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pt.10

DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF PROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS
ASSIGNED TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 1969

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

JUN 1 1969

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410



**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATION

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE
OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

Public Facilities, Growth, and Public Management

The Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development (MD) bears primary responsibility for three of HUD's interests or missions: assisting states and localities in (1) providing adequate community facilities; (2) fostering sound urban development; and (3) improving public management capabilities. These interests are, of course, not isolated from other HUD missions -- in housing, renewal, model cities, etc.

Public Facilities

Housing and public facilities are particularly inter-related, the quality of "housing" depending in large measure on whether it is supported by adequate public facilities: public sewers to prevent ground and stream pollution; a safe and ample water supply; open spaces to provide recreational outlets and aesthetic satisfaction; transportation facilities to jobs; and community and municipal buildings such as libraries, schools, and fire stations.

Indeed, raw land cannot be converted to housing sites without the support of many such facilities. MD has estimated, for example, that every unit of new housing sooner or later requires an investment averaging some \$2,000 for public sewer and water facilities and another \$500 to buy and develop the supporting public parks and recreational areas. To support

the national target of 26 million additional standard housing units over the next decade will take annual public expenditures of about \$5 billion for water and sewer systems and \$1.5 billion for open space lands.

MD programs aimed specifically at aiding State and local governments in financing public facilities are:

- Basic Water and Sewer Grants: grants to cover up to 50 percent of the costs of basic water and sewer facilities. (90% in certain instances)
- Public Facility Loans: long-term, low interest loans to communities, generally small, that cannot borrow on the private market at reasonable rates.
- Advance Land Acquisition Grants: grants to cover the interest costs (for 5 years) on State and local expenditures for acquiring sites for later public purpose use.
- Open Space Land Grants: grants for 50 percent of the cost of acquiring and developing parks, recreational areas, and other open space lands.
- Public Works Planning Advance: interest-free advances to pay the total cost of feasibility studies and plans for specific public works.
- Demonstrations of Planning Systems of Public Facilities: grants to pay two-thirds of the costs of demonstrations of planning entire systems of public facilities.

-- Transportation Research and Planning Grants:

grants varying from two-thirds to 100 percent for transportation research, demonstrations, systems planning and training.

Sound Urban Development

MD's public facilities programs are heavily used by growing communities, especially to support urban expansion at the edges of metropolitan areas. In fact, three MD programs were expressly designed for growth areas. The Water and Sewer program and the Open Space Land program were created, not only to help communities finance these costly components of growth, but to encourage metropolitan areas to use these facilities as tools in controlling and guiding new development into planned patterns of development. The Advance Land Acquisition program was created to aid communities in preserving sites for parks and public facilities before they were consumed by growth for private development or before the acquisition prices became exorbitantly high.

Using public facilities to guide growth, and buying public lands in advance, presumes the communities and the metropolitan areas know where and how they want to grow. Helping and encouraging them to plan for sound growth is the purpose of four other MD activities. (1) The "Section 701" Comprehensive Planning Grant program provides financial aid for two-thirds of the costs of comprehensive planning by

States, Regions, municipalities, and a number of other public jurisdictions -- planning that can develop the plans and programs needed to guide sound, efficient, and desirable development of the urban environment. (2) Reinforcing the 701 program are a number of statutory comprehensive planning requirements -- prerequisites of Federal aid for program grants or loans -- that are administered by MD. (3) The "Title II" Areawide Development Grant program serves as an incentive in the form of a supplementary grant to communities in an urban area or rural district that have planned well together and can show that they are carrying out these plans, sometimes as joint ventures. The supplementary grant amounts to an additional 20% of the costs of public facilities aided under ten Federal grant programs including the Water and Sewer program and the Open Space Land Program. (4) MD's New Communities program provides aid to private developers and municipalities to plan and build entire communities, communities that offer well designed housing in a completely planned environment as an alternative to the runaway sprawl typifying much of the Nation's urban growth.

Thus, MD is the focus for HUD's interest in helping increasing numbers of urban people not only to have good homes, but homes that are adequately served by public facilities and make up pleasant communities in functioning urban regions.

Of course, all of MD's assistance -- for public facilities and orderly development -- does not go into the growth portions of metropolitan areas. Some is used to bring urban facilities and convenience to smaller, non-metropolitan communities that will create the basis for new economic activities. The Public Facilities Loan program, for example, is limited by law to communities of under 50,000 population.

And the programs -- Urban Planning and Open Space Land, for examples -- are often used to plan and carry out redevelopment in the older central cities. But the emphasis continues to be on development plans and programs.

Improving State and Local Management Capabilities

The key to sound urban development in our Federal system is the quality of the decision-making process at the State and local levels of government, and the key to wise decisions rests in a trained and informed body of governmental officials -- elected laymen and appointed professionals. MD has several programs intended to help the States and municipalities employ professional talent, train their employees, and secure the latest, most complete urban information available.

A predominant share of the Comprehensive Planning Grant program funds are used to retain the staff and consultants needed to prepare the alternative development proposals for selection by State and local officials. The statute, in fact,

states that the program should "encourage such governments to establish and improve planning staffs."

Other MD programs relevant to the objective of improving public management capabilities are:

- The Community Development Training Program
(Title VIII): 50 percent grants to States for training present or pending employees of State and local governments and other public agencies.
- Urban Studies Fellowships Program: annual stipends of up to \$3,000 plus a dependency allowance for full-time graduate study in fields leading to urban public service careers.
- Urban Information and Technical Assistance Program
(Title IX): 50 percent grants to States for the costs of information and technical assistance programs serving communities under 100,000 population.

Other MD activities supplement these financial assistance programs. MD operates HUD's Clearinghouse which collects and disseminates bulletins, reports, and information of interest to governments, universities, and others involved in urban affairs. Technical assistance is provided through all of the programs; more formally, MD's Technical Assistance Service provides continuing technical advice on a wide variety of administrative and technical functions. Finally, a number of research projects, other than transportation, are sponsored by divisions of MD and the results distributed through the Clearinghouse.

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ORGANIZATION

PROGRAM SUMMARIES

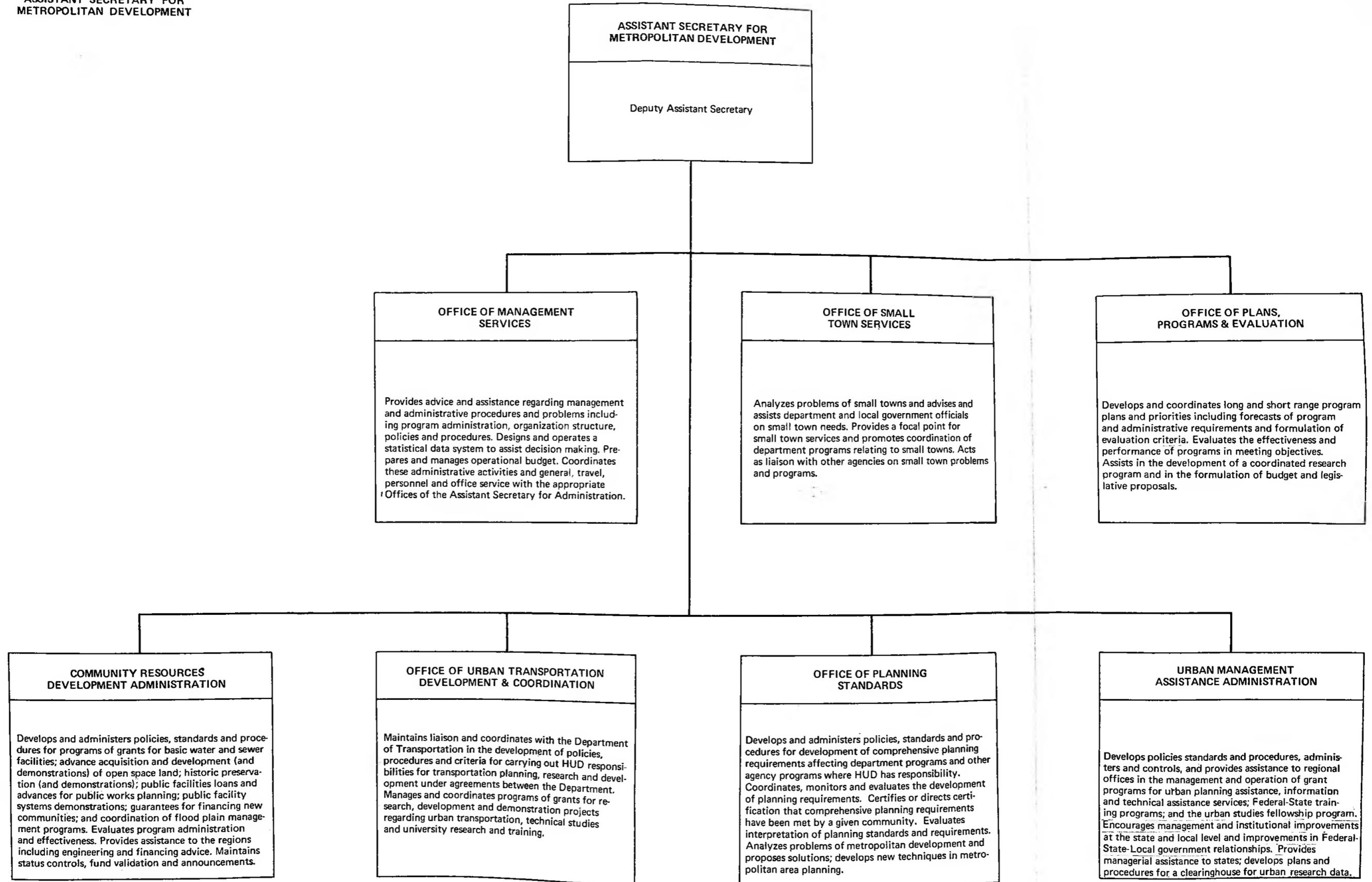
IRBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

CHART 10

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT



Office of Management Services

Edwin Jordan, Director

The Office is responsible for providing advice and assistance on personnel, management and administrative practices and problems as related to program administration and organization structure. It assists in the design of a uniform system of statistical data reports and analyses and maintains statistical data on all phases of programs for which the Assistant Secretary (MD) is responsible. It prepares and administers the operating budget for administrative expenses for the Metropolitan Development central office operation.

Office of Small Town Services

Charles B. Sonneborn, Director

The Office provides an advisory service to small towns in need of Departmental assistance. This office analyzes the problem of small towns and provides advice and assistance to the Department and local government officials on small town needs and coordinates programs in support of small towns. This office also serves as liaison for the Department with other agencies on small town problems.

Office of Plans, Programs, and Evaluation

Fred McLaughlin, Director

The Office has the responsibility for MD's portions of HUD's planning, programing, and budgeting system, including the formulation and justification of MD's annual budget. It advises and assists the Assistant Secretary in the development and coordination of the research and development program and is responsible for establishing requirements, priorities, and approved statistical system designs. It prepares annual legislative proposals and reviews and evaluates for the Assistant Secretary other legislative proposals in relationship to MD programs and recommends the necessary action or position to be taken.

Community Resources Development Administration

Robert M. Paul, Acting Director

The Administration is comprised of six Divisions -- Community Facilities, Engineering, New Communities, Land Development, Water Resources, Finance Division, and is responsible to the Assistant Secretary for the development and administrative management of the following loan, grant, and advisory programs:

Financing new communities

Grants for basic Water and sewer

Grants for advance acquisition of land

Grants for the acquisition and development of
open space

Grants for the acquisition, restoration, and
improvement of historic sites or structures

Grants for open space land demonstration and
historic preservation

Grants to National Trust for Historic Preservation
for renovation or restoration

Public facilities loans

Advances for public works planning

Urban systems engineering

Coordinate flood plain management program

Loan liquidating programs

Advice and assistance to the Federal Insurance
Administration

Land Development Division

Dwight Rettie, Director

The Division is responsible for the administration of the following grant programs: advance acquisition of land; acquisition and development of undeveloped open space land; acquisition, restoration and improvement of historic sites or structures; and grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation (the latter program has not been funded).

The administration of these programs is decentralized to Regional Offices where applications received directly from state and local public bodies or agencies are reviewed and evaluated and forwarded to the Assistant Secretary for final approval, control and release of funds. Press releases and notification of approval to the applicant are controlled in the central office by other than the Assistant Secretary.

Community Facilities Division

Leo A. Morris, Director

The Division administers both loan and grant programs. It has the administrative and staff responsibility for implementation of the Basic Water and Sewer Grant Program; Public Facilities Loans Program; Advances for Public Works Planning; and Liquidating Loan Program. The administration of these programs is similar to the Land Development Division.

Engineering Division

Paul Walker, Acting Director

The Division is responsible for developing policies, procedures, and criteria for engineering and construction management aspects for all programs administered by Metropolitan Development. The Division is responsible for the development and administration of the Urban Systems Engineering Demonstrations program and construction safety program. Field engineers are located in key cities throughout the country, assisting applicants and potential applicants with engineering advice and assistance in understanding MD programs and providing field engineering services associated with project construction for all assigned HUD programs. With the exception of Systems Engineering, the Engineering Division does not have the responsibility for approving or funding specific applications for financial assistance. Control and release of funds for approved projects are maintained by the Assistant Secretary.

Water Resources Division

Walter T. Milliner, Director

The Division coordinates comprehensive water resource planning and provides information and guidance to the Regional Administrators who represent the Department on River Basin Commissions and Interagency Coordinating Committees. It is anticipated that in FY 70, 6 Regional Offices will be participating with funded projects.

Currently, the program is active only in Region I through 1968 and 1969. Projects associated with the program are contracts for consulting services for regional or river basin urban land-use economic and environmental quality studies.

The Division supports the Assistant Secretary's representation for the Department on the Water Resources Councils and serves on the Council's Policy, Planning, Hydrology and Sedimentation Committees; develops criteria for implementing the Flood Insurance program.

New Communities Division

Robert M. Paul, Acting Director

The Division directs the administration of guarantees for financing Land Development and supplementary grants for community facilities since during the initial stages of this new program, its administration will be centralized.

Finance Division

(Vacant)

This Division, as a part of Community Resources Development Administration, sets the financial standards for the applicable loans and grants; manages the portfolio of bonds and other assets, including the assets of the Revolving Fund in the Liquidating Programs; and provides financial advice to the Assistant Secretary, MD, as from time to time required.

Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison

Vincent J. Hearing, Acting Director

The Office is comprised of three Divisions--Transportation Project Analysis, Transportation Planning and Coordination, and Systems Research and Development. It is responsible for maintaining liaison and coordination with the Department of Transportation in the development of policies, criteria, and procedures for HUD's responsibilities in transportation planning, research, and development in accordance with the agreement between HUD and DOT. The Office administers grants for research development and demonstration projects of urban transportation systems; grants for technical studies to state, local public bodies and agencies; grants to public and private non-profit institutions for higher learning for comprehensive research in problems of transportation in urban areas.

Systems Research and Development Division

Leon M. Cole, Director

The Division administers the urban mass transportation program for research, development, and demonstration projects (section 6), technical studies (section 9) and academic research and training (section 11). This is a centralized function. Section 6 projects are either funded by grants to public or private (non-profit) agencies, usually with a 2/3 federal grant to 1/3 local share, or by request for proposals to interested bidders. Section 9 projects are funded to public agencies with a maximum 2/3 federal grant. Section 11 projects may receive a 100% federal grant.

Transportation Project Analysis Division

(Vacant)

The Division develops and administers a program of individual project analysis for review and recommendations on projects concerning transportation that have a significant impact on urban environment. It represents HUD on the joint concept design teams made up of representatives from the Bureau of Public Roads, the metropolitan area and state affected, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other appropriate agencies.

Transportation Planning and Coordination Division

Roger Honberger, Acting Director

The Division develops criteria and guidelines for transportation planning and criteria and procedures for performance of HUD functions relating to transportation planning pursuant to agreements with the Department of Transportation. Also, in cooperation with the Planning Assistance Division, Urban Management Assistance Administration, it develops arrangements for the administration of urban planning assistance grant projects undertaken jointly with the Department of Transportation.

Office of Planning Standards

Robert H. Doyle, Acting Director

This Office, which is comprised of three Divisions -- Planning Requirements, Planning Review, and Metropolitan Area Analysis, is responsible for the administration of various statutory planning requirements and standards that are associated with several of the Department's "hardware" grant programs. For example, a proposed local sewer project must be consistent with comprehensive areawide planning as well as functional plans and programs developed by the recognized metropolitan planning agency in that locale. Guides and procedures for this determination are developed by the Office of Planning Standards.

In addition, the Office handles Sections 204 and 205 (areawide development incentive grants) responsibilities as prescribed by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966; analyzes special metropolitan conditions (such as the aircraft noise problems); and initiates inter-agency agreements designed to insure the maximum practical degree of Federal coordination insofar as planning standards and requirements are concerned.

Planning Requirements Division

Richard J. Alexander, Acting Director

The Division develops the policies, standards, instructions and guidelines that must be met by local applicants in order to qualify for various types of project grants (water, sewer, open space, etc.). These requirements, as imposed by the Congress through criteria established by the Secretary, are essentially concerned with the relationship of a given local "hardware" project to areawide plans and programs. Such projects should be consistent with areawide planning in order to avoid wasteful duplication, curb urban sprawl, and otherwise insure maximum benefits from the Federal investment. This Division also may initiate and administer research activities designed to improve comprehensive planning techniques and methods.

Planning Review Division

Lester R. Goldner, Director

The Division is responsible for the provision of technical assistance to HUD's Regional Offices as well as for the administration of Section 205 Incentive Grants (when funded by Congress). Technical assistance as rendered is primarily concerned with specific areawide planning requirements that localities must satisfy in order to qualify for water, sewer, open space and several other "hardware" grants. Planning Review also monitors and evaluates the manner in which the seven Regional Planning Branches administer the Department's various planning requirement guidelines.

Metropolitan Area Analysis Division

Richard Broun, Director

The Division is staffed to explore problems peculiar to the metropolitan environment. In addition to such special problems analysis, the Division also develops new methods and techniques in metropolitan area planning as well as ways and means to measure changing conditions. Present projects of the Division include an investigation of the aircraft noise problem in large urban areas and the development of over 200 metropolitan profiles. The latter are designed to provide up-to-date comparable information about Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in the U. S.

Urban Management Assistance Administration

Norman Beckman, Director

The Urban Management Assistance Administration is comprised of five Divisions--Planning Assistance, State and Local Relations, Community Training Development, Program Operations Division, Clearinghouse Service--and is responsible to the Assistant Secretary for the development and administrative management of the following programs:

Studies and analyses for encouraging improved
intergovernmental relations

Grants for urban planning assistance

Grants to states for urban information and
technical assistance, Title IX

Grants for Federal-State training program, and
city planning and urban studies fellowship
program, Title VIII

Planning Assistance Division

Charles H. Graves, Director

The Division is responsible for the Urban Planning Assistance Program. Eligible applicants include a variety of general governments and groups of general governments; i.e., states for statewide planning; states for assistance to counties, cities with population under 50,000 and nonmetropolitan districts; Metropolitan Regional Councils including Councils of Government and Regional Planning Commissions; cities with populations over 50,000; and other areas and agencies, including Interstate Regional Commissions, disaster or Federally impacted areas, and Indian Tribal Councils.

Applications are received by the Regional Office for reviews and approved subject to availability of funds and forwarded to the Central Office for funding and timely release of project approval. Applications from cities under 50,000, counties and districts are rated by the states, according to priority systems which generally reflect HUD priorities. Other applications are individually evaluated by the Regional Office. A new system of evaluation for metropolitan and statewide applications is being prepared to ensure conformance to HUD priorities.

Division of Program Operations

Donald Priest, Acting Director

The Division serves as liaison with the Regions with regard to the administration of the Urban Planning Assistance and Urban Information and Technical Assistance Programs. It is also responsible for processing grant applications for these programs and the Community Development Training Program. Processing responsibilities involve coordination of technical and administrative reviews, project approvals, fund reservations, congressional and press notification and the maintenance of project documents and project status reports.

Community Development Training Division

Melvin Wachs, Director

The Division is responsible for the administration of a program of matching grants to States for the training of employees of State and local governments and other public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations with public management responsibilities. Each State (Governor or legislature) designates a State agency that prepares and submits a State plan in the form of a grant application. The application is submitted through the HUD Regional Office. On the basis of review comments, the application is approved or rejected on the basis of needs and priorities of the State, HUD National priorities, funds available, and State commitment.

State and Local Relations Division

Andrew S. Bullis, Director

The Division is responsible for administering grants under Title IX, the Urban Information and Technical Assistance program for communities under 100,000 in population. Title IX operates on the State level through a program agency designated by the Governor. The legislation also permits a State program agency to contract or arrange with other agencies for undertaking components of a State program. Title IX grants cover up to 50% of an approved State program. A State Title IX agency forwards its application to the Regional Office for review. Recommendations for funding are made to the Assistant Secretary through the Director of the Urban Management Assistance Administration. Grant contracts are approved for a 12-month program period. The Title IX review process is aimed toward the development of a Statewide capability for rendering urban information and technical assistance services, rather than a project-by-project, community-by-community list of undertakings. Because of the need to achieve significant impact on State services to local government, it is important that approved programs complement and help support other Federal information and technical assistance programs, and be coordinated with related functions of State agencies.

Clearinghouse Service Division

Bernard Urban, Director

The Division is responsible for developing and administering a program of acquiring, organizing, and making available technological assistance on urban development and housing research studies and demonstrations arising from both government and privately supported programs and Federal assistance programs in order to aid state, county, town, municipal, and other local governments in developing solutions to community and metropolitan development problems. The Division works with the Division of Public Affairs in the preparation and dissemination of information services and publication programs to the public stemming from Clearinghouse activities.



1140.1A

**ORGANIZATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT**

October 1968

A HUD HANDBOOK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

DISTRIBUTION: W-1, W-2, W-3
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TRANSMITTAL NOTICE

1140.1A

10/16/68

SUBJECT: Establishment of the Organization of the Assistant Secretary
for Metropolitan Development

1. PURPOSE. This Transmittal Notice announces changes in the organization of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.
2. CHANGES. The principal changes in the organization are:
 - a. An Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison is established to succeed the Urban Transportation Administration. This Office is responsible for the administration of Departmental transportation activities.
 - b. The Land and Facilities Development Administration is reorganized to include the new programs of Urban Systems Engineering, New Communities, and Flood Plain Management.
 - c. An Office of Small Town Services consolidates responsibilities for advice, assistance, and service on the needs and problems of smaller jurisdictions participating in HUD programs.
 - d. Data systems design and statistical reports functions are transferred from the Office of Plans, Programs and Evaluation to the Office of Management Services.
 - e. The following organization units are retitled as indicated:

| <u>Old Title</u> | <u>New Title</u> |
|---|--|
| (1) Urban Transportation Administration | Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison |
| (2) Land and Facilities Development Administration | Community Resources Development Administration |
| (3) Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance | Urban Management Assistance Administration |

Old TitleNew Title

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (4) | Office of Planning Standards and Coordination | Office of Planning Standards |
| (5) | Plans, Programs and Evaluation Staff | Office of Plans, Programs and Evaluation |
| (6) | Administrative Staff | Office of Management Services |

3. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSFERS. This revision is effective upon the above date. Transfers of personnel and positions affected will be made on a date established by the Assistant Secretary for Administration in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.
4. CANCELLATION. This attached Handbook supersedes Secretary's Organization Order No. 10 and revisions thereto. It also supersedes Handbook 1140.1.

FOREWORD

This Handbook sets forth the organization of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development and assigns program and functional responsibilities to the various components reporting to the Assistant Secretary.

The Handbook is composed of chapters, with a separate chapter devoted to each "office" level organization and to the divisions within an office, where such have been authorized. An organization chart showing all units is included in Appendix 1.

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CHAPTER 1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR METROPOLITAN
DEVELOPMENT (IMMEDIATE OFFICE)

1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT. The Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development is the principal advisor to the Secretary on Metropolitan Development programs and is responsible to the Secretary for the administration of these programs. He directs and coordinates on behalf of the Secretary, the Department's activities with respect to these programs, and supervises the principal organization units included in this Handbook.
2. DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development assists the Assistant Secretary in the performance of his duties and responsibilities and acts for him. He exercises concurrently all of the powers and authorities of the Assistant Secretary when both are on duty and serves as Acting Assistant Secretary in the absence of the Assistant Secretary.
3. OFFICE OF PLANS, PROGRAMS AND EVALUATION. The Office of Plans, Programs and Evaluation, headed by a Director:
 - a. Develops five year plans and programs and carries out other appropriate aspects of the planning-programming-budgeting system and coordinates and maintains liaison with the Deputy Under Secretary on PPBS and related program, policy, and evaluation matters.
 - b. Develops plans for, and coordinates the evaluation of, the effectiveness of programs and policies in meeting their objectives, and evaluates performance in relation to such objectives.
 - c. Advises and assists the Assistant Secretary and Metropolitan Development program managers in developing a coordinated research and development program within the Department's general research and development program.
 - d. Coordinates Metropolitan Development review of legislative proposals.
 - e. Develops forecasts of program and administrative requirements; develops program and administrative budget proposals based upon program and staffing data and the recommendations of program managers and the Office of Management Services; develops budgetary reports; and coordinates and maintains

liaison with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration on Budget and related matters.

- f. Establishes requirements and priorities; approves statistical systems designs for MD programs; and maintains liaison with the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary on these activities.

4. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES. The Office of Management Services, headed by a Director:

- a. Advises and assists on management and administrative practices and problems, including methods of program administration, organization structure, and clearance of policies and procedures.
- b. Designs, for approval of and in conformance with requirements and priorities established by the Director, PPE, a uniform system of statistical data, reports, and analyses, for decision making, program management and direction; and provides for continuing reevaluation of the system.
- c. Maintains statistical data and records; prepares reports, including Metropolitan Profiles; and provides statistical information to the Assistant Secretary and other officials on all phases of the programs for which the Assistant Secretary is responsible, in accordance with the uniform statistical system specified above.
- d. Administers and controls Metropolitan Development personnel ceilings and advises on other aspects of manpower and staffing management.
- e. Prepares and administers the operating budget for administrative expenses for Metropolitan Development Central Office operations.
- f. Reviews and develops recommendations on proposed regional office staffing levels.
- g. Initiates and coordinates the processing of personnel actions and related personnel matters for the Assistant Secretary.
- h. Coordinates travel and provides office services, document control, mail and file control, and similar administrative management services.

-
- i. Maintains liaison with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary on the above activities.
5. OFFICE OF SMALL TOWN SERVICES. The Office of Small Town Services, headed by a Director:
- a. Analyzes the problems of small towns and advises and assists Department and local government officials on small town needs.
 - b. Promotes coordination of Metropolitan Development and Department programs in support of small towns.
 - c. Provides a focal point for small town services within the Department.
 - d. Serves as liaison with other agencies on small town problems and programs.
- 6.-9. RESERVED

CHAPTER 2. COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

10. COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION. The Community Resources Development Administration, headed by a Director, shall be responsible for the development and administration of policies, standards and procedures for the following programs and activities:
- a. Guarantees for financing new communities and related supplementary grants under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.
 - b. Grants for basic water and sewer facilities under Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, as amended.
 - c. Grants for advance acquisition of land under Section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, as amended.
 - d. Grants for the acquisition and development of open-space land under Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended.
 - e. Grants for the acquisition, restoration, and improvement of historic sites or structures under Section 709 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended.
 - f. Grants for open-space land demonstrations and historic preservation demonstrations under Section 708 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended.
 - g. Grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for renovation or restoration of structures for later maintenance by the Trust, as authorized in Section 603 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.
 - h. Public facilities loans under Title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended (except the provision of technical advisory services under Section 207).
 - i. Advances for public works planning under Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (except the conduct of surveys of public works planning under Section 702(f)).

- j. The Urban Systems Engineering Program of demonstration projects for metropolitan or regional systems of public facilities and services under Section 701(b) of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.
- k. Coordination of flood plain management programs with flood insurance requirements.
- l. Assistance to the Federal Insurance Administration through studies and investigations of flood plain zoning and land use control under Section 1361 of Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.
- m. The management and liquidation of the following programs: Alaska Public Works Act, defense community facilities, prefabricated housing loans, war public works under Title II of the Lanham Act, Public Agency Loans (RFC), Alaska Housing Act, Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962, Sections 7 and 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, and delegations of authority from the Secretary of Commerce.
- n. Assist in developing and carrying out research and development projects within program areas of responsibility as assigned by the Assistant Secretary within the Department's overall research and development program.
11. COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION). The Community Facilities Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Directs the performance of headquarters functions required in the administration of the program of grants for basic water and sewer facilities under Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; the program of public facilities loans under Title II of the Housing Act of 1955, as amended (except the provision of technical advisory services under Section 207); the program of advance planning of public works under Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (except the conduct of surveys of public works planning under Section 705(f)); and the management and liquidation of the Department's responsibilities under the Public Works Act of 1962, Sections 7 and 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, and delegations of authority from the Secretary of Commerce.

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- b. Develops, administers, interprets and evaluates policies, standards, procedures, and technical guides.
 - c. Provides technical advice, guidance, and assistance to Regional Offices.
 - d. Assures that policies and standards are consistently applied and evaluates the effectiveness of the administration of the programs.
 - e. Coordinates Community Facilities Division programs with related programs of the Department and other Federal agencies.
 - f. Evaluates programs in relation to their objectives and makes recommendations for improvement in existing programs or for new programs to meet developing needs.
 - g. Maintains overall supervision of Central Office procedures concerned with project approvals, including documents control, fund validation and announcements; maintains status controls and prepares regular status reports.
 - h. Supervises the management, servicing, and liquidation of loans under the Alaska Public Works Act, defense community facilities, prefabricated housing loans, war public works under Title II of the Lanham Act, Public Agency Loans (RFC), and Alaska Housing Act.

12. LAND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION). The Land Development Division, headed by a Director:

- a. Directs the performance of headquarters functions required in the administration of the program of grants for the advance acquisition of land under Section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; the program of grants for the acquisition and development of open-space land under Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended; the program of grants for the acquisition, restoration, and improvement of historic sites or structures under Section 709 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended; the program of demonstrations under Section 708 of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended; and the program of grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation under Section 603 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

- b. Develops, administers, interprets and evaluates policies, standards, procedures, and technical guides.
 - c. Provides technical advice, guidance, and assistance to Regional Offices.
 - d. Assures that policies and standards are consistently applied, and evaluates the effectiveness of the administration of the programs.
 - e. Develops procedures for coordination of Land Development Division programs with other related programs of the Department and other Federal agencies.
 - f. Evaluates programs in relation to their objectives and makes recommendations for improvements in existing programs or for new programs to meet developing needs.
 - g. Maintains overall supervision of Central Office procedures concerned with project approval, including documents control, fund validation and announcements, maintains status controls, and prepares regular status reports.
13. NEW COMMUNITIES DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION). The New Communities Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Directs the performance of headquarters functions required in the administration of the new Communities Program of guarantees for financing land development and the supplementary grants for community facilities under Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.
 - b. Develops, administers, interprets and evaluates policies, standards, procedures, and technical guides.
 - c. Provides technical advice, guidance, and assistance to Regional Offices in regard to such functions as may be assigned the Regional Offices.
 - d. Assures that policies and standards are consistently applied, and evaluates the effectiveness of the administration of the programs.
 - e. Develops procedures for coordination of New Communities Division programs with related programs of the Department and other Federal agencies.

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-
- f. Evaluates programs in relation to their objectives and makes recommendations for improvements in existing programs or for new programs to meet developing needs.
 - g. Maintains overall supervision of Central Office procedures concerned with project approval, including documents control, fund validation and announcements, and maintains status controls and prepares regular status reports.
14. ENGINEERING DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION). The Engineering Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Develops policies, procedures, and criteria for engineering and construction aspects of programs administered by Metropolitan Development.
 - b. Coordinates the development of policies, procedures, and criteria, and provides other technical services, as directed, for the engineering and construction aspects of programs administered by other offices of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.
 - c. Provides Regional Offices with advice and assistance in order to maintain consistency in the administration of the engineering and construction aspects of programs under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.
 - d. Evaluates the consistency and effectiveness of the application and interpretation by Regional Offices of engineering and construction policies, procedures, and criteria.
 - e. Implements labor wage regulations, provides liaison with the Office of Labor Relations, advises Regional Staffs, and reviews the enforcement of labor standards applicable to the programs administered by the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, pursuant to policies and procedures of the Office of Labor Relations.
 - f. Provides guidance and assistance to Regional Offices with respect to development of disaster relief programs.
-

- g. Develops policies for a safety program for construction projects and evaluates its administration by Regional Offices.
- h. Develops and administers the Urban Systems Engineering Program of demonstration projects for metropolitan or regional systems of public facilities and services under Section 701(b) of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

15. WATER RESOURCES DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION). The Water Resources Division, headed by a Director:

- a. Directs the performance of headquarters functions with respect to coordination of flood plain management with flood insurance requirements.
- b. Assists the Federal Insurance Administration through the provision of advice and performance of studies and investigations of flood plain zoning and land use control under Section 1361 of Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.
- c. Directs regional participation with other Federal agencies in nationwide comprehensive river basin studies under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965.
- d. Acts as the focal point for Departmental responsibilities to interagency councils and committees engaged in formulating national policy, plans, and programs on water and related land resources.
- e. Provides staff assistance to the Departmental representatives on the Water Resources Council.
- f. Develops and coordinates recommendations for Departmental positions on the policies proposed by the Water Resources Council.
- g. Coordinates the activities of the Departmental Water Resources Coordinating Committee.

16. FINANCE DIVISION (COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION).
The Finance Division, headed by a Director:

- a. Administers the Central Office functions for the financing aspects of Community Resources Development Administration programs.
- b. Prepares, or arranges for the preparation of, studies and analyses of nonfederal government and pertinent private economic and fiscal problems to be used in developing and coordinating policies, procedures, and criteria for the budgeting and financial aspects of Metropolitan Development programs.
- c. Provides technical advisory services in the fields of municipal and private finance and budgeting to other Departmental organizations.
- d. Develops quantitative measures of municipal economic and fiscal capabilities.
- e. Prepares economic and fiscal criteria for priorities under Metropolitan Development assistance programs.
- f. Provides technical advice, guidance, and assistance to Regional Offices on nonfederal government budgeting and finance problems.
- g. Provides financial analysis support required by all Community Resources Development Administration programs and other Metropolitan Development programs as required.
- h. Develops, in coordination with appropriate program managers, financial policies, technical guides, standards, and procedures pertaining to development and approval of loans and loan guarantees, financing of construction, issuing of bonds, and loan and bond portfolio management for loan and guarantee programs.
- i. Maintains liaison with local government groups and Federal agencies concerned with municipal and pertinent private budget and finance problems.
- j. Prepares and issues periodic reports on local government and pertinent private finance and fiscal problems.

17.-19. RESERVED

 CHAPTER 3. OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LIAISON

20. OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LIAISON. The Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison, headed by a Director:
- a. Provides Departmental liaison and coordination with the Department of Transportation in the development of policies, criteria, and procedures for Departmental responsibilities for transportation planning, research, and development, pursuant to agreements between the Departments.
 - b. Provides a focal point within the Department for directing and coordinating the actions necessary in the implementation of the above policies, criteria, and procedures.
 - c. Develops and administers policies, standards, and procedures for carrying out HUD responsibilities for the following programs and activities:
 - (1) Grants for research, development and demonstration projects of urban transportation systems under Section 6 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.
 - (2) Grants for technical studies under Section 9 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.
 - (3) Grants for university research and training under Section 11 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.
21. SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LIAISON). The Systems Research and Development Division, headed by a Director, shall, with respect to HUD responsibilities for research, development, and demonstration projects, studies, and university research and training under Sections 6, 9 and 11 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964:
- a. Develop and administer a program of research, development, and demonstration projects for advanced systems of urban transportation in consultation with the Department of Transportation and the Office of Urban Technology and Research as appropriate.
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- b. Develop policies, standards, and plans for implementing assigned programs and continually evaluate their effectiveness.
 - c. Provide administrative and technical management, and supervise, review, and make recommendations on, research and development proposals and applications.
 - d. Maintain overall supervision of central office procedures concerned with project approval, including documents control, fund validation and announcements; maintain status controls; and prepare regular status reports.
22. TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND COORDINATION DIVISION (OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LIAISON). The Transportation Planning and Coordination Division, headed by a Director, provides liaison with the Department of Transportation and the Office of Planning Standards in the performance of the following functions:
- a. Development of criteria and guidelines for transportation planning and subjects them to continuing review and evaluation.
 - b. Development of criteria and procedures for performance of Departmental functions relating to transportation planning pursuant to agreements with the Department of Transportation, including procedures for the provision of advice as to the adequacy of the continuing transportation planning process.
 - c. Development, in cooperation with the Planning Assistance Division, Urban Management Assistance Administration, of arrangements for the administration of urban planning assistance grant projects undertaken jointly with the Department of Transportation.
23. TRANSPORTATION PROJECT ANALYSIS DIVISION (OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LIAISON). The Transportation Project Analysis Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Develops and administers a program of individual project analysis for review and recommendations on projects concerning transportation that have a significant impact on urban environment.

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- b. Represents the Department on the joint concept design teams made up of representatives from the Bureau of Public Roads, the metropolitan area and state affected, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other appropriate agencies.
 - c. Develops and analyzes linear city concepts.
- 24.-29. RESERVED

CHAPTER 4. OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS

30. OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS. The Office of Planning Standards, headed by a Director:
- a. Provides a focal point within HUD for leadership and policy guidance for all aspects of comprehensive planning requirements and standards.
 - b. Initiates interagency agreements designed to insure the maximum practical degree of planning requirements coordination in all of the various functional components of comprehensive planning.
 - c. Develops and administers policies, standards, and procedures for comprehensive planning requirements affecting the various programs of the Department as well as programs of other Federal agencies where HUD has been assigned responsibility.
 - d. Develops and administers policies, standards, and procedures for implementing HUD responsibilities under Sections 204 and 205 of Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended.
 - e. Provides assistance in developing and carrying out research and development projects within program areas of responsibility.
31. PLANNING REQUIREMENTS DIVISION (OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS). The Planning Requirements Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Develops and administers the policies, standards, instructions, and guidelines for comprehensive planning requirements affecting the various programs of the Department as well as programs of other Federal agencies where HUD has been assigned responsibility, including transportation planning standards and criteria pursuant to agreements with the Department of Transportation.
 - b. Establishes planning goals and objectives in respect to planning requirements.
 - c. Develops criteria and concepts for defining and evaluating comprehensive planning in terms of established standards.

- d. Coordinates with the Planning Assistance Division, the Transportation Planning and Liaison Division, and other organizations as required in the development of planning standards and criteria.
 - e. Develops methods of measuring the status of comprehensive and functional planning requirements at various levels of government.
 - f. Initiates and administers research activities designed to develop and improve techniques and methods of comprehensive planning as it relates to planning requirements.
32. PLANNING REVIEW DIVISION (OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS). The Planning Review Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Develops, administers, and implements policies and guidelines for the Metropolitan Areawide Development Grants Program under Section 205 of Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended.
 - b. Develops and administers standards and procedures for implementing HUD responsibilities under Section 204 of Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 dealing with review by metropolitan areawide planning agencies of requests for Federal assistance under various programs.
 - c. Provides planning findings as to the status, quality, and consistency of planning relative to compliance with a particular planning requirement.
 - d. Certifies and recertifies, or directs Regional Office performance of the certification and recertification, that comprehensive planning requirements have been satisfactorily met by a given community either under HUD programs or programs of other agencies for which HUD has planning responsibility. This includes requests referred by the Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison.
 - e. Evaluates the administration and interpretation of planning standards and requirements.
 - f. Reviews the impact of planning standards and requirements on the continuous planning process of all levels of Government.

33. METROPOLITAN AREA ANALYSIS DIVISION (OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS).
The Metropolitan Area Analysis Division, headed by a Director:

- a. Develops ideas, concepts, and proposals for solving problems of metropolitan area planning and development.
- b. Develops new approaches (1) to exploring, defining, and analyzing the problems of metropolitan development, and (2) to evaluating the use and availability of resources.
- c. Develops guides for use by local, state, and Federal agencies in the creation and implementation of a broad, consistent, and planned pattern for the orderly growth of metropolitan areas, both existing and potential.
- d. Develops new methods and techniques in metropolitan area planning.

34.-39. RESERVED

201/100

CHAPTER 5. URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

40. URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. The Urban Management Assistance Administration, headed by a Director, shall be responsible for the following programs and activities:
- a. Staff assistance, studies, analyses and recommendations for encouraging improved intergovernmental relations between Federal, state, and local governments.
 - b. Stimulation of deeper concern and greater involvement of state governments in meeting the priority needs of urban populations and encouraging the formation of agencies at the state level concerned with development of unified state approaches to the urban growth and conservation problems of their respective jurisdictions.
 - c. Grants for urban planning assistance under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (except the conduct of studies, research, and demonstration projects under Section 701(b)).
 - d. Grants to states for urban information and technical assistance services under Title IX of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.
 - e. The Federal-State training programs under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964.
 - f. The city planning and urban studies fellowship program under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964.
 - g. Assistance in developing and carrying out research and development projects within program areas of responsibility as assigned by the Assistant Secretary within the Department's overall research and development program.
 - h. In carrying out responsibilities for encouraging institutional improvements at the state and local level and improving relationships between Federal, state, and local governments, the Director provides support and assistance to the Assistant Secretary for Model Cities and Governmental Relations in the Assistant Secretary's responsibilities for providing leadership in Federal urban program coordination and for the coordination of Model Cities program efforts at all levels of government.

GRANTS
ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

41. PLANNING ASSISTANCE DIVISION (URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION). The Planning Assistance Division, headed by a Director:

- a. Directs the performance of headquarters functions required in the administration of the program of grants for urban planning assistance.
- b. Develops, interprets, and evaluates policies, standards, criteria, and procedures.
- c. Provides technical advice, guidance, and assistance to Regional Offices as required by the Program Operations Division.
- d. Assures that policies and standards are consistently applied and evaluates the effectiveness of the administration of the program.
- e. Coordinates with the Planning Requirements Division and the Transportation Planning and Coordination Division in the development of planning standards and criteria.

42. DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONS (URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION). The Division of State and Local Relations, headed by a Director:

- a. Provides information and advice to Department officials concerning problems arising in Departmental programs requiring cooperation among Federal, state, and local governments in the development of intergovernmental arrangements.
- b. Assists in Department consultation and coordination with state governments pursuant to statutory and Executive Branch directives.
- c. Administers an annual intergovernmental awards program for cooperative efforts in the field of urban development on the part of state and local governments and regional bodies.

- d. Administers the program of grants to states for urban information and technical assistance services under Title IX of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.
43. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING DIVISION (URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION). The Community Development Training Division, headed by a Director:
- a. Administers Federal-State training programs under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964, including the community development training program and studies and analyses of future state and municipal manpower needs.
 - b. Administers the city planning and urban studies fellowship program under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964, including negotiations with universities in implementing the program.
 - c. Participates, in coordination with other appropriate elements of the Department, in the Federal effort to upgrade the capability of the public service, particularly with respect to the professional and technical manpower requirements of the urban public service.
44. PROGRAM OPERATIONS DIVISION (URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION). The Program Operations Division, headed by a Director, with respect to grant programs assigned to the Urban Management Assistance Administration:
- a. Coordinates technical and administrative reviews and recommendations on project applications, project budgets, contracts and fund requisitions, audit reports, project settlements, and other project documents.
 - b. Provides a focus for liaison with the Regional Offices on administration of Urban Management Assistance Administration programs.
 - c. Maintains overall supervision of Central Office procedures concerned with project approvals, including documents control, fund validation, and announcements; maintains status controls and prepares regular status reports.

45. CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES DIVISION (URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION). The Clearinghouse Services Division, headed by a Director, shall, in accordance with Section 3(b) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act and Executive Order 11297 (August 10, 1966):

- a. Develop and administer a program of acquiring, organizing, and making available technological assistance on urban development and housing research studies and demonstrations arising from both government and privately supported programs and Federal assistance programs and activities of all types in the housing and development fields, and the urban socio-economic environment, and problems relating thereto, in order to aid state, county, town, municipal and other local governments in developing solutions to community and metropolitan development problems.
- b. Work with (1) the Division of Public Affairs in the preparation and dissemination of information services and publication programs to the public stemming from Clearinghouse Services Division activities; and (2) the Office of Urban Technology and Research in the dissemination of the results of urban development and housing research studies and demonstrations.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

OFFICE OF SMALL TOWN SERVICES

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

OFFICE OF PLANS, PROGRAMS & EVALUATION

COMMUNITY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIVISION

LAND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

NEW COMMUNITIES DIVISION

ENGINEERING DIVISION

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

FINANCE DIVISION

OFFICE OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT & LIAISON

SYSTEMS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DIV.

TRANS. PLANNING & COORDINATION DIV.

TRANS. PROJECT ANALYSIS DIVISION

OFFICE OF PLANNING STANDARDS

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS DIV.

PLANNING REVIEW DIVISION

METROPOLITAN AREA ANALYSIS DIVISION

URBAN MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

PLANNING ASSISTANCE DIVISION

DIV. OF STATE & LOCAL RELATIONS

COMMUNITY DEVEL. TRAINING DIV.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS DIVISION

CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICES DIV.

INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATION

APPENDIX 2. METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION/COST CENTER CODES

| Area | Code | | Organi- zation | Organization Element |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---|
| | Cost Ctr. | Ck. Dist. | | |
| 0 | 4100 | 0 | 4000 | Immediate Office of Assistant Secretary (General Administration) |
| 0 | 4101 | 0 | 4000 | Immediate Office of Assistant Secretary (Programs) |
| 0 | 4110 | 0 | 4010 | Office of Plans, Programs and Evaluation |
| 0 | 4120 | 0 | 4020 | Office of Management Services |
| 0 | 4130 | 0 | 4030 | Office of Small Town Services |
| | | | | Office of Planning Standards |
| 0 | 4310 | 0 | 4100 | Office of the Director |
| 0 | 4320 | 0 | 4110 | Metropolitan Area Analysis Division |
| 0 | 4330 | 0 | 4120 | Planning Review Division |
| 0 | 4340 | 0 | 4130 | Planning Requirements Division |
| | | | | Urban Management Assistance Administration |
| 0 | 4210 | 0 | 4200 | Office of the Director |
| 0 | 4220 | 0 | 4210 | Division of State and Local Relations |
| 0 | 4230 | 0 | 4220 | Planning Assistance Division |
| 0 | 4240 | 0 | 4230 | Community Development Training Division |
| 0 | 4250 | 0 | 4240 | Clearinghouse Services Division |
| 0 | 4260 | 0 | 4250 | Program Operations Division |
| | | | | Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison |
| 0 | 4510 | 0 | 4300 | Office of the Director |
| 0 | 4570 | 0 | 4310 | Systems Research and Development Division |
| 0 | 4580 | 0 | 4320 | Transportation Planning and Coordination Division |
| 0 | 4590 | 0 | 4330 | Transportation Project Analysis Division |
| | | | | Community Resources Development Administration |
| 0 | 4410 | 0 | 4400 | Office of the Director |
| 0 | 4420 | 0 | 4410 | Engineering Division |
| 0 | 4440 | 0 | 4420 | Land Development Division |
| 0 | 4450 | 0 | 4430 | Community Facilities Division |
| 0 | 4460 | 0 | 4440 | New Communities Division |
| 0 | 4470 | 0 | 4450 | Water Resources Division |
| 0 | 4430 | 0 | 4460 | Finance Division |

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
 LAND
 PROGRAM SUMMARIES
 TRANSPORTATION
 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
 GRANTS (701)

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

PROGRAM SUMMARIES

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
GRANTS (701)

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
GRANTS (701)

Urban Transportation Programs

A. Authorizing Legislation

- (1) Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, provides basic authorization and funding.
- (2) Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 revised the definition of mass transportation to provide greater flexibility in testing ways to overcome the special mobility problems of the poor, elderly, young and handicapped.
- (3) Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 transferred a portion of the program to the Department of Transportation on July 1, 1968. HUD retained that portion of the program which relates transportation to urban development and comprehensive planning.

B. Brief Program Description

Provides financial assistance for research, development, demonstration, technical studies, academic research and training in Urban Transportation. Grants are made to eligible public and private (nonprofit) agencies and by awarding contracts on the basis of competitive requests for proposals.

C. Objectives

- (1) Research and development (section 6 of the Act) to increase understanding of transportation system impacts on urban areas and their people and to reveal the roles such systems can play in the context of overall urban development.
- (2) Demonstrations (section 6) to test and evaluate under simulation or actual operating conditions the effectiveness or desirability of alternative schemes of transport development and improvement in urban areas.
- (3) Technical studies (section 9) to enable officials and the public at large to know fully what is involved with reference to cost, location, prospective service improvements, effects on the appearance of an area and impacts on the people and land uses in specific local transportation proposals developed through comprehensive planning.
- (4) Academic research and training (section 11) to encourage comprehensive research in the problems of transportation in urban areas and in the relationships of transportation

to overall urban development. To encourage public agencies and all our applicants to adopt innovative, multi-disciplinary approaches wherever possible to the study of urban transportation. To develop highly trained manpower knowledgeable in the contributions of transportation systems and services to urban development and in urban transportation systems operations and management. To assist in establishing facilities and activities which can be used by local, regional and State governments, other Federal agencies and private industry to help solve transportation problems in urban areas.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

An outline of program effort for FY '69 and '70 has been prepared. All proposals and applications are reviewed in light of how they fit into the activities we plan to stress during the next year or two. The outline is also used as a guide in preparing request for proposals which will be issuing this fiscal year.

This is a centralized function. Our staff deals directly with all applicants, grantees and RFP contractors. Application reviews, project monitoring and control are all handled by the central office.

Comprehensive planning must be underway to qualify for a technical study grant. This finding is made by the Office of Planning Standards in consultation with the appropriate regional office. All demonstration projects which could affect local transit employees require a determination by the Department of Labor that employees will not be adversely affected (Section 13c of the Act).

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The HUD New System Study on Urban Transportation which was essentially completed by June 30, 1968, supports the need for a billion dollar R&D program over the next ten years. Several states (N.Y., Pa., and N.J.) and many cities have recently passed multi-million dollar bond issues for construction of new or modernization of existing public transportation facilities. We think that the increased public acceptance of the necessity for more urban public transportation will increase the demand for developing better ways to relate the movement of people to the overall goals of our urban areas.

2. Demand

The 54 projects with grants totaling \$9,363,000 which were retained by HUD under the reorganization plan, relate to the Department's new mission under Section 6 and 9. We anticipate approving approximately 36 projects this FY with the \$7,250,000 available to us. This will fund approximately 55% of the applications we expect to receive.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Programs

The Department of Transportation also makes grants under the Urban Mass Transportation Act.

2. Means for Coordination

A memorandum of agreement was signed September 12, 1968 by the Secretaries of HUD and DOT which, under the provisions of the Reorganization Plan, will promote the effectiveness of urban transportation programs of both departments as indicated by the memorandum of agreement. HUD and DOT will establish formal and continuing procedures for developing and executing program responsibilities in urban transportation planning, relocation planning, and review of transportation projects. Procedures are being established for close coordination of research, development and demonstration projects, grants for technical studies, and grants for research and training in urban transportation problems. These latter procedures relate specifically to sections 6, 9 and 11, respectively, of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

The program is being reorientated towards transportation related areas required to assure orderly metropolitan development, to assure that all of the social, political, financial and other characteristics of urban living are given comprehensive and balanced attention and to delineate broad transportation objectives and characteristics in order to insure that those service techniques, components and systems developed by the Department of Transportation are appropriately related to the basic social, economic, political and developmental needs of urban areas.

Many insights developed by the New Systems Study about the applicability of new but soon realizable technological alternatives are being applied to the development of research and demonstration projects that relate transport systems or their components to the various aspects of urban development, some of which involve other HUD programs.

A number of demonstration projects and technical studies are providing useful knowledge about such things as the relationship between unemployed residents in ghetto areas and the transportation system's ability to help them obtain jobs. The Watts project in Los Angeles is probably the outstanding example of this kind of effort.

The Watts Transportation-Employment project, designed to study the relationship between levels of employment and mobility and correct inadequacies in transit, is rapidly becoming the prototype for similar proposals throughout the country. In a recent article, this project was cited "one of the most imaginative approaches to an understanding of the interrelationship between transportation and social-economic conditions in the urban area."

The Seattle project has tested the use of idle buses and transit manpower for summer employment transportation needs of the poor. The National Alliance of Businessmen has sponsored a project to develop better accessibility to jobs for the hardcore unemployed by improving transportation facilities. Washington University in St. Louis is studying cost benefits of transportation-employment to determine the benefits which accrue to the city by obtaining gainful employment for the hardcore unemployed. MIT is also conducting a study for us on the mobility of the poor.

The trend toward dispersion of industry and other employment centers on the fringes of metropolitan areas which are only accessible by automobile has resulted in a situation in which job opportunities have been denied to low-income residents of inner cities where public transportation to the new industrial areas is frequently lacking. Mayors of 200 cities were informed of HUD funds being available for studies of the public transportation needs of the low-income inner-city neighborhoods. The response has been encouraging and currently nine studies costing just over

\$500,000 are underway. The first study, for San Bernardino, is complete, and its conclusions are that legal problems must be overcome before the City can provide transit service to job centers beyond their city limits; and the City is proposing a demonstration project to determine whether or not a non-scheduled type transit service can adequately serve low-income areas.

An experimental bus service in Peoria and Decatur, Illinois with door-to-door pickup and delivery between suburban homes and industrial plants and guaranteed seating is another demonstration which has been continued as a regular service.

Several projects will develop methods to simulate land use and transportation development. Case Western Reserve University is studying the downtown transportation needs and alternatives for Cleveland. Recommendations on near-term implementations are being coordinated with a local Action 70 Committee, and plans to implement long term recommendations are being developed through a committee which is represented by the Mayor's office, County Commissioner's office, and the areawide planning agency.

The impact of urban transportation is felt in all facets of urban life, including the availability of health care. A \$482,000 demonstration grant was given to Nashville to test the value of express bus service for low income outpatients and hospital employees. The project created direct bus service linking eight separate medical centers in the metropolitan area as well as linking these centers with the central business district.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations, Authorization and Allotment of Funds

There were no direct appropriations for Sections 6, 9 and 11 prior to the reorganization. 45 approved research, development and demonstration (section 6) projects with Federal grants of \$9,019,000 were retained by HUD. Nine approved technical studies (section 9) with Federal grants of \$344,000 were retained by HUD. No academic grants for research and training under section 11 had been made prior to June 30, 1968.

\$7,250,000 was allotted to HUD from the FY '69 appropriation for grants under sections 6, 9 and 11. We expect to use the FY '69 allotment to fund the first

projects under section 11 (4 grants have been made since July 1 and funds are available for additional approvals during the fiscal year), to fund additional grants under section 9 and for new research, development and demonstration projects.

(b) Distribution of approved projects as of July 1, 1968

Section 6

| <u>Type of Project</u> | <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>HUD Grants</u> | <u>Total Cost</u> |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| New Systems Study | 22 | \$3,917,295 | \$3,934,045 |
| Bus Operating Demonstrations | 6 | 861,745 | 1,424,907 |
| Study relationship of transportation to land use | 2 | 435,260 | 622,500 |
| Transportation from low-income areas to employment centers | 5 | 3,009,697 | 3,040,323 |
| Other Research and Development | <u>11</u> | <u>795,108</u> | <u>796,299</u> |
| Total | 45 | <u>\$9,019,105</u> | <u>\$9,818,074</u> |

Section 9

| | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Transportation from low-income areas to employment centers | 8 | \$ 303,895 | 460,540 |
| Transit system study | <u>1</u> | <u>40,000</u> | <u>60,000</u> |
| Total | <u>9</u> | <u>\$ 343,895</u> | <u>\$ 520,540</u> |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-------------|--------------|
| Total approvals as of July 1, 1968 | 54 | \$9,363,000 | \$10,338,614 |
|------------------------------------|----|-------------|--------------|

(c) Approvals since July 1, 1968

Section 6

| <u>Grantee</u> | <u>Description of Project</u> | <u>HUD Grant</u> | <u>Approval Date</u> |
|---|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Harris County Community Action, Houston, Tex. | Operational test of summer employment bus service using idle equipment and manpower. | 3,137 | 8-5-68 |
| Institute of Public Administration | Study of organization & arrangements for design, construction, and operation of public urban locator service (PULSE). | 119,433 | 8-28-68 |

Section 9

| <u>Grantee</u> | <u>Description of Project</u> | <u>HUD Grant</u> | <u>Approval Date</u> |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|
| City of Worcester, Mass. | Investigate existing patterns of convenient and economic mass transit from economically depressed areas to employment centers | 43,196 | 8-28-68 |

Section 11

| <u>Grantee</u> | <u>Description of Project</u> | <u>HUD Grant</u> | <u>Approval Date</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Virginia Polytechnic Institute | Establish transportation program | 40,000 | 11-4-68 |
| Syracuse University | Create an Urban Transportation Institute | 100,000 | 11-4-68 |
| Univ. of Pittsburgh | Establishment of urban transportation program | 125,000 | 11-4-68 |
| Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles | Establish program of education and research in urban transportation. | 125,000 | 11-4-68 |

(d) Program Issues

- (1) It is crucial that we establish a separate identity and role for HUD in urban transportation. Our FY '69 and '70 R&D program was developed on the basis that HUD should concentrate its efforts on developing transportation systems, and concepts which would best serve and shape urban development by providing maximum benefits with minimum detrimental effects.

The FY '70 budget calls for HUD to receive separate appropriations. Once this hurdle has been made, it will be important to establish a year in advance funding, similar to DOT, whereby research efforts by contractors and universities may be supported on a longer range basis.

- (2) The transfer of some functions to DOT gave the general impression that the total program was transferred and we have had a very difficult time in obtaining adequate exposure for HUD's new role in urban transportation.

DOT's R&D program (which was not received until November 7) appears to ignore the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 2 and the Congressional hearings. Their R&D program appears to significantly duplicate and overlap our R&D efforts in relating transportation needs to sound comprehensive development of our urban areas.

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WATER AND SEWER

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
GRANTS (701)

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANTS

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, (Title VI -- Urban Planning and Facilities, of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act sets forth the current language).

B. Brief Program Description

Provides two-thirds, and in some cases three-quarters, federal grants for comprehensive planning assistance. Eligible applicants include a wide variety of general governments and groups of general governments; i.e., states for statewide planning; states for assistance to counties, cities with population under 50,000 and Nonmetropolitan Districts; Metropolitan Regional Councils, including Councils of Government and Regional Planning Commissions; cities with populations over 50,000; and other areas and agencies, including Interstate Regional Commissions, disaster or Federally impacted areas, and Indian Tribal Councils.

A broad range of subjects may be covered by planning assistance including physical facilities, governmental services, land development patterns, housing, pollution, manpower needs and resources, etc. However, planning assisted under Section 701 is statutorily restricted from including detailed design of specific public works. All assisted planning agencies must include a housing element as a part of their plans.

Under Subsection 701(b), up to 5% of the appropriation for Section 701 can be used for research and demonstration grants, which advance the purposes of Section 701. This research program is administered by the HUD Office of Urban Technology and Research. A special provision of 701(b) permits financing demonstrations of planning for systems of public facilities

C. Objectives

The objectives of the Comprehensive Planning Grant Program are to assist state and local elected officials, (governors, mayors, city councils, county commissioners, etc.) to (a) prepare, adopt and update comprehensive plans, programs and budgets on a continuing basis, (b) establish and improve planning and budgeting staffs, (c) improve the quality of public administration including regulation of land development, and the allocation of scarce Federal, state and local resources, (d) develop plans and programs in urban and rural areas to channel federal development grants and loans such as HUD's grants for sewer and water systems, open space, new communities and urban renewal.

D. Major Program Policies.

There are three major administrative policies currently being emphasized: (1) giving elected officials access to the planning process (e.g. to put planning close to the governor's office at the state level, require direct participation by local elected officials in regional councils, and encourage the placement of planning expertise close to mayors and county commissioners), (2) broadening the subject coverage of planning assisted to include not only physical planning but social concerns such as housing, manpower training, governmental services such as recreation or transportation available to low-income groups, and (3) bridging the gap between long-range planning and implementation of plans by encouraging such activities as short-range development plans, budget preparation, technical assistance, administrative reorganization and the review by planning agencies of development projects.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs. In FY 1967 approximately \$250 million was spent on comprehensive planning (i.e., not including project planning) at all state and local levels of government. The Comprehensive Planning Grant Program provided about 13% of the funds for comprehensive planning. The present need for comprehensive planning is about \$1 billion based upon the fact that only 60% of eligible state and local governments are engaged in comprehensive planning and a large portion of those planning are treating only 25% of the areas they should. The present need for 701 assistance is about \$170 million. This is based upon the assumption that 701 assistance should provide 17% of the funds for comprehensive planning because of the recent addition of eligible clients and required and eligible work activities. By 1976 about \$2 billion will be needed by all state and local self sufficiency through larger local appropriations. Demand for 701 assistance by 1976 should be about \$240 million.
2. Demands. The following figures summarize 701 program demands. These figures do not reflect total 701 need. Several factors such as state planning agencies submitting only those applications which they regard as most essential and the scarcity of matching local shares dampen demand. Demand for Studies, research and Demonstrations (701b), and Public Facility Systems Engineering Demonstrations.

Demand

Thousands of Dollars

| | | |
|---------|--|----------|
| | Unfilled Demand Carried Over to FY '69 | \$ 9,210 |
| FY 1969 | Estimated Total Demand in FY '69* | 77,630 |
| | Estimated Assistance in FY '69** | 40,800 |
| | Estimated Unfilled Demand Carried Over to FY '70 | 36,830 |
| FY 1970 | Estimated Total Demand in FY '70* | 135,320 |
| | Estimated Assistance in FY '70** | 109,000 |
| FY 1971 | Estimated Unfilled Demand Carried Over FY '70 | 26,320 |

* Total demand equals unfilled demand carried over from the previous year plus new demand minus attritions

** Does not include Research and Demonstrations under 701(b)

F. Relationships to Other Federal Programs.

1. Programs. There are two categories of relationship between the

701 program and other programs. (1) the 701 program pays for the base two-thirds of the cost of the planning needed to satisfy the planning requirements attached to capital grant programs of HUD and other Federal departments such as sewer and water, open space, new communities, highways, airports, hospitals, etc. (2) the 701 program must be coordinated with planning assistance programs in HUD and other Federal agencies. These other programs, which deal with a specific subject area, include the Community Renewal Program of HUD, the Highway Planning funds of the Bureau of Public Roads, Economic Development Planning in the Economic Development Administration, Comprehensive Health Planning in the Public Health Service, Outdoor Recreation Planning Assistance in the Department of Interior, as well as several others.

2. Means for Coordination. Means for coordination include changing the legislation of this Department or the related Department, changing our administrative regulations or those of the other Department, reaching interagency agreements on a single set of state and regional agencies eligible to receive joint planning assistance grants, joint workshops and conferences, and working out common positions with other departments with respect to specific problems in the field, as well as review and checkpoint procedures for grant applications.

G. Program Accomplishments.

1. Description of Achievements. The program has helped get planning started in 45 states, 200 metropolitan areas, and about 4,000 cities and counties. State planning has been moved into the governor's offices in about 20 states. Local elected officials directly participate in about 80 regional councils. In recent months 4 or 5 million dollars has been directed into high priority areas of social concern and planning implementation. Specific examples include:

- a. Improved public administration capacity. PPB systems have been instituted at several states, notably New Jersey and Massachusetts.
- b. Improved police coordination. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments prepared with 701 assistance a design for a regional police information system for the police departments of Montgomery County, Arlington County, Alexandria and the District of Columbia. Now being implemented, the system will serve the needs of all police departments in the metropolitan area. It is estimated that this central, cooperative facility will save \$500,000 in capital expenditure and \$100,000 a year in operating expenses.
- c. Improved development. Oldsmant Township, New Jersey (pop. 2,913) enforced newly developed zoning and subdivision regulations in conformance with the 701 assisted plan which enabled them to relocate a proposed interstate highway route. The proposed route would have taken valuable land resources and removed them from the tax rolls. Less valuable land was ultimately taken for the route

Murfreesboro, Tennessee (pop. 17,991) based upon a 701 assisted comprehensive plan has required dedication of land for major streets. The City also requires that all minor residential streets in subdivisions be built and all improvements installed by the developers. These measures have saved the city millions of dollars in right-of-way acquisition and installation of public facilities.

2. Statistics.

- a. Appropriations and Authorization. Since the inception of the program in 1954 to FY 1969 \$191.1 million has been appropriated. The 1969 appropriation is \$43.8 million. The unappropriated balance of authorization after FY 1969 is \$155.0 million.

Congress has given the 701 Assistance Program increased support. Appropriations have increased from \$13.7 million in FY 1965, to \$26.8 million in FY 1966, to \$33.0 million in FY 1967 to \$45.0 million in FY 1968. The appropriation for FY 1969 was \$43.8.

b. Allocation of Program Funds to Components.

(1) Types of Planning Areas Assisted*
 Cumulative As of June 30, 1968
 (Dollars in thousands)

| <u>Type of Area</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Small areas | \$63,928 | 34.1 |
| Localities in redevelopment areas | 23,344 | 12.5 |
| Advisory Services to small communities | 1,887 | 1.0 |
| Metropolitan, regional and interstate metro areas | 59,257 | 31.6 |
| Statewide | 32,616 | 17.4 |
| Other areas | 6,292 | 3.4 |
| | <u>\$187,325</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

(2) Estimated FY 1969 Allocation of Assistance* to Types of Planning Areas. (dollars in thousands).

| <u>Type of Area</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Small Areas | \$ 8,500 | 20.9 |
| Localities in redevelopment areas | 2,800 | 6.9 |
| Community Development Districts** | 1,500 | 3.7 |
| Advisory services | 2,500 | 6.1 |
| Metropolitan, regional and interstate metro areas | 15,300 | 37.6 |
| Cities over 50,000 in metropolitan areas** | 1,000 | 2.5 |
| Statewide | 7,200 | 17.6 |
| Regional commission** | 300 | 0.7 |
| Local Development Districts** | 200 | 0.5 |
| Economic Development Districts** | 500 | 1.0 |
| Other areas | <u>1,000</u> | <u>2.5</u> |
| | <u>\$40,800</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

* Excludes 701b Studies, Research and Demonstrations and Systems Engineering Demonstrations

**Newly eligible areas added by the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act.

c. Distribution by States

See attached Table, "Total Grant Approvals to States As of June 30, 1968".

Total Grant Approvals to States
As of June 30, 1968

| <u>States and Territories</u> | <u>Projects</u> | <u>Federal Grants Approved</u> | <u>States and Territories</u> | <u>Projects</u> | <u>Federal Grants Approved</u> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Appalachia | 1 | \$ 502,205 | Missouri | 118 | \$ 3,925,698 |
| Alabama | 57 | 1,855,194 | Montana | 31 | 717,171 |
| Alaska | 37 | 1,018,723 | Nebraska | 71 | 1,006,256 |
| Arizona | 31 | 671,694 | Nevada | 22 | 377,055 |
| Arkansas | 92 | 2,556,120 | New Hampshire | 46 | 1,497,908 |
| California | 308 | 15,329,375 | New Jersey | 98 | 6,876,995 |
| Colorado | 67 | 2,671,072 | New Mexico | 50 | 1,413,872 |
| Connecticut | 93 | 5,345,055 | New York | 175 | 14,313,681 |
| Delaware | 16 | 653,459 | North Carolina | 78 | 3,214,163 |
| D. C. | 6 | 1,260,429 | North Dakota | 22 | 424,393 |
| Florida | 83 | 3,583,142 | Ohio | 218 | 9,844,727 |
| Georgia | 115 | 3,400,237 | Oklahoma | 109 | 2,592,042 |
| Guam | 2 | 143,134 | Oregon | 123 | 3,165,021 |
| Hawaii | 18 | 1,489,320 | Pennsylvania | 222 | 12,829,010 |
| Idaho | 12 | 314,680 | Rhode Island | 39 | 1,954,146 |
| Illinois | 263 | 7,666,702 | South Carolina | 33 | 1,197,132 |
| Indiana | 82 | 2,857,001 | South Dakota | 28 | 623,711 |
| Iowa | 116 | 3,252,252 | Tennessee | 92 | 3,413,509 |
| Kansas | 87 | 2,617,195 | Texas | 188 | 5,056,753 |
| Kentucky | 61 | 3,261,240 | Utah | 31 | 1,370,792 |
| Louisiana | 97 | 2,225,555 | Vermont | 39 | 1,200,973 |
| Maine | 55 | 1,423,294 | Virginia | 32 | 1,567,494 |
| Maryland | 75 | 3,869,767 | Washington | 155 | 4,487,997 |
| Massachusetts | 118 | 7,206,129 | West Virginia | 56 | 2,864,843 |
| Michigan | 247 | 10,894,358 | Wisconsin | 108 | 5,845,959 |
| Minnesota | 154 | 5,582,899 | Wyoming | 10 | 211,626 |
| Mississippi | 63 | 1,052,294 | Puerto Rico | 17 | 2,344,073 |
| | | | Virgin Islands | 4 | 255,710 |
| | | | TOTAL | 4,571 | 187,325,255 |
| | | | Plus | | |
| | | | Studies, research & demonstration grants | 63 | 3,812,073 |
| | | | TOTAL | 4,634 | 191,137,328 |

H. Program Issues

1. Implementation of Required Housing Elements. The 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act amended the 701 program to require that all 701 assisted planning agencies must prepare a housing element as part of the preparation of a comprehensive land-use plan. An initial Circular on this requirement has been prepared. Major efforts are needed at the federal, state and local levels to further define and implement this requirement. Currently there is no extra 701 assistance to implement this requirement.
2. Expanded Eligible Clients. Eligible Applicants for 701 assistance have nearly doubled as a result of recent legislation. Yet Appropriations for assistance have remained the same. Existing planning programs are endangered. New authorizations can only be funded on a limited pilot basis. Very restrictive priority systems are needed, unless more funds are made available.
3. Addressing Social Issues and Encouraging Plan Implementation. Through administrative requirements and technical guides and assistance, HUD must continue to encourage and assist planning agencies (1) to make planning a more useful tool for state and local decision makers and (2) to broaden work programs and address crucial community problems which are not necessarily tied to the development of physical facilities.
4. Improved Coordination with other Planning Assistance Programs. A growing number of federal planning assistance programs, e.g., the addition of planning assistance under the Safe Streets Act of 1968, increased Appropriations for comprehensive health planning, air pollution planning, highway planning, etc., necessitates an increased effort to avoid proliferation of planning agencies at the state and especially the regional levels.
5. Application and Processing Procedures. Application and processing procedures for 701 assistance are unnecessarily complex and time consuming. These must be simplified and shortened. Staff work is underway and programmed to achieve reforms.
6. Cities Over 50,000. The Budget Bureau denied funding for direct grants to cities over 50,000 in both fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

URBAN INFORMATION AND

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

NEW COMMUNITIES

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WATER AND SEWER

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

A. Authorizing Legislation:

Section 205 of Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description:

The Secretary is authorized to make supplementary grants to state and local agencies up to 20 percent of the cost of a project when the planning for and the project itself is consistent with area-wide planning and programming for a multijurisdictional area. Such grants are to encourage areawide solutions for facilities and services such as hospitals, libraries, sewer, water, sewage treatment facilities, highways, mass transit, airports and other transportation facilities, recreation and open space areas and historic preservation. In no event can the total Federal contribution exceed 80 per cent of the total project cost.

C. Objectives:

Title II -- Planned Metropolitan Development - Section 201.(a) "The Congress hereby finds that the welfare of the Nation and of its people is directly dependent upon the sound and orderly development and the effective organization and functioning of the Metropolitan areas in which two-thirds of its people live and work. (b) It is the purpose of this title to provide through greater coordination of Federal programs and through supplementary grants for certain Federally assisted development projects, additional encouragement and assistance to states and localities for making comprehensive metropolitan planning and programming effective." The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 amended the 1966 Act to include areawide planning for non-metropolitan as well as the metropolitan areas previously provided for. Areawide solutions are therefore sought in all areas where the previously identified facilities and services are needed.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements:

Administrative guidelines have not been prepared for this program since funds have not been appropriated. The Act specifically limits the supplemental grant to 20 percent of the project cost and the total Federal contribution to 80 percent of the cost of a project.

E. Program Needs and Demands:

1. Needs

It has been estimated that state and local governments will need to spend in the vicinity of \$280 billion for public facility capital outlays over the next eight years. Additional billions of dollars will be spent by private entrepreneurs for new housing, shopping centers, industrial buildings, and related urban development. Areawide and regional solutions can contribute greatly to more economic and efficient means of meeting these needs.

2. Demands

There are approximately 500 metropolitan and rural districts in the United States that are potentially eligible for the financial benefits under the program. Of these it is estimated that 300 will have progressed in FY 1969 to the stage in their comprehensive planning where they could be considered for possible eligibility under this program. Based on the Department's knowledge of the extent and scope of planning in these areas, it is estimated that, by FY 1969, at least 60 will meet the requirements of the program. It is anticipated that there will be approximately 300 applications for grants from communities in these 60 areas, approximately 75 will receive fund reservations totaling \$10 million.

F. Relationship to other Federal Programs:

Grants under the following Federal programs may be supplemented through Section 205:

1. Grants for basic water and sewer facilities, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;
2. Grants for the construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities, administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Public Health Services Act (Hill-Burton Act);
3. Grants for the construction of libraries, administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act;
4. Grants for construction of sewer treatment works, administered by the Department of the Interior under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act;

5. Grants for highway construction (Federal-aid primary and secondary systems and urban extension, but not the Interstate System) administered by the Department of Transportation.
6. Grants for airport development, administered by the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation under the Federal Airport Act;
7. Grants for urban mass transportation facilities and equipment, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964;
8. Grants for acquisition and development of open-space land, for urban beautification and improvement or for historic preservation administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Housing Act of 1961 (the historic preservation provisions are added to the 1961 act by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966);
9. Grants for the acquisition and development of lands and waters for recreation purposes; administered by the Department of the Interior under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965;
10. Grants for public works and facilities in redevelopment areas, administered by the Department of Commerce under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (but only if they involve works or facilities of a type which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines to be eligible under items 1-9, above).

G. Program Accomplishments:

The program is not operative since there has been no appropriation. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 authorizes \$75 million for appropriation prior to July 1, 1970.

H. Program Issues:

The previous issue of only the cities in metropolitan areas being eligible for supplementary grants is no longer applicable. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 makes non-metropolitan areas and localities within them eligible for supplements if area-wide planning and solutions to facility and other needs are investigated on an areawide basis. The major problem at this time is the need for an appropriation for this program.

LIBRARY RECONSTRUCTION AND

OPEN SPACE

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

NEW COMMUNITIES

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WATER AND SEWER

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

GRANTS FOR ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, as amended by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

B. Brief Program Description

This program is authorized to make grants to assist states and local public bodies and agencies in financing the acquisition of land planned to be utilized for future public purposes. Grants may be made for the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges (or interest equivalent) on loans or other financial obligations incurred to finance such advance acquisition.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective is to encourage and assist public bodies to acquire, in a planned and orderly fashion, land to be utilized in the future for public purposes.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The amount of the grant shall not exceed the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges from the date of acquisition of such land for a period not exceeding the lesser of (a) 5 years from date of acquisition of such land, or (b) the period of time between the date on which the land was acquired and the date its use begins for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Where all or any part of the cost is not financed by borrowings, the Secretary may compute the grants on the basis of the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges that would have been required.

The land to be acquired must be planned to be used for a public purpose within 5 years from date of acquisition. In unusual circumstances, the Secretary may extend this time limit and report to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and Senate.

This program assistance does not make a project ineligible for any other Federal loan or grant program.

An applicant must demonstrate that the proposed site and use will contribute to the economy, efficiency, and the comprehensively planned development of the area.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

At the present time, the greatest need is to convince more communities of the advantages of advance acquisition of land. Few are now willing to risk the political hazards of acquiring land much in advance of the date of construction.

It was hoped that technical amendments to Section 704 would liberalize the program sufficiently to encourage more communities to use the advance acquisition concept. However, the last session of Congress did not approve the key amendment proposed which would have permitted a grantee to acquire land for initial use beyond the 5 year statutory period now prescribed.

The Department has determined to test the program as revised for a year to determine if the intent of the law can be achieved. If it cannot, recommendations for a substantially revised program approach will be made.

2. Demands

In the approximate two year period the program has been operative, there have been 15 applications for about \$2 million. Eight applications have been approved for \$1.4 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

There is no direct relationship. However, applicants can use the Advance Acquisition Program to help acquire land and subsequently secure a Federal grant or loan to construct a public facility on that land.

G. Program Accomplishments

As is obvious from the statistics above, the potential for this program has not yet been topped to any extent. Thus far, grants have been made for college campuses, county and municipal office sites, reservoirs, airport expansion and flood control projects.

There is currently a remaining authorization of \$25 million and an appropriation balance of more than \$3 million of the original \$5 million appropriated in 1965.

H. Program Issues

As indicated above, the overriding issue is how to make the advance acquisition concept an effective tool to help public bodies cope with problems of growth and redevelopment. It may take a far more bold approach than the current program permits.

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND PROGRAM
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVALS BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968

| <u>STATE</u> | <u>NO.</u> | <u>GRANT AMOUNT</u> | <u>ACRES</u> |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| California | 2 | \$ 56,430 | 415 |
| Illinois | 1 | 3,024 | 2.4 |
| Maryland | 1 | 43,080 | 2 |
| Oregon | 1 | 497,054 | -- |
| Tennessee | 1 | 624,250 | 450 |
| Texas | 1 | 84,745 | 1 |
| Utah | 1 | 55,052 | 5 |

URBAN INFORMATION AND

OPEN SPACE

NATIONAL TRUST

NEW COMMITMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WATER AND SEWER

SEWER ADJUNCT

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

ADVANCES FOR PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides interest-free advances to states and local public agencies and Indian tribes to assist them in planning essential public works and community facilities, except public housing, to be constructed within a reasonable period. The planning advances are repaid to the Federal government when construction begins.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 provides for feasibility studies in addition to previously authorized planning action, such as: engineering and architectural surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, and specifications. It is anticipated that this inclusion will generate a substantial increase in the volume of request for assistance under this program.

C. Objectives

The statutory objectives are:

- (1) To help attain maximum economy and efficiency in the planning and construction of public works.
- (2) To encourage municipalities and other public agencies and Indian tribes to maintain at all times a current and adequate reserve of planned public works.

This program is the third of a series of planning programs; the first Advances Planning Program was authorized by Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 and expired on June 30, 1947. The second Advance Planning Program was authorized by Public Law 352, 81st Congress and expired on October 31, 1951. The emphasis of these earlier programs was on a need for a shelf or reserve of planned public works, the construction of which could be started when economic conditions made such action desirable. Now greater stress is placed on the encouragement of economy and efficiency in the planning of public works which are consistent with the areawide comprehensive plans for the particular area.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Applications are received, reviewed and evaluated at the Regional Office level where the selection of projects for funding is made. The Central Office approves the final selection.

The statute limits advances to public agencies within any one state to a maximum of 12½ percent of the total authorization for appropriations to the revolving fund.

The public work or facility to be planned must conform to an overall state, local or regional plan approved by a competent state, local or regional authority, and must be planned for construction with a reasonable period of time from the date the application is approved.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The need for assistance under this program can best be shown when smaller communities are considered. These communities have limited and inflexible local revenue sources; and it is extremely difficult for them to develop plans out of their operating budget. Since mayors and councilmen are reluctant to submit to referendum a proposal to borrow money for a poorly conceived project, assistance is sought under this program. This allows the community to present adequate plans and other project details to the voters for approval.

2. Demands

Since the enactment of the current program \$309.8 million has been requested of which \$154.2 million has been attrited for various reasons. As of June 30, 1968, 5,460 advances have been approved totalling more than \$140 million. There was no appropriation in fiscal year 1969 for the program, therefore, all program activity during 1969 will be determined by the amount of repayments which are anticipated to be \$7.5 million. The current backlog amounts to \$14.8 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Programs

Any other Federal assistance construction program can be coupled with this program.

2. Means for Coordination

This program is coordinated with other Federal agencies that have responsibilities for the planning, construction, operation, licensing and/or enforcement of the type of facility contemplated in the application. Upon receipt of an application for assistance, it is referred to the appropriate Federal agency for comments, recommendations, and coordination.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

Assistance under this program has proven to be the solution for many communities which were financially unable to determine the scope and cost of needed public works or facilities. The result has been the construction of facilities to upgrade living standards. To illustrate:

Hopkin, N. H., is a small semi-rural community of about 2,000 people several miles west of Concord. There is no sewage collection system and no sewage treatment. Raw sewage is dumped into the Contoocook River, which is used for recreational and industrial purposes down stream. Water resources planning contemplates the use of the river for public water supplies. HUD has approved a \$15,000 Public Works Planning advance for preliminary design of a complete sewage collection and sewage treatment system, estimated to cost \$1,465,900 for the community.

Algona, Washington, Pacific, Washington. The Seattle-Tacoma area has experienced tremendous growth during the past 20 years. Industry - noticeably Boeing Aircraft - has been largely responsible for the area's growth. As Seattle and Tacoma grew, new housing developments and new industrial parks fanned out over semi-rural King County. For years before the economic boom there has been quite a number of small independent communities sprinkled throughout the county. Typical of towns like these are Algona (1968 pop. 1,300) and Pacific (1968 pop. 1,800) five to ten miles east of Tacoma. Many of the residents are retired and older people. Algona and Pacific have a common north-south city limit. When the overflow from Tacoma reached into the county, Algona and Pacific were bypassed. Life and the looks of the town were not tremendously changed.

These communities have never constructed a public sewer system. The residents, because they were "out-in-the-country" found septic tanks adequate for sewage disposal. However, because of the population growth, these are not completely adequate.

Building permits have been limited and FHA will not insure new construction. Industry and people are ready to move into Algona and Pacific if sewers are put in. In July, 1966, HUD made separate Public Works Planning Advances to each town. Six thousand dollars was given to Algona to plan a sanitary sewer with a total project cost of \$598,000. Pacific received a \$7,000 advance to plan a sewer project with a total cost of \$518,500.

In that the two towns are so close, they decided to work together on an interceptor sewer. HUD has tentatively approved grants under the Basic Water and Sewer Facilities Grant Program to each to help in the construction of the sewer:

Pacific: \$466,000 against a Total Project Cost of \$1,141,660
 Algona : \$255,900 against a Total Project Cost of \$736,060.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

The current authorization totals \$128 million of which \$83 million has been appropriated. Monies appropriated and all repayments from the first, second and current program comprise a revolving fund. The last appropriation to this fund was in fiscal year 1966.

(b) Distribution by States

Cumulative Net Approvals as of June 30, 1968
 (dollars in thousands)

| State | No. of Approvals | Advance Amount | Total Cost | State | No. of Approvals | Advance Amount | Total Cost |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 60 | \$ 2,142 | \$139,675 | Montana | 204 | \$ 2,286 | \$160,611 |
| Alaska | 69 | 2,371 | 133,689 | Nebraska | 3 | 49 | 2,255 |
| Arizona | 74 | 1,544 | 96,311 | Nevada | 13 | 152 | 8,009 |
| Arkansas | 93 | 800 | 70,772 | New Hampshire | 110 | 2,460 | 170,406 |
| California | 426 | 8,885 | 740,413 | New Jersey | 218 | 9,487 | 521,325 |
| Colorado | 67 | 1,359 | 112,195 | New Mexico | 6 | 55 | 5,057 |
| Connecticut | 78 | 3,354 | 200,047 | New York | 330 | 8,174 | 438,500 |
| Delaware | 2 | 44 | 1,010 | North Carolina | 49 | 744 | 70,551 |
| Dist. of Col. | 1 | 28 | 7,800 | North Dakota | 1 | 7 | 101 |
| Florida | 115 | 2,830 | 266,183 | Ohio | 147 | 3,902 | 224,571 |
| Georgia | 57 | 941 | 420,299 | Oklahoma | 8 | 321 | 52,787 |
| Hawaii | 10 | 241 | 10,739 | Oregon | 252 | 3,807 | 294,235 |
| Idaho | 42 | 350 | 29,006 | Pennsylvania | 487 | 15,194 | 776,955 |
| Illinois | 150 | 4,474 | 444,874 | Rhode Island | 62 | 3,175 | 169,607 |
| Indiana | 14 | 790 | 267,480 | South Carolina | 23 | 483 | 43,206 |
| Iowa | 53 | 568 | 44,643 | South Dakota | 7 | 97 | 7,434 |
| Kansas | 116 | 730 | 69,838 | Tennessee | 52 | 1,714 | 126,382 |
| Kentucky | 47 | 742 | 40,556 | Texas | 258 | 4,493 | 333,394 |
| Louisiana | 263 | 7,793 | 559,034 | Utah | 40 | 409 | 24,164 |
| Maine | 155 | 3,624 | 186,911 | Vermont | 181 | 3,353 | 131,664 |
| Maryland | 40 | 1,452 | 56,039 | Virginia | 37 | 817 | 50,776 |
| Massachusetts | 293 | 10,368 | 634,631 | Washington | 247 | 10,282 | 758,208 |
| Michigan | 110 | 4,525 | 448,896 | West Virginia | 127 | 2,199 | 100,781 |
| Minnesota | 42 | 979 | 76,195 | Wisconsin | 16 | 184 | 18,087 |
| Mississippi | 74 | 1,576 | 139,579 | Wyoming | 9 | 81 | 18,814 |
| Missouri | 78 | 1,689 | 265,312 | Puerto Rico | 42 | 2,014 | 54,590 |
| | | | | Virgin Islands | 2 | 160 | 11,910 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 5,460 | 140,298 | \$10,036,507 |

(c) Distribution by Size of Applicant

Net Approvals by Population Size as of June 30, 1968
(dollars in thousands)

| <u>Population</u> | <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>Percent of Total Projects</u> | <u>Advance Amount</u> | <u>Percent of Total Amount</u> | <u>Estimated Total Cost</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Under 1,000 | 768 | 14.1 | \$ 4,820 | 3.4 | \$ 244,893 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 1,031 | 18.6 | 13,988 | 10.0 | 683,184 |
| 2,500 to 4,999 | 762 | 14.0 | 12,918 | 9.2 | 731,330 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 734 | 13.5 | 17,549 | 12.5 | 1,239,634 |
| 10,000 to 24,999 | 905 | 16.6 | 27,282 | 19.4 | 1,694,980 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 463 | 8.5 | 18,065 | 12.9 | 1,442,961 |
| 50,000 50 99,999 | 370 | 6.8 | 14,964 | 10.7 | 1,153,648 |
| 100,000 and over | <u>427</u> | <u>7.9</u> | <u>30,712</u> | <u>21.9</u> | <u>2,845,877</u> |
| TOTAL | 5,460 | 100.0 | \$140,298 | 100.0 | \$10,036,507 |

H. Program Issues

The following is a summarization of major points to be considered in viewing the need for this program:

The modest Federal budget for this program, some 75 percent of which is repaid, is a vital tool to encourage and effectuate economically and efficiently designed public works. Advance planning for short and long term public works needs is of critical importance in designing projects that are properly correlated with areawide comprehensive planning; that are adjusted to community financial capabilities and growth prospects; and that provide a sound basis for site selection and timely acquisition of the sites.

The need for Federal financial assistance in planning is heaviest in communities with populations under 20,000. A large proportion of these smaller communities have no source of funds for such advance planning other than through the PWP program.

The demand (applications) for the assistance provided by this program has always been high and the program serves a larger number and more diverse grouping of communities than perhaps any other program of HUD. The 335 applications filed in FY 1968 for advances totaling \$15.8 million, though sizeable, are substantially less than true demand and need, since budgetary constraints in the past few years have required that our Regional Offices actively discourage communities from submission of assistance requests.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
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OPEN SPACE

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NEW COMMUNITIES

WATER AND SEWER

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 702, Title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, as amended by Section 604 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides grants to States and municipalities of up to 50 percent of the cost of constructing water and sewer facilities. Eligible water facilities include water supply, storage and treatment systems, and major distribution lines. Sewer facilities include storm and sanitary lines.

C. Objectives

The statutory objectives are:

- (1) To promote sound and orderly metropolitan development by using water and sewer grants to implement specific projects in conformity with comprehensive planning for the orderly evolution of urban and urbanizing areas.
- (2) To help communities meet growing needs for water and sewer facilities.

The original legislation, introduced by the Administration in 1965, would have limited grants to cover only the portion of water and sewer systems needed to support future growth. The Congress passed the law without this limitation. The Congress appeared to be more concerned with the large backlog of unmet needs and the strain on State and local fiscal capacities.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Applications to be approved are selected on the basis of a rating system including such criteria as: conformance with comprehensive planning; urgency of need; local fiscal capacity (measured by median incomes),... The selections are made in the Regional Offices. Final approval is made in the Central Office.

No more than two grants are made in any year to one SMSA. The maximum

limit per project for Federal assistance has been \$1.5 million. Grants are not made for separating sanitary and storm sewage in existing systems (the program emphasis is on providing for and structuring urban growth).

The facility to be assisted must be in an area covered by a comprehensive planning process and the facility must be consistent with the comprehensive plans. However, a special provision in the statute permits aiding facilities, until, October 1, 1969, where the plans have not been completed.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The annual need for Federal, State, and local expenditures for water and sewer facilities has been variously estimated as between \$3.5 and \$5.2 billion. The actual rate in 1967 was about \$2.1 billion.

2. Demands

The demand for grants under this program has reached as high as \$20 for every \$1 of program funds. It is currently running at about \$10 to \$1.

The backlog as of October 24, 1968, total \$513.6 million. Remaining appropriations to finance this amount is \$89 million.

F. Relationship with Other Federal Programs

1. Programs

The Farmers Home Administration (Department of Agriculture) has a program substantially the same as HUD's; it is limited, generally, to aiding communities of under 5,500 population. The Economic Development Administration (Department of Commerce) can also make water and sewer grants to economically depressed areas; generally, their grants are made only if the facilities support industrial development.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (Department of the Interior) provides grants for sewage treatment works including the major trunk sewer lines (interceptors) leading to the plants.

A portion of the appropriation is earmarked for use in Model Cities.

2. Means for Coordination

These programs are coordinated by a committee chaired by the Bureau of the Budget. The committee has established common application forms, referral systems, and common planning requirements.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

The most obvious accomplishment is that the program has provided some relief for limited local fiscal resources in the face of huge demands for water and sewer expenditures. This is especially true for low-income communities. To illustrate:

Acres Homes, Texas, on the north side of Houston, is an all Negro community of 35,000. The area has never had basic water and sewer facilities. Raw sewage ran in open ditches and heavy rains caused flooding.

A \$1 million grant was made for construction of water and sewer lines. The grant has also been the catalyst in a general up-grading of community life. Fire and police protection is now being provided, as is city garbage collection. Plans are being made to improve major roads, install a branch of the Houston library and build a series of vest pocket parks. The Houston Transit Company proposes to extend bus service into the area. The project has increased employment for Acres Homes.

Federal Housing Administration loans are being made available to area residents under a companion HUD program for installing bathrooms, kitchens, and other home improvements. The houses now qualify for insurance at reduced rates.

The program has also served as a strong incentive for creating comprehensive planning agencies and programs covering entire urban areas. This, in turn, has led to cooperation by many communities and the development of joint systems. To illustrate:

The City of Utica, New York (population 100,000), and the surrounding towns (N. Y. equivalent of townships) and villages (aggregate population 77,000) lacked proper sewage treatment or sanitary sewers or both. Utica had a sanitary sewer collection system, but no waste treatment plant. Raw sewage and industrial waste were dumped into the Mohawk River.

New York Mills, Whitesboro, Yorkville and the Village of New Hartford had sanitary sewers, but inadequate sewage treatment. Clayville, Deerfield, Marcy, Paris, and the Town of New Hartford had neither sewers nor sewage treatment, though Whitestown and Kirkland had partial collection systems, but no treatment.

Recognizing the need to attack the problems on an area-wide basis, an areawide sewage authority was created embracing Utica, the six towns in Oneida County surrounding Utica, and the villages in these towns. The Oneida County Sewer District evolved an areawide plan. Unsewered areas would be sewered. Individual collection systems would be consolidated into one areawide system and all communities would tie into a new sewage treatment plant that would serve the entire area. Oneida County would provide the interceptor sewers and treatment facility, but individual municipalities were responsible for their own collection systems. HUD provided assistance to four communities to construct sanitary sewers: \$620,000 to Deerfield towards construction estimated to cost \$1,856,000; \$1,500,000 to the Town of New Hartford for a \$7,700,000 project; \$555,900 to Paris for a project cost of \$1,700,000 and \$25,500 to Kirkland for a \$94,950 sewer project.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Since the inception of the program in FY 1966 through FY 1969, a total of \$530 million has been appropriated. The 1969 appropriation is \$165 million. The unappropriated balance of the authorization (after 1969) is \$420 million.

The Congress has been very receptive to appropriation requests and, in fact, has generally been critical of the small amount requested.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

The program has no subdivisions. Historically about 60 percent of the grants have been made for water facilities and 40 percent for sewer facilities.

There is a special provision in the statute permitting a 90 percent grant to be made to communities meeting criteria of extreme poverty. Only one community has qualified and requested a 90 percent grant.

(c) Distribution by States

Water and Sewer Facilities
Distribution of Approvals by State as of June 30, 1968
(dollars in thousands)

| <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total Cost</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total Cost</u> |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Alabama | 22 | \$ 8,994 | \$30,560 | Nebraska | 8 | \$ 2,519 | \$ 5,917 |
| Alaska | 3 | 1,474 | 3,731 | Nevada | 6 | 2,710 | 12,103 |
| Arizona | 11 | 5,958 | 13,458 | New Hampshire | 5 | 1,439 | 4,062 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 4,069 | 5,958 | New Jersey | 25 | 14,538 | 54,337 |
| California | 68 | 25,860 | 69,431 | New Mexico | 2 | 579 | 1,479 |
| Colorado | 10 | 2,691 | 6,614 | New York | 36 | 18,926 | 63,924 |
| Connecticut | 20 | 13,761 | 39,609 | North Carolina | 21 | 8,306 | 27,671 |
| Delaware | 1 | 229 | 570 | North Dakota | | | |
| Florida | 38 | 12,371 | 48,984 | Ohio | 22 | 12,481 | 32,524 |
| Georgia | 27 | 10,207 | 27,719 | Oklahoma | 13 | 3,907 | 10,054 |
| Hawaii | 7 | 2,047 | 5,008 | Oregon | 12 | 6,109 | 19,255 |
| Idaho | 3 | 1,714 | 4,263 | Pennsylvania | 50 | 23,505 | 72,285 |
| Illinois | 22 | 17,669 | 49,530 | Rhode Island | 11 | 4,440 | 12,547 |
| Indiana | 8 | 5,482 | 12,844 | South Carolina | 15 | 4,829 | 16,818 |
| Iowa | 9 | 5,436 | 13,253 | South Dakota | 2 | 538 | 1,210 |
| Kansas | 7 | 3,196 | 9,114 | Tennessee | 24 | 6,699 | 27,883 |
| Kentucky | 14 | 5,599 | 14,744 | Texas | 37 | 27,304 | 73,088 |
| Louisiana | 9 | 6,787 | 20,900 | Utah | 13 | 2,438 | 5,977 |
| Maine | 6 | 2,000 | 4,933 | Vermont | 9 | 1,231 | 3,078 |
| Maryland | 11 | 3,568 | 10,009 | Virginia | 7 | 4,851 | 13,236 |
| Massachusetts | 28 | 15,868 | 47,816 | Washington | 12 | 8,025 | 19,967 |
| Michigan | 29 | 20,491 | 86,280 | West Virginia | 3 | 1,676 | 4,051 |
| Minnesota | 16 | 6,410 | 16,380 | Wisconsin | 17 | 9,099 | 22,298 |
| Mississippi | 13 | 3,689 | 11,755 | Wyoming | 2 | 1,103 | 2,428 |
| Missouri | 13 | 5,849 | 14,292 | Guam | 2 | 1,526 | 3,604 |
| Montana | 5 | 1,203 | 2,842 | Puerto Rico | 20 | 3,164 | 6,978 |
| | | | | Virgin Islands | 1 | 139 | 287 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 782 | 364,703 | 1,087,658 |

(a) Distribution by Size of Applicant

Distribution of Projects by Population Size Group
Showing Number and Grant Amounts
As of June 30, 1968
(dollars in thousands)

| <u>Population Size Group</u> | <u>Number of Projects</u> | | | <u>Amount of Grant</u> | | | <u>Average Grant Amount</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>% By Group</u> | <u>% Cumu- lative</u> | <u>Grant Amount</u> | <u>% By Group</u> | <u>% Cumu- lative</u> | |
| Under 500..... | 18 | 2.3 | 2.3 | \$ 2,605 | .7 | .7 | \$ 145 |
| 500 to 999..... | 20 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 4,964 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 248 |
| 1,000 to 2,499..... | 67 | 8.6 | 13.5 | 15,785 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 235 |
| 2,500 to 4,999..... | 110 | 14.1 | 27.6 | 34,405 | 9.4 | 15.8 | 313 |
| 5,000 to 9,999..... | 120 | 15.3 | 42.9 | 48,308 | 13.3 | 29.1 | 403 |
| 10,000 to 24,999... | 191 | 24.4 | 67.3 | 79,677 | 21.9 | 51.0 | 417 |
| 25,000 to 49,999... | 115 | 14.7 | 82.0 | 69,032 | 18.9 | 69.9 | 600 |
| 50,000 to 99,999... | 56 | 7.2 | 89.2 | 37,951 | 10.4 | 80.3 | 678 |
| 100,000 to 249,999. | 39 | 5.0 | 94.2 | 30,895 | 8.5 | 88.8 | 792 |
| 250,000 to 499,999. | 23 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 21,215 | 5.8 | 94.6 | 922 |
| 500,000 to 999,999. | 15 | 1.9 | 99.0 | 9,934 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 662 |
| Over 1,000,000 | 8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 9,932 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1,242 |
| TOTAL | 782 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$364,703 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 466 |

H. Program Issues

Because of the flood of applications during the initial years of the program, processing time before approval or rejection was lengthy; this time lag was criticized by the Congress and others. Improved procedures and some lessening in demand have reduced the time to three months, a reduction of over a year.

The program was criticized also because it was supporting growth in sub-urban areas which were often relatively affluent. However, the establishment of the rating system has resulted in more consideration of lower income communities. In 1967, for example, two-thirds of the grants were made to communities below the State average median income.

To be of more help to central cities we would need to consider eliminating the \$1.5 million per grant limitation and permit grants for replacing existing systems and separating combined storm and sanitary systems.

There has been some delay in beginning actual construction of projects due to such factors as adverse municipal bond markets. This has resulted in what could be a serious time lag between approval of a project and disbursement of the funds.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
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NATIONAL TRUST

NEW COMMUNITIES

URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

WATER AND SEWER

PLANNING

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 202 of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides long-term construction loans, up to 40 years, to municipalities or other political subdivisions of states and Indian tribes to finance the construction of all types of public works, other than school facilities, when such credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. A major statutory requirement limits the population of applicant communities to 50,000. However, communities up to 150,000 in population are eligible if they are designated as redevelopment areas, and no population limitations are imposed on communities in or near a research or development installation of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 authorized loans to private non-profit corporations for construction of water and sewer facilities located in communities under 10,000 population where no public body or agency exists for this purpose.

C. Objective

The statutory objective is to provide credit on reasonable terms and conditions to States, municipalities, or other political subdivisions of States, and Indian tribes in their undertaking of construction of certain essential public works or facilities.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The program operations are decentralized to the Regional Office level; however, final approval of applications is made in the Central Office. Loans must be of such sound value or so secured as to reasonably assure repayment. The Secretary, under a statutory formula, establishes the interest rate for loans each fiscal year. For Fiscal Year 1969 the rate is five percent for regular loans and 4 3/4% for projects located in designated economic development areas.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The municipal bond market is not generally responsive to financial requirements of small communities. In most instances these communities do not have established credit rating and if needed financing can be obtained in the municipal bond market, the rate of interest is higher than the market's average. This places the small community in a disadvantageous position.

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

WATER AND

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

2. Demands

The demand for assistance under this program has constantly been increasing during the last three years. One of the main reasons is the increase in the interest rate of the municipal bond market which was noted in the early part of 1966.

As of September 30, 1968, there was a backlog of \$105 million in loan assistance requests. Of the \$40 million available for fiscal year 1969 approximately \$25.0 million has been utilized.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Programs

The Public Facility Loans Program can be used with other programs of the Department, e.g. Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities and Open Space Land Programs, to provide maximum Federal assistance to the applicant community.

Loans are also available for "Model Cities" areas.

2. Means for Coordination

Upon receipt of an application requesting financial assistance under this program, it is screened to determine if other Federal financial assistance has previously been provided the applicant. In addition the application is reviewed to determine if it should more properly have been filed with another Federal department, i.e., Commerce, Transportation, HEW, etc., or under another program of this department, for example, Urban Renewal, Open Space, Historic Preservation.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

Public facilities put in place with Federal assistance in the form of loans have provided services essential to health and welfare of many Americans. The following two projects demonstrate typical problems overcome with a public facility loan.

Arkansas State University, located in Jonesboro, is in the northeast corner of Arkansas, 115 miles northeast of Little Rock and 60 miles northwest of Memphis, Tennessee. Much of the area is economically depressed. Even in the prosperous areas of this region, the people have been culturally, medically and educationally deprived. Medical facilities for the most part are nonexistent, and when they do exist, they are generally inadequate. And as is so many cases a bad situation begets a worse one. Because of a poor economic base, health facilities are marginal. And because of these two factors, highly trained professional medical people have stayed away from the area. The poor and the underprivileged are most

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

WATER AND

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

AREA-WIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

directly effected. Arkansas State University recognized this and set about to establish a comprehensive regional health center that, on the one hand would serve the people of the area, and at the same time would attract the needed medical professionals.

A plan was developed that would bring together at one location all local, state and Federal agencies to provide complete medical care for the patient. Agencies participating are Arkansas State University, Arkansas State Hospital, Arkansas State Department of Public Welfare and the Arkansas State Board for Vocational Education. Patients will be able to obtain diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation at one location. Such a facility does not now exist in the state. In fact, the University believes that this is the first facility of its type in the country. Total project cost will be about \$4.8 million. HUD is providing a \$2.25 million Public Facility Loan. Apart from the immediate effect of providing needed medical services, the project will have the greater long-term multiplier effect of drawing into the area the professional medical people who are necessary for providing a base to upgrade the quality of life in the area.

Curran and Gardner townships are adjacent to the west side of Springfield, Illinois (pop. 83,000). This area is a relatively undeveloped area as compared to other areas surrounding Springfield. This is primarily caused by the lack of a water system in the townships. The 2,000 residents have relied on private wells. The people have wanted a water system but the cost was prohibitive for such small communities. A \$850,000 Public Facility Loan to assist in the construction of a complete water system that will cost \$1,397,000 has been approved. The difference was financed by a \$527,000 Water and Sewer Facilities grant and local funds. In years past, a handful of homes was built in these two townships. Since a water project is going in, substantial new housing has been studied. Between 500 and 600 lots have been sold and new construction is underway.

2. Statistics

(a) Authorization

The program is financed through a revolving fund, capitalized by a Treasury borrowing authorization aggregating \$600 million. Forty million dollars is provided for fiscal year 1969.

AREAWIDE DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS

ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF
LAND

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

WATER AND

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

) Distribution by States

Public Facility Loans
Net Approved Loans by States - Cumulative as of June 30, 1968
(dollars in thousands)

| <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Loan</u> | <u>Total Cost</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Loan</u> | <u>Total Cost</u> |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Alabama | 91 | \$43,492 | \$59,501 | Nebraska | 1 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 |
| Alaska | 13 | 18,424 | 19,860 | Nevada | 2 | 970 | 2,631 |
| Arizona | 3 | 491 | 719 | New Jersey | 2 | 1,186 | 1,282 |
| Arkansas | 101 | 19,251 | 29,574 | New Mexico | 13 | 4,683 | 6,011 |
| California | 41 | 15,264 | 17,698 | New York | | | |
| Colorado | 5 | 10,114 | 10,784 | North Carolina | 61 | 26,139 | 33,849 |
| Connecticut | | | | North Dakota | | | |
| Delaware | | | | Ohio | 11 | 2,523 | 3,378 |
| Florida | 68 | 63,117 | 81,125 | Oklahoma | 77 | 13,981 | 20,816 |
| Georgia | 59 | 12,498 | 17,932 | Oregon | 6 | 1,342 | 1,390 |
| Idaho | 6 | 1,298 | 1,372 | Pennsylvania | 11 | 8,073 | 10,210 |
| Illinois | 33 | 24,967 | 35,003 | South Carolina | 37 | 17,961 | 30,046 |
| Indiana | 7 | 939 | 1,321 | South Dakota | 6 | 369 | 798 |
| Iowa | 2 | 1,197 | 1,648 | Tennessee | 102 | 36,848 | 46,120 |
| Kansas | 6 | 998 | 1,649 | Texas | 117 | 32,391 | 45,154 |
| Kentucky | 118 | 35,670 | 53,599 | Utah | 12 | 2,085 | 3,506 |
| Louisiana | 27 | 10,962 | 15,107 | Vermont | 1 | 360 | 366 |
| Maryland | 2 | 880 | 1,085 | Virginia | 1 | 585 | 1,288 |
| Massachusetts | | | | Washington | 11 | 8,142 | 9,145 |
| Michigan | 18 | 8,787 | 16,786 | West Virginia | 27 | 16,937 | 30,762 |
| Minnesota | 6 | 2,441 | 3,104 | Wisconsin | 2 | 743 | 831 |
| Mississippi | 45 | 15,738 | 20,764 | Wyoming | 1 | 623 | 804 |
| Missouri | 25 | 3,381 | 4,219 | Puerto Rico | 2 | 400 | 513 |
| Montana | 14 | 3,501 | 7,523 | Adjustment | 4 | 2,655 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 1,197 | \$472,606 | \$649,473 |

(c) Distribution by Size of Applicant and Type of Facility

Public Facility Loans

Cumulative Net Loan Approvals
to June 30, 1968
(dollars in thousands)

| | Under 2,500 | 2,500- 4,999 | 5,000- 9,999 | 10,000- 24,999 | 25,000- 49,999 | EDA Areas 50,000- 150,000 | Total | Per- Cent |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| <u>Water Facilities</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 618 | 58 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 726 | 60.4 |
| Amount | \$123,677 | 29,686 | 26,124 | 9,265 | 9,595 | 15,515 | 213,867 | 45.2 |
| <u>Sewer Facilities</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 191 | 40 | 23 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 277 | 23.2 |
| Amount | \$ 37,121 | 23,028 | 18,226 | 7,251 | 4,710 | 4,510 | 94,846 | 20.1 |
| <u>Gas</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 56 | 14 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 74 | 6.2 |
| Amount | \$ 18,742 | 6,902 | 4,166 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 30,810 | 6.5 |
| <u>Health Facilities</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 17 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 54 | 4.5 |
| Amount | \$ 6,575 | 2,988 | 6,401 | 11,514 | 8,004 | 11,091 | 46,573 | 9.9 |
| <u>Streets</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | 13 | 1.1 |
| Amount | \$ 1,504 | 454 | 6,095 | 64 | ... | 3,020 | 11,137 | 2.4 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 19 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 55 | 4.6 |
| Amount | \$ 6,176 | 5,618 | 1,150 | 1,495 | 2,654 | 58,285 | 75,378 | 15.9 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 904 | 128 | 77 | 38 | 23 | 27 | 1,197 | 100.0 |
| Amount | \$193,795 | 68,676 | 62,162 | 29,589 | 25,963 | 92,421 | 472,605 | 100.0 |
| <u>Percent</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 75.5 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | | |
| Amount | 41.0 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 19.6 | | |

H. Program Issues

The population limitation of this program has severely restricted its potential use in upgrading the living condition of many persons in central cities and other areas where problems are multiplying at a fantastic pace. Proposed legislation is desirous to make areas of low or moderate income people eligible for loans regardless of population size of the municipality.

Also an amendment to the program to permit the making of loans for the construction of private non-profit health facilities would be of great significance.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
OPEN SPACE

NATIONAL TRUST

NEW COMMUNITIES

URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING

OPEN SPACE LAND PROGRAMS

Following are briefing papers on the components of the Title VII
Open Space Land Program:

Acquisition and Development of Undeveloped Land (Section 702)

Urban Parks (Developed Land in Urban Areas) (Section 705)

Urban Beautification and Improvement (Section 706)

Historic Preservation (Section 709)

Demonstrations & Studies (Section 708)

All of these components are administered by the Assistant Regional Administrator for Metropolitan Development in the Regional Offices. In the Central Office, Metropolitan Development is responsible for Sections 702, 708 and 709; and Renewal and Housing is responsible for Sections 705 and 706.

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED LAND*
(Section 702)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 702, Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended. The major amendments which affected the open space program were in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides grants to state and local public bodies of up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring and developing predominantly undeveloped land in an urban area for open space uses.

C. Objectives

The statutory objectives are:

- (1) To help curb urban sprawl.
- (2) To prevent the spread of urban blight.
- (3) To encourage more economic and desirable urban development.
- (4) To help provide needed recreational, conservation, scenic, and historic areas.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Because the number of requests for grants exceed the supply of funds, applications for approval are selected on the basis of a rating system known as the funding analysis system.

Applications are placed in groups relating to their primary open space use or location and criteria for selecting those applications for approval which best meet the national goals of the legislation include community need for open space, need for Federal assistance, number of people area will serve, community intent to develop the area for immediate use, imminence of loss or incompatible development, and other criteria relating to the type of project.

Recommendations for funding are made in the regional offices. Final approval is made in the central office.

*Administered by the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.

No state may receive more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the total grant authorization and development grants are administratively limited to \$25,000 per site or $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent of site acquisition cost whichever is larger, in any Federal fiscal year. Only sites acquired under the Open Space Land Program are eligible for development.

As a prerequisite to open space grant assistance, there must be underway an adequate area-wide comprehensive planning program, including functional elements of long-range planning and short-range programming, for the urban area (i.e. the planning area) in which the land being acquired is located. Long-range (minimum 20 years) open space planning for the acquisition and development of open space land, as an element of area-wide comprehensive planning, must be underway. There must be a work program providing for the development of a short-range (5-10 years) area-wide open space program consistent with open space planning. Another prerequisite to open space grant assistance is that there must be local comprehensive planning for the area in which a proposed project is to be located. And the proposed project must be consistent with local and area-wide comprehensive planning.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The annual need for Federal, state, and local expenditures for open space land for scenic, recreation, conservation, and historic purposes has been variously estimated as between \$1.0 and \$1.2 billion. The actual rate in 1967 was about \$850 million.

2. Demands

The demand for grants under this program has reached as high as \$4 for every \$1 of program funds. It is currently running at about \$1.61 to \$1.

Applications on hand as of October 31, 1968, total \$32.4 million. Remaining appropriations to finance this amount is \$47 million. However, total demand for FY 1969 is expected to be \$78.0 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Program

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Department of the Interior) makes grants to states for acquisition and development of land for outdoor recreation. There is also Executive Order 11296 which requires the Department of Housing and Urban Development to evaluate flood hazards in connection with proposed projects, to minimize exposure of proposed projects to potential flood hazards and to prevent, as far as practicable, the uneconomical, hazardous and unnecessary use of flood plains for construction. The Open Space Program has also been coordinating with the Model Cities Program to provide park and recreation areas in designated model neighborhoods.

2. Means for Coordination

Coordination with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the Department of the Interior is through Executive Order 11237 of July 27, 1965 and Section 702(e) of the Housing Act of 1961 which calls for coordinated policies, procedures, and requirements for the two programs.

Procedures have been established in the Regional Offices of the two agencies whereby joint reviews are routinely made of applications and planning requirements. Both HUD and the Department of the Interior are represented on the President's Council for Recreation and Natural Beauty.

Executive Order 11296 of August 10, 1966 coordinates the "Evaluation of Flood Hazard in Locating Federally Owned or Financed Buildings, Roads, and Other Facilities, and in Disposing of Federal Lands and Properties."

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

In order to better satisfy the objectives of the program, applications are analyzed in eight categories. These classification groups are projects that encourage better urban form, projects that provide needed open space in low-income areas, neighborhood parks, general recreation areas, historic sites, scenic and conservation areas, small town projects, and projects requiring development funds.

The Open Space Program was the first to require comprehensive planning and in this way has served as an incentive to creating comprehensive planning agencies. Two of its objectives are to promote more economic and desirable forms of urban development, and to prevent the spread of urban blight.

An example of a project to encourage better urban form is a grant made to Sacramento County, California for \$186,300 to assist in the acquisition of two sites related to the American River Parkway which is part of a 516 acre acquisition of land by the County to implement the proposed 23-mile American River Parkway, a greenbelt extending from the Nimbus Dam to the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers. The project also includes three parcels in the Ancil Hoffman County Park which are a continuation of a 385 acre park lying across the river from the American River Parkway South. (Calif. OSA-116)

In order to provide needed recreation and open space opportunity in low-income neighborhoods, the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania received a grant of \$1,000,000 to assist in the acquisition and development of about 20 sites consisting of approximately 5 to 8 acres for the Vest Pocket Parks and Neighborhood Playgrounds in Philadelphia's Model City neighborhood. Development will include elementary school age children's play areas, landscaped sitting areas for the elderly, basketball courts for the teenagers, small service buildings housing sanitary facilities, spray pools for children of all ages and tot lots. (Pa. OSC-255).

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Since the inception of the program in FY 1962 through FY 1969, a total of \$300.6 million has been appropriated for all of Title VII. The 1969 appropriation is \$75 million for all of Title VII. The unappropriated balance of the authorization (through 1969) is \$9.4 million for all of Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. An additional \$150 million was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

The HUD Act of 1968 converted the funding provisions for grants under this program from authority to enter into contracts to a regular authorization for appropriation.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

Funds are appropriated for all of Title VII and then allocated to the components. The Open Space Program (Undeveloped Land -- Section 702) has received a FY 1969 allocation of \$48.2 million. Total allocation for FY 1962 through FY 1969 for Section 702 is \$256.4 million.

OPEN SPACE (SECTION 702) GRANTS DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVALS
BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

| <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total Acres</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total Acres</u> |
|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | 11 | \$ 816,253 | 347 | Nebraska | 7 | \$ 520,724 | 1,287 |
| Alaska | 1 | 80,000 | 58 | Nevada | 1 | 499,882 | 60 |
| Arizona | 5 | 729,889 | 208 | New Hampshire | 1 | 91,080 | 108 |
| Arkansas | 11 | 347,889 | 242 | New Jersey | 108 | 17,954,076 | 39,600 |
| California | 177 | 26,766,047 | 45,869 | New Mexico | 1 | 71,798 | 21 |
| Colorado | 21 | 1,263,478 | 936 | New York | 55 | 11,272,170 | 21,772 |
| Connecticut | 83 | 6,734,072 | 7,391 | N. Carolina | 20 | 1,796,321 | 4,660 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- | N. Dakota | -- | -- | -- |
| Florida | 23 | 4,564,580 | 860 | Ohio | 56 | 7,640,964 | 19,165 |
| Georgia | 29 | 1,444,235 | 2,472 | Oklahoma | 14 | 787,613 | 950 |
| Hawaii | 8 | 2,404,644 | 1,008 | Oregon | 23 | 1,262,520 | 1,026 |
| Idaho | 3 | 112,780 | 37 | Pennsylvania | 149 | 15,445,289 | 41,336 |
| Illinois | 144 | 15,844,089 | 20,469 | Rhode Island | 12 | 1,183,179 | 1,664 |
| Indiana | 10 | 2,697,957 | 2,844 | S. Carolina | 4 | 1,529,700 | 257 |
| Iowa | 25 | 2,725,569 | 5,873 | S. Dakota | 2 | 21,350 | 97 |
| Kansas | 11 | 460,733 | 714 | Tennessee | 40 | 2,307,118 | 2,998 |
| Kentucky | 20 | 1,774,983 | 1,784 | Texas | 23 | 2,978,471 | 5,820 |
| Louisiana | 11 | 798,787 | 688 | Utah | 6 | 855,704 | 261 |
| Maine | 2 | 14,188 | 142 | Vermont | -- | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 37 | 8,666,435 | 9,805 | Virginia | 37 | 3,555,465 | 4,181 |
| Massachusetts | 35 | 1,452,914 | 2,586 | Washington | 34 | 3,462,900 | 2,477 |
| Michigan | 56 | 7,140,809 | 10,143 | West Virginia | 1 | 4,100 | 26 |
| Minnesota | 37 | 5,486,041 | 8,746 | Wisconsin | 37 | 3,436,616 | 4,705 |
| Mississippi | 3 | 109,967 | 45 | Wyoming | -- | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 26 | 2,570,873 | 4,646 | Puerto Rico | 1 | 230,500 | 45 |
| Montana | 2 | 35,710 | 84 | Virgin Islands | -- | -- | -- |
| | | | | | 1,393 | \$171,950,462 | 280,513 |

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY POPULATION SIZE GROUP
SHOWING NUMBER AND GRANT AMOUNTS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1968
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Under 500 | 9 | .6 | \$ 435,146 | .3 | 491 | .2 |
| 500 to 999 | 8 | .6 | 195,855 | .1 | 301 | .1 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 33 | 2.4 | 1,344,011 | .8 | 1,450 | .5 |
| 2,500 to 4,999 | 94 | 6.7 | 4,762,993 | 2.8 | 7,609 | 2.7 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 143 | 10.3 | 8,688,206 | 5.1 | 9,197 | 3.3 |
| 10,000 to 24,999 | 192 | 13.8 | 11,457,359 | 6.7 | 13,843 | 4.9 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 164 | 11.8 | 12,120,611 | 7.0 | 10,242 | 3.7 |
| 50,000 to 99,999 | 153 | 11.0 | 16,405,696 | 9.5 | 29,437 | 10.5 |
| 100,000 to 249,999 | 179 | 12.8 | 19,129,863 | 11.1 | 40,665 | 14.5 |
| 250,000 to 499,999 | 183 | 13.1 | 30,238,944 | 17.6 | 44,651 | 15.9 |
| 500,000 to 999,999 | 134 | 9.6 | 27,729,945 | 16.1 | 40,284 | 14.4 |
| 1,000,000 and Over | <u>101</u> | <u>7.3</u> | <u>39,441,833</u> | <u>22.9</u> | <u>82,343</u> | <u>29.3</u> |
| | 1,393 | 100 | \$171,950,462 | 100 | 280,513 | 100 |

H. Program Issues

Responsibility for Title VII which includes the open space program is presently divided between two assistant secretary's with the Department. The Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development administers Sections 702, 708, and 709, and the Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance administers Sections 705 and 706. In the Regional Offices the entire Title is administered by the Office of Metropolitan Development.

Since the 1965 amendments, major areas of program needs have remained unfilled by the present legislation. The Department has no legal ability to assist, on a project basis, parks and recreation developments on land whose acquisition was not assisted under Title VII, and there is a major need for Federal assistance for the construction of limited large-scale developments such as swimming pools. If the Open Space Land Program is adequately to meet citizen needs, particularly in the built-up portions of the metropolitan areas, program authority should be broadened to permit these two types of development.

One of the major rationals behind the Model Cities Program and, in a broader sense, the reorganized Department is that human resources must be developed along with physical resources. The Department is not concerned solely with bricks and mortar, land, and other inanimate objects making up the physical environment. It is concerned with building men as well as cities. We have not faced up to the implications of this concept for open space.

The implications are that we should begin to explore on a serious basis recreation as a whole system--not just its physical setting. At some point we might consider program grants which encompass funds for training of personnel, administration, maintenance, and research and demonstrations in seeking more imaginative ways to make constructive use of leisure time activities to reduce juvenile violence and alienation. The old dichotomy between education and recreation needs to be reduced. Old programs are promising more than they can deliver. The President's Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency of Crime Commission made this clear.

But as long as we define our charter exclusively as one of providing physical facilities, we cannot suitably treat this critical area.

In the last two or three years the Department has moved closer through administrative practices to an important element of the original goals of the Open Space Land Program--to shape urban growth and development through open space planning and acquisition. The funding analysis system puts increasing emphasis on projects of this character. In the years ahead the Department needs to begin full implementation of Section 703 (Planning Requirements) of the Act and for the identification and program implementation of large-scale alternatives to fee acquisition of land--ranging from zoning to the purchase of development rights and land bank concepts.

This program has also been investigating less-than-fee acquisition to purchase easements, development rights, etc. This type of acquisition rather than full fee can enable public bodies to preserve more open space for less money.

In the months ahead serious thought must be given to the development of ways in which citizen participation in open space planning and project development can be improved. Very little such participation takes place today and none of it because of departmental requirements or leadership. There are strong forces (for example Model Cities) to broaden the base of citizen participation in project site selection, design, and long term management, particularly in central city environments and in new communities (with the base of homeowner's associations). There are major opportunities for much greater citizen participation in these processes.

Such participation must, of course, be carefully considered in relationship to requirements for comprehensive planning and the realities of project land acquisition strategies.

Today the Department knows very little about the quality and subsequent use of the parks, recreational areas, and other open spaces we have assisted. We have a continuing responsibility for insuring that the areas are being used for open space purposes and that they are available to the public.

The Department also needs new information by which evaluations can be made of the policies and procedures by which projects are planned and funded. Such evaluations are of high priority in making this program more effective.

URBAN PARKS (DEVELOPED LAND IN URBAN AREAS)
(Section 705)

(This program is administered by the Assistant Secretary for
Renewal and Housing Assistance)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 705, Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 as amended,
by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides 50 percent matching grants to States and
local public bodies for the acquisition and clearance and
improvement of developed land in built-up portions of an urban
area where the only way of obtaining land for open space use is
to create it by the demolition of existing structures.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective of the Urban Parks Program is to provide,
preserve, and develop open space land which is essential to the
proper long-range development and welfare of the Nation's urban
areas, in accordance with plans for the allocation of such land
for open space uses.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The local governing body must make a determination that
adequate open space cannot be effectively provided through the use
of existing undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land in that
portion of the urban area. Relocation assistance is also available
to individuals, families, and businesses displaced as a result
of Federally-assisted urban park projects. Relocation payments
are funded 100 percent by the Federal grants.

The determining criteria for an application under the Urban Parks
portion of the Open Space Land Program (developed land) is that
more than 10 percent of the land area to be acquired include
buildings or other structures. This criterion applies to each
non-contiguous parcel or site in the application.

The following criteria applies to all applications submitted
under the Urban Parks Program:

1. Grant assistance will be limited to sites of approximately
four acres, or the area of one city block.

2. A site may not contain a structure with an appraised value in excess of approximately \$100,000. In addition, if a proposed site contains standard structures, the application for grant shall include a statement which demonstrates that there is no other developed site containing blighted or deteriorated structures which could serve the open space needs of the area equally as well.
3. Site clearance, followed by the initiation of development, is expected to be completed within one year from the date of approval of an Open Space grant.

Fiscal Year 1968 was the first period in which applications were considered and rated under the funding analysis system. The categories of priorities for funding are as follows:

First Priority

Sites located in older residential or low family income portions of the central city where existing open space deficiencies can only be corrected through the acquisition and clearance of developed land.

Second Priority

Sites which complement other HUD programs and tend to extend the benefits derived from other facilities being constructed with HUD assistance. For instance, recreational lands adjacent to neighborhood centers constructed under the Neighborhood Facilities Grant Program would receive special consideration. Priority consideration will also be extended to proposed sites located in code enforcement project areas, rehabilitation project areas, or sites in approved Model Cities areas.

Third Priority

Sites located in areas already adequately served by existing open space facilities, although the acquisition of developed land may be necessary to satisfy a particular open space need. For example, a school park or playground in a neighborhood which has a large community park but inadequate local recreation facilities for young children.

Fourth Priority

Sites to be acquired for the provision of malls, plazas, or similar low intensity use areas.

Funding analysis is conducted on a quarterly basis by the Regional Offices, and the projects are funded in order of rank, with final approval by the Central Office. During the past year all sites in the first priority category and for which processing was complete, were approved.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The annual need for Federal, state, and local expenditures for open space land for scenic, recreation, conservation, and historic purposes has been variously estimated as between \$1.0 and \$1.2 billion. The actual rate in 1967 was about \$850 million.

2. Demands

The demand for grants under this program has reached as high as \$2 for every \$1 of program funds. It is currently running at about \$2 to \$1.

Applications on hand as of September 30, 1968 total \$7.0 million. Remaining appropriations to finance these applications is \$11.4 million. However, total demand for FY 1969 is expected to be \$21.6 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Programs

The most significant factor in future demand is the relationship of this program to the Model Cities effort. During fiscal year 1968, approximately 20 percent of program funds (\$2,474,000) were granted for projects related to the development of Model Cities areas. The Department has earmarked 50 percent of fiscal year 1969 funds for projects related to model neighborhoods.

The effectiveness of the Urban Parks Program is greatly enhanced when its use assists in carrying out multiple goals

and objectives. Parks may be established in conjunction with neighborhood centers (as provided by the Neighborhood Facilities Program) to greatly enhance the value and benefit of each.

HUD works closely with the Department of the Interior on open space activities. Close coordination is especially apparent between the two Departments through representation on the President's Council for Recreation and Natural Beauty.

The Open Space Programs are also related to programs involved in the provision of youth recreational opportunities in OEO, HEW, Labor, Interior, Defense, and Agriculture. This common concern is coordinated through the President's Council On Youth Opportunity.

2. Means for Coordination

Executive Order 11237 provides for the coordination of HUD's Open Space Land Programs with those of the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior. Procedures have been established in the Regional Offices of the two agencies whereby joint reviews are routinely made of applications and planning requirements.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Program Narrative

The past year revealed a marked increase in urban park activity in the most densely populated neighborhoods of American cities. The following paragraphs describe several projects which illustrate the use of the urban parks program:

The cities of Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, and Cincinnati received grants totaling \$1.2 million for urban parks which will service pilot neighborhood centers being constructed under HUD's Neighborhood Services Program. These parks will support the neighborhood center by serving the recreation needs in these low-income areas.

Seattle, Dayton, Philadelphia, and Richmond, California are among the Model Cities to receive grants for park and recreation projects as part of the concentrated improvement of public services, housing, and amenities in designated neighborhoods under the Model Cities Program.

A grant of \$559,491 was awarded to New York City to acquire land for the development of a recreation complex

in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The project is being designed to include an aluminum pool covered by a plastic bubble which can be used in cold weather for swimming or converted to basketball courts. Locker facilities and other utility spaces will be partially below ground so that the roof may be used for picnic plazas and an amphitheater.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Since the inception of the program in FY 1962 through FY 1969, a total of \$300.6 million has been appropriated for all of Title VII. The 1969 appropriation is \$75 million for all of Title VII. The unappropriated balance of the authorization (through 1969) is \$9.4 million for all of Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. An additional \$150 million was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

The total allocation for the Urban Parks Program (Section 705) from its inception in FY 1966 through FY 1969 is \$34.8 million. The FY 1969 allocation is \$11.6 million.

(c) Distribution by States

URBAN PARKS (DEVELOPED LAND IN URBAN AREAS)
 DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVALS BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968

| | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| Arkansas | 1 | \$ 277,088 |
| California | 15 | 1,606,726 |
| Colorado | 3 | 495,716 |
| Florida | 3 | 1,733,697 |
| Georgia | 3 | 1,336,878 |
| Illinois | 5 | 875,869 |
| Indiana | 1 | 412,430 |
| Iowa | 2 | 472,533 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 798,250 |
| Maryland | 1 | 67,327 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 156,193 |
| Michigan | 8 | 2,443,675 |
| Minnesota | 5 | 407,107 |
| Missouri | 1 | 9,062 |
| Montana | 1 | 49,089 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 1,063,607 |
| New York | 6 | 1,932,113 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 166,520 |
| Ohio | 10 | 2,927,881 |
| Oklahoma | 3 | 117,551 |
| Oregon | 4 | 628,208 |
| Pennsylvania | 9 | 2,715,705 |
| Texas | 6 | 580,383 |
| Utah | 1 | 80,081 |
| Virginia | 1 | 32,375 |
| Washington | 5 | 563,429 |
| Wisconsin | 12 | 1,294,225 |
| | <u>113</u> | <u>\$23,243,718</u> |

URBAN BEAUTIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT
(Section 706)

(This program is administered by the Assistant Secretary for
Renewal and Housing Assistance)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 706, Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 as amended by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

B. Brief Program Description

The Urban Beautification and Improvement Program authorized under Section 706 encourages increased local expenditures for up-grading and improving public lands, as well as providing Federal assistance for these activities. In this program the Federal grant represents only 50 percent of the increased expenditures of the applicant above the previous norm spent on similar beautification activities.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective is to beautify and improve open space and other public urban land, in accordance with programs to encourage and coordinate local public and private efforts toward this end.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The program grant represents 50 percent of the increased expenditures of the applicant above the previous norm spent on similar beautification and improvement activities. Consequently, the program encourages increased local expenditures as well as providing Federal help for beautification and other capital improvement activities.

The effective grant in most instances represents about 25 to 35 percent of the total cost of activities included in an applicant's program. Unlike the other sections of Title VII, the activity program must be undertaken during an annual period or fiscal year. This latter concept is similar to that now being adopted for Urban Renewal Title I activities (Neighborhood Development Program). Under both programs, the locality submits an application for a "set" of activities which it expects to accomplish during one local fiscal year.

A concerted effort has been made to direct funds toward basic recreational development as opposed to "cosmetic" beautification improvements.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

The need for Federal, state, and local expenditures for urban beautification has not been estimated on an annual basis. However, it has been estimated that it will take \$1 billion to rehabilitate pre-1940 park areas up to quality standards.

2. Demands

The demand for grants under this program has reached as high as \$4 for every \$1 of program funds. It is currently running at about \$2 to \$1.

Applications on hand as of September 30, 1968 total \$15.9 million. Remaining appropriations to finance this amount is \$11.8 million. However, total demand for FY 1968 is expected to be \$26.0 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

1. Program

The Federal Highway Beautification Program of the Department of Transportation makes grants for the beautification of major arterial highway routes and the Urban Beautification and Improvement Program funds have been focused mainly on park and open space development.

2. Means for Coordination

The Regional Offices of the Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have developed a system for coordinating the two types of beautification projects and the work they are planning to do.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

The Federal Urban Beautification and Improvement Program has encouraged many cities to engage in and increase on-going local beautification and improvement efforts. These

activities are important in providing increased recreational opportunity, enhancing the living environment, and furthering other activities for community betterment.

The city of San Francisco not only achieved the objective of park improvement, but also the important goal of employing and training the hard-core unemployed. Instead of contracting the improvement work, the city hired 300 unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 25 from five major poverty areas. The skills developed in landscaping, masonry work, and wood construction are enabling these young men to obtain permanent jobs on the city staff and to become apprentices for private firms. Some \$250,000 of Federal Urban Beautification and Improvement funds were used for this project.

Phoenix, Arizona is making a special effort to improve the neighborhoods of its Mexican-American citizens. Nearly half of the Phoenix grant funds during the last three years have been devoted to the low-income Mexican-American neighborhoods. Phoenix is a particularly good example of where HUD and OEO are working together through the local Community Action Program in developing work teams for Federally assisted projects.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Since the inception of the program in FY 1962 through FY 1969, a total of \$300.6 million has been appropriated for all of Title VII. The 1969 appropriation is \$75 million for all of Title VII. The unappropriated balance of the authorization (through 1969) is \$9.4 million for all of Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. An additional \$150 million was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

The Urban Beautification and Improvement Program (Section 706) has received a FY 1969 allocation of \$13.0 million. Total allocations for FY 1966 through FY 1969 for this Section 706 has been \$36.9 million.

URBAN BEAUTIFICATION
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVALS BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Alabama | 2 | \$ 30,530 | Minnesota | 2 | |
| Arizona | 4 | 689,356 | Mississippi | 5 | \$ 548,591 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 22,830 | Missouri | 5 | 163,893 |
| California | 55 | 4,227,222 | Montana | 1 | 606,467 |
| Colorado | 3 | 473,884 | Nebraska | 2 | 5,143 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 525,250 | Nevada | 6 | 104,888 |
| Delaware | 1 | 118,322 | New Jersey | 3 | 127,617 |
| D.C. | 3 | 1,577,656 | New York | 13 | 328,122 |
| Florida | 5 | 226,162 | N. Carolina | 1 | 2,932,153 |
| Georgia | 6 | 288,009 | Ohio | 3 | 11,118 |
| Hawaii | 3 | 963,455 | Oregon | 6 | 586,279 |
| Illinois | 5 | 917,843 | Pennsylvania | 3 | 293,299 |
| Iowa | 2 | 332,263 | Puerto Rico | 2 | 2,459,805 |
| Kansas | 2 | 8,770 | Tennessee | 5 | 50,800 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 75,540 | Texas | 17 | 241,583 |
| Maryland | 3 | 294,424 | Utah | 3 | 524,952 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 952,432 | Virginia | 6 | 25,947 |
| Michigan | 13 | 1,388,345 | Washington | 8 | 410,123 |
| | | | Wisconsin | 3 | 551,370 |
| | | | | <u>218</u> | <u>782,802</u> |
| | | | | | \$23,867,245 |

HISTORIC PRESERVATION*
(Section 709)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 709, Title VII, Housing Act of 1961, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides grants to States or Local Public Bodies to meet up to 50 percent of the cost of acquisition, restoration, or improvement of sites, structures, or areas of historic or architectural significance in urban areas.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective is to acquire, improve, and restore areas, sites, and structures of historic or architectural value.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

A historic preservation project must be located in an urban area and must be consistent with the long range planning objectives of the locality, the maximum Federal grant for any project involving acquisition, restoration, and improvement, or a combination of those activities, may not exceed \$100,000 in any one fiscal year. The grant for moving a structure may not exceed \$25,000.

Donated services of a professional craftsman, artisan, architect, restorationist, engineer, historian or other professional person whose services would normally be obtained to do the same work and whose normal rate of payment may be ascertained or fairly gauged may be counted as part of the local share if the arrangements are approved in advance by HUD.

The historic property must be in public use.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

In most areas of the country there have been no surveys to identify the number of existing historic properties. Thus, it is impossible to estimate the national need for funds for historic preservation activities at this time. The Department of the Interior, however, has a program to provide grants to states for statewide historic surveys.

Unfortunately, insufficient funds to conduct and complete surveys have been allocated, and therefore, the basis for estimating need is not available.

*Administered by the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.

2. Demands

The demand for grants under this program has reached as high as \$1.20 for every \$1 of program funds in its first year, FY 1968. It is currently running about \$2 to \$1.

Applications on hand as of November 15, 1968, total \$660,000. Remaining appropriations to finance this amount is \$1.06 million.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

There are two Federal agencies which have primary roles in historic preservation; the Department of the Interior and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Department of the Interior

Historic Properties in Federal Ownership administered by the National Park Service. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior preserves and interprets parks of historic or archeological importance as units of the National Park System. Funds for preservation and interpretation are budgeted items approved by the Congress. Historic sites and buildings added to the National Park System must be of national historic significance and must be suitable and feasible for park purposes.

National Historic Landmarks. National Landmarks are declared by the Secretary of the Interior after obtaining the advice of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, which in turn considers the findings of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings undertaken by the National Park Service in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

Financial Assistance for Historic Preservation. Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966, authorizes matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, of up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring or developing, for historic preservation purposes, districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The law also authorizes matching grants to States for 50 percent of the cost of preparing comprehensive statewide historic preservation surveys and plans, the results of which will guide the making of grants for specific projects. A project may include historic preservation work by a State or local government or other public body, or by private

organizations and individuals. To be eligible for funds made available to the States, a project must be in accord with a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Land and Water Conservation Fund authorized by P.L. 88-578 (78 Stat. 897), approved September 3, 1964, became effective on January 1, 1965. The Fund provides 50 percent matching grants to the States (plus Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia), and through them to local governments, for outdoor recreational purposes. Under certain circumstances, limited assistance may be made available for the acquisition or development of areas of historic or archeological significance, provided they are an integral part of an outdoor recreation setting, and provided such projects are in accord with the State's outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Open Space Land Program

This program may provide up to 50 percent grants to assist state and local governments in the acquisition and development of lands of historic importance. Development activities are limited to those which contribute open space and recreation uses.

Historic Preservation Program

A program of matching grants to States or local Public Bodies to cover up to 50 percent of eligible costs of acquisition, restoration or improvement of sites, structures or areas of historic or architectural significance, in urban areas, in accord with the comprehensively planned development of the locality.

Assistance for acquisition includes help for less-than-fee acquisition, such as an easement or a protective covenant. Buildings which will be open to the public are eligible for exterior work and detailed interior restorations. Assistance for restoration is available for exterior work only if the building will not be regularly open to the public.

A building need not be on the National Register to qualify. The requirements are: grants may be made only to States or Local Public Bodies; projects must be located in urban or urbanizing areas; projects must be approved by a local planning agency; applicants must make provision for continuing maintenance; and there must be continuing public control.

Urban Planning Assistance Program - Historic Planning Surveys

Grants covering up to 2/3 of the cost of historic surveys may be made under the Urban Planning Assistance Program. (Section 701) Eligible costs include determining which structures, sites, and areas are of historic value and the cost of rehabilitation or restoration of those properties, and providing other necessary information to serve as a foundation for a balanced program of historic preservation.

Urban Renewal Program

Urban Renewal funds may be used to restore an historic or architecturally valuable structure acquired by the Local Public Agency, or to move such a structure which will be restored and maintained within or outside the Renewal area. The restoration and moving of such structures may also be provided as a non-cash local grant-in-aid.

Means of Coordination

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It was charged with coordinating historic preservation programs and activities and has acted as the primary channel for coordination.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

Program emphasis is also being placed on the effective use of historic structures to serve the daily lives of neighborhood residents. Few museums qualify for assistance. Historic buildings may be utilized as the nucleus for the community or neighborhood in which they are located. Their use as meeting places and recreation or cultural spaces is particularly adaptable in Model City neighborhoods or other crowded central city areas.

Boston, Mass., received a \$100,000 grant to help restore and preserve the Shirley-Eustis House, in the Roxbury section of the City. The structure will be used as a community facility for the predominantly low-income neighborhood. The plans for its preservation have already inspired other community improvement projects in the neighborhood.

Detroit, Michigan received a \$67,000 grant to help acquire and restore the Jones House. Under lease arrangements with the city the house will be maintained and used by the Detroit Garden Center, a non-profit organization for meetings and conferences as well as being open to the public for tours. The Center has been active in promoting neighborhood beautification. A 2,000 volume horticultural library will be available to the public. Volunteer material and labor for the restoration will be supplied by the Builders' Exchange of Detroit.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Since the inception of the program in FY 1962 through FY 1969, a total of \$300.6 million has been appropriated for all of Title VII. The 1969 appropriation is \$75 million for all of Title VII. The unappropriated balance of the authorization (through 1969) is \$9.4 million for all of Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. An additional \$150 million was authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

Since the inception of the Historic Preservation Program in FY 1968 through FY 1969, a total of \$2 million has been allocated to it. The 1969 allocation is \$1 million.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVALS BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968

| <u>STATES</u> | <u>NO.</u> | <u>AMOUNT</u> |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| California | 1 | \$100,000 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 100,000 |
| Maryland | 2 | 212,000 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 150,000 |
| Michigan | 1 | 67,000 |
| Ohio | 1 | 62,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 150,000 |

H. Program Issues

There are a variety of HUD programs which can assist in activity related to historic preservation. Programs with specific authority to assist historic preservation are the Open Space Land Program, which can assist in public acquisition of historic sites; the Urban Renewal Program, which can help finance surveys of urban renewal project areas to identify historic and architecturally significant structures, and can assist in their acquisition and restoration as part of an urban renewal project; and the Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program, which can provide funds for local historic surveys and planning. Close coordination between HUD offices with authority to assist in this area (both in the central office and in the field) is essential to ensure that local officials are provided with complete information on HUD authorities which may be helpful, and with guidance in determining the best program, or combination of programs, to achieve their objectives.

The Department of the Interior was authorized under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to make grants to States for up to 50 percent of the cost of preparing comprehensive statewide surveys and plans and for up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring and developing historic and architecturally significant properties in accord with the plans. These programs have not been implemented due to insufficient appropriations.

As these programs become operative, close coordination with the Department of the Interior will become increasingly important to ensure complementary use of the HUD and Interior Department programs for assisting both in historic preservation planning and in specific acquisition and restoration activities.

The Secretary of HUD is an ex officio member, with other Cabinet Members, of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, created by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation, including commenting on cases of conflict between Federally-assisted projects and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. Many potential cases of conflict could involve HUD-assisted projects. Because the Interior Department has not been provided with funds to assist in State surveys, many of the properties which will ultimately be recommended by the States for National Register listing have not yet been identified. HUD is not legally obliged to bring before the Counsel cases of conflict involving properties not listed on the National Register at the time of approval. However, we may expect there will be considerable controversy over conflicts of approved HUD projects with properties subsequently recommended for listing. Until Statewide surveys have been completed and a comprehensive listing of important properties is available for

each state, historic preservation conflicts identified in the late stages of project implementation probably will be a continuing problem for HUD and other Federal agencies.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND STUDIES
(Section 708)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 708, Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

The Demonstration Program permits the designing and testing of methods and materials in open space acquisition and development, urban beautification and historic preservation which can result in more effective local efforts at a minimum of cost. In addition, up to \$125,000 of the funds each year may be used to undertake studies and publish information which will help carry out the purposes of Title VII.

C. Objectives

The objective of the research and demonstration program is to assist in carrying out the purposes of Title VII -- Open Space Land, Urban Beautification, and Historic Preservation.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The Demonstration Program offers the opportunity of testing innovative techniques for increased efficiency and economy; assisting communities in experimenting with problems that would not otherwise be explored because of limited local resources; focusing Federal resources on particularly difficult, unsolved or neglected areas and subjects relating to Title VII; and helping smaller cities solve problems using technologies usually available only to the largest or most affluent communities. The Demonstration Program also encourages communication of new techniques and concepts nationally through successful case studies combined with on-the-ground hardware and provides incentive for expanded private and industrial participation in the design and use of new materials and techniques.

In order to assure the most effective use of the Title VII demonstration project authority, the Department has set up an intra-agency review group, including representatives of all affected Assistant Secretaries and the Secretary's Design Advisor. The review group not only considers demonstration projects received from outside, but also considers broad demonstration needs in order to effectively coordinate these programs with other research and development projects in the fields of housing, neighborhood development and improvement, and land development.

Criteria for the selection of demonstration projects are rigorously applied so that only those projects are selected which clearly help communities solve problems with national applicability in a new or more efficient manner.

Under Section 708(b) the proposals for studies may be proposed by the Department or proposed to the Department by a local government, university, or private research organization.

Before a proposed study is funded, it must meet an immediate program problem of open space. It must be evident from the proposal that the findings will have wide applicability, and that the problem exists over a wide area or range.

The Office of Metropolitan Development is establishing priorities and criteria by which to evaluate the approval of future open space study proposals.

After the need and the priority has been established, the most competent contractor is chosen to perform the study. This is determined by studying the proposals from two or more vendors and their previous research work in the specific area.

E. Program Needs and Demands

It is difficult to estimate the needs and demands for research and demonstrations.

The following are examples of some of the projects expected for consideration for FY 1969 under the Demonstration Program:

1. Demonstrate on a large scale the use of right-of-way easements, or air rights, belonging to transit highway or public facilities for recreational purposes.
2. Develop a series of educational TV films which will convey to the general public techniques for beautification, historic preservation, and conservation and improvement of neighborhood environments in urban areas.
3. Explore the use of historic facade easements to preserve historical and architectural heritage without full purchase.
4. Redevelop an urban waterfront and convert it to a place of not only economic interest but also of recreational opportunity through an easement technique.

During Fiscal Year 1969 and 1970 several of the following studies will be considered for funding: building codes and their relationship to authentic restoration of historic buildings; an economic analysis of relative costs of acquiring open space in the city versus suburban areas; analysis of park and recreational needs of the aged, minorities and low-income groups; and a survey of tax delinquent lands in urban areas.

It can be stated that the needs and demands for demonstrations and studies exceed the funds available under these programs.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

There is no structured relationship between the research and demonstration program and other Federal programs. When a study or demonstration relates to another Federal program there is free exchanging of information.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

The portable parks demonstration project in New York City made substantial headway with dedication and opening of 10 small park sites. The project will be completed in Fiscal Year 1969. This demonstration seeks to examine the feasibility of utilizing existing publicly owned lands (in this case tax delinquent properties) as park and recreation areas in densely built-up low-income central city neighborhoods by the use of special equipment which would require no underground installation. Large scale fabrication of such equipment may offer the opportunity to reduce unit costs and permit the utilization of vacant lands for park and open space purposes on a significant scale.

During 1968, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development formally dedicated an experimental section of the Linear Park Demonstration Project at the transit facility of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District and an interim technical report has been published for wide distribution. Completion of the demonstration will parallel completion of the transit system on which the first passengers will ride in 1970.

Section 708(b) was first used in FY 1967 when two studies were contracted. The first study, "Techniques for the Preservation of Urban Open Space" provides for an analysis of the multitude of open space preservation techniques available

to urban areas. The advantages and disadvantages of each technique will be compared with full-fee acquisition. The second study is to analyze existing data and publish a manuscript "The Present and Potential Role of State and Local Taxation in the Preservation or Development of Open Space in Urban Fringe Areas."

In FY 1968, the Department contracted for the production of a motion picture on open space and the city. The movie will document the need and consider some of the inhibiting factors. The movie is designed to give wide publicity to the urgency in reinstating the quality of living to the city that open spaces help provide.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization

Funds for the research and demonstration programs are allocated from the Title VII appropriation.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

Since the inception of the demonstration program in FY 1966 through FY 1969, \$4 million has been allocated. The FY 1969 allocation is \$1 million.

Since the inception of the research and studies program in FY 1967 through FY 1969, \$225,000 has been allocated. The FY 1969 allocation is \$125,000. Approximately \$98,000 has been spent as of June 30, 1968 in research projects and publishing information.

DEMONSTRATION APPROVALS BY STATE AS OF JUNE 30, 1968

| <u>State</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Grant Amount</u> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Arkansas | 1 | |
| California | 1 | \$ 41,850 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 447,953 |
| New York | 1 | 368,712 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 448,580 |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>133,474</u> |
| TOTAL | 5 | \$1,440,569 |

H. Program Issues

No grants were made under the demonstration program in FY 1968 although three projects were attempting to conform to the 50 percent funding limitation but were experiencing difficulty in arranging financing. The re-establishment of the budget at the 90 percent funding level would allow the program to re-emphasize its role as an instrument of innovation which ought not to expect local communities to share equally the expenses of experimentation and national dissemination of information relating to the successful case studies. The Appropriations Committees have twice denied funding of demonstration grants at the 90% level.

Projects funded by the Urban Beautification Demonstration Program must be agreed upon by a committee composed of:

Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development -- Chairman
Director, Neighborhood Programs Division, Renewal Assistance
Administration
Advisor to the Secretary for Urban Design
Director of the Office of Urban Technology and Research

The reason for this committee's existence is the division of the open space and urban beautification programs between two Assistant Secretaries (Metropolitan Development and Renewal and Housing Assistance).

Section 708(b) (studies) of Title VII is administered by the Office of Urban Technology and Research. The Office for Metropolitan Development determines the priority for various types of studies and prepares Requests for Proposals. The Office of Urban Technology and Research has final approval of RFP's and carries out the technical administration of the contract such as amendments and approvals for payment.

The Office for Metropolitan Development supervises the study while it is underway and makes recommendations to the Office of Urban Technology.

This program provides the Department with studies concerned with building men and improving the environmental quality of the city. The problems in this area that require immediate study far exceed the available resources.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1100 ANSELMO
NATIONAL TRUST

NEW COMMUNITIES

URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING

GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL TRUST

A. Authorizing Legislation

Section 603 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

B. Brief Program Description

This program authorizes grants by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to cover the costs of restoration of properties owned and managed by the Trust.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective is to make grants to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to cover the costs incurred by such Trust in renovating or restoring structures which it considers to be of historic or architectural value and which it has accepted and will maintain (after such renovation and restoration) for historic purposes.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Grants under this program may not exceed \$90,000 with respect to any one structure.

Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit institution whose responsibility includes the management of numerous properties having national, historic and architectural significance. The properties maintained by the Trust are not, however, in Federal ownership.

The properties owned and maintained by the National Trust are limited to those nationally significant items whose preservation can serve as a model for private preservation activities, while contributing to the cultural and recreational life of their community. National Trust properties are usually located in densely built up urban areas.

E. Program Needs and Demands

In October 1967, The National Trust for Historic Preservation presented the Department with a list of 24 structures in nine separate properties owned by the National Trust which were programmed to receive Federal grants of over \$1.3 million. These needs still exist.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

There are two Federal agencies which have primary roles in historic preservation; the Department of the Interior and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Department of the Interior

Historic Properties in Federal Ownership administered by the National Park Service. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior preserves and interprets parks of historic or archeological importance as units of the National Park System. Funds for preservation and interpretation are budgeted items approved by the Congress. Historic sites and buildings added to the National Park System must be of national historic significance and must be suitable and feasible for park purposes.

National Historic Landmarks. National Landmarks are declared by the Secretary of the Interior after obtaining the advice of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, which in turn considers the findings of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings undertaken by the National Park Service in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

Financial Assistance for Historic Preservation. Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966, authorizes matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, of up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring or developing, for historic preservation purposes, districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The law also authorizes matching grants to States for 50 percent of the cost of preparing comprehensive statewide historic preservation surveys and plans, the results of which will guide the making of grants for specific projects. A project may include historic preservation work by a State or local government or other public body, or by private organizations and individuals. To be eligible for funds made available to the States, a project must be in accord with a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Land and Water Conservation Fund authorized by P.L. 88-578 (78 Stat. 897), approved September 3, 1964, became effective on January 1, 1965. The Fund provides 50 percent matching grants to the States (plus Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia), and through them to local governments, for outdoor recreational purposes. Under certain circumstances, limited assistance may be made available for the acquisition or development of areas of historic or archeological significance, provided they are an integral part of an outdoor recreation setting,

and provided such projects are in accord with the State's outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Open Space Land Program

This program may provide up to 50 percent grants to assist state and local governments in the acquisition and development of lands of historic importance. Development activities are limited to those which contribute open space and recreation uses.

Historic Preservation Program

A program of matching grants to States or local Public Bodies to cover up to 50 percent of eligible costs of acquisition, restoration or improvement of sites, structures or areas of historic or architectural significance, in urban areas, in accord with the comprehensively planned development of the locality.

Assistance for acquisition includes help for less-than-fee acquisition, such as an easement or a protective covenant. Buildings which will be open to the public are eligible for exterior work and detailed interior restorations. Assistance for restoration is available for exterior work only if the building will not be regularly open to the public.

A building need not be on the National Register to qualify. The requirements are: grants may be made only to States or Local Public Bodies; projects must be located in urban or urbanizing areas; projects must be approved by a local planning agency; applicants must make provision for continuing maintenance; and there must be continuing public control.

Urban Planning Assistance Program - Historic Planning Surveys

Grants covering up to 2/3 of the cost of historic surveys may be made under the Urban Planning Assistance Program. (Section 701) Eligible costs include determining which structures, sites, and areas are of historic value and the cost of rehabilitation or restoration of those properties, and providing other necessary information to serve as a foundation for a balanced program of historic preservation.

Urban Renewal Program

Urban Renewal funds may be used to restore an historic or architecturally valuable structure acquired by the Local Public Agency, or

to move such a structure which will be restored and maintained within or outside the Renewal area. The restoration and moving of such structures may also be provided as a non-cash local grant in-aid.

Means of Coordination

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It was charged with coordinating historic preservation programs and activities and has acted as the primary channel for coordination.

G. Program Accomplishments

The grants to the National Trust Program has not received any appropriations. Therefore, no program accomplishments or statistics can be noted.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

URBAN FELLOWSHIP

NEW COMMUNITIES

URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING

THE NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM 1/

A. Authorizing Legislation

Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 authorizes a new program to support private enterprise in building well-planned new communities. Title IV is referred to as the New Communities Act of 1968.

B. Brief Program Description

The new program supports new community development in two ways: (1) it authorizes Federal guarantee of the bonds, cash flow debentures, notes and other obligations issued by private developers to finance new community development projects; (2) it provides for special supplemental grants to state and local bodies to provide basic water and sewer facilities, and open space land needed for new communities developed by private developers with financing guaranteed under the provisions of the Act. These supplemental grants cannot exceed 20 percent of the total project cost.

The major advantage of the new financial instruments guaranteed under the act, such as cash flow debentures, is that they permit the developer to repay the principal and interest on his loan on a schedule tied to anticipated expenses and revenues. The conventional mortgage does not permit this flexibility.

C. Objectives

New Communities can provide a new kind of urban environment. They offer one major alternative to costly and unattractive sprawl that threatens to engulf our metropolitan areas over the next several decades. These communities can also be the focus of new, vital growth centers for rural America and the depressed areas bypassed by growth of the nation in the past. And they can serve as laboratories for experimenting with new approaches to low cost housing, improved community design, and community facilities.

(a) New communities assisted under this Act should:

- (1) contribute to better living conditions;
- (2) promote sound and economic growth in the areas where they are located;
- (3) add to the supply of housing including a proper balance of housing for families of low and moderate income;

1/ For appropriation and budget purposes this is set up as two programs (1) Guarantees for Financing New Communities and (2) New Community Assistance Grants.

- (4) support opportunities for innovation in community housing design and technology;
- (5) enlarge the opportunities and choices in housing and employment; and
- (6) sustain a diversified local home building industry.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The Federal guarantee under the program may cover all of the land development costs associated with a new community. The guarantee covers an obligation of the developer not to exceed the lesser of (1) eighty percent of the Secretary's estimate of the value of the property upon completion of the development, or (2) the sum of 75 percent of the Secretary's estimate of the value of the land before development and 90 percent of this estimate of the actual cost of land development.

Guarantees are made only for qualified developers which the Secretary finds have the financial, technical and managerial capacity to carry out the project. In addition the project itself must meet certain high standards for community development. Among these are: the project must be economically feasible; there must be a practicable plan for land acquisition and development; the plan for the community must include a proper balance of housing for low- and moderate-income families; it must provide for a diversity and balance of residential, commercial, industrial, cultural, recreation and service facilities; and its internal development plan must receive necessary approvals required by State and local law and be consistent with the overall comprehensive planning of the area in which it is located.

A variety of types of new communities, reflecting the diverse needs of urban America, may be considered for eligibility under the Act.

E. Program Needs and Demands

The Department regards the New Communities Act of 1968 as a major opportunity to support, influence, and guide the construction of large new urban environments to accommodate as many as 500,000 people each year in terms of design capacity. In the next 32 years it is estimated the United States population will grow by approximately 100 million people. New communities whose careful planning and inventive design can be assisted under Title IV could account for a better planned and more economic new urban environment for as much as 20 percent of the anticipated growth in the United States during this period. It is hoped that

successful stimulation of private new community development through Federal loan guarantees will induce additional risk capital into this field.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

The regular Water and Sewer Program and the Open Space Land Program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Water and Waste Disposal Facilities Grant Program of the Department of Agriculture may assist public bodies in carrying out projects in new community areas. The supplemental grants may add up to 20 percent of the cost of these projects for eligible communities.

In addition, there are other Federal aids available for new communities. Among these are "701" planning grants to public bodies for new community development, advance acquisition of land grants to help public bodies acquire land for public purposes in advance of need, and advances for planning public facilities. Also, assistance may be given directly to non-public groups associated with new community development to carry out programs such as low income housing and mass transit demonstration programs, experimental housing and Section 221(d)(3) low and moderate income housing.

G. Program Accomplishments

Since the law was just past in the Fall of 1968, no guarantees have been made under this authority. However, serious inquiries have been received from developers representing more than 70 proposed new communities or large scale developments. A half dozen preliminary applications have been received.

The initial guidelines for the program are being published which should provide some assistance in preparing applications for guarantee assistance.

Statistics

The Secretary is authorized to guarantee obligations up to \$250 million, with the proviso that not more than \$50 million can be guaranteed for any one project. No appropriations are required to make guarantees.

Funds were requested for administrative expenses to manage the program in the supplementary budget for FY 69. However, these were denied. A second request is being made so that there will be additional staff to manage the program before the new Fiscal Year 1970.

No funds were requested for FY 1969 for the supplemental grants of 20 percent of project cost to be added to water and sewer and open space grants.

H. Issues

At this initial stage of implementation of the Act, the major issues are related to interpretation of the law, administration of the program, and its coordination with other programs. Among these issues are:

1. Contribution of the HUD and other Federal programs in providing assistance to new communities. Of particular importance are the programs for assisting in the construction of low income housing. Without these programs, the Title IV requirements for a balance of low and moderate income housing would be met only with great difficulty.
2. Coordination of the procedures and requirements of Title IV with other Federal programs, particularly those of FHA. Conflicting approaches to market analysis and appraisal of land by Title IV and FHA could undercut the New Community program. The current flexible approach of the current Title IV interim regulations should be preserved, while at the same time, an agency-wide approach is provided to new community problems.
3. Determination of Title IV application fees and guarantee charges.
4. Insuring compliance with the requirements of the Act without imposing unworkable controls on new community developers and an administrative burden on HUD.
5. Encouraging innovations, good design and social identity and diversity in the new communities.
6. Clarify the interface between Title IV, Title IX, the land development guarantees program, and the surplus property program which makes use of various Federal programs to provide housing and other facilities on surplus Federal land in cities.
7. Funding and staffing to operate the program. Congress turned down the first request for administrative funds in the supplemental budget.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
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URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING

URBAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

- A. Authorizing Legislation - Sec. 701(b), Housing Act of 1954, as amended. This program was established by the amendment in Title VI of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.
- B. Brief Program Description - This program provides grants to states, municipalities and other public bodies of up to two-thirds of the cost of applying systems analysis techniques for the design, development and management of areawide systems of public facilities and services.

Systems Analysis techniques include data collection and management, simulation and optimization procedures and mathematical modeling. It would enable the simultaneous examination and evaluation of all the complex variable elements in a total system, such as design features, estimated construction and operation costs, land acquisition, land utilization, funding, user rates, management organization and tax structure so as to determine the optimum system among possible alternatives that would economically and effectively meet local needs and desires, including a capital works or management improvement program for implementation. The optimum system would be identified in terms of its components, locations, sizes, capacity, equipment and operating interrelationships, including policy and criteria for design, operation and management.

C. Objectives - The objectives are:

1. To motivate the application of Systems Analysis Techniques in the design, development and management of areawide systems of public facilities and services.
2. To improve techniques in analysis of complex metropolitan public facilities and services.
3. To assist state and local governments in solving complex multi-jurisdictional problems in metropolitan areas.
4. To demonstrate advanced methods and techniques of design, development and management of public facilities and services to other metropolitan areas.

- D. Major Program Policies and Requirements - Until we have sufficient operating experience needed to develop procedures for this unique program which could be applied on a consistent nationwide basis, the program will not be decentralized but will be administered at the Washington headquarters by the Division of Engineer, CRDA, MD.

Applications to be approved are selected on the basis of criteria as: conformance with comprehensive planning; urgency of need; uniqueness in analysis techniques and national applicability; technical, political, economical and social feasibility of the project and potential for implementation; and the adequacy and competency of the applicant's professional technical resources to carry out the project. Applicants must also have the authority to finance, engineer, construct and operate the public facility system to be demonstrated.

Upon Central Office approval, applicants are notified in writing to enter into a grant agreement with HUD and proceed with the development of the Demonstration Project, which should normally require no more than two years to complete.

Considerable latitude is given applicants in shaping proposals to take into account local particular problems, needs and desires.

The kinds of areawide public facilities and services systems that may be included in demonstration projects are: Sanitary Sewerage Systems; Storm Drainage Systems; Solid Waste Management Systems; Water Systems' Public Safety Systems (fire, police, etc.); and demonstrations involving the solution of special complex, multi-jurisdictional problems in operating and managing public facilities and services systems.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs - The estimated capital requirements needed by states and local governments over the next ten years for replacing obsolete and constructing new public facilities to meet local demands for Water, Sanitary Sewers, Storm Drainage, Waste Treatment, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal, Jails and Fire Stations is over \$70 billion.

In view of the large capital expenditures that will be required, public facilities must be designed and developed to meet local needs in the most effective and economical manner as would be possible through the application of Systems Analysis techniques. The estimated cost in applying Systems Analysis techniques on a comparable level with the Nation's needs for public facilities is more than \$700 million, or over \$70 million per year over the next ten years.

2. Demands - While interest shown in the program by potential applicants and the engineering profession continues to grow, the peak demand is not expected to materialize until program information and procedures have been developed and published and potential applicants have taken proper legal and administrative steps to meet program eligibility requirements, especially as it concerns multi-jurisdictional projects.

Only \$1 million in grants is authorized for FY 69, enough for about 7 projects. To generate the broad base of experience needed to develop a program which would accommodate the varied and multi-jurisdictional problems of metropolitan areas, initial projects will be selected which would contribute to achieving this objective.

F. Relationship to other Federal Programs - Projects assisted under the Urban Systems Engineering Demonstration Program may involve public services and facilities assisted under the following programs:

1. Program - Programs administered by HUD include:

- 1) Urban Planning Assistance Grants ("701" Planning Program)
- 2) Advances for Public Works Planning ("702" Planning Program)
- 3) Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities
- 4) Public Facility Loan Program
- 5) Open Space Land Programs
- 6) Urban Transportation Demonstration & Research Programs
- 7) New Communities Program
- 8) Flood Plain Management Programs

Programs administered by other Federal Agencies include:

- 1) Federal Water Pollution Control Program administered by FWPCA
- 2) Solid Waste Disposal Program administered by P.H.S., HEW.
- 3) Financial Assistance to Small Towns and Rural Groups Program administered by Farmers Home Administration, Interior.
- 4) Airport Development Program, U.S. Department of Transportation.
- 5) Highway Planning and Construction Program, U.S. Dept. of Transportation.
- 6) Public Works and Economic Development Program, EDA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

2. Means of Coordination - Programs will be coordinated in-house and with other Federal Agencies during the application review stage by written notification highlighting project aspects.

This will avoid duplication and also assure that other Federal program requirements will be met.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative - Because the program is new this year, program accomplishments are not yet available. However, accomplishments has been made in exploring possible applications of Systems Engineering techniques in the design, development and management of public facilities and services systems and in the development of program policy and procedures.

2. Statistics

(a) Appropriations and Authorization - The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 increased the amount authorized for 701(b) by \$10 million which is for demonstration projects for developing metropolitan and regional systems of public facilities and services. For FY 69 \$1 million has been programmed for the activity.

(b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components - Not applicable

H. Program Issues - The basic program issue for the future is assuring adequate funding so that a sufficient number of large scale projects can be started for the many different urban systems. To achieve the full benefits of this type of system engineering demonstration requires a full range of projects to be undertaken simultaneously so that relative methods of different approaches can be evaluated.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

A. Authorizing Legislation

Title VIII, Part I, Housing Act of 1964, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides matching grants to States for the training of those who are, or will be employed by State and local governments and other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations with public management responsibilities.

C. Objectives

Statutory objectives are:

- (1) To provide special training in skills needed for economic and efficient community development through:
 - . upgrading the skills of those already employed
 - . increasing the supply of trained urban manpower
- (2) To support State and local research that is needed in connection with housing programs and needs, public improvement programming, code problems, efficient land use, urban transportation, and similar community development problems.

The original legislation (1964) limited eligible trainees to technical and professional personnel. The 1968 amendments included subprofessionals as eligible trainees, thus broadening the scope to include those who could serve as aides or assistants to professional and technical personnel.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The small size of the program (\$3 million in FY 1968 and FY 1969) has not warranted excessive decentralization. Policy formulation and approval of grants are largely conducted with the advice of the regional offices through the Community Development Training Division.

Grants are made to the States on the basis of the quality of the projects proposed, capability of State resources, and commitment to program objectives. Each State designates a coordinating office responsible for submitting an annual State Plan to HUD.

E. Program Needs and Demands

(1) Needs

Conservative estimates indicate that State and local government employment will again increase from approximately 9 million in 1968 to 11.4 million by 1975. During the 15 year period ending 1966, full time equivalent State and local government employees rose 94%. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated in 1965 that housing and community development employment will increase 90% from 1968 to 1975, (from 39 to 75 million), and in sanitation 86% (176 to 320 million).

(2) Demands

During the first grants cycle (FY 1968) 35 States applied, submitting a total of approximately 200 separate projects for consideration. Their requests topped \$4.6 million, 160% of available funds for the fiscal year. Of 54 eligible States and possessions, 45 or more are expected to apply in fiscal year 1969, and all by fiscal year 1970. Individual project requests are anticipated in the 1969 fiscal year to exceed 300, and in fiscal year 1970, 1,000. Fiscal year 1970 is estimated to bring a demand from States and other potential recipients of over \$20 million in professional and approximately \$15 million in subprofessional training and education.

F. Relationships to other Federal Programs

(1) Existing Legislation

a. Community Service and Continuing Education Program

The Community Service and Continuing Education Program (Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965) administered by HEW emphasizes the solution of identified community problems through adult education.

Extensive coordination with Title I has occurred by: (1) review of Title VIII guidelines by Title I; (2) review of Title VIII applications by Title I; (3) interagency review of some Title VIII applications; (4) States in their Title VIII applications provided information on the Title I agency and what Title I projects were underway in that State.

b. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 establishes government-wide authority for providing technical services, including training activities, to State and local recipients of grant, loan and insurance programs.

The implementation of this authority within the Department will be coordinated with each Assistant Secretary and the Office of Personnel. It is contemplated that each affected program will develop training guidelines for their constituents expressing the importance of training, training priorities, and the types of training eligible for support or available through the Department.

c. Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-575)

The Education for the Public Service Section provides for grants 1) to institutions of higher education to improve curricula, teachers, and methods of providing training for the public service; and 2) to individuals planning to pursue a career in the public service. Coordination with these two programs will be established when the legislation is passed. The Office of Education has indicated it intends to request funding to implement the Act for FY 1970.

(2) Proposed Legislation

Title VIII has a direct relationship to the Intergovernmental Personnel Act which died with the past session of Congress, but will be reintroduced in 1969. The Act would provide matching grants to States for inservice training of State and local employees in all fields, including community development.

G. Program Accomplishments

(1) Narrative

The program was first funded in FY 1968 and training activities have just begun. The Division plans to evaluate the programs at their conclusion (between June and September, 1969) to provide initial data on what the program has accomplished at that time.

(2) Statistics

For FY 1969, \$3 million was appropriated. Cumulative appropriation through 1969 was \$6 million. Remaining authorization after FY 1969 is \$24 million.

H. Program Issues

(1) Processing Time

Operating procedures in the first year of the program were cumbersome and resulted in delays in implementing the programs. Procedures are now being revised to correct this deficiency.

(2) Technical Assistance

The Division plans to offer technical assistance to State-local and agency clientele to develop their capabilities, and enhance State in-house competence. Assistance will be offered in cooperation with HUD regional offices.

URBAN INFORMATION AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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URBAN INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Title IX)

A. Authorizing Legislation

Title IX, Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (P.L. 89-754)

B. Brief Program Description

Title IX provides grants of up to 50% to assist State programs of urban information and technical assistance to communities of under 100,000 in population. Title IX operates at the State level through a program agency designated by the Governor. The legislation permits a State program agency to contract with other agencies, universities and organizations for undertaking components of a State program.

Information services provided by States under Title IX include the collection, storage and distribution of useful data on governmental programs, and the social, economic and political aspects of community development.

Technical assistance enables States to advise local units on improving local management capability in such areas as local organization, housing, renewal, relocation, code enforcement, municipal finance and budgeting, Model Cities coordination and community relations.

C. Objectives

The Title IX legislation authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to States to assist them "to make available information and data on urban needs and assistance programs and activities and to provide technical assistance, to small communities with respect to the solution of urban problems."

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Review of State applications takes place concurrently at the Regional and Central Office levels and final approval is made in the Central Office.

State programs were funded in 1968 to implement the following policy decisions.

- Obtain the greatest amount of improved technical assistance and effective methods for providing urban information.
- Initiate development of a prototype Statewide urban information system linking local, State and Federal data and the services of the several levels of government.
- Give first priority to applications that provide new non-Federal dollars, and obtain the greatest multiplier effect of Federal investment.

- Encourage start-up programs to develop a State community assistance capability and strengthen new State organizations to deal with community affairs particularly in program areas of prime concern to HUD.
- Assist States to coordinate related HUD programs (Title IX, 701 Urban Planning Assistance, and the Title VIII Community Development Training Program).
- Take advantage of varied experience made possible by the various types of State agencies designated for Title IX.

E. Program Needs and Demands

1. Needs

Eligible communities account for over 97% of the units of general local government in the U. S. They bear a major portion of the Nation's urban problems, but lack the resources, specialized knowledge, staff capabilities and managerial skills of larger places. All States face a need to establish or expand informational and technical services to these communities.

2. Demands

In FY 1968, 44 State applications were received with a total request of over \$4.8 million; 38 were funded with the \$2.2 million appropriation for 12-month programs. FY 1969 demand was estimated at over \$7 million and no appropriation was enacted for the program.

F. Relationships to other Federal Programs

1. Programs

Title IX, together with 701 Local Planning Assistance, 701 Advisory Services and Title VIII Community Development Training are so administered by Metropolitan Development as to help States and communities improve the quality of local government.

Title IX information systems development is tied in with the Office of Economic Opportunity's Federal-State Information Exchange System (FIXS) in a number of States. Title IX also is related to Federal technical assistance programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Agriculture which are being studied further by an interagency task force.

2. Means for Coordination

Title IX applications are reviewed by appropriate program persons in HUD and other Federal agencies with regard to specific information

and technical assistance components. During the first year of program operations, this review was handled through direct referral of applications to certain agencies and through meetings of an informal interagency review committee.

A Federal Technical Assistance Task Force has just completed its recommendations concerning better administration and coordination of Federal Technical assistance programs, including Title IX. In addition, a working agreement on information systems development between HUD and the Office of Economic Opportunity is in final draft form.

G. Program Accomplishments

1. Narrative

During 1968, the significance of Title IX was shown through:

- a) an unexpectedly high recognition by Governors of Title IX and readiness on their part to put State money into the Program. In 1968, 50 States designated agencies to administer Title IX, and 44 States submitted applications,
- b) the approval of 38 grants totalling \$2.2 million, and matched by \$2.5 million in State money. Over \$2.2 of the State match was "new State effort," \$415,000 of which was redirected from other programs into an urban commitment,
- c) technical assistance services to communities supported by \$1.6 million in Title IX money in areas such as general public administration field services, municipal finance and budgeting, personnel administration, legal services, housing, renewal, relocation, workable program, code enforcement, community relations and Model Cities assistance,
- d) urban information assistance being supported by \$600,000 in Title IX money for information services on Federal and State assistance programs, urban libraries, newsletters, as well as urban information systems development in selected States,
- e) significant participation of municipal leagues and county associations in State urban information and technical assistance programs, as State designees or major subcontractors.

Examples of program components funded in 1968 include:

New York: Regional Office Field Service

This program will make a wide range of informational and technical assistance services available to smaller local governments on a continuing basis.

The State will establish four regional offices with the capacity to provide and localize informational and technical assistance services now available only from the central office of the Office for Local Government. Initial emphasis will be on certain areas of municipal organization and management.

Ohio: Model Cities Assistance

To assist the Federal Government in the Model Cities Program, the Department of Urban Affairs will provide coordinated leadership through a State Model Cities Coordinating Committee. Urban Affairs also will act as a clearinghouse of information for communities undertaking a Model Cities Program or exercising the process of program packaging for a broad comprehensive program of urban redevelopment. With the information resources available, the Department will be able to advise communities in devising programs to suit their needs.

Georgia: Information Services

The Georgia Municipal Association's information program consists of a data bank of information relevant to urban problems which will be kept current, and a reference center to support and complement the technical assistance component. The urban information system is conceived as a subsystem of a much broader statewide information net now being conceptualized as a federated system. The design and development of the urban information system will be carefully coordinated with the State Planning Bureau which is responsible for a statewide development information system.

2. Statistics

a) Appropriations and Authorization

The original Title IX legislation authorized up to \$2.5 million for FY 1967 and up to \$5 million for FY 1968. There was no appropriation for 1967 and \$2.2 million was appropriated for 1968.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 amended and extended the authorization. The authorized level was increased to \$5 million each for FY 1968 and FY 1969, and up to \$15 million for FY 1970.

Congress did not enact an appropriation for FY 1969.

c) Distribution by States

Grant approvals as of June 30, 1968 were as follows:

| States and Territories | Pro-grams | Federal Grants Approved | States and Territories | Pro-grams | Federal Grants Approved |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Alabama | 1 | \$ 37,675 | Montana | 1 | \$ 24,000 |
| Alaska | 1 | 29,900 | Nebraska | 1 | 30,500 |
| American Samoa | | | Nevada | | |
| Arizona | 1 | 33,000 | New Hampshire | | |
| Arkansas | 1 | 40,500 | New Jersey | 1 | 209,000 |
| California | 1 | 67,000 | New Mexico | 1 | 24,600 |
| Colorado | | | New York | 1 | 165,000 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 117,427 | North Carolina | 1 | 20,500 |
| Delaware | 1 | 29,000 | North Dakota | | |
| Florida | 1 | 22,500 | Ohio | 1 | 125,000 |
| Georgia | 1 | 114,000 | Oklahoma | 1 | 38,800 |
| Guam | | | Oregon | 1 | 42,800 |
| Hawaii | | | Pennsylvania | 1 | 145,600 |
| Idaho | 1 | 20,000 | Puerto Rico | 1 | 20,000 |
| Illinois | | | Rhode Island | 1 | 33,550 |
| Indiana | | | South Carolina | | |
| Iowa | 1 | 20,500 | South Dakota | | |
| Kansas | 1 | 36,600 | Tennessee | 1 | 23,800 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 40,422 | Texas | | |
| Louisiana | | | Utah | 1 | 20,000 |
| Maine | 1 | 47,500 | Vermont | 1 | 45,526 |
| Maryland | | | Virginia | 1 | 55,600 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 125,000 | Virgin Islands | 1 | 13,000 |
| Michigan | 1 | 72,700 | Washington | 1 | 42,000 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 41,700 | West Virginia | 1 | 34,500 |
| Mississippi | | | Wisconsin | 1 | 40,800 |
| Missouri | 1 | 150,000 | Wyoming | | |

Total to States and Territories 38 \$2,200,000

TOTAL PROGRAM GRANTS \$2,200,000

b) Allocation of Program Funds to Components

The following key program areas were aided through Title IX in 1968:

| <u>Program Activity</u> | <u>Number of State Programs With this Activity</u> | <u>Federal Grants</u> |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| General Public Administration Field Assistance | 35 | \$ 872,800 |
| Local Finance and Budgeting | 15 | 203,000 |
| Municipal Personnel | 7 | 48,800 |
| Municipal Legal Problems | 6 | 50,800 |
| Local Program Coordination and Model Cities Coordination | 6 | 89,000 |
| Community Relations and Social Services Programming | 4 | 91,000 |
| Housing, Renewal, Relocation | 12 | 81,300 |
| Workable Program and Urban Program Development | 7 | 66,600 |
| Codes and Environmental Problems | 6 | 65,400 |
| Recreation Program Development | 3 | 46,000 |
| Federal and State Aids Information Services | 13 | 197,000 |
| General Urban Information Services | 28 | <u>388,300</u> |
| | TOTAL: | \$2,200,000 |

H. Program Issues

1. Lack of FY 1969 Appropriation

Congress did not appropriate FY 1969 funds for Title IX. The program was funded for the first time in FY 1968, and it is possible to "stretch" the use of these funds until the enactment of a FY 1970 appropriation. In a number of cases, it may be possible for State agencies to retain some new Title IX staff on 701 Advisory Services projects until a 1970 Title IX appropriation is enacted. The continued credibility and effectiveness of this program rests heavily upon resumed Congressional funding in 1970.

2. Post-Approval Procedures

Present procedures for executing a Title IX grant document after official approval are unduly complicated and time-consuming. This has resulted in a situation where, in mid-November, 10 of the 38 Title IX grantees have not received executed grant contracts for programs approved before June 30, 1968. Much of the time lag has been due to ad hoc first-year review procedures, the necessity to request revised State program budgets, etc. However, in future years, the review of grant documents by program staff, Financial Systems and Services and the Office of General Counsel should have tighter time controls.

3. Program Review and Relations with State Agencies and Regional Offices

Title IX policy formulation and grant approvals would be greatly enhanced if the Program Development Branch were more directly responsible for on-going program relationships with the Regional Offices and State program agencies. The Program Operations Division should retain responsibility for the procedural aspects of application control, grant processing and post-approval monitoring. However, the Program Development Branch should have responsibility for relations with HUD Regional Offices and State program agencies with respect to program development and evaluation, substantive application review, and interim policy determinations.

SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS

URBAN FELLOWSHIP

URBAN CLEARINGHOUSE

LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS

ISSUES AND PROBLEM PAPERS

URBAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

A. Authorizing Legislation

Part 2 of Title VIII, Housing Act of 1964, as amended.

B. Brief Program Description

This program provides fellowships for full-time graduate study in fields leading to urban public service careers. Fellows are paid stipends of \$3,000, plus a dependency allowance (if appropriate). Tuition and fees are paid directly to the institution. Approximately 100 Fellowships are awarded annually.

C. Objectives

The statutory objective is to attract and train capable individuals to the public service in a wide variety of urban professions. An implied objective is the encouragement of pertinent and innovative programs of study and to support those programs which approach urban development needs from an economic and social, as well as physical, point of view.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

Fellows are selected on the basis of individual merit; criteria of selection include promise of success in the chosen program of study, merit of the program of study, and potential for meaningful contribution in the chosen profession of the applicant. National manpower needs are taken into account in awarding fellowships in each field. The Urban Studies Advisory Board, composed of ten members, including three from public institutions of higher education, three from private institutions, and three from national organizations concerned with community development (authorized in the legislation), advises the Secretary. Selection is made entirely in the Central Office. Policy now provides for individual application, with allowance for sponsorship by educational institutions, agencies and organizations having responsibility for and interest in community development. There is a strong emphasis on recruitment of qualified minority group members.

E. Program Needs and Demands

(1) Needs

No accurate figures exist to assess the needs in the fields covered by the program. A Bureau of Labor Statistics 1967 projection indicates that the need for professionals in these fields will increase fourfold between 1968 and 1975, whereas the supply is projected to increase by only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times unless greater assistance is provided. It should also be pointed out that the current supply does not begin to meet the current need. In some fields, there are two or three vacancies for every graduating professional.

(2) Demands

For the first year of the program, the demand was approximately 2.5 applicants for each award available. During the 1968-69 academic year, the demand soared to almost 400 nominations for 45 available new awards. It is anticipated that, as the program becomes more widely known, demands will increase. The policy change to permit individual applications (in lieu of applications restricted to University-sponsored nominees only) will also greatly accelerate the demand. Anticipated applications for the 1969-70 academic year will be a minimum of 1,200. The total available appropriation is \$500,000, permitting funding of about 100 Fellows at an average total level of \$5,000 per Fellow.

F. Relationship to Other Federal Programs

(1) Programs

There are no direct relationships with other Federal fellowship and traineeship programs. National Science Foundation and National Defense Education Act fellowships funds are available in similar fields, however, NSF emphasis is on training social science researchers and NDEA emphasis is on teacher training.

(2) Means for Coordination

The Bureau of the Budget has directed that more uniform support be provided by all Federal fellowship and traineeship programs. The Federal Interagency Committee on Education and its Subcommittee on Student Support are providing a coordination mechanism. HUD is represented on the Committee.

G. Program Accomplishments

(1) Narrative

The program provided support for the total of 141 Fellows during the 1967-68 and 1968-69 academic years. Thirty-nine have completed tenure and have received degrees, or are completing theses or internships. Of those completing the degree work, all replying to a follow-up questionnaire indicated they would accept present or future employment in urban professions.

(2) Statistics

Appropriations and Authorization. Although since 1967 the full authorization has been appropriated, for the first two years of the authorized life of the program no funds were appropriated. The annual appropriations for FY 1967-68-69 has remained at \$500,000, the total authorized, and funds are completely expended. A total of \$1.5 million has been appropriated so far for this program. The authorization expires after 1970.

H. Program Issues

Demand for the program is so extensive, based on actual applications and on requests for application forms and information, that the pressure on available funds is anticipated to be greater than 20 to 1 in the next round of applications. Program growth in the first three years has not kept pace with demand.

SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS

URBAN CLEARINGHOUSE

LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS

ISSUES AND PROBLEM PAPERS

URBAN CLEARINGHOUSE SERVICE

A. Authorizing Legislation:

The provision of a national urban clearinghouse service is authorized and directed under Section 3(b) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

B. Program Description:

When completed and operational, the Clearinghouse will provide a national urban information exchange network, linking the major producers and users of urban information in both the governmental and private sectors. The subject matter will embrace the full gamut of HUD missions and the urban-related programs of other Federal agencies, State and local government units and non-governmental organizations concerned with urban problems. The types of service to be provided will range from a capability to respond directly to specific inquiries, through selective dissemination mailings, and the provision of current awareness publications to a wide variety of specialized audiences in the urban field.

C. Objectives:

To improve the efficiency, speed, reliability, coverage, and timeliness of urban information exchange; to reduce the unit cost of information collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination for those organizations and individuals active in the urban field; and to mobilize contemporary information and communication technology in support of HUD missions.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements:

The primary requirement today is to spell out for the Secretary what the design and service options of the Clearinghouse are, what they will cost, and gain commitment to a forward line of action which the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress will understand and support.

E. Program Needs and Demands:

A contract feasibility and design study now underway will determine the nature and extent of the potential market for clearinghouse services as well as the strategies and structure which the Department should develop to realize this market potential.

F. Relationships to other Federal Programs:

Components of a possible national clearinghouse network already exist in places such as the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Commerce, the Office of Education, the Science Information Exchange and certain university based activities, as well as important contributions from commercial information sources. The development of the Urban Clearinghouse Service program will require coordination of the wide variety of existing information centers and services to secure the maximum efficiency of its activities and to avoid unproductive duplication of functions already funded by Federal or private sources. A national Federal oversight and coordination role is played by the Bureau of the Budget and the Federal Council for Science and Technology. It is a certainty that the Department's proposed urban network design will come under close scrutiny by members of the larger information community, and it should.

G. Program Accomplishments:

The Clearinghouse staff has formulated an initial conception of the essential elements of a national urban information network in program memoranda submitted to Planning-Programming-Budgeting Staff, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary. As a study on part of this network, the Clearinghouse designed and secured through 701(b) funding, the first systematic research on local use of Federal aid program information. This study, performed by the Midwest Research Institute, has been published--Federal Aid Program Information: A Survey of Local Government Needs.

At the Federal level, the Clearinghouse has represented and coordinated many of the information systems activities of the Department in its relationships to the Bureau of the Budget, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information(COSATI) of the Federal Council on Science and Technology, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Science Information Exchange and other information centers within various agencies.

On a national level, the Clearinghouse has engaged in a joint exploration with professional societies, such as the American Institute of Planners, the American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers Association, public interest groups, such as Urban America, and similar organizations in the determination of the requirements for a national urban information policy and the respective roles which should be performed by public and private bodies.

Within the Department, the Clearinghouse has collaborated with the Division of Public Affairs and the HUD Library in the collection and selective distribution of urban literature. As part of an intra-Departmental work group, it has been assisting in the design and in-

stallation of the HUD research project indexing and abstracting system. After this system becomes operational, the Clearinghouse will assume administrative responsibility for its maintenance and continued development.

In addition, the Clearinghouse staff has written and edited special materials in the fields of Planning Research, Public Administration Research and similar topics, and has otherwise helped to produce and distribute urban information materials of particular interest to State and local officials in the urban development and housing field.

Finally, the Clearinghouse staff designed and has underway a major research contract effort, through the Midwest Research Institute, which is to produce by May, 1969, a set of recommendations concerning the design, installation, and operation of a national clearinghouse service for the Department.

H. Program Issues:

The above mentioned contract effort by the Midwest Research Institute will put into prospective the major program policies and issues which the Department must decide in relation to the Clearinghouse program. The contract requires that the Department be furnished with evaluated evidence and recommendations on: (1) priorities of goals and objectives for the Clearinghouse; (2) the range of appropriate subject matter to be included in Clearinghouse operations; (3) the types of users to be served within the program; (4) the nature and extent of the national network for the collection, exchange and utilization of urban information; and (5) the associated choices on the initial cost, the longer range developmental costs and the probable operating costs for the operation of the Clearinghouse.

The Office of Metropolitan Development will have the major responsibility for selecting what it believes to be the best feasible solution within the alternatives for the development of the Clearinghouse program and presenting it to the Secretary for adoption as the Departmental program in this area.

SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS

LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS

ISSUES AND PROBLEM PAPERS

REVOLVING FUND (LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS)

A. Authorizing Legislation

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1955.

B. Brief Program Description

A single revolving fund has been established for the more efficient liquidation of assets acquired under a number of housing and urban development programs as well as any other programs which might be transferred by subsequent legislation. Programs covered under this account include certain war and emergency housing constructed under the Lanham and related Acts, Alaska housing, prefabricated housing, war public works, defense community facilities, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation public agency loans.

C. Objectives

The Department's liquidation activity is principally that of supervision and recovery of assets through retirements of loans, sale of properties, and maturity of lease-purchase contracts. The Department's objective is to liquidate all these programs as soon as it is possible and feasible by refunds, **compromise**, write-offs, and sales.

D. Major Program Policies and Requirements

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of each of these programs, their workload activity, and their current status:

1. Prefabricated Housing Program - This program was authorized under the Veteran's Emergency Housing Act of 1946. The program provided loans to assist in the production, distribution and erection of prefabricated housing units. The one remaining project, the 337 unit housing development known as Aleutian Homes is located at Kodiak, Alaska. Title to the property was acquired through foreclosure action in August, 1965.

The Aleutian Homes project will be offered for sale during FY 1969. Current appraisals have been received and the Invitation to Bid, Conditions of Sale, and advertising are currently being developed.

2. Alaska State Housing Loans - Loans under this program were authorized by the Alaska Housing Act of 1949, as amended by the Housing Act of 1952. Twenty-five loans were made to finance the construction of 1,472 dwelling units and 675 loans were made to finance minimum standard units in remote areas. All loans were consolidated into two general obligation bonds bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent for a 25 year period.

Before the 1964 earthquake, the Alaska State Housing Authority had been accelerating the amortization of these bonds. Because of the damages and losses from that disaster, the loan has been recast. Nevertheless, final payment is still anticipated within the original maximum term.

In addition to the collection of monthly payment and supervision of loan security, the Department is assisting the Alaska State Housing Authority in developing methods of financing an extensive program of upgrading the dwellings in order to facilitate their sale. This will not only increase our security but hopefully also expedite repayment of the bonds in total at an earlier date than the bond agreement requires.

3. War Public Works Properties - The Lanham Act of 1940 authorized this program which provided \$179.2 million for 1,572 Federally built water, sewer and other projects required as a result of the war effort.

The remaining activities include collection of annual payments and final disposition actions. Only two properties remain; both properties are on a lease-purchase basis to local public bodies. One of these properties, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, will be sold in FY 1969 for \$59,472; the agreement on the remaining property will expire in 1982.

Properties sold in FY 1968 were: a property in Pasco, Washington for \$62,956 and a property in Baytown, Texas for \$63,208.

4. War Public Works Loans - The Lanham Act of 1940 authorized this program under which \$8.3 million in loans and \$171.2 in grants were made to public agencies to assist in the construction of 2,495 public works in areas requiring expansion as a result of the war effort during World War II.

Only two loans remain, and both are current in interest and principal payments. In view of the interest rate ($2\frac{1}{2}$ percent), it is unlikely that the bonds could be sold except at a substantial discount.

5. Defense Community Facilities Loans - Loans under this program were authorized during the Korean emergency under the Defense Community Facilities Act (P.L. 82-139) for the purpose of providing assistance to local public bodies in meeting water and sewer facilities expansion required as a result of the Korean emergency. Of the original 22 bond issues, 14 remain. All loans are current and should be fully repaid as scheduled; however, in view of the interest rate ($2\frac{3}{4}$ percent), it is unlikely the bonds could be sold except at a substantial discount.

6. Public Agency Loans (RFC) - These loans were authorized under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to finance needed public improvements through the purchase of bonds issued by local and state public agencies.

Although \$1.3 billion of loans were made under this program, only \$5.9 million remained when the program was placed with this Department for liquidation. As of June 30, 1968, there were 37 loans totaling \$2.2 million outstanding. Six loans with a total principal balance of \$1.3 million are in default.

These six loans in default are under consideration for extensive action to bring about either adjustment or liquidation. This may require resorting to legal action and may even involve extensive litigation.

E. Program Accomplishments

Out of property originally capitalized at \$2.5 billion, some \$415 million will have been transferred to other agencies and programs. \$786 million will have been given to local governments under statutory provisions and it is projected that \$900,475,000 will have been recovered and returned to the Treasury by the close of the 1969 Fiscal Year. The \$900,475,000 consists of cumulative actual repayments through 1968 of \$97,975,000 and a projected fiscal year 1969 repayment of \$2.5 million representing proceeds from the sale of the Aleutian Homes.

SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS

ISSUES AND PROBLEM
PAPERS

Key Issues Associated With Title II of the Demonstration
Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, As Amended

Title II of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended, sets forth areawide planning coordination requirements (Section 204) and provides for supplemental areawide development grants (Section 205). The Department has both general and particular responsibilities in connection with this title. However, certain problems have arisen relative to these responsibilities which should be briefly outlined.

The Section 204 Problem

Under the provisions of Section 204, all applications requesting federal aid for specified types of "hardware" projects located within metropolitan areas must be accompanied by a statement attesting to the consistency of the identified projects with comprehensive areawide planning in being or underway. These statements are prepared by the designated metropolitan planning agency in compliance with mandatory review and comment procedures as set forth in Section 204.

In addition to having several grant and loan programs subject to 204 procedures, the Department was also given general administrative responsibilities for this section by the Bureau of the Budget (B.O.B. Circular #82, first issued in April, 1967). Among other things, the Secretary of HUD was authorized to designate metropolitan review agencies as well as the area to be covered by the planning. Necessary area and agency designations were determined and affected parties were all notified prior to the effective date of the 204 procedure, established by law as July 1, 1967.

Rep. William Cramer (R) of Florida successfully attached a rider to the 1967 HUD Appropriation Bill which prohibited the Department from spending any money on the overall administration of Section 204. This restriction was again sustained by Congress in the 1968 HUD Appropriation Bill. His stated concern was that the procedure diminished the rights and authorities of local governments, subordinating them to metropolitan agencies, thus paving the way for metropolitan government. Administration spokesmen pointed out that to the contrary, the 204 process was supportive of local government and provided a viable alternative to metropolitan government by providing a means for achieving efficiency and harmony of areawide systems, such as transportation, water and sewer, etc., and at the same time preserving local autonomy.

In addition to creating a great deal of confusion -- the Cramer Amendment has prevented HUD from developing policies and procedures that are needed in connection with Section 204, which, of course, is a matter of law and therefore operative although administrative funds have been denied. The Budget Bureau has requested HUD to seek removal of the Cramer Amendment in the 1970 Appropriation Bill.

The Section 205 Problem
In the original 1966 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, Section 205 authorized the Secretary to make supplemental grants to state and local public bodies and agencies for up to 20 percent of the cost of projects

receiving aid under certain Federal programs in metropolitan areas where development is being carried out in accordance with their own metropolitan planning and programming. These "bonus" grants were intended to serve as incentives to the accomplishment of coordinated planned metropolitan development.

Up to \$25,000,000 for FY 67 and not more than \$50,000,000 for FY 68 was authorized as part of the Act. Despite inclusion in the Departmental budget, and subsequent approval by the Bureau of the Budget, no actual funds were appropriated for 205 supplemental grants in either fiscal year. In addition to a reluctance to fund new programs during this time period, many Congressmen 1) did not understand or agree with the idea of "free money" as opposed to earmarking funds for specific purposes; (they saw the grants as windfalls) and 2) were concerned that the grants were available only to metropolitan areas.

To rectify the latter problem, Section 205 was modified in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 so as to permit supplemental grants to be available to all urban areas, rather than just to metropolitan jurisdictions. The \$75,000,000 total authorization was also extended through FY 70.

A \$40,000,000 request for purposes of making areawide development grants under Section 205 was included as part of the Department's FY 70 Budget proposal. As of this date, the Bureau of the Budget has approved \$10,000,000 of this request.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RATING SYSTEMS TO SELECT APPLICATIONS TO BE FUNDED

The priority or rating systems used by Community Resources Development Administration were developed to help identify the projects where Federal funds can be used most effectively. Rating systems should be modified this year to afford more confidence when we are meeting national goals.

Some sort of an analysis system is essential because the number of applications for grant and loan assistance consistently exceed the funds available. The open space funding analysis system is somewhat more sophisticated than the one developed for the public facility programs but all the ranking systems contain a number of common elements -- such as requiring conformance with regional planning and priority for lower income areas.

One major advantage of using quantitative rating systems for applications is that the elements in the ranking applications can be adjusted to reflect shifts in Departmental objectives.

All the rating systems should be modified this year to reflect shifts in national policy expressed in the 1968 legislation. For example, we intend to use these programs to the maximum extent possible to meet the new goals for housing -- particularly for low and moderate income groups -- and to support high priority efforts such as the new communities and model cities programs. As we gain experience, we believe it will be possible to develop more sophisticated rating systems that will give us more confidence that we are selecting the best projects from the best clients. An added benefit is that higher quality applications will be received as applicants become aware of our selection process.

Community Facilities Management Control System

At the time the Water and Sewer Facilities Grant was initiated four years ago over \$2.5 billion in grant requests were received in approximately a 6-week period. With only \$100 million available for

grants, this meant that 24 out of every 25 applications received could not be funded. The points for a number of factors such as project selection system that was evolved gives the extent and degree to which the applicant is utilizing comprehensive planning and programming; has implemented such plans and programs through actual construction; and, the extent to which the applicant is cooperating and coordinating with other adjacent political subdivisions. Other factors include the effect of the project on other activities on the Federal government; the financial needs of the community measured by per capita income; and, the community's ability to provide its share of the project cost. Consideration is also given to the capacity of the facility for future growth needs and the economies of scale that will result from building the facility quickly. A determination is also made as to the role the proposed project will play in the overall execution of the planned orderly growth and development of the area. With increased demands, similar systems were evolved for the Public Facility Loans and Advances for Public Works Planning Programs. These systems have also greatly reduced processing time and allow the Regional Offices to quickly identify those projects which meet national goals.

While the system has been effective in reducing the backlog (over \$2 billion in applications have been rejected), certain overall deficiencies have developed. First, we have found there is not sufficient differentiation in the upper ranges of the rated projects. In other words, we don't have as much confidence that we are selecting the best project as we would like even though we are fairly sure we are rejecting the poorer projects. Secondly, the points assigned for financial ability and project need are not a meaningful guide to the communities need for Federal help.

It now appears that the median family income of the area to be served by the facility (which is available through the use of census tract data) provides a more definitive finding of need than the current bond rating system. This will assure

that those projects serving areas of low or moderate income persons will receive a higher degree of consideration than those providing such facilities for the more affluent areas. Similarly, the purpose of the projects will be evaluated on the basis of meeting critical health needs and those providing services to low or moderate income housing areas. We hope to develop a priority type approach whereby each project on the list will have priority over all others below it.

It also appears that the Public Facility Loans and Public Works Planning Program's rating systems should be similarly modified to place greater emphasis on helping communities of less than 25,000 population that are doing more to help themselves as reflected in their overall tax burdens.

The Open Space Program Priority System

During the first five and one-half years of the open space program applications were handled on an essentially first-come-first-served basis. If an application met the basic statutory and regulatory requirements, it was approved when funds became available. There were some exceptions but the program was essentially "first come, first served." The result was a very long delay before a decision was made and an almost unmanageable backlog.

Beginning in the middle of fiscal year 1967 the Department adopted a new policy and procedure which involved making funding decisions on open space applications with help of a new set of criteria that reflected:

1. To help curb urban sprawl.
2. To prevent the spread of urban blight.
3. To encourage more economic and desirable urban development.
4. To help provide needed recreational, conservation, scenic, and historic areas.

For analytical purposes, applications are classified into one of eight "program output groups," which reflect categories for decision-making. The intent is to relate the analysis to program outputs, recognizing that most open space proposals involve multiple goals.

Following classification by program output group, applications are ranked according to criteria developed for each of the groups.

The eight output groups are:

Group A -- Encourage better urban form; tracts that will demonstrably help guide urban development or redevelopment.

Group B-1 -- Areas providing needed open space opportunity in a low-income neighborhood.

Group B-2 -- Neighborhood parks.

Group B-3 -- General recreation areas (most large city parks, regional parks, and areawide facilities except for very large areas which might be used for recreation but would also demonstrably shape urban growth).

Group C -- Historic sites.

Group D -- Scenic and conservation areas.

Group E -- Sites in small towns.

Group F -- Development activities are not ranked but funded within general dollar constraints to the extent possible.

Some of the criteria used in the funding analysis system, not in order of importance, are:

1. Degree to which the project is geared to the planning process and specifically related to projected growth.
2. Imminence of loss to incompatible development.
3. Evidence of need for Federal assistance (median family income, prior grants).
4. Geographic proximity to a low-income neighborhood, including accessibility of the site by public transportation.
5. Evidence of intent to develop the area for immediate use.

6. Evidence that the project is related to other Federal or local efforts to meet the needs of low-income people in the same neighborhood and,
7. Evidence of rapid community growth.

The funding analysis system, using paired comparison ratings has proved to be the most responsive means we have found for meeting the national goals of the program, and we have been successful in placing emphasis on shaping urban growth and providing more recreation areas in high-density low-income areas. Processing time has also been greatly reduced. Since the job of rating applications and recommending them for funding has been transferred to the Regional Offices, however, we have become concerned about the consistency and uniformity of the rating process being done in seven different locations and hope to make changes this year that will help quantify the criteria used in this system in order to reduce reliance on intuition.

At present, an evaluation of the funding analysis system is being conducted to analyze its effectiveness and uniformity.

We hope to follow this with a study by an independent consultant in order to develop a simple, numerical system that can be applied nationally.

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <u>ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT (MD)</u> | | | | |
| The Public Land Law Review Commission Advisory Council | A/S Haar | Robert Paul | David Brodeur | To report to the President and Congress Recommendations for action assuring retention or disposition of public lands in a manner most beneficial to the general public. |
| Federal Field Committee, Delaware River Basin | A/S Haar | Arthur A. Davis | | To coordinate Federal policy in connection with development of a water and related natural resource program for the Delaware River Basin. |
| Interagency Committee on Coordination of Sewer and Water Programs | Leo Morris | Peter Rowan | | To establish working groups to continue to develop common standards for water and sewer grants and loans programs, develop general guidelines for assigning jurisdiction, develop specific requirements for area of common need and recommend manpower and facility utilization in order to reduce Administration work. |
| Task Group on Standard Applications | Les Goldner | Dick Alexander | | |
| Task Group on Disbursement and Audit Standardizations, Interagency Committee on Coordinating of Sewer and Water Programs | Majorie F. Lee | Lawrence Traynham | | |
| Task Group on Engineering Standards | Leo Stern (RHA) | | | |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Water Resources Council | A/S Haar | Arthur A. Davis | | To coordinate Federal water resources programs. |
| Water Resources Council, Council of Representatives | Robert Paul | Walter Milliner | | Together with the Executive Director of Council, to take action when necessary and appropriate and after consideration submit recommendations to the Council of Member (Cabinet Level) on matters requiring action. |
| Water Resources Council, Policy Committee | Robert Paul | Walter Milliner | | To assist the Council by presenting recommendations for consideration by the Council concerning water and related land resources policy. |
| Water Resources Council, Planning Committee | Truman Goins | George White | | To provide coordination of the Council's comprehensive river basin planning program, including planning guidelines, budgets, scope of studies, agency and State participation etc. |
| Water Resources Council, Committee for State Grants | Don Priest | Becky Webster | | To coordinate policy on grant to States under Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act and 701 program. |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Task Force to Implement HUD-DOT Agreement I | Vincent Hearing | Roger Honberger | | To establish implementing procedures and arrangements to activate the HUD-DOT Agreement for support in the urban transportation area. This will be a continuing committee to resolve differences that might arise between the two Departments at the Washington or field level. |
| Federal Advisory Committee to the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority II | Vincent Hearing | Leon Cole | | To assist and advise the WMFTA in the management of their authority - BOB, HUD, DOT, CSC, GSA participate. |
| Interagency Task Group on Non-Conventional Power Sources for R & D Vehicles III | | | | Under OST leadership, task group consists of representatives from Interior, HUD, DOT, HEW and Commerce Departments. Purpose is to coordinate R & D in subject area. |
| Informal Interagency Rapid Excavation Committee | | Membership to be determined | | To advise, assist and coordinate research and development of new concepts, methods and technology in the field of rapid subsurface excavation and tunneling and to carry out technical study projects in that field |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| *Planning Assistance and Requirements Coordinating Committee | Norman Beckman | Raymond Hay (MCCR) | | To improve coordination of Federally assisted planning programs, to simplify planning requirements and make them more consistent, and to bring about greater consistency and support among: 1) local, regional and State planning; and 2) functional and comprehensive planning at all levels |
| Interagency Committee on Manpower Research | Norman Beckman | Lynn Carroll | | To provide a mechanism for the coordination of the increasing volume of manpower research activities. |
| Federal Interagency Committee on Education | Norman Beckman | Lynn Carroll | | To standardize policy and administrative procedures of the various Federal agencies in the handling of Federal fellowships. |
| Comprehensive Health Planning Training and Studies Review Committee | | Lynn Carroll | | To make recommendations to the Director of the Offices of Comprehensive Health Planning with regard to grant application for training, studies, and demonstrations in such planning under Section 314 (c) of the Public Health Service Act as amended. |

| INTERAG -Y COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <p>President's Council on Physical Fitness Sports, Interagency Advisory Group</p> | <p>David Carlson</p> | <p>Dwight Rettie</p> | | <p>To act as operating group for the President's Council on Physical Fitness.</p> |
| <p>President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty.</p> | <p>Secy. Weaver</p> | <p>A/S Haar (MD)</p> | <p>Dwight Rettie (MD)</p> | <p>To review Federal plans and programs, make policy recommendations and studies, encourage Federal coordination in outdoor recreation and natural beauty.</p> |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF REPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Committee on Scientific and Technical Information, FCST | Bernard Urban | Elsa Freeman | | To develop and recommend guidelines for Federal policies and programs relating to all facets of the control and use of scientific and technical information. |
| Interagency Aircraft Noise Abatement Coordination Committee | Dick Broun | James Miller | Walter Milliner | To manage a coordinated program to ameliorate aircraft noise problems by carrying out planning, developmental and directional activities. |
| Committee on the Automobile and Air Pollution | Dick Broun | | | |
| Interagency Coordination Committee for the International Biological Program | | | Membership to be determined. | To ensure international cooperation in basic biological studies related to productivity and human welfare. U. S. effort to include the ecology of migrant peoples; emphasizing population dynamics, human genetics, adaptation stress morphology, growth and aging -- specifically, adjustment of rural migrants from Miss. in slums of Chicago. |
| National Technical Committee on Recreation and Aesthetics | | Membership to be determined. | | To determine suitability of water bodies for recreation |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF REPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Water Resources Council, Committee on Hydrology | Truman Goins | D. Earl Jones Jr. | | To develop and recommend procedures for coordinating agency activities in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of hydrology data. |
| Committee on the Multiple Use of the Coastal Zone, National Council on Marine Resources | Robert Paul | George Karas (REFA) | | To coordinate Federal activities in erosion control and shore development, channel harbor development and re-development and other transportation functions in the shore zone, conservation of marine ecology, recreation development of marine area and pollution control abatement in bays estuaries and the Great Lakes. |
| Committee on Environmental Quality, FCST | Paul Emmert | | | To address problems of environmental quality in a comprehensive manner, giving primary concern to those matters which are of peripheral interest to other interagency groups concerned with specific aspects of environmental quality. |

| INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE | DEPARTMENT MEMBER | ALTERNATE | STAFF REPORT REPRESENTATIVE | PURPOSE |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| The Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic Development | Robert C. Weaver | Charles M. Haar | Howard Ball | <p>This Interagency Council is Chaired by the Secretary of Commerce and performs the following functions: (a) continuing liaison and coordination between the seven Regional Economic Development Commissions and ten major Federal agencies whose programs heavily influence economic development, (b) provide Interagency review of legislative and budgetary proposals of the seven R.E.D.C.s, and (c) provide the seven R.E.D.C.s a systematic opportunity to review and make coordinative recommendations concerning plans and proposals of the ten major Federal agencies which would have impact on their respective economic development Regions.</p> |

