grant funds may be used to provide materials, including tools, for use in the rehabilitation of properties either by the property owner or tenant, or where arrangements have been made for the provision of labor, such as through a CETA grant.

(d) *Temporary relocation assistance.* Block grant funds may be used for temporary relocation payments and assistance to individuals, families, businesses, non-profit organizations, and farm operations displaced temporarily by rehabilitation activities assisted under this part. Further information regarding the eligibility of relocation costs is set forth in § 570.602.

(e) *Code enforcement.* Code enforcement in areas where activities included in the Community Development Program are being carried out, such as an NSA, which is deteriorating or deteriorated in which such enforcement together with public improvements, rehabilitation assistance, and services to be provided, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area.

(f) *Historic preservation.* Rehabilitation, preservation, restoration and acquisition of historic properties, either publicly or privately owned, which are those sites or structures that are either listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, listed in a State or local Inventory of Historic Places, or designated as a State or local land mark or historic district by appropriate law or ordinance.

Publicly owned historic properties may be assisted, including those properties which are otherwise ineligible for assistance under this subpart. However, eligibility is limited only to those costs necessary for rehabilitation, preservation or restoration of the property and not for conversion or expansion of the property for any ineligible use. For example, a city museum serving low- and moderate-income persons, and listed in the National Register may be restored, but the addition of a new wing on the museum could not normally be assisted, unless it were otherwise eligible for assistance pursuant to § 570.203(b).

§ 570.203 Eligible economic development activities.

Grant assistance may be provided for the following development activities which are not otherwise eligible for block grant assistance, which are directed toward the alleviation of

physical and economic distress, or the economic development of a new community as described in § 570.403(a) through stimulation of private investment community revitalization, and expansion of economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons, and handicapped persons, and which are necessary and appropriate to implement the applicant's strategy for economic development.

The applicant shall provide HUD with a description of the activity, and of the relationship to the applicant's strategy for economic development. In authorizing activities, HUD will take into account the amount of long-term employment to be generated by the activity accessible to low- and moderate-income persons, the necessity of the activity to stimulate private investment, the degree of impact on the economic conditions of the applicant, and the availability of other Federal funds.

(a) *Acquisition.* Acquisition of real property for economic development purposes;

(b) *Public facilities and improvements.* Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities and improvements not otherwise eligible for assistance, except buildings and facilities for the general conduct of government which are excluded by § 570.207(a)(1).

For example, in an area with an unemployment rate in excess of the national rate, a manpower training center which is designed to prepare for the work force low- and moderate-income persons who are unemployed or underemployed, may be assisted where it is determined by the applicant that such a facility is necessary and appropriate to support its economic development strategy.

(c) *Commercial and industrial facilities.* Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or installation of:

(1) Commercial or industrial buildings and structures, including:

(i) Purchase of equipment and fixtures which are part of the real estate, but not personal property; and

(ii) Energy conservation improvements designed to encourage the efficient use of energy resources (including renewable energy resources or alternative energy resources);

(2) Commercial or industrial real property improvements (including railroad spurs or similar extensions).

§ 570.204 Eligible activities by private nonprofit entities, neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, local development corporations, or small business investment companies.

(a) *General.* Grant assistance may be used by applicants to provide block grant funds for activities designed to implement the applicant's strategies for economic development and neighborhood revitalization set forth in this

section to be carried out by a private nonprofit entity, a neighborhood-based nonprofit organization, local development corporation, or Small Business Investment Company (SBIC). (1) *Applicant Responsibilities.* Applicants are nonetheless responsible for ensuring that block grant funds are utilized by such entities in a manner consistent with the requirements of this Part and other applicable Federal, State, or local law. Specific requirements governing the administration of the use of block grant funds by such entities are set forth in § 570.612. Applicants will also be responsible for the carrying out of applicable environmental review and clearance responsibilities.

(2) *Eligible Entities.* Entities eligible to receive block grant funds under this section are: (i) A private non-profit entity which is any organization, corporation, or association, duly organized to promote and undertake community development activities on a not-for-profit basis, including new community associations as defined in § 570.403(b);

(ii) A neighborhood-based nonprofit organization which is an association or corporation, duly organized to promote and undertake community development activities on a not-for-profit basis within a neighborhood as defined pursuant to § 570.201(c)(4). An organization is considered to be neighborhood-based if the majority of either its membership, clientele, or governing body are residents of the neighborhood where activities assisted with block grant funds are to be carried out;

(iii) A Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) which is an entity organized pursuant to section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681(d)), including those which are profit making; and

(iv) A local development corporation which is an entity organized pursuant to Title VII of the Headstart, Economic Opportunity, and Community Partnership Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2981); an entity eligible for assistance under section 502 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 696), a State development entity eligible for assistance under section 501 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695), or other similar entity incorporated pursuant to Federal, State, or local law.

(b) *Activities eligible under §§ 570.201-570.203, and § 570.205 and § 570.206.* Grant assistance may be provided by an applicant to be utilized by private nonprofit entities, neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, SBIC's, or local development corporations for activities otherwise eligible for block grant assistance pursuant to §§ 570.201-570.203, § 570.205, and § 570.206. Where such entities use block grant funds to acquire title to facilities, including those described in

§ 570.201(c) or § 570.203(b), they shall be operated so as to be open for use by the general public during all normal hours of operation. Reasonable fees may be charged for the use of facilities acquired by such entities, but charges, such as excessive membership fees, which will have the effect of precluding low- and moderate-income persons from using the facilities are not permitted.

(c) *Community economic development or neighborhood revitalization activities.* Grant assistance may be provided by an applicant to be used by neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, SBIC's or local development corporations, but not private nonprofit entities as defined in § 570.204(a)(2)(1), for community economic development or neighborhood revitalization activities which are not otherwise eligible for assistance under this subpart and which are determined by the applicant to be necessary or appropriate to the accomplishment of its Community Development Program. Such activities may include the provision of block grant assistance for use by neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, SBIC, or local development corporations for:

(1) Assistance through grants, loans, guarantees, interest supplements, or technical assistance to new or existing small businesses, minority businesses and neighborhood nonprofit businesses for

(i) Working capital or operational funds; and

(ii) Capital for land, structures, property improvements, and fixtures;

(2) Capitalization of a SBIC or local development corporation required to qualify for assistance under other Federal programs;

(3) Assistance to minority contractors to obtain performance bonding; or

(4) Other activities, excluding those described as ineligible for block grant assistance in §§ 570.207(a)(1) and (e), appropriate for community economic development or neighborhood revitalization. Where an applicant proposes to fund such entities to undertake activities pursuant to this paragraph, the applicant shall:

(i) Provide HUD with a complete description of the proposed activity;

(ii) Provide HUD with a description of the relationship of the proposed activity to the applicant's strategy for neighborhood revitalization or economic development; and

(iii) Receive specific authorization from HUD to undertake the activity.

§ 570.205 Eligible planning, and urban environmental design costs.

Grant assistance may be used for the following planning, design, and environmental costs:

(a) *Development of a Comprehensive Community Development Plan.* For the purpose of this section, the term "Comprehensive Community Develop-

ment Plan" means a statement or statements (in words, maps, illustrations or other methods of communication) which identify the present conditions, needs and major problems of the applicant's jurisdiction relating to the specific objectives of the Community Development Program as set forth in § 570.2(a) and set forth objectives, policies and standards to guide the development and implementation of such Community Development Program. Activities necessary to develop a Comprehensive Community Development Plan may include:

(1) *Data gathering and studies necessary for the development of the Plan or its components,* including the production of base mapping and aerial photography in coordination with the U.S. Geological Survey, and gathering information from citizens, but excluding the gathering of detailed data and preparing of analyses necessary for the engineering and design of facilities or activities ineligible for block grant assistance pursuant to § 570.207;

(2) *Development of statements of objectives,* policies and standards regarding proposed or foreseeable changes in the present conditions or problems affecting the applicant's jurisdiction that are to be addressed by the Community Development Program, including policies which will affirmatively further fair housing;

(3) *Development of a three-year Community Development Plan* which identifies the community development, housing, and economic conditions and needs, demonstrates a comprehensive strategy for meeting those needs and specifies both short- and long-term objectives to guide the applicant's Community Development Program;

(4) *Related planning and urban environmental design activities including the preparation of communitywide plans for land use, housing, open space, recreation, utilities, historic preservation, including surveys of historic properties, economic development, neighborhood preservation, removal of architectural barriers to the elderly and handicapped, and environmental assessment;*

(5) *Collection of detailed data,* preparation of analyses, engineering and design of facilities eligible for assistance which can be constructed with block grant funds; and

(6) *Development of codes, ordinances and regulations,* necessary for the implementation of the plan, including local fair housing ordinances.

(b) *Development of a policy-planning-management capacity* so that the applicant may:

(1) Set long-term and short-term objectives related to the community development and housing needs of its jurisdiction;

(2) Devise programs and activities to meet these goals and objectives;

(3) Establish an urban environmental design administrative capacity to

use a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to the integrated use of natural and social sciences and environmental design arts in planning and decision making;

(4) Evaluate the progress of such programs and activities and the extent to which the goals and objectives have been accomplished; and

(5) Carry out the management, coordination and monitoring of the activities and programs that are a part of the applicant's Community Development Program.

(c) *Comprehensive planning activities.* In addition to the planning activities otherwise eligible for assistance under this section, assistance may be also provided for comprehensive planning activities eligible for assistance under the section 701 planning assistance program pursuant to 24 CFR Part 600 provided that such additional planning activities are necessary or appropriate to meeting the needs and objectives of the applicants' Community Development Program. The applicant shall submit a description of the activity to HUD. Among the factors HUD will take into account in authorizing activities will be the impact of the activity on the needs and objectives identified by the applicant; and the availability of other Federal funds.

§ 570.206 Eligible Administrative Costs.

Payment of reasonable administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of community development activities financed, in whole or in part, with funds provided under this Part and housing activities covered in the applicant's Housing Assistance Plan (HAP). Costs incurred in carrying out the program, whether charged to the program on a direct or an indirect basis, must be in conformance with the requirements of Federal Management Circular (FMC) 74-4, "Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Governments." All items of cost listed in Attachment B, Section C of that Circular (except Item 6, preagreement cost, which are eligible only to the extent authorized in § 570.301(c)) are allowable without prior approval to the extent they constitute reasonable costs and are otherwise eligible under this subpart.

(a) *Eligible program administration costs.* Reasonable administrative costs and staff expenses include necessary expenditures for the following:

(1) Salaries, wages and related costs of the applicant's staff and the staff of local public agencies engaged in carrying out the program;

(2) Travel costs incurred for official business in carrying out the program;

(3) Administrative services performed under third-party contracts or agreements, including such services as general legal services, accounting services and audit services;

(4) Other costs for goods and services required for administration of the program, including such goods and services as rental and maintenance of office space, insurance, utilities, office supplies and rental or purchase of office equipment;

(5) Costs associated with the administration of individual program activities; and

(6) Reasonable administrative costs relating to the provision of rehabilitation loans under Section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended, and, where appropriate, administration of an urban homesteading program pursuant to section 810 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in accordance with the Community Development Program or housing assistance plan.

(b) *The provision of information and other resources to residents and citizen organizations participating in the planning, implementation, or assessment of activities being carried out with block grant funds.* This may include assistance to neighborhood organizations in areas of concentrated activities or to city-wide organizations conducting training or other activities designed to increase the capability of low- and moderate-income persons to be involved effectively in the development and planning and design of a community development program consistent with the applicable citizen participation requirements set forth in this Part.

(c) *Provision of fair housing counseling services and other activities designed to further the fair housing provisions of § 570.307(k) and the housing objective of promoting greater choice of housing opportunities and avoiding undue concentrations of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of lower-income persons.* For example, activities may include informing members of minority groups, and the handicapped, of housing opportunities in non-traditional neighborhoods and providing information about such areas, and assisting members of minority groups, and the handicapped, through provision of escort services to brokers offices in non-traditional neighborhoods.

(d) *Provision of assistance to facilitate performance and payment bonding necessary for contractors carrying out activities assisted with block grant funds including, payment of bond premiums in behalf of contractors.*

(e) *Property management.* Reasonable costs of managing properties acquired with block grant funds.

(f) *Applications for Federal programs,* including the block grant program and UDAG program, may be prepared with block grant funds where necessary and appropriate to implement the applicant's comprehensive strategy for community development. Special provisions regarding letter to proceed for small city applicants are contained in Subpart F.

(g) *Activities to facilitate the implementation of a housing assistance plan* for necessary expenses, prior to construction, in planning and obtaining financing for the new construction or substantial rehabilitation of housing for lower-income persons. Activities may include:

(1) The costs of conducting preliminary surveys and analyses of market needs;

(2) Site and utility plans, narrative descriptions of the proposed construction, preliminary cost estimates, urban design documentation, and "sketch drawings," but excluding architectural, engineering, and other details ordinarily required for construction purposes, such as structural, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical details;

(3) Reasonable costs associated with development of applications for mortgage and insured loan commitments, including commitment fees, and of applications and proposals under the Section 8 housing assistance payments program pursuant to 24 CFR Parts 880-883; and

(4) Fees associated with processing of applications for mortgage and insured loan commitments under programs including those administered by HUD, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).

The new construction or direct financing of new construction of housing is not eligible for assistance under this Part, except as described in § 570.207(f).

(h) *Environmental Studies.* The reasonable costs of environmental studies, including historic preservation clearances, necessary to comply with 24 CFR Part 58, including project specific environmental assessments and clearances for activities eligible for assistance under this Part.

§ 570.207 Ineligible activities.

The following is a list of activities which are ineligible for block grant assistance under most circumstances and serves as a general guide regarding ineligible activities. There are several authorities set forth in Subpart C which would permit activities cited in this section to be undertaken with block grant funds. When an activity used as an example in this section meets the requirements for eligibility pursuant to Subpart C, such an activity may be assisted with block grant funds even though it is used as an example of an ineligible activity. The list of examples of ineligible activities is merely illustrative and does not constitute a list of all ineligible activities:

(a) *Public works, facilities and site or other improvements.* The general rule is that public works, facilities and site or other improvements are ineligible to be acquired, constructed, reconstructed, rehabilitated or installed

unless they are eligible pursuant to § 570.201(c) or § 570.203(b), or were previously eligible under any of the programs consolidated by the Act (except the public facilities loan program, the model cities program, and as an urban renewal local grant-in-aid eligible under section 110(d)(3) of Housing Act of 1949) and cited in § 570.1(b). Activities undertaken to make facilities and improvements otherwise ineligible for development with block grant assistance accessible to the elderly and handicapped through removal of architectural barriers, or for the purposes of historic preservation pursuant to §§ 570.201(k) and 570.202(f), respectively, are eligible for assistance with block grant funds and are not precluded by this section. Where acquisition of real property includes an existing improvement which is to be utilized in the provision of an ineligible public facility, the portion of the acquisition cost attributable to such improvement, as well as the cost of any rehabilitation or conversion undertaken to adapt or make the property suitable for such use, shall be ineligible. Examples include the following:

(1) *Buildings and facilities for the general conduct of government,* cannot be provided with block grant assistance, such as city halls and other headquarters of government where the governing body of the recipient meets regularly and which are predominantly used for municipal purposes, courthouses, police stations and other municipal office buildings;

(2) *Other facilities and improvements,* which may not be provided with block grant funds unless they are determined by HUD to be necessary and appropriate to the implementation of an applicant's strategy for community development and housing in accordance with §§ 570.201(c)(14) or 570.203(b), include:

(i) *Facilities used for exhibitions, spectator events and cultural purposes,* including stadiums, sports arenas, auditoriums, concert halls, cultural and art centers, convention centers and exhibition halls, museums, central libraries, and similar facilities. For the purpose of this paragraph, libraries (including central libraries in units of general local government under 25,000 population where the criteria set forth in § 570.201(c)(4)(ii) are satisfied), cultural, art and museum facilities which meet the requirements for neighborhood facilities set forth in § 570.201(c)(4) are considered neighborhood facilities and are therefore eligible for assistance.

(ii) *Schools and educational facilities,* (including elementary, secondary, college, and university facilities). For the purpose of this paragraph.

A neighborhood facility, senior center or center for the handicapped in which classes in practical and vocational activities (such as first aid, homemaking, crafts, independent living,

etc.) are among the services provided is not considered as a school or educational facility;

(iii) *Airports, subways, trolley lines, bus or other transit terminals, or stations, and other transportation facilities, (excluding railroad spurs assisted pursuant to § 570.203(c)).*

(iv) *Hospitals, nursing homes and other medical facilities.* For the purpose of this paragraph, a neighborhood facility, senior center, center for the handicapped, which provide general health services is not considered to be a medical facility.

(v) *Treatment works for sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature, consisting of the various devices used in the treatment of sewage and commercial and industrial wastes of a liquid nature, including the necessary interceptor sewers, outfall sewers, actual treatment facilities, pumping stations, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances.* The term "interceptor sewer" means a line which has as its primary purpose the diversion or transmission of sewage from a collection system to a treatment facility, and applies to the following:

(A) In those situations where raw or inadequately treated sewage is being discharged from an existing public sewer, those sewer lines, whether gravity or force, and any pumping stations or other appurtenances thereto which are necessary to prevent or eliminate the discharge into any waterway of raw or inadequately treated sewage from an existing point or points of discharge in a public system are not eligible. This includes any necessary pumping stations, force mains or other appurtenances thereto; and

(B) In all other situations, the line or lines which divert the flow to the treatment facility from the point of natural discharge of a collection system, where no treatment to be provided, including any necessary pumping stations, force mains or other appurtenances are not eligible.

(b) *Purchase of equipment.* The purchase of equipment with block grant funds is generally ineligible.

(1) *Construction equipment.* The purchase of construction equipment is ineligible, but compensation for the use of such equipment through leasing, depreciation or use allowances pursuant to Attachment B of OMB Circular A-102 for an otherwise eligible activity is an eligible use of block grant funds. An exception is the purchase of construction equipment which is used as a part of a solid waste disposal facility which is eligible for block grant assistance pursuant to § 570.201(c)(5), such as a bulldozer used at a sanitary landfill.

(2) *Furnishings and personal property.* The purchase of equipment, fixtures, motor vehicles, or furnishings or

other personalty not an integral structural fixture is ineligible, except when necessary for use by a recipient or its subgrantees in the administration of its Community Development Program pursuant to § 570.205(d), or as a part of a public service pursuant to § 570.201(e).

(c) *Operating and maintenance expenses.* The general rule is that any expense associated with operating, maintaining or repairing public facilities and works or any expense associated with providing public services not assisted with block grant funds is ineligible for assistance. However, operating and maintenance expenses associated with providing public services or interim assistance otherwise eligible for assistance under this Part may be assisted. For example, the cost of a public service being operated with block grant funds in a neighborhood facility may include reasonable expenses associated with operating the public service within the facility, including costs of rent, utilities and maintenance.

Examples of activities which are not eligible for block grant assistance are:

(1) Maintenance and repair of streets, parks, playgrounds, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities, senior centers, centers for the handicapped, parking and similar public facilities. Examples of maintenance and repair activities for which block grant funds may not be used include the filling of pot holes in streets, repairing of cracks in sidewalks, the mowing of recreational areas, and the replacement of expended street light bulbs.

(2) Payment of salaries for staff, utility costs and similar expenses necessary for the operation of public works and facilities; and

(3) Expenses associated with provision of any public service which is not eligible for assistance pursuant to § 570.201(e).

(d) *General government expenses.* Expenses required to carry out the regular responsibilities of the unit of general local government are not eligible for assistance under this part. Examples include all ordinary general government expenditures not related to the Community Development Program and not related to activities eligible under this subpart.

(e) *Political activities.* No expenditure may be made for the use of equipment or premises for political purposes, sponsoring or conducting candidates' meetings, engaging in voter registration activity or voter transportation or other partisan political activities.

(f) *New housing construction.* Assistance may not be used for the construction of new permanent residential structures or for any program to subsidize or finance such new con-

struction, except as provided under the last resort housing provisions set forth in 24 CFR Part 43, or pursuant to § 570.204(c)(4). For the purpose of this paragraph, activities in support of the development of low- or moderate-income housing in accordance with an approved Housing Assistance Plan including clearance, site assemblage, provision of site and provision of public improvements and certain housing preconstruction costs set forth in § 570.205(d)(7), are not considered as programs to subsidize or finance new residential construction.

(g) *Income payments.* The general rule is that assistance shall not be used for income payments for housing or any other purpose. Examples of ineligible income payments include the following: payments for income maintenance, housing allowances, down payments and mortgage subsidies.

Subpart D—Entitlement Grants

§ 570.300 Outline of application requirements.

This section briefly outlines the requirements which must be met by the applicant when applying for an entitlement grant and references other sections containing more detailed information on these requirements.

(a) *Planning requirements.* Requirements that the applicant must meet in planning its community development program are covered in the following sections.

(1) Section 570.301 describes general planning considerations;

(2) Section 570.302 describes the requirement that the applicant's community development program must be planned and carried out so as to principally benefit persons having low- and moderate-income; and

(3) Section 570.303 describes the requirement that the applicant must prepare and implement a written citizen participation plan, part of which provides for citizen involvement in the planning process.

(b) *Triennial submission requirements.* Every third year, beginning with the first application submitted on or after August 1, 1978, the applicant must submit an application consisting of the following:

(1) Standard Form 424, Federal Assistance, prescribed by OMB Circular No. A-102;

(2) Community Development and Housing Plan as described in § 570.304;

(3) Annual Community Development Program as described in § 570.305;

(4) Housing Assistance Plan as described in § 570.306; and

(5) Certifications as described in § 570.307.

(c) *Annual submission requirements.* For each of the other years in a three year period the applicant must submit an application consisting of the following: