

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No. 410

Approved August 9, 1974

RESOLVED, That the Application for Workable Program Re-Certification
for Providence, Rhode Island, as submitted by His Honor the Mayor be approved.

IN CITY COUNCIL

READ AND PASSED
AUG 1 1974

PRES.

Vincent Vespia
CLERK

APPROVED

MAYOR

Joseph A. Canley
AUG 9 1974

**APPLICATION
FOR
WORKABLE PROGRAM
CERTIFICATION
OR
RE-CERTIFICATION**

Providence, Rhode Island

(City and State)

(Date of Approval of the Governing Body of the Community)

Joseph A. Doorley, Jr.

(Signature of Chief Executive)

Joseph A. Doorley, Jr. Mayor

(Name and Title)

Application for Re-Certification

(Insert: Certification, or Re-Certification)

All questions on the form must be answered or adequate explanations given. Additional pages should be attached where needed to permit a full presentation of the local Program. Submit an original and three copies to the appropriate Regional Office, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



REGIONAL OFFICES – DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Region I: 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont) Telephone: 264-8068
- Region II: Widener Building, 1339 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia) Telephone: 597-3311
- Region III: Peachtree –Seventh Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30323 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee) Telephone: 526-5585
- Region IV: Room 1500, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601 (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin) Telephone: 353-5680
- Region V: Federal Office Building, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102 (Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) Telephone: 334-2867
- Region VI: 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36003, San Francisco, California 94102 (Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Southern Idaho, Utah, Wyoming) Area Office: 909 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104 (Alaska, Montana, Northern Idaho, Oregon, Washington) Telephone: 556-4752
- Region VII: P.O. Box 3869 GPO, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00936 (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) Telephone: 767-1515

GENERAL

- REQUIREMENTS. (1) Establish administrative mechanism responsible to the chief executive for the purpose of providing leadership, supervision, and coordination of Workable Program activities.
- (2) Provide explanation for any objectives set during last period which were not achieved.

1. Identify the person and office or agency designated to supervise and coordinate Workable Program activities, and describe the relationship of such person and office or agency to the chief executive.

The Mayor of Providence exercises overall direction of the community's Workable Program and coordinates interdepartmental activities. Supervision of the preparation of the application for recertification of the Workable Program is the assigned responsibility of Mr. Vincent Pallozzi, Director, Department of Planning and Urban Development. The Director is appointed by the Mayor. He also serves as Executive Director of the Providence Redevelopment Agency.

2. For any target, action, or timetable proposed by the community and approved by the Department at the time of the last certification which has not been met or carried out, provide a detailed explanation of the reasons.

Codes and Code Enforcement - Question No. 5 (1971)

See Question No. 6, Codes and Code Enforcement, for actual schedule of inspections. Substitutions and deletions from the scheduled work program were the result of using staff time to perform inspections and surveys in other parts of the City for various special purpose programs and emergencies.

Planning and Programming - Question No. 5 (1971)

Upper South Providence (UR) - not funded by HUD
Smith Hill (CE) - not funded by HUD
Elmwood-West End (CE) - not funded by HUD
Scattered site housing - not used

CODES AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

REQUIREMENT. The two primary requirements are:

- a. The adoption of the latest published edition of one of the nationally recognized model housing*, building, plumbing, electrical, fire prevention and related codes and ordinances, as amended, or state or local codes with comparable standards.
- b. The establishment of an effective code enforcement program.

1. Complete the following schedule for codes adopted by the community.

CODE ADOPTED	TYPE OF CODE (Check One)		GIVE TITLE AND DATE OF LATEST EDITION OF MODEL CODE ADOPTED	GIVE DATE OF LATEST ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT MODEL CODE ADOPTED
	MODEL	LOCAL		
Housing		x	Minimum Housing Code, Apr. 1956 as amended Nov. 6, 1970	---
Building	x		BOCA - 1970	1972 (3)
Plumbing	x		BOCA	1972
Electrical.	x		National Electrical Code	1971
Fire Prevention		x	Rhode Island Fire Safety Code adopted 1968	---

2. Describe briefly the procedure established for periodic review, evaluation and updating of the adopted codes and ordinances.

Housing:

The Minimum Housing Code is subject to constant Code Enforcement Division reviews, resulting from the practical application of the code, together with a detailed analysis of those materials passed on to the Division by the State Association of Code Enforcement Officials and the State Department of Community Affairs.

In addition, the code is reviewed by the City administration and its Law Department. From a practical point of view, the case-load of the Division has resulted in a constant evaluation of the purposes and effectiveness of the code.

Building, Plumbing, Electrical:

The Providence Building Code provides for a Building Code Revision Board consisting of 13 members. Membership consists of six professional engineers and/or architects, two contractors, one realtor, one master plumber, one representative of the public, the Fire Chief and the Chairman of the City Council Committee on Ordinances. The

(cont'd on page 2, a.)

* The housing code must be adopted at least six months prior to certification.

(cont'd from page 2.)

Revision Board meets at least once a month. It maintains a continuous review of all national model codes, especially BOCA, pertaining to new methods of construction. Revisions to the Providence Building Code are presented to City Council for action.

Statewide Building Code:

At present 34 out of 39 cities and towns in Rhode Island are enforcing BOCA Basic Code (with some minor modifications). However, the Rhode Island General Assembly declared that a State Building Code for Rhode Island was necessary to establish adequate and uniform regulations governing the construction and alterations of buildings and structures within the state. Under Bill 73-S389 (Substitute A) the Governor appointed a 17-member "State Building Code Standards Committee" to review and adopt a modern uniform building code.

The Rhode Island Building Code Standards Committee held seven meetings prior to March 1, 1974. It was voted unanimously by the Committee to adopt the BOCA Basic Code with as few changes as possible.

The seventeen member committee has been sub-divided into small committees and the various Chapters of BOCA Basic Code assigned for review to the best qualified in their particular field. A member of the R. I. Standards Committee acting as chairman of a sub-committee is authorized to call on other experts to assist on the sub-committee in order to give everyone, including professional organizations, etc. an opportunity to contribute input on the various subjects. The sub-committees make reports to the entire committee for review and comment.

In Rhode Island there is at present a "Fire Safety Code" which also has provisions pertaining to the construction of buildings. Building Code requirements should not be contained in a fire prevention code. The adoption of a State Building Code would create conflicts with building code requirements and also create jurisdictional problems between the fire services and the established comprehensive code enforcement agencies.

Therefore, the Governor of Rhode Island has appointed a "Fire Safety Code Study Commission" to review the Fire Safety Code. The intent of this Commission is to remove from the Fire Safety Code the requirements pertaining to buildings that would be in conflict with the Building Code and place them in the Building Code, if they are not already in the Building Code. The desired result is to have two codes: A "Basic Building Code" and a "Fire Prevention Code" as a companion document.

Mr. Vincent DiMase, Director of the Department of Building Inspection, Past President of BOCA International, is Chairman of the Rhode Island Building Code Standards Committee.

(cont'd from page 2.(a)

Fire Prevention

Petitions for variances are received by a 9-member Fire Safety Code Commission which serves as an appeals board from the fire marshal's decisions.

A special 15-member study commission appointed by the Governor has a deadline of January 10, 1975 to study possible revisions in the code. (See remarks under Statewide Building Code).

3. Identify and justify any major deviations in the codes adopted by the community from the standards set forth in the nationally recognized codes as amended, excluding minor administrative changes and revisions. Use extra sheets if necessary.

Items 37 and 38 on the Docket of the City Council, given first passage on May 16, 1972, covered all the amendments requested by HUD to update the Providence Building Code to the 1970 BOCA Basic Codes. The Ordinances were read for the second time and passed by the City Council July 8, 1972 and signed by the Mayor on June 12, 1972. Copies of correspondence identifying the items and a certified copy of the Journal of Proceedings for June 8, 1972 are included as Attachments A & B to this section.

(cont'd on 3.(a))

4. Describe in general, and to the extent possible quantifiable, terms the longer-range plans and objectives for using housing, building and related code enforcement to help eliminate and prevent the formation and spread of slums and blight.

The City is carrying on a vigorous code enforcement program based on systematic inspections and complaints. In addition, the Code Enforcement Division has established a close working relationship with the R. I. Department of Health and the R. I. Department of Social Welfare (establishment of pre-rental inspection program for the relocation of welfare recipients). The Division has assisted in FHA inspections and given assistance to Rhode Island Legal Services and neighborhood community groups relative to housing problems.

5. Describe the community's plan of action during the next period for effectively dealing with areas and/or types of units having high priority need for code enforcement, including both programs to stop blight in sound but deteriorating areas and programs to deal with serious threats to health and safety in slum areas.

Strategy for Treating High Priority Areas and Structures

Urban Renewal Project Areas:

Inspection of the housing stock and supervision of housing maintenance and repair is the responsibility of the project rehabilitation staff operating in the field. The Code Enforcement Division is called in on a complaint basis or to

(cont'd on page 3.(a))

- (a) Explain the basis for the areas and program strategies selected. (Attach maps, charts or other information as may be necessary to explain the context for the plan of action.)

There is an established inspection cycle planned for the City to force maintenance of the housing units in compliance with the minimum housing standards.

SCHEDULE FOR SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS:

1974 - Systematic inspections scheduled in U.S. Census Tracts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

1974 - Reinspections to verify compliance in U.S. Census Tracts 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

(cont'd on page 3.(b))

6. Compare the scope of the proposed plan of action with the plans for the previous period in such a manner as to show what degree of progress is being made toward achieving the community's longer-range objectives of community-wide compliance.

ACTUAL SCHEDULE OF SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS FOR LAST CERTIFICATION PERIOD

1971 - Systematic inspections completed in U.S. Census Tracts 20, 23, 24, 35, 37 and 31.

1972 - Systematic inspections completed in U.S. Census Tracts 36, 27, 28, 1, 2 and 29.

1973 - Systematic inspections completed in U.S. Census Tracts 25, 26, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Reinspections in all the above mentioned Census Tracts to verify compliance for the past three (3) years. (See Attachment F to this section)

7. Describe and support the budget and staff resources to be allocated in the next period to carry out the enforcement program described in 4 above, including information with respect to the enforcement of building and related codes, as well as to housing codes.

Code Enforcement Division

- (1) Chief
- (1) Supervisor
- (19) Inspectors
- (5) Clerks

Dept. of Building Inspection

- (12) Administration Division
- (12) Structures and Zoning Division
- (6) Plumbing Division
- (6) Electrical Division
- (7) Mechanical Division

(cont'd on page 4. (a))

8. Enforcement data

This Report Covers the Period From January 1, 1971 19 to January 31, 1973 19

CODE	PERMITS ISSUED	INSPEC- TIONS*	TOTAL INSPECTED		FOUND IN VIOLATION**		VIOLATIONS ABATED		RAZED	
			S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D
Housing.....	XXXX	103764*	103764	124546	6614	9436	3306	8116		
Building.....		4929	30716			679		575	860	2400
Plumbing.....		6148	12599			239		195		
Electrical.....		6024	23757			9618		9310		
Fire Prevention...										
Other... Mec...		3219	10116			221		199		

LEGEND: S - Structure D - Dwelling Units.

* Count Inspections on the Following Basis: - One inspection is one visit by one inspector to one building or structure.

** For housing codes, add any non-compliance carryover from prior inspections.

* This figure includes systematic complaints and reinspections.

3. (cont'd from page 3.)

The Providence Building Code Revision Board is reviewing BOCA Accumulative Supplement 1973. Particular attention is being devoted to provisions for High Rise Buildings.

The Rhode Island Fire Safety Code was adopted by the General Assembly in 1968, with a 5-year waiting period to February 1, 1973. After considerable debate, legislators postponed the deadline until July 1, 1974 in order to allow more time for building owners to request variances. Adherence to the code will require expensive modifications in many large, old structures which must be programmed for financial security purposes.

5. (cont'd from page 3.)

solve a particularly difficult problem. However, owners of properties in the area are being notified by mail that code violations will have to be remedied eventually even if home owners choose to ignore the rehabilitation programs.

NDP Project Areas:

See Urban Renewal Project Areas above.

Model Cities Areas:

Within the Model Cities area is the now closed out 19 acre NDP project, Model Cities A2-2. Also there is in execution the 19-acre Lockwood project and the 5-acre Comstock project.

The Code Enforcement Division undertook a complete inspection of Census Tracts 4, 5, 6, and 7 beginning in 1973. (See Question No. 6). Violations were processed in accordance with the normal routine. However, the special problems affecting the area (disinvestment, etc.) mean that the efforts can be only moderately-to-slightly successful. (See Attachment C to this section)

HUD assisted emergency programs in the area have been discontinued. The City of Providence is utilizing its city-wide demolition program to remove derelict or hazardous structures.

Inspections by the Fire Department have been stepped up, the Arson Squad in the Police Department has been reactivated and increased efforts are being made to coordinate the work of the Building Inspector and the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Sound but Deteriorating Areas

Plans for the two proposed HUD assisted code enforcement projects, Smith Hill and Elmwood-West End have been dropped because Federal funding is unavailable. Ongoing city-wide inspection and fire prevention programs are in use. (See Attachment D to this section)

5.(a) (cont'd from page 3.

SCHEDULE FOR SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS

1975 - Systematic inspections scheduled in U.S. Census Tracts 13, 14, 16, 19 and 21.

1975 - Reinspections to verify compliance in U.S. Census Tracts 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 plus U.S. Census Tracts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 3.

In addition to the above schedule, the Division will investigate complaint inspections for the next two years. (See Attachment E to this Section)

(cont'd from page 4.)

7. Division of Community Services (DPUD)

- (1) Chief
- (4) Rehabilitation Supervisors
- (6) Rehabilitation Specialists
- (3) Financial Specialists
- (1) Program Specialists Supervisor
- (1) Program Specialist

The budgets for the Code Enforcement Division and the Community Services Division are included in the budget for the Department of Planning and Urban Development. See Question 7 - Planning and Programming.

The estimated budget for the Department of Building Inspection for Fiscal Year 1973-74 was \$404,805. For Fiscal Year 1974-75 the recommended figure is \$400,000.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

REQUIREMENT. The development of an effective, continuing planning, and programming process which engages in the development of comprehensive plans and translates such plans into action programs to help overcome the major physical, social, racial and economic problems of the slum and blighted areas within the community.

1. Describe the status of the community's general plan with respect to its completion and adoption, and indicate the nature and status of each of the functional plans or components that constitute the general plan (e.g. land use, transportation, housing, community facilities, public improvement programs, etc.)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Revision Date</u>
Master Plan	Rec'd 11/19/64 (CC)
Community Renewal Program	App'd 12/18/64 (CC)
Land Use	
Circulation	App'd 11/28/65 (CPC)
* Recreation	App'd 10/28/65 (CPC)
* School Sites	App'd 1/28/71 (PSC)
Housing	Rec'd 9/28/72 (CPC)

701 Application filed

Contract No. CFA
R.I. 1016100 completed.
For housing conditions
see CRP and 1970 Census
of Housing
Included as part of
Annual City Budgets and
General Revenue Sharing
Statements.

Public Improvements

Note: (CC) City Council
(CPC) City Plan Commission
(PSC) Providence School Committee

* See Attachment A & B to this Section.

- a. Indicate the status of the community's zoning ordinance, and any plans for future review.
A proposed new zoning ordinance was submitted to City Council from the City Plan Commission on 11/29/66. Subsequently, the Committee held 17 public hearings throughout the city. The Committee has indicated that certain administrative provisions are unacceptable to it and that rewriting of other provisions is desirable. Further action on the matter awaits the discretion of the Committee.

2. List the studies that have been or are being made of the major physical, social, racial, and economic problems of the slum and blighted areas (e.g. renewal, education, employment, recreation needs, etc.), and indicate the estimated completion dates for those underway.

(a) Studies underway since September 1971 within the Planning Division of the Department of Planning and Urban Development include:

- (1) Revision of Downtown Master Plan: a) Downtown Occupancy Questionnaire
b) Underground Utilities Survey
c) Model of Downtown

(2) Citywide Proposed Zoning Map (update)

(3) Land Use Inventory (1973 update of tape file)

- (4) Land Use Comparison Study: a) General Citywide 1953-61-69
b) Detailed 1969-71-73

(5) Urban Renewal Plans: West Broadway, Urban Renewal Area (NDP Action Year 3)
Comstock Official Redevelopment Plan
Lockwood Street Official Redevelopment Plan

(b) Studies by Others with participation of this Department:

- (1) Waterfront Debris Cleanup Project, Providence and Seekonk Rivers -US Army
(Cont'd on page 6 (a))

3. Briefly describe, in quantifiable terms to the extent possible, the magnitude of the problems or needs identified in 2.

The magnitude of problems related to housing has been described in many earlier reports originating in the Department of Planning and Urban Development. Particularly, the South Providence area has received attention ever since the establishment of the Providence Redevelopment Agency. See Attachment C to this Section

Newer areas of concern bearing on City development involve the management of waste control and separation of storm and sanitary sewers. Preliminary studies for the city are now underway.

The report of the Army Corps of Engineers covers the cost of the removal of debris in and along the Providence River.

Downtown Providence, the subject of a study issued in 1960, is now partially redeveloped through renewal. Recently new concepts for development of the entire core areas were advanced by a study group from the R. I. School of Design. The City, the school, and downtown commercial interests are currently seeking to organize for further study of these and other proposals for continued redevelopment of Downtown Providence.

(cont'd from page 6, Question 2.b.)

Corps of Engineers. Awaiting agreement upon shared funding.

- (2) Watershed Management Plan for the Woonasquatucket-West-Moshassuck Watershed, including soil surveys, reservoir surveys, rivercourse vertical controls, stream valley sections, hydraulic planning, land use planning and flood volume routing. Technical supervision of surveys and designs by Office of State Conservationist, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.
- (3) Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources Study - by New England River Basins Commission with participation of state and locality representatives. Completion early in 1975.
- (4) Evaluation Study of Social Conditions in Providence - by Providence Human Relations Commission. Completion in spring of 1974. Studies include Housing, Employment, Education, Health and Welfare, Legal Justice and City Government.

4. Briefly describe, in quantifiable terms to the extent possible, the five or six-year goals or targets for accomplishment in meeting the problems or needs indicated in 3.

General Objective (1): Elimination of Slums and Blighted Properties

- Goals: (a) Elimination of blighted properties in renewal areas.
(b) Removal of dilapidated, vacant structures in all city neighborhoods.
(c) Bringing as many properties into conformance with codes as the means of the owners will allow.
(d) Elimination of inequities in the assessments laid on land, improvements, and personal tangible property.
(e) Provision of housing for special, in-city populations.
(f) Replacement of old structures of all types with the highest quality structures the private sector can support.

General Objectives (2): Equal Opportunity in Education, Housing and Employment, and Upgrading the Quality and Income Producing Level of Providence as the Mayor Center of Employment in the State

- Goals: (a) Development and implementation of a workable Affirmative Action Program for the City of Providence and its respective agencies.

(cont'd on page 7. (a))

5. Briefly describe the action programs to be undertaken in the next certification period to meet the needs, and estimated budgets for such programs, including capital improvements budget.

Action Programs to be Undertaken in Next Certification Period to Meet Objectives listed in Question 4.

Objective 1.

Urban Renewal Projects

Mt. Hope R-18 (Complete)	\$ 3,075,482
East Side R-4 (Complete)	28,515,989
Weybosset Hill R 7 (Complete)	19,059,714
Lockwood St. R 27 (Complete)	2,266,000
Comstock (Complete)	744,481

Neighborhood Development Programs

West Broadway NDP A2-1 (Complete)	\$ 5,501,076
Citywide code enforcement (Continue)	179,500
Citywide demolition program (Continue)	50,000

Objective 2.

Continue rehabilitation phases in urban renewal projects.

6. Describe the action programs undertaken in the last certification period, and the amounts available for such programs. (For re-certifications only.)

Objective 1.

Urban Renewal

Mt. Hope R-18	\$ 3,075,482
East Side R-4	28,515,989
Weybosset Hill R-7	19,059,714
Lockwood St. R-27	2,266,000
Comstock	744,481

Neighborhood Development Programs

West Broadway NDP A2-1	5,501,076
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(cont'd on page 8 (a))

7. Indicate the organizations involved, the amounts expended in the last certification period, and the amounts budgeted for the next period, to support both the planning and the programming portions of the process.
- a. Administrative expenditures by the Department of Planning and Urban Development are charged to the Federal Government and the City of Providence.

Calendar Year		<u>City</u>	<u>Federal</u>
*1973		\$462,385	\$795,811
1974		423,777	913,137 est.
1975		444,966	958,794 est.
1976		N.A.	N.A.

*derived from the Annual Administrative Budgets

- b. The Model Cities Agency receives a cash payment from the City of Providence which is budgeted for a fiscal year beginning July 1.

(cont'd on page 8(a))

8. List the number of professional staff personnel participating in the process, and the professional skills involved.

- a. In Fiscal Year 1973-74, the Department of Planning and Urban Development had 120 authorized positions. Of these, 36 are professionals, 58 are technicians or aides and 26 are clerks.
- b. On May 1, 1974, the Model Cities staff contained 9 professionals and 5 clerks.

(cont'd from page 7. Question 4.)

- Goals (a) Identification of areas of disinvestment which effectively restrict housing opportunities for blacks and other minorities and development of approaches to ameliorating practices.
- (b) Programs in these fields are closely associated with program administered by the City Department of Planning and Urban Development but are not within its scope of responsibility. See Model Cities Programs, the Providence School Department, the Providence Human Relations Commission, Opportunities Industrialization Center, the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce for targets, goals, and program information.

General Objective (3): Improvements in City Housekeeping and Protective Services

- Goals (a) Continued improvement in fire protection and fire preventive measures.
- (b) Continued improvement in police protection and crime preventive measures.
- (c) Determination of an alternative methods of solid waste, disposal pending solution at the statewide or metropolitan level.
- (d) Conduct of preliminary studies to determine requirements and feasibility of separating storm and sanitary sewers to remedy bay pollution.

General Objective (4): Creation of an in town cultural center

- Goals (a) Expansion of Civic Center facilities.
- (b) Construction of new hotels serving the Civic Center.
- (c) Completion of Lederer Theatre (Trinity Square Repertory Company)
- (d) Completion of Cathedral Square.

General Objective (5): Upgrading and improving the quality of recreational facilities in Providence

- Goals (a) Completion of India Point Park.
- (b) Creation of Roger Williams National Memorial Park.
- (c) Creation of more usable open space.
- (d) Placement of new ice rink.

General Objective (6): Provision of grouped social services

- Goals (a) Development and utilization of social and health services centers under both private and public sponsorship.

Con'd from Page 7

General Objective (7): Development of CBD

- Goals:
- (a) Development of organizational vehicle for private participation in downtown renewal planning. .
 - (b) Placement of additional land in Downtown Providence under renewal programming.
 - (c) Accommodation of major transportation improvements in Providence in cooperation with State agencies.
 - (d) Extension of Mall.

General Objective (8): Improvement of the Port of Providence

- Goals:
- (a) Increasing berthing facilities.
 - (b) Repair of dockside storage facilities.
 - (c) Clearing of debris from the Providence River.

General Objective (9): Enhancement of historic heritage

- Goals:
- (a) Completion of development of Benefit St. trail.
 - (b) Extension of protection to historic structures outside of historic zoning district.

(Con'd from Page 7, Question 5.)

Colloborate with private agencies on studies of disinvestment in central city areas (See Attachment B, Citizen Involvement)

Solicit and work with all potential developers whose activities would result in job producing opportunities through Mayor's Office.

Establish affirmative action program for city employment now under development.

Providence Model Cities Program

N.A.

Objective 3.

Continue city housekeeping and protective Services.

Construct new training facilities for firemen.

\$700,000 total

Continue feasibility study re sewer and solid waste disposal requirements.

N.A.

Establish training program in conversational Spanish and Portugese for police and firemen.

N.A.

Continue renovation of fire stations(Phase III).

N.A.

Objective 4.

Erect War Memorial to WW II, Korean and Viet Nam veterans.

\$10,000

Construct 22 floor, 324 room hotel.

\$8,000,000 est.

Continue construction on Cathedral Plaza

\$1,400,000 est.

Objective 5.

Complete construction at India Point Park(Phase III)

\$1,082,476 est.

Construct Corliss Park ice rink and basketball court

N.A.

Reconstruct Fields Point Playground

N.A.

Construct playground at Engineers Field

N.A.

(Con'd from Page 7. (c)

Construct new East Side YMCA (private)	\$560,000
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Objective 6.

Providence Health Centers, Inc. will complete

Construction of two new clinics. Construction of a third clinic is anticipated (HEW-private)	\$2,189,119
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Objective 7.

INTOWN Association (a group of downtown businessmen) proposed parking and bus transportation for downtown shoppers	N.A.
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"Project Interface", is a plan developed by the R. I. School of Design, giving alternative methods for developing the downtown area.	N.A.
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Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce and Mayor agreed to joint effort in promoting Providence as business and industry center.	\$70,000
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Construct extension of Westminster Mall	\$106,500
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Objective 8.

Construct wharf extension at Municipal Dock	N.A.
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Improve railroad spur track at Port	N.A.
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Objective 9.

Renovate Old State House	\$237,400
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Con'd from Page 8)

Neighborhood Facilities Program

John Hope Settlement House	127,620
Fox Point Boys' Club	1,300,000

Housing

Joseph P. Carroll Towers (R. I. 1-11)	4,186,684
John D. Kilmartin Sr. Plaza (R.I. 1-12)	2,401,040
Fr. Flaminio Parenti Villa (R.I. 1-13)	4,186,684
Roger Williams modernization	150,000
Modernization, general public housing	1,800,000

Objective 2.

Providence Model Cities Program (4th Year)	9,728,000	Total
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Objective 3.

Revaluation of land, improvements, personal and tangible property	469,500
Sewerage Treatment Plant Repairs	800,000
Mayor Bridge Maintenance and Study	1,500,000

Objective 4.

Civic Center dedicated January 17, 1973	13,000,000
Trinity Square Theatre dedicated December 26, 1973	N.A.

Objective 5.

Playlot development (continue)	N.A.
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Objective 6.

R. I. Hospital Ambulatory Patient Center opened in 1973 (private)	28,000,000
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Objective 7.

R. I. Hospital Trust Office Tower Building (private) 1973	20,000,000
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Objective 8

Dredging, lighting and general repairs	\$300,000
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Objective 9

Congdon Street Church	90,000
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(continued from page 8)

	<u>City</u>
Fiscal 72-73	\$60,000
Fiscal 73-74	30,000
Fiscal 74-75	N.A.

Federal funds for administration and planning were budgeted as follows:

	<u>Federal</u>
Fiscal Year Sept. 71- Sept. 72	\$217,000
Fiscal Year Oct. 72-June 74	231,000

9. Describe the role of the chief executive and city council in formulating the objectives, priorities and budgets of the planning process in the last period, and what role they will have in the next period, if different.

The government of the City of Providence is composed of a 26-member City Council and the Mayor operating under a "strong-mayor" system.

The formulation of objectives occurs as a result of community action which responds to the expressed needs of the various components of the community which are transmitted through the press, through formal study results, and by means of public meetings and private contacts.

The Mayor plays the central role in bringing these expressed needs together into a comprehensive program. He appoints the members of the City Plan Commission, the Providence Redevelopment Agency, the Providence Housing Authority, the Housing Board of Review, and most other authorities and boards concerned with housing and development.

The Mayor also directs the Model Cities Agency which is administered by the Special Assistant to the Mayor for Model Cities. The Mayor is advised on Agency matters by a Model Cities Council of 13 members, all appointed by the Mayor for the duration of the program.

(cont'd on page 9. (a))

10. Describe the role of the major local agencies and organizations in developing the plans and action programs and in coordinating their implementation during the past period, and what role they will have in the next period, if different.

The City Plan Commission is responsible for the development of the general plan. The Providence Redevelopment Agency is responsible for the planning and execution of urban renewal projects. Both of these boards rely on the Department of Planning and Urban Development for staff services. This Department is also responsible for coordinating the work of other city departments engaged in activities in connection with other HUD-assisted projects undertaken by the City, with the exception of public housing and Model Cities projects.

The Model Cities Agency develops, with the assistance of the Citizens Planning Committee, programs for the Model Cities Neighborhood. In programs where renewal or code enforcement is concerned, the Providence Redevelopment Agency or the Department of Planning and Urban Development becomes the executing Agency.

Planning and managing public housing is the responsibility of the Providence Housing Authority.

The City works with the Statewide Planning Division and the State Department of Community Affairs when matters of mutual interest are introduced into the planning agenda.

HOUSING AND RELOCATION

REQUIREMENTS. This element contains requirements with respect to both the community's need for housing and the need for effective relocation programs, which are treated separately below.

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS. Identify and analyze the gap between the community's low- and moderate-income housing needs and the resources available to meet the need, and develop and implement a meaningful action program to help overcome the gap.

1. On the basis of presently available information and locally determined standards, provide an estimate of the number of low- and moderate-income families presently living in substandard housing, by race, and the number of standard housing units presently vacant and available at prices or rentals such families can afford to pay.

The 1970 Census of Population and Housing record substandardness and vacancies as follows:

All Year Round Housing Units	68,132
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	2,450
Owner (Negro) occupied	3
Renter (Negro) occupied	123
Vacant Year Round	4,984
For Sale Only	187
Median Price	\$16,900
For Rent Only	3,413
Median Rent	\$ 56

See pages 16-19 of the Statistical Profile for Providence in Attachment A to this Section.

2. Describe how the above estimate was made, and what plans the community has to develop on a continuing basis an accurate inventory of low- and moderate-income housing needs and resources.

The City of Providence has conducted a vigorous urban renewal program which has resulted in the production of new housing unit for various income levels consistent with priority assignments. However, it is recognized that the quality and stability of neighborhoods is dependent not so much on the condition of housing as on general economic conditions affecting the city and on the opportunities for employment which are or will be offered in the various localities within the state. In any projected housing studies, the City of Providence will utilize the data produced by the various agencies concerned with housing, by HUD-FHA, and will develop its own response to economic development throughout the metropolitan area in future renewal programs. A survey by the Housing Assistance Section of the State Department of Community Affairs dated June, 1973 indicates that 4,071 low income elderly households are in need of assistance and that 1,065 moderate income elderly households are in need of assistance. A total of 2,292 non-elderly moderate income households are found to be in need of housing assistance. See June 1973 Housing Need Survey in Attachment B to this section.

(Continued from page 9)

The Providence Housing Authority has always operated as a independent Authority and continues to do so, employing its own staff. The Authority is engaged in building new units for elderly persons and in trying to effect a modernization program for older units. Its efforts are coordinated with other city housing functions only in a voluntary way.

The budget for the City of Providence is prepared by City Director of Finance with the participation of City Departments. Each proposed expenditure is reviewed both by the Finance Director and the Mayor, after which it is submitted to the City Council for approval.

The City Council reviews and gives its approval, by resolution, to all proposed city expenditures for urban development, including expenditures for planning. Related programs are referred to the Committee on Urban Redevelopment Renewal and Planning for review and recommendation for Council action. Matters related to the operating budget are prepared by the Department of Finance and referred to the Committee on Finance for review and recommendation for Council action.

SYSTEMATIC HOUSING CODE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

of Providence, Rhode Island
(Name of Community)

Neighborhood Improvement Report for the Year Ending December 31, 19 73
U.S. Census Tracts 20, 23, 24, 35, 37, 31, 36,
27, 28, 1-2, 29, 25, 26, 4, 5, 6, 7

108,415

Name or Number of Neighborhood

Neighborhood Population

A. Neighborhood Housing Statistics

(Complete the following table from the 1960 Census figures, a completed Neighborhood Analysis or best current estimate.)

Total No. of Housing Units in this Neighborhood	<u>37,227</u>
Total No. of Substandard and Deficient Units	<u>9,475</u>
- Sound units lacking some or all of the required sanitary facilities.	<u>2,968</u>
- Deteriorating or deteriorated units	<u>5,313</u>
- Dilapidated units	<u>1,194</u>

B. Number of Housing Inspectors Assigned to this Neighborhood 19

C. Housing Code Compliance Record

	<u>Number of Structures</u>	<u>Number of Dwelling Units</u>
1. Inspected during past 12 months	<u>14,645</u>	<u>28,489</u>
2. (a) Found in non-compliance with the housing code during past 12 months	<u>4,596</u>	<u>7,388</u>
(b) Non-compliance carryover from prior inspections	<u>918</u>	<u>1,848</u>
(c) Total units requiring compliance actions	<u>5,514</u>	<u>9,436</u>
3. (a) Brought into compliance during the past 12 months	<u>3,306</u>	<u>8,116</u>
(b) Banned or otherwise eliminated during the past 12 months	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
(c) Total compliance actions completed during the past 12 months	<u>3,306</u>	<u>8,116</u>
(d) Remaining in non-compliance at the end of the past 12 months	<u>2,208</u>	<u>1,330</u>
2(c) minus 3 (c)	<u>2,208</u>	<u>1,330</u>
4. Estimated to be brought into compliance during the next 12 months. (List total number of dwelling units only.)		<u>1,330</u>

Notes: Submit a separate Neighborhood Improvement Report for each neighborhood or area in which Housing Code compliance actions took place during the past 12 months.

(continued on next page)

D. Housing Code Appeals

Complete the following table to show the record of appeals filed during the past 12 months as a result of non-compliance actions taken under the Housing Code in this neighborhood. (Note: If the data called for below do not apply to the appeals procedure in the community, indicate the actions taken under the alternative procedure.)

Number filed with Appeals Board	<u>17</u>
Number resolved by Appeals Board	<u>17</u>
Number filed with local governing body	<u>1,192</u>
Number resolved by governing body	<u>1,192</u>
Number filed with courts	<u>1,281</u>
Number resolved by the courts	<u>876</u>

- E. What is being done to secure citizen participation and support by neighborhood residents and groups in this neighborhood?

See Citizen Involvement

- F. What is being done to provide needed public improvements, facilities and services in the neighborhood?

See Planning and Programming

- G. What is being done to assist displaced families to find standard housing and to provide social and welfare services to those needing it?

Not applicable

- H. What is being done to eliminate environmental conditions that adversely affect the neighborhood such as nonconforming land uses, heavy traffic, etc.?

See Planning and Programming

3. Describe in quantifiable terms to the extent possible, the community's targets for accomplishment, and the specific steps and actions it intends to take in the next certification period to expand the supply of low- and moderate-income housing. (Such description should include identification of the specific Federal or other aid programs to be used, the sponsorship of the proposed programs, status of financial commitments for the projects, and estimated dates for initiation and completion of construction or rehabilitation.)

New housing for low and middle income families is planned in the following renewal projects:

- 1) West Broadway NDP A2-1, 96 units, sponsor referred by Providence Redevelopment Agency to use Section 236.
- 2) East Side R-4, 300 units, sponsor approved by Providence Redevelopment Agency, expects to use Section 23.
- 3) Comstock, 42 units, single family, owner to receive \$5,000 direct subsidy from Model Cities Agency Supplemental funds.
- 4) Lockwood R-27, 30-50 units, single family, owners may receive \$5,000 direct subsidy from Model Cities Agency Supplemental funds-total number of subsidized units to depend on Comstock experience.
- 5) Model Cities NDP A2-2, 6 units, land sold by Providence Redevelopment Agency to Build, Inc. originally planned to use Section 235.

(cont'd on page 11(a))

4. Describe the steps taken and the accomplishments made during the last period with respect to expanding the supply of housing for low- and moderate-income families.

The supply of housing and low-income housing for the elderly was significantly expanded by the completion of three publicly-sponsored highrise structures and one privately sponsored highrise structure. A very limited number of single family structures were completed in the South Providence and Fox Point Neighborhoods under Section 235. In the Mt. Hope project, the six prefabricated units originally built for Homes for Hope are placed under new management, converted to rental units, and are now occupied. See New Housing in Providence, 1966-1974, in Attachment C to this section.

(cont'd on page 11(a))

5. Identify the public agency or official responsible for overall direction in formulating and implementing the housing program, and describe the relationship of such agency or official to the chief executive of the community.

Responsibility for the housing program is placed, by component, in the Providence Housing Authority, the City Department of Planning and Urban Development and HUD-FHA. See Planning and Programming - Question No. 9 and Citizen Involvement - Question No. 1.

6. Describe the plans of such agency or official for mobilizing all available public and private resources in order to help overcome the housing gap in the community.

Plans for utilizing public and private resources to create and maintain adequate housing stocks in Providence will be based on new federal housing and community development legislation and the level of economic activity that the City of Providence will be able to sustain.

RELOCATION The development of a centrally-administered or coordinated relocation program for all families
REQUIREMENTS. and individuals displaced by governmental action in the community; the provision of a sufficient volume of decent, safe and sanitary housing within the means of such displacees in appropriate unit sizes; and, the provision of services to such displacees comparable to those under the urban renewal program.

1. With respect to agencies having responsibilities for relocation in the community, give the following information:

- a. The name of the local agency administering the relocation program under urban renewal, including the determination of rehousing needs, developing plans to meet such needs and providing relocation assistance.

Department of Planning and Urban Development
Division of Family Relocation

- b. The name of the local agency administering the relocation program for those displaced by other governmental action, including the determination of rehousing needs, developing plans to meet such needs and providing relocation assistance.

Department of Planning and Urban Development
Division of Family Relocation

(cont'd from page 11- Question 3)

An additional highrise structure containing 108 units of housing for elderly persons is planned for the Washington Park Neighborhood. The sponsor expects to use Section 23.

There are proposals, under consideration by HUD and the Providence Housing Authority, to sell the city-sponsored Valley View Housing Project and a total of 312 public housing units in three projects originally designed for family occupancy. The intent of the proposals is to realize the potential of these structures by securing professional management and adequate rent levels and types of occupancy. If successful, the use of these structures by moderate or low income families would effectively add to the housing stock and remedy some problems associated with concentrations of families experiencing severe social handicaps.

(cont'd from page 11 - Question 4)

Acquisition of land suitable for resale for residential use was continued under Year 2 programming in the West Broadway project. One new single family unit has been constructed. Building permits for new housing in Providence during the past certification period were recorded as follows:

	<u>1 Fam.</u>	<u>2 Fam.</u>	<u>Multi-Fam.</u>	<u>Conv.</u>
1970-71	170	146	112 (168d.u.s.)	1
1971-72	191	350	153 (955d.u.s.)	32
1972-73	172	33	18 (1122 d.u.s.)	34

Permits for demolition of structures in Providence during the past certification period were recorded as follows:

	<u>No. of Permits</u>	<u>No. of D. U. S.</u>
1970-71	346	612
1971-72	421	857
1972-73	408	843

- c. If the answers to a. and b. above indicate different agencies, describe in detail how their respective responsibilities are coordinated as to need determinations, program planning and the provision of relocation assistance.

Not applicable

- d. Describe in detail what steps or actions the community proposes to take in the next period to review, evaluate and improve coordination among the agencies mentioned in c. above.

Not applicable

2. If the community has displaced families or businesses from HUD-assisted projects and/or other governmental action programs during the preceding two-year period ending Dec. 31, 1973 give the following information:
(Month and Year)

TYPE OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTION	NUMBER OF FAMILIES DISPLACED		NUMBER OF BUSINESSES*		OF TOTAL IN COLUMNS A + B, LIST NUMBER OF FAMILIES RELOCATED			
	(A)	(B)	DISPLACED	RELOCATED	IN STANDARD HOUSING		IN SUB-STANDARD HOUSING**	
	(NON- MINORITY) WHITE	MINORITY GROUPS*			(NON- MINORITY) WHITE	MINORITY GROUPS*	(NON- MINORITY) WHITE	MINORITY GROUPS*
HUD-assisted Projects.	340	79	130	130	334	77	6	2
Code Enforcement. . . .								
Highway Construction .	1				1			
Other (Identify)								
Total.	341	79	130	130	335	77	6	2

* See Business Relocations in Urban Renewal and NDP Projects as of December 31, 1973 in Attachment D to this Section.

* Identify as to Spanish-American, Negro, American Indian and Oriental groups.

** Housing which is not in conformity with codes in effect in the community.

3. Described the kinds of relocation services being provided by the community to persons and businesses being displaced, (e.g. inspection of housing available for relocation, interviewing and counseling of persons being displaced, system for handling relocation payments, establishment of housing and other referral services), and give the amount of funds available to provide the services.

The Division of Family Relocation, a centralized relocation agency within the Department of Planning and Urban Development is directly responsible for assisting all families and individuals who are displaced as a result of any governmental action within the City of Providence. In 1974 there were seven staff members within this Division.

All families and individuals who are scheduled to be displaced are contacted by qualified professional social caseworkers long before condemnation or acquisition. The Service staff works together with these families to determine not only their direct rehousing needs, but also to assist in alleviating any existing related financial, health or social problems in order to effect a more meaningful and successful transition to a better home with a minimum of hardship. From the time these families are "assigned" to a specified social caseworker until they have made a successful move to decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing, numerous relocation services are continuously available. The social caseworker works to counsel and guide the family to the particular public or private social agency which is properly equipped to handle its particular needs. The service is currently working on a continuing basis with some sixty different private and public agencies in an effort to make available to its clients a maximum of additional services which they may utilize.

These services include an established in-house referral service of standard rental and sales properties which have been inspected and rated by a qualified housing inspector according to both American Public Health Association and local code standards. In the case of the self-moves, it is asked that the family allow the Division to inspect the proposed new home to determine whether or not the unit is standard.

(cont'd on page 14 (a))

4. If the community will displace families and businesses from HUD-assisted projects and/or by other Governmental action programs during the coming two-year period, give the following information:

TYPE OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTION	TOTAL	NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND BUSINESSES TO BE DISPLACED		
		(NON-MINORITY) WHITE	MINORITY GROUPS*	BUSINESSES
HUD-assisted Projects	44	30	14	19**
Code Enforcement				
Highway Construction				
Other (Identify)				

* Identify as to Spanish-American, Negro, American Indian and Oriental groups, and give estimates of proportions, wherever possible.

**Lockwood Project - 10 reg - 10 remaining as of 4/25/74
Comstock Project - 9 reg - 1 remaining as of 4/25/74

(cont'd from page 14 - Question 3.)

All relocation payments are made through the Fiscal Division of the Department of Planning and Urban Development and are based upon records and recommendations from the Division of Relocation. A constant effort is maintained to insure that all displaced families and individuals receive all the relocation benefit to which they are entitled under the Uniform Relocation Act of 1970.

In recognition of special housing problems facing minority groups this Agency attempts to offer more frequent and specialized services to minority families and individuals while working with various civic and religious organizations in order to promote a more complete understanding on the part of the community of the minority housing problems.

In consideration of the special and varied problems faced by elderly displacees, the Relocation Service has developed a program which offers badly needed additional social and health services to our elderly displacees.

Business displacement and relocation is handled in a similar way, on a centralized basis, by the Supervisor of Business Relocation and Property Management whose function is also lodged in the Department of Planning and Urban Development. Including the Supervisor, there are six staff members in this section.

5. For the number of families shown in 4 above, indicate their income brackets and the number of standard housing units, both new and existing, that will be available for such families displaced during that period. Identify the sources of data .

Of the total number of white families scheduled to be displaced, 27 per cent have incomes below \$3,000, 55 per cent have between \$3,000 and \$5,999 and the remaining 18 per cent have incomes over \$6,000.

Of the estimated total of non-white families to be displaced, 25 per cent are in the lowest income group, 58 per cent are in the middle group and the remaining 17 per cent are in the higher income group.

- a. For all new housing to be available to displaced families, as indicated above, identify the number of units for homeownership or rental, project status, estimated completion date, and for federally assisted programs, the project number if assigned.

See Housing Requirements - Questions No. 3 and 4.

6. If the community will displace single persons by HUD-assisted projects and/or other governmental action during the following two-year period, give the following information: the number to be displaced, their race, the income levels of those to be displaced, the type of housing resources to be available (e.g. rooming and boarding houses, residential hotels, housing and homes for the elderly, other).

Present planning for the projected time period indicates that 24 white and 14 non-white individuals householders will be displaced. From limited information regarding income, it would seem that of the white individuals to be displaced, approximately 57 per cent have incomes under \$3,000, 33 per cent have incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000 and the remaining 10 per cent have incomes over \$6,000.

Based on limited data concerning income, it would appear that of the total of non-white individuals scheduled to be displaced, 63 per cent are in the lowest income group, with the remaining 37 per cent in the middle category.

As to the availability of housing resources, there is an ample supply of zero and one bedroom units, sleeping rooms, light housekeeping units, etc., on the private housing market within various rooming houses, hotels and private homes to insure standard rehousing facilities for the number of white and non-white individuals scheduled to be displaced. An additional 502 units of housing for the elderly recently completed by the Providence Housing Authority will assist greatly in providing for the special housing needs of our elderly relocatees.

7. What are the current vacancy rates in the community for the inventory of standard low- and moderate-income housing units, by number of bedrooms and rents or monthly housing expenses? How were the rates determined?

A postal vacancy survey conducted on April 17, 1973 and released March 15, 1974 shows vacancy rates for zip code stations in whole or in part within the City of Providence, as follows:

Centredale	1.5%
Main Office	3.2
North Station	2.0
East Side	2.1
Annex	8.1
Olneyville	5.2
Elmwood	2.9
Edgewood	1.8
Weybosset Hill	0.0

See Attachments E and F to this section

8. If the vacancy rate of standard units (in the groups where the rent or monthly housing expenses and number of bedrooms required by persons being displaced) is less than 3 percent, then describe the actions the community intends to take to replace on a one-to-one basis the units to be removed from the supply by any HUD-assisted programs during the next two-year period. (Such description should include identification of the specific Federal or other aid programs to be used, the sponsorship of the projects, status of financial commitments for the projects, and estimated dates for initiation and completion of construction.)

See Housing Requirements - Question 3.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

REQUIREMENT. The Workable Program requires clear evidence that the community provides and continues to expand, opportunities for citizens, especially those who are poor and members of minority groups, to participate in all phases of the related HUD-assisted renewal and housing programs. The particular organizational means for community involvement is left to the discretion of each community, but the community must demonstrate in its Workable Program submission that it provides clear and direct access to decision making, relevant and timely information, and necessary technical assistance to participating groups and individuals in programs covered.

1. (a) Identify the groups participating in the HUD-assisted programs related to the Workable Program and in the community's program to expand the supply of low- and moderate-income housing.

See Groups Associated with HUD Assisted Housing Projects in Attachment A to this section.

-
- (b) Describe the type of groups (e.g. civic, neighborhood, housing) that are participating, and the constituency represented (e.g. poor, middle-class, Negro, public housing residents).

The category "Citizens Planning Committee and Neighborhood Councils" is further elaborated, as follows: In Providence there is a quite extensive network of block groups and neighborhood councils which generally arise spontaneously in response to some action or activity affecting the interests of a particular neighborhood. Arranged around the city core, groups of neighborhoods are physically separated one from another and have distinct characteristics differing one from another. They do not share common access to recreational facilities, schools or transportation lines. Also, they vary in ethnic composition and are subject to population movements in different time sequences.

(cont'd on page 18 a.)

EVALUATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

The provision or acceptance of equal opportunity in housing in the City of Providence is conditioned by at least four general determinants:

- 1) The City adheres to the letter and the spirit of Laws Against Discrimination of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, specifically, the Fair Housing Practices Act, Chapter 27, PL 1965, as Amended.
- 2) The City of Providence is the core of its metropolitan area. At the present time the metropolitan area is expanding, and there are trends in economic development in the State which may result in continued expansion over the next ten years. The expansion has resulted in population losses in Providence, selective outward movement by segments of the population and disinvestment in some inner city neighborhoods. When and if the function of the core area is redefined, employment opportunities will be linked to housing opportunities in new arrangements.
- 3) The predominant mode in housing in Providence is low-middle income. Only in the case of two limited and specific neighborhoods would the placement of new homes for low and moderate income families be at variance with the general level of existing houses.
- 4) Providence has long been noted for its high proportion of "foreign stock". Providence residents are close to the immigrant situation. They appreciate and are tolerant of the cultural differences that arise from ethnic and racial experiences. At the same time they are highly conscious of the process of securing their places in the community. They know they have to be won by individuals through skills and achievement.

(cont'd from page 18 - Question 1. (b))

Consequently, groups acting in concert are found in umbrella organizations of limited geographical range. The primary organization in the South Providence and West End sectors of Providence is called People Acting Through Community Effort. It embraces a multitude of neighborhood councils and block groups, is interracial, and speaks on behalf of the poor for the most part. It is privately funded, about four years old.

At one time during 1973, an effort was made to extend the PACE effort into the Olneyville neighborhood. This was resisted by residents there who organized themselves into the Committee on Olneyville Community Organization. To the extent their effort survives, it is almost exclusively oriented to social programs because no HUD-assisted renewal has occurred in the neighborhoods.

The East Side of Providence has a full quota of block groups and councils, generally divided into those representing the Fox Point neighborhood and those representing the middle sectors of the East Side on the western slopes. During 1973 the Fox Point Community Organization received considerable publicity for leadership.

Other neighborhoods in the city are involved in less known efforts toward self-determined goals. In addition, there were the project committees established in renewal project areas to meet the need for citizen reviewing boards. Of these, the best known group has been the Citizens Planning Committee in the Model Cities area which also functions as a project area committee for renewal areas within the Model Cities boundaries. With the reduction of HUD programming the activities of the project committees have subsided. In their places are very early efforts by neighborhoods to organize for self help, with the stated goals of achieving community directed small development, particularly housing.

(c) Describe what particular HUD-assisted programs and projects such groups are participating in.

Citizens are involved in some capacity as planners, consumers, managers, in all HUD-assisted activities. See Current Activities Assisted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Attachment B to this section.

(d) Describe efforts to achieve coordination among citizen participation structures located in the same area or having similar program interests.

- The old and still generally effective method of achieving coordination of citizen activity is through the offices of elected, representative officials. The City Council's Committee on Urban Redevelopment Renewal and Planning performs review functions, holds public hearings, and conducts investigations.
- Self-appointed or officially appointed ad hoc committees are frequently used to coordinate efforts related to specific developments. For instance, recent efforts to determine the location of three proposed new schools is of great interest to parents who grouped together to exert pressure as Citizens of West Broadway for a New Elementary School and Federal Hill Parents for a New Bridgham Street School.
- The Department of Planning and Urban Development, in accordance with previous HUD requirements, has made a great effort to set up the machinery for, and assist neighborhood residents in project areas to participate in planning.

(cont'd on page 19. (a))

2. Describe the arrangements or working relationships set up to provide groups and individuals opportunities for access to and participation in decision-making in the applicable HUD-assisted programs.

The various methods constantly in use in this municipality of involving citizen in decision-making include participation in: (1) the neighborhood or project council which has the privilege of early review and criticism of project proposals, (2) the city-wide interest group which seeks to advance its interests through the various channels open to it, (3) the public hearings at which changes in plans can be advocated, (4) the advisory boards which can advise the government concerning activities in the private sphere, (5) the neighborhood block clubs which attempt to represent the residents of a particular area, (6) the press, radio and television presentations, and (7) the elective process.

In cases where HUD has required a specific form of citizen participation, the procedure has been followed.

3. Describe the steps which have been taken in regard to the applicable programs to provide participating groups and individuals sufficient information and technical assistance.

The central office and the field offices of the Department of Planning and Urban Development are open to groups and individuals with questions concerning HUD-assisted programs although groups are requested to make advance appointments and to work through representatives when possible. Where individuals are involved in actions requiring their personal attention, particularly land acquisition, disposition, rehabilitation and code enforcement, the staff of the Department of Planning and Urban Development is sufficiently large to carry the required caseload.

Residents of Providence and the metropolitan area can participate in the various training and informational programs sponsored by the State Department of Community Affairs.

Several organizations regularly conduct studies and perform advisory services which are directly related to HUD-assisted programs. These include, but are not limited

4. Describe the nature and range of issues relating to the applicable programs with which participating groups and individuals have dealt; the recommendations subsequently made; and the specific results and accomplishments of the participation.

As indicated in Question 1.a., this practice in Providence is to accept the validity of the interest of wide-ranging constituencies in housing matters. No one group has been given the right to be supreme advisory body to official agencies, but all have access to the press and to the City Council or official agencies of the City.

(cont'd on page 20 (a))

(cont'd from page 19.)

- The Model Cities Agency has assisted in the maintenance of and technical assistance to the Citizens Planning Committee for the Model Cities Planning Committee for the Model Cities Area. It reviews all project activities, makes its recommendations and acts as the project area committee for renewal.
- In Providence, and throughout the small State of Rhode Island, there are very many interlocking interest groups with common memberships. These persons are the channels by which the informal coordination of effort is maintained.
- Block groups and special interest groups have been organized under private umbrella organizations in order to coordinate their efforts to gain access to more people.

(cont'd from page 20)

3. Several organizations regularly conduct studies and perform advisory services which are indirectly related to HUD-assisted programs. These include, but are not limited to the Rhode Island Council of Community Services, the Urban League of Rhode Island, the Providence Human Relations Commission.

(cont'd from page 20)

4. The troubled areas in housing in Providence can be summarized:

- 1) Disinvestment neighborhoods
- 2) Use and maintenance of public housing for families
- 3) Housing for woman-headed families
- 4) Housing the special client - the handicapped, the single older man, the very young unattached populations.
- 5) Maintenance of structures, especially large older homes, in the face of high costs and a low median income.

In addition there are matters of urgency which affect housing indirectly, chiefly, matters of personal safety including freedom from arson, housebreaking, street assault, and drug use. Second in urgency is the need for clear policy at both the city and state level concerning location of employment centers, transportation, etc.

During the past certification period, citizen efforts concerning housing matters were focused on some, but not all of the major trouble areas.

- Problem 1) The Urban League has researched the housing finance situation in Providence within the past two years and is now attempting to assist groups of private owners. See Attachment C to this section.

Residents of the Federal Hill-West Broadway project areas have organized a local corporation, New Homes for Federal Hill, Inc. The corporation expects to reach its modest fund goal, with promises of matching funds from the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs. It will build new houses, one at a time, on urban renewal disposition sites, to renew the area and stem the flow of families to the suburbs.

Public interest continues in the proposed development by Capital Development Corporation for 96 units in the West Broadway area. The most recent meeting was held on April 17 at the Holy Ghost Church.

(cont'd from page 20.(a)

- Problem 2) The City of Providence has proposed to sell the City owned Valley View project containing 256 units of low and moderate income housing. The Valley View Tenants Association has opposed the sale. The matter has been extensively reported in the press.
- Problem 3) A proposed revision now before the General Assembly to the R. I. Fair Housing Act would rule out discrimination in housing for woman-headed families and families with children.
- Problem 4) Building for the elderly continues strong. Other special groups receive little or no attention from either citizen or special agencies at the local or federal level. Given the numbers of such persons in Providence, this constitutes a serious omission.
- Problem 5) The City of Providence has submitted a bill to the 1974 General Assembly to allow the City to reinstitute a five year tax moratorium on the value of home improvements.

Residents of the Washington Park neighborhood have instituted their own Code Enforcement effort, sending out letters to home owners to enlist their voluntary efforts in the maintenance of their homes.

The Model Cities Agency staff provides information and technical assistance on a regular basis to the Citizens Planning Committee.

Attachment C - Citizen Involvement

URBAN LEAGUE POSITION PAPER:

DISINVESTMENT IN CENTRAL CITY AREAS

URBAN LEAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND, INC.
131 WASHINGTON STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903
(401) 521-5103

SEPTEMBER 1973

URBAN LEAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RICHARD J. FRECHETTE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR HOUSING
(PRIMARY AUTHOR)

I. THE PROBLEM

Central City Neighborhoods throughout America have become plagued by uncertainty in the future, an uncertainty which seriously threatens neighborhood stability. The uncertainty is the product of many factors including:

1. a slow but seemingly inevitable decline in housing quality;
2. a decline in the number of owner-occupants;
3. a general lowering of income average resulting in an inability to maintain property and/or to exert economic pressure on landlords;
4. the lack of knowledge of many residents of housing alternatives and legal remedies to housing problems;
5. difficulties in housing code compliances;
6. incompatible zoning;
7. reluctance of private lenders to invest in "questionable neighborhoods";
8. inability of banks to detect premature equity withdrawal without proper maintenance of property;
9. existence of tax laws which do not treat premature equity withdrawal as profits;
10. absence of governmental assistance where desire to improve property may exist but financial capability is lacking;
11. inadequacies in the quantity and/or quality of public services at a time when intensification of services are needed;

12. and an absence of promotional efforts to help bring pride among residents and interest among prospective residents.

The result of this uncertainty almost always is an accelerated deterioration of housing leading to large scale housing - and eventual neighborhood - abandonment. Ironically our population, already in dire need of a good supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing, cannot afford to lose any more of its existing housing stock.

At the turn of the decade, many public and private organizations (including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development¹) realizing the crisis that was occurring in the central city areas, took on the challenge of defining the underlying problems and finding appropriate solutions. Among the resulting studies was a survey of seven cities by the National Urban League². Among their findings were that:

1. Abandonment was strangely occurring in the midst of a tight housing market;
2. Abandonment was occurring almost exclusively in racial transition areas, or in areas that had undergone transition from white to non-white sometime in the recent past;
3. In most cases a model developed which included property speculation/exploitation, and disinvestment on the part of mortgage institutions and commercial facilities;

4. Abandonment was in some cases exacerbated by public policies such as property taxation, code enforcement and urban renewal.

Following their study of abandonment, the National Urban League took a more in-depth look at the interactions of investors during the investment/abandonment period of a particular neighborhood. From their study³ we can define disinvestment as a period in the life of a neighborhood in which the age of the neighborhood, piggy-backed with some other variable(s), causes investors to withdraw investments from that neighborhood, invest only selectively, or to invest on a short term basis only. The system that follows, as seen by National Urban League, is described below.⁴

II. THE DISINVESTMENT PROCESS DESCRIBED

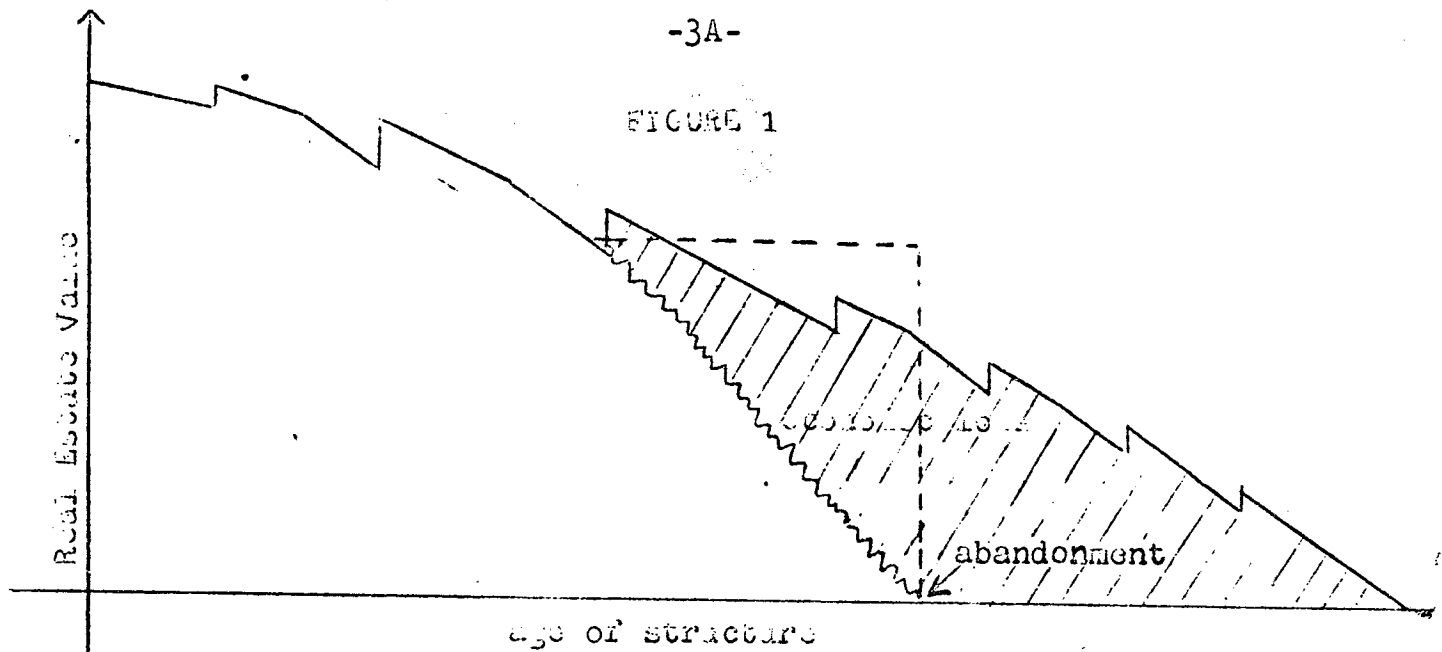
A. EFFECTS ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Figure 1 (page 3A) provides a graphic picture of the mortgage disinvestment process for a disinvestment area. Commercial and public disinvestment can be diagrammed similarly.

At a point in the life of a neighborhood its age will be a factor in the marketability of its real properties, unless there is an influence (e.g. maintenance and modernization, growing desirability of the neighborhood, etc.) to counter the effects of age on the properties. The expected effect of aging is a decline in market prices.

-3A-

FIGURE 1



Suggested Scale 1 inch = 50 years

The purpose of this chart is to graphically show the loss of value to a structure under normal market conditions, as opposed to value loss under disinvestment conditions.

Under normal market conditions (Jagged solid lines) a structure will slowly lose value over a long life (usually well in excess of a full century). Periodic maintenance serves to enhance the life of the structure.

Under disinvestment conditions, a speculator will often re-mortgage the property on a periodic basis, which keeps the value on a constant level on paper (broken line). However, this process of remortgaging keeps interest payments high, necessitating a reduction or complete withholding of expenditure for maintenance. Without maintenance, the true value of the structure is actually plummeting (wiggly line).

At the point in which lack of maintenance becomes obvious, the mortgagee refuses to remortgage the property. At this point the paper value of the property immediately drops to a near zero, the unit becoming essentially abandoned by the owner. Hence, under disinvestment conditions, many years in the life of a dwelling (and corresponding monetary value) are lost.

The decline in price attracts both lower income residents and real estate speculators. Although the market prices have become lower in the area, the newer, lower-income residents have difficulties in purchasing the properties because of a lack of substantial down payment funds, poor credit histories, or non-financial difficulties. These families often become the rental residents of the disinvestment area.

The influence of the speculators is to create a market for mortgages with a high ratio of interest payment to equity reduction. This may be the result of a strategy making use of Federal tax laws. It may also result from a policy of refinancing and withdrawing equity capital regularly as a bit of it develops. This strategy is commonly known as "milking the property". The equity withdrawn is not taxed as a gain to the landlord. Either selling according to tax depreciation schedules or regularly withdrawing equity or a combination strategy ensures that mortgages will always be in the earlier mortgage period of high interest charges with respect to principal reduction.

Tenants carry the burden of inflated finance costs in their rents. The margin of inflated costs amount to the difference between finance costs of a building depreciating with age according to the curve of value in the pre-speculation period and the excess costs due to the speculator's finance strategies. Expenditures

for building maintenance and necessary modernization are held low, if made at all, to compensate for high finance costs.

The next stage in the life of the neighborhood occurs when the lack of building maintenance causes building deterioration to a point that cannot be ignored by a mortgagee when presented with a refinancing proposal. Expenditures for maintenance during the speculation period have been increasingly put off and substituted for finance payments. Mortgagees become nervous when they suspect that deferred maintenance practices may become evident in a building. When refinancing becomes impossible, the building becomes effectively abandoned by the owner.

When abandonment becomes evident in a neighborhood, it progresses throughout the neighborhood in geometric patterns. Additionally the residents, disenchanted at the process occurring around them, lose all desire to fight off the tide of abandonment.

The final stage is the creation of a totally uninvested area. At this stage, it is impossible to attract investment until the neighborhood is massively revitalized. Hence, the cycle; for in the renewal process middle income white families move in, forcing out lower income and non-white families to find other areas destined to become disinvested.

overlook the problem. This concern is expressed through an intensification of code enforcement services. Additionally, housing abandonment usually brings with it a rise in vandalism, particularly arson. This need for greater city services (vis. code enforcement, fire and police protection) can be translated directly to a rise in tax dollar expenditure that shows little or no return.

Additional monetary drain on the city can be seen in the loss of tax dollars from properties in the disinvestment neighborhood in general, and from abandoned properties in particular. Generally when a property becomes abandoned, the city can hope to gain only that amount of money equal to the value of the land (lessened because of the condition of the neighborhood, minus the cost of demolition of the building.

Another effect is seen in the flight of families from the abandoned neighborhood into other parts of the city and state. The housing market throughout the nation has failed to keep up with the demand for decent, safe and sanitary housing. The disinvestment of neighborhoods has served to make that market even tighter.

III. DISINVESTMENT AND THE NON-WHITE COMMUNITY

In the National Urban League's study of the Bronx, it was shown that racial change in the neighborhood was a variable factor that, along with age of the neighborhood, preceded and, in a sense, caused investment reduction or disinvestment.⁵ The study does not attempt to state that race is the

only factor causing disinvestment, or even the primary factor; but it does prove that race has undeniably been taken into consideration by investors. In a similar study undertaken in Philadelphia⁶, race again showed up as a prime factor of disinvestment. The assumption here is that mortgage institutions, relying upon the unsupported myth that racial change per se in a neighborhood promotes deterioration, withdraw investments vital to the neighborhood, thereby condemning it to slow but inevitable abandonment. The myth thus becomes self-perpetuating.

While the minority family in the cases of these studied cities has been shown to be an unsuspecting and unwarranted cause of disinvestment it can be said that in virtually all cases of disinvestment the minority family is victimized. The majority of Blacks and other minorities have found themselves historically limited to residing in central city areas, usually those areas which no longer hold the interest of the middle class White family.

Census statistics of 1960 show that the average homeowner in that period obtained a mortgage at 5.1% interest with a 20 year term. Of the non-White homeowners, however, the average interest rate was 6% and the average mortgage term 15 years⁷. We would suggest that this information verifies that mortgagee investment outlook differs between white and non-white areas, the latter becoming victim to short term investment practices, translated here into higher interest rates and short

ments a greater burden on minority families.

In this system we see a pattern of discrimination little talked about. The average white family will buy property in an area still thriving, later sell it at a higher cost, then move to a more socially desirable neighborhood utilizing the profits made from the sale. The non-white family more often is limited to buying property in an area already showing signs of decline. The property values generally decrease with time. Not being able to break even with selling the property the family often remains, pouring in more and more maintenance money with no corresponding value rise to show for it. The monetary burden is made worse in the light of the above-noted rates of interest and terms of mortgage. In this way non-white America is bounced back and forth from disinvestment areas to uninvestment areas. Upward mobility becomes much more difficult.

IV. DISINVESTMENT IN THE METROPOLITAN PROVIDENCE AREA

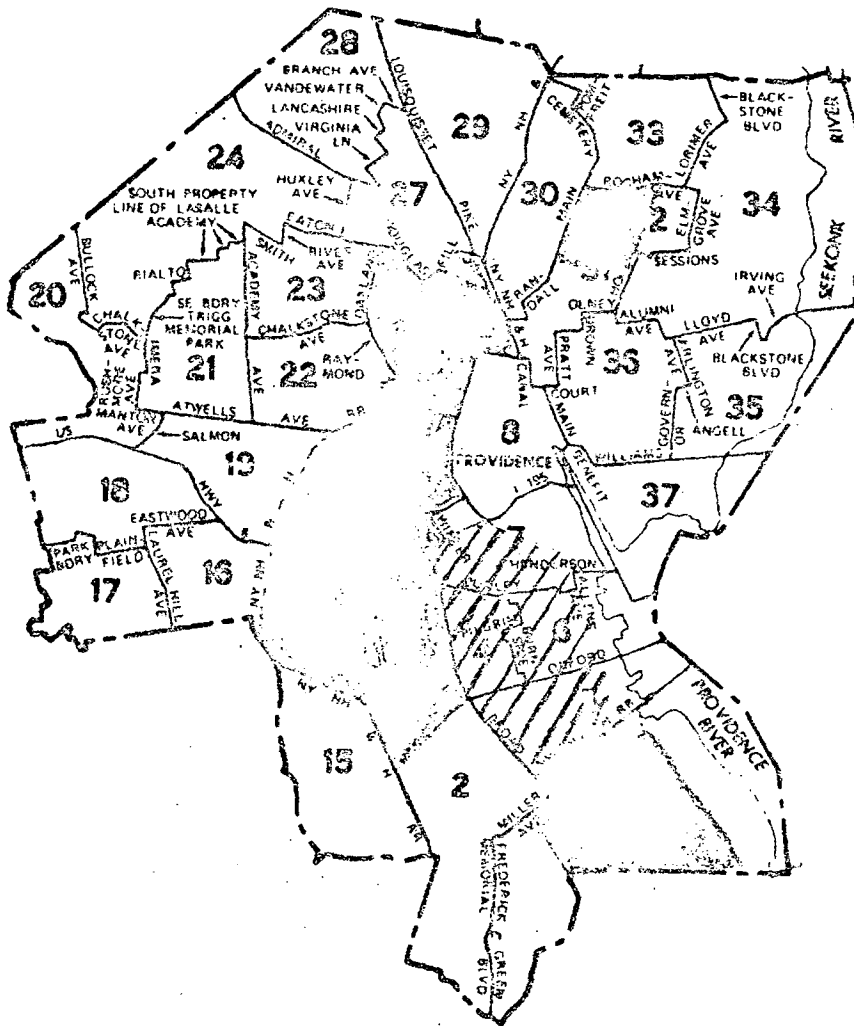
Metropolitan Providence has not remained aloof from the disinvestment problem. Both the private and public sectors of the community allowed areas such as Lippett Hill to deteriorate to a point at which urban renewal was the only solution for re-attracting investment. Urban renewal not only caused disruption in the lives of the hundreds of families that had to be relocated, but also represented a tax burden on the entire community through combined local and federal expenditures for the urban renewal process.

Initial Urban League study found virtually all of Upper South Providence and parts of Lower South Providence falling into the category of Uninvested Area. The quantity of deterioration and abandonment in that area has reached a tipping point where investment cannot be reattracted without a massive revitalization plan. The Urban League believes that many factors existed to cause this massive deterioration. To no small degree were included: Block-Busting; racial discrimination; inadequacy of family income; reluctance of most institutional lenders to grant mortgages in the area; inability or unwillingness of banks to detect and prevent premature equity withdrawal without corresponding maintenance and modernization; lack of governmental financial assistance until the area had already deteriorated beyond possibilities of reversal; poor quality of many city services including police protection, rubbish collection and housing code enforcement.

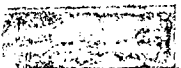
Urban League research, in collaboration with staff persons of the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs and the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development has also detected some symptoms of disinvestment in other areas of Providence (see figure 2, Page 9A): West End, Washington Park, Elmwood, West Elmwood, Smith Hill, Mount Hope and Federal Hill. These symptoms include: block-busting attempts, increased difficulties in obtaining conventional and/or insured mortgages from institutional lenders, increased rental occupancy, increased activity of private mortgage companies with their inflated interest rates, a lowering of the median income (in some cases because the

FIGURE 2

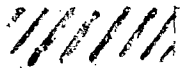
PROVIDENCE, R.I.



MAP OF UNINVESTMENT AND DISINVESTMENT AREAS



Disinvestment



Uninvestment

Preliminary Designations
October 1973

Urban League of R.I.

neighborhood had become depositories for low income families moving out of the previously mentioned uninvestment area), and an instability of commercial facilities. In all of the above mentioned areas but one (Federal Hill), U.S. Census statistics showed a substantial rise in the non-White population from 1960 to 1970.

V. THE SOLUTION: A POOLED APPROACH

The Urban League believes that the only solution towards stemming accelerated disinvestment and its ill effects is to create a coalition of all sectors of the community working together towards reinvestment. We shall expand our definition of investment here to include:

- 1) Mortgage and other commercial investment;
- 2) Public service & public facility investment;
- 3) Popular investment (residents);

The Urban League's role will be five-fold:

A) RESEARCH:

The League has already begun a more in-depth study of disinvestment patterns and activities occurring in some of the above mentioned neighborhoods and in metropolitan Providence as a whole. Among the information to be analyzed are: present social and physical conditions of the neighborhood, history of housing conditions, and mortgage and insurance activities. The purpose of the research is to pin-point the stage of disinvestment of each neighborhood, and to assess the possibilities for the reversal of such.

B) PROGRAM PROMOTION:

The Urban League, through its staff and membership,

will attempt to sensitize to the problems at hand those components of the community necessary for the intervention of disinvestment. Included here are the various state and local public agencies (e.g. the Rhode Island Housing & Mortgage Finance Corporation, Providence Department of Planning & Urban Development), lending institutions, real estate brokers and organizations. Besides personal meetings the League will help to develop seminars and symposiums on disinvestment and its solutions.

The League will also join with National Urban League in promoting more "sensitized" federal programs and private regulatory bodies (e.g. F.D.I.C.). Included here is the promotion of an Income Maintenance Program that insures all families an income sufficient to cover all basic needs. For the Urban League recognizes that the inability to maintain proper housing because of income inadequacies adversely affects not only the individual family but also the entire community.

C) PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:

In collaboration with other agencies and individuals, and with the technical assistance of National Urban League, the Rhode Island Urban League will develop "reinvestment" plans for designated neighborhoods. Such plans would include types of activities by private lenders and real estate brokers, public facilities and services, local residents and the direct services of Urban League itself.

D) DIRECT SERVICES TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD

disinvestment can be successful without the active participation of neighborhood residents. This presumption certainly carries an almost universal support. The citizens' League of Minneapolis, in a report on older neighborhoods, stated "City governments should recognize the contribution of neighborhood self-help efforts as indispensable to the long term health of the city...⁸" In an unpublished report, the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development recognized that "truly effective citizen involvement is perhaps the most difficult and definitely the most significant achievement of any governmental body and citizens group."⁹

To this end of assisting in the development of neighborhood self-help efforts, the Urban League will dedicate its staff programs, including areas of housing, employment, education, health, and welfare.

In particular the Urban League will intensify its housing counseling services in designated neighborhoods. The purpose of this service will be to insure that all neighborhood residents have the proper knowledge for creating a self-help housing effort.

Among the activities of the counseling services will be:

- 1) Outreach to all homeowners and tenants living in the neighborhood (s);
- 2). Individual housing counseling to landlords, tenants, homeowners and prospective homeowners;
- 3) Group counseling, workshops in housing maintenance, insurance, security, budgeting, etc.;

- 4) Organization of homeowners for the development of self-help housing maintenance programs; and
- 5) Assistance to neighborhood individuals and groups and to local public bodies in the establishment of a workable community-agency liaison system.

E) INTER-CITY INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE

The Urban League, in co-operation with the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, has already begun a communications network for the exchange of ideas with agencies and organizations involved in similar programming throughout the nation.

Through its affiliation with the National Urban League, the Rhode Island League is linked to several other Urban League affiliates in larger cities carrying on disinvestment activities to varying degrees. Also, initial contact has been made with other private organizations having defined reinvestment programs in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and other cities.

FOOTNOTES

1. To Prevent Abandonment: A report to the Congress on a Research and Demonstration Program for the Prevention of Abandonment and the Preservation of Declining Neighborhoods; Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, December 31, 1972.
2. The National Survey of Housing Abandonment: National Urban League, Inc. and Center for Community Change, Inc. New York, April 1971
3. Where the Lender Looks First: A Case Study of Mortgage Disinvestment in Bronx County, 1960-1970: National Urban League, Inc. New York, March 1973
4. For a more comprehensive look at Disinvestment concepts, see: Housing and Urban Development Handbook, National Urban League, Inc., Eastern Regional Office: Chapters 1, 2 and 3.
5. Where the Lender Looks First, etc. (ibid): In this study, various factors were studied for 1960 and 1970, including the Median and total rents paid in each district, and the number of Blacks and Puerto Ricans residing in each district. Race was the only factor which change corresponded to disinvestment activity.
6. Mortgage Disinvestment in Northwest Philadelphia: Northwest Community Housing Association, Philadelphia, June 1973. In this study, mortgage activity by institutional lenders radically dropped from 1969 to 1970. In comparing the Northwest section of the city to the Northeast (which had not experienced any decline in lending activity) the following factors were analyzed: race, median income, education and condition of housing stock. The only factor which showed a reasonable difference between the two areas was race: the N.W. section had a rise in Black population during that period.
7. U.S. Census of Housing: 1960, Vol. 5 (Residential Finance), part 1 (Homeowner properties) and part 1A (homeowner properties of non-white families). To date the Census Bureau has not disclosed the above type of information for 1970. However, we would suspect that, although the actual interest rates and time terms will differ, the ratios will remain similar.
8. Building Confidence in Older Neighborhoods: Citizens League Report, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 1973 (page 3).
9. "Community and Agency Liaison": An unpublished paper of the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development.

VINCENT PALLOZZI
DIRECTOR



JOSEPH A. DOORLEY, JR.
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
40 FOUNTAIN ST. • PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903 • TEL. 401-831-6550

June 5, 1972

Mr. M. Daniel Richardson
Area Director
Department of Planning and Urban
Development
15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Attention: Mr. Donald Levitan

Re: Revision of Building Codes
Workable Program for Community
Improvement

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Reference is made to your letter of September 30, 1971 Coded
1.1 PMV-3 and subsequent correspondence regarding this matter.

Transmitted herewith are two letters from participating city
departments describing the procedures carried out by the City
of Providence to make the requested amendments to the Building
Ordinances and the current status of the work.

We trust this is sufficient evidence of the good faith of the
City of Providence and request formal acceptance of our applica-
tion for Recertification of the Workable Program.

Very truly yours,

Vincent Pallozzi,
Director

VP/b
bs
Enclosure



CITY OF PROVIDENCE . MAYOR JOSEPH A. DOORLEY, JR.

Vincent DiMase, P. E.
Director

Department of Building Inspection

112 Union Street, Providence, R. I. 02903
831 - 6500

Oliver O. Dore
Chief Electrical Inspector
Nicholas DiBenedetto
Chief Inspector of
Structures and Zoning
Joseph B. Dempsey
Chief Plumbing, Drainage
and Gas Piping Inspector
Joseph F. Kane
Chief Mechanical Inspector

MECHANICAL DIVISION

June 5, 1972

Mr. Vincent Pallozzi, Director
Department of Planning and Urban Development
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Re: Items 37 and 38 on the Docket
for City Council May 16, 1972 -
Amendments to the "Building
Ordinances of the City of
Providence"

Dear Mr. Pallozzi:

Please be advised that Items 37 and 38 on the Docket of City Council on May 16, 1972 cover all the amendments requested by HUD in updating our Building Code to the 1970 BOCA Basic Codes. The proposed amendments were reviewed by Mr. Morgan from HUD last October 1971, who met with us in Providence in the office of Mr. Oresto DiSaia, Chairman of the Providence Building Code Revision Committee.

A copy of the proposed amendments were delivered to the Boston HUD office by Mr. DiSaia.

The HUD office notified us of some changes to the Plumbing Code in January 1972. Their request was complied with immediately. The proposed amendments were sent to Boston and approved.

The amendments contain all the changes requested by HUD in accordance with our discussion with HUD concerning the Workable Program.

Both the Construction and Plumbing Amendments were submitted to the Legal Department in January 1972 for proper procedure.

Copies of the ordinances now under City Council consideration are available in the office of the Department of Building Inspection.

Very truly yours,

Vincent DiMase

Vincent DiMase, P.E., Director
Department of Building Inspection

VDM/np

Vincent Vespia

City Clerk

Clerk of Council

Clerk of Committees



William H. Matthews

First Deputy

Rose M. Nannarone

Second Deputy

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CLERK
CITY HALL

June 2, 1972.

Vincent Pallozzi, Director
Department of Planning and Urban Development
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Pallozzi:

This is in response to your June 1, 1972, correspondence regarding the following Ordinances:

"An Ordinance Revising, Amending, and Modifying the Plumbing Code of the City of Providence contained within Chapter 1079 of 1956, Sections 1700-1731, entitled, "Plumbing, Drainage, and Gas Piping," and Sections 505.2-515.0, entitled "Ventilation," contained within and also known as the "Building Ordinances of the City of Providence."

"An Ordinance Revising, Amending, and Modifying the General Construction Requirements of Chapter 1079 of 1956 of the Ordinances of the City of Providence entitled, "The Building Ordinances of the City of Providence" Sections 503.0 entitled, "Standards of Natural Light" and Section 603.0 to Section 909.0 including the Appendices of the General Construction Requirements to the Building Code of the Approved Amendments in Compliance to the 1970 BOCA Code."

The subject Ordinances were in City Council May 16, 1972, and were Read and Passed the First Time.

The said Ordinances will be placed on the Docket of the City Council, which is scheduled to be held on Thursday, June 8, 1972, for consideration by that Body for Passage the Second Time.

Assuming that the City Council does pass the two subject Ordinances at its scheduled meeting, the same will be transmitted to the Mayor on June 9, 1972, for his consideration and approval in which he has ten days from the latter date to so approve or to veto the same.

Vincent Pallozzi

Page 2

June 2, 1972

As if and when the subject Ordinances are returned to the City Clerk with the Mayor's approval, they will be properly identified by number and certified copies then will be made available for distribution.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Vincent Vespia".

Vincent Vespia
City Clerk of Providence

VV:pb

VINCENT PALLOZZI
DIRECTOR



JOSEPH A. DOORLEY, JR.
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
40 FOUNTAIN ST. • PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903 • TEL. 401-831-6550

June 1, 1972

Mr. Vincent Vespia
City Clerk, City of Providence
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

Re: Items 37 and 38 on the Docket
for May 16, 1972 - Amendments
to the "Building Ordinances of
the City of Providence"

Dear Mr. Vespia:

The Application for Recertification of the Workable Program submitted to HUD on September 8, 1971, has not yet been approved because certain revisions to the Building Code are yet to be enacted. Failure to receive recertification of the Workable Program in turn will prevent the federal funding of third year NDP programs.

In order to facilitate approval of the Workable Program, we are advised by the HUD Area Office that it needs evidence of City Council action on Items 37 and 38 on the Docket for the May 16th meeting of the Council and evidence that these matters will be on the Docket for the June 8th meeting.

We therefore request a letter from you to submit to HUD as soon as possible as evidence that the City of Providence is acting in the matter of the Building Code revisions.

Very truly yours,

Vincent Pallozzi,
Director

VP/rb
bs

**CITY OF PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND**



**CITY COUNCIL
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS**

No. 33 City Council Regular Meeting Thursday, June 8, 1972, 8:00 P.M. (EDT)

**PRESIDING
COUNCIL PRESIDENT
ROBERT J. HAXTON**

ROLL CALL

Present: Council President Haxton and Councilmen Addison, Ahern, Beatini, Bradshaw, Brown, Cola, Crowley, Darigan, DeVito, Goldin, Johnson, Kelly, Lorenzo, Lynch, McKiernan, Moran, J. Murphy, Payne, Pearlman, Pisaturo, Prete, Sciarretta and Xavier—24.

Absent: Councilmen Mascia and W. Murphy—2.

General Construction Requirements to the Building Code of the Approved Amendments in compliance to the 1970 Boca Code. (For Text of Subject Ordinance See File in Department of City Clerk.)

include the open-air storage of materials, equipment or merchandise.

(c) Delete Map No. 2 Proposed Land Use and Zoning, Page 45, dated 10-31-67. Insert Map No. 2 Proposed Land Use and Zoning, Page 45, revised 4-13-72.

An Ordinance in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 1575 of the Ordinances of the City of Providence entitled "An Ordinance Approving and Adopting the Official Redevelopment Plan for the Weybosset Hill Project No. R. I. R-7."

Be it ordained by the City of Providence:

1. That Chapter 1575 of the Ordinance of the City of Providence, entitled "An Ordinance approving and Adopting the Official Redevelopment Plan for the Weybosset Hill Project No. R. I. R-7" as heretofore amended, be and is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) Add the following paragraph as the last paragraph of Section (j) *sign control* for Parcel No. 1 in Section C.a.b. (2), Page 9 of the Official Redevelopment Plan.

The Agency may, if it deems it advisable, waive this sign control to that set forth in the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Providence and only those signs or plaques approved by the Agency shall be permitted.

(b) Add the following parcel controls of Parcel 1B on Page 9 of the Official Redevelopment Plan.

*Parcel 1B
Permitted Uses*

- ((a)) Principal Use: Public Open Space
- ((b)) Accessory Use: (1) Pedestrian Walkways
- (2) Plaza
- (3) Accessory uses customarily incidental to the above principal use, provided such uses do not

2. That said Chapter 1575 of the Ordinances of the City of Providence as adopted and as heretofore amended, be and the same is hereby ratified and affirmed in all other respects.

3. That the Ordinance shall take effect on its Passage and shall be filed with the City Clerk who is hereby authorized and directed to forward a certified copy thereof to the Providence Redevelopment Agency.

An Ordinance in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 68-11 of the Ordinances of the City of Providence entitled "An Ordinance Approving and Adopting the Official Redevelopment Plan for the Mount Hope Project No. R. I. R-18."

Be it ordained by the City of Providence:

1. That Chapter 68-11 of the Ordinance of the City of Providence, entitled "An Ordinance Approving and Adopting the Official Redevelopment Plan for the Mount Hope Project No. R. I. R-18" as heretofore amended, be and is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) Delete Section C.2a (2) (a) ((2)) Permitted Uses in C-4 Heavy Commercial Zone on Page 16 of the Official Redevelopment Plan and insert the following instead.

((2)) The following uses shall be conducted wholly within a building except for such off-street loading and automobile parking as shall be required by these regulations: bakery, barber shop or beauty parlor; book or stationery store; clothes cleaning agency or pressing establishment; club, lodge (non profit) or fraternal association; confectionery store, custom dressmaking

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of COUNCILMAN SCJARRETTA, seconded by COUNCILMAN LYNCH, it is voted to Suspend Rule 2 of the Rules of the City Council incorporated in Resolution of the City Council No. 1, effective January 4, 1971, in order to allow the City Council to meet on a day certain other than the date provided in said Rule 2.

There being no further business, on motion of COUNCILMAN SCJARRETTA, seconded by COUNCILMAN LYNCH, the City Council adjourns at 10:55 o'clock P.M. (EDT) to meet again on THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1972, at 8:00 o'clock P.M. (EDT).

Vincent Vespla

City Clerk



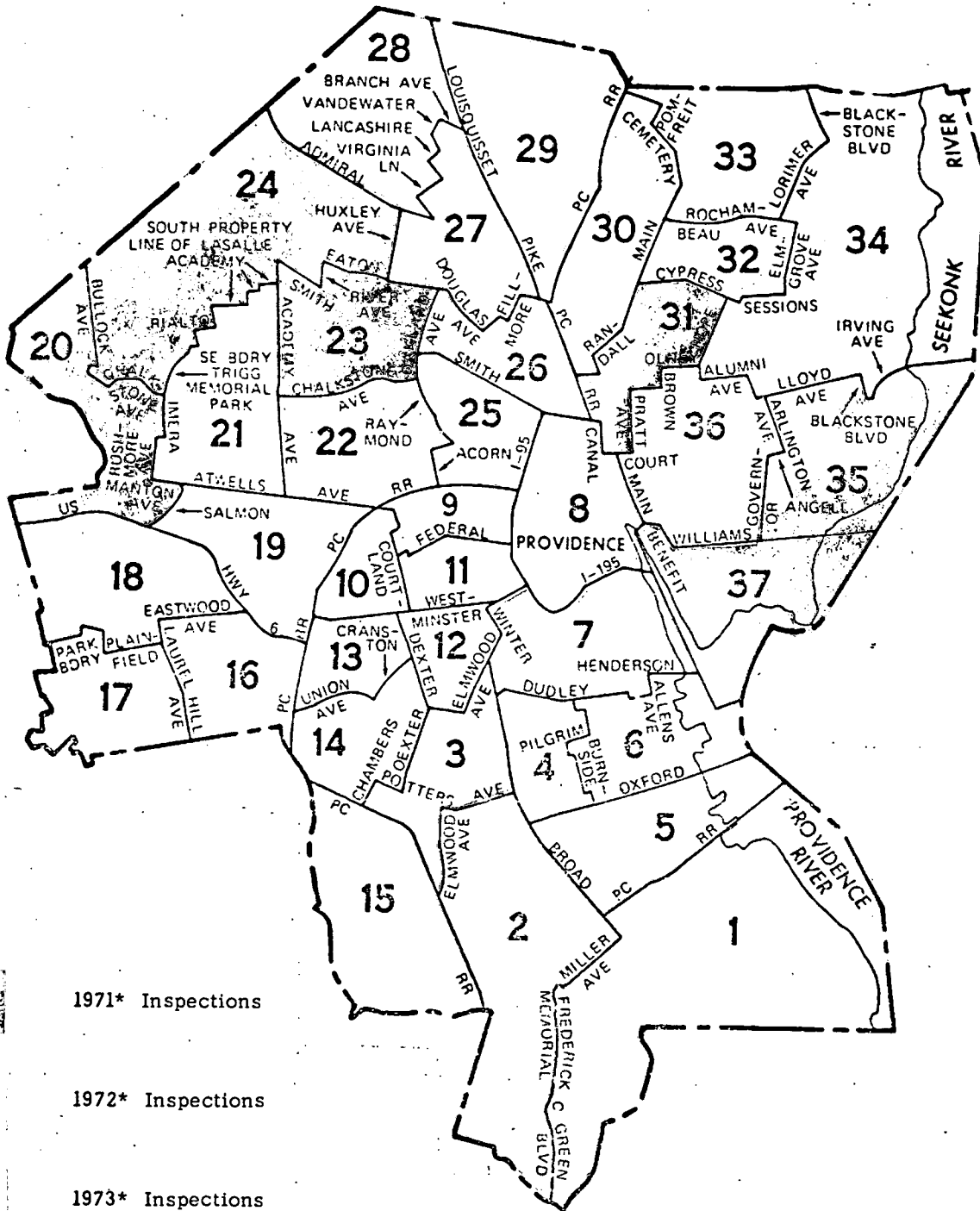
A true copy,

Attest

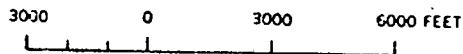
Vincent Vespla

Vincent Vespla,
City Clerk.

ACTUAL SCHEDULE OF SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION FOR LAST CERTIFICATION PERIOD



* Plus Re-Inspections in all identified tracts



The City Assessor shall assess and apportion said tax on the inhabitants and ratable property of said City as of the 31st day of December, A.D. 1971 at midnight, Eastern Standard Time, according to law, and shall on completion of said assessment, date and sign the same, and shall make out and cerfy to the City Collector of the City of Providence on or before the 15th day of June, A.D. 1972, complete list of the names of the persons taxed and of the total value of all the real estate taxes to each person, the amount of personal estate except manufacturers' machinery and equipment, assessed against each person, also the amount of manufacturers' machinery and equipment and also the total amount of the tax assessed against each person on said real estate and personal estate, opposite the name of the person assessed, the assessment of real estate, personal estate and manufacturers' machinery and equipment to appear in separate columns said list. Said tax shall be due and payable on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1972 next, and all taxes remaining unpaid on 1972 next, a day shall carry until collected a said last day of eight percentum per annum penalty on unpaid taxes. Provided, however, said taxes may be paid in four installments, the first installment of twenty-five percentum on or before the twenty-fourth day of July A.D. 1972, and the remaining installments as follows: Twenty-five percentum on the twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1972; Twenty-five percentum on the twenty-fourth day of January, A.D. 1973; and Twenty-five percentum on the twenty-fourth day of April, A.D. 1973. Each installment of taxes, paid on or before the last day of each installment period successively and in order, shall be free from any charge for interest.

If the first installment or any succeeding installment of taxes is not paid by the last date of the respective installment period or periods as they occur, then the whole tax or remaining unpaid balance of the tax, as the case may be, shall immediately become due and payable and shall carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of eight percentum per annum. The City Collector, shall by advertisement, in the public newspapers of the City, notify all persons assessed to pay

their respective taxes at his office on and between the said 1st and Twenty-Fourth day of July, A.D. 1972 both days inclusive; said Collector shall attend daily during said periods Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays excepted, at his Office from eight-thirty o'clock A.M. to four-thirty o'clock P.M. to receive said taxes.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

Read and Passed the Second Time, on motion of COUNCILMAN SCJARRETTA, seconded by COUNCILMAN LYNCH, by the following Roll Call vote:

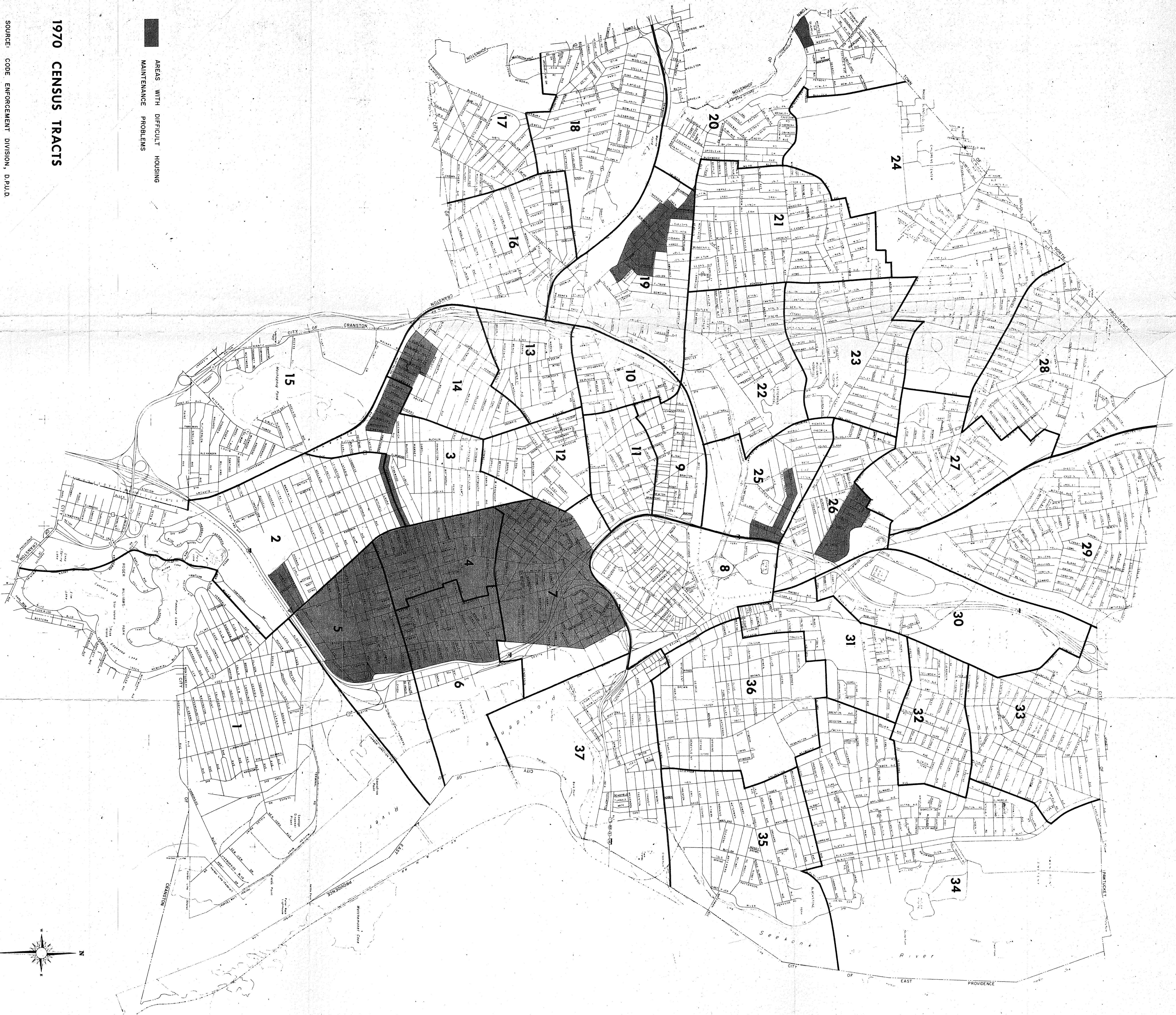
Ayes: Council President Haxton and Councilmen Addison, Ahern, Beatini, Brown, Cola, Crowley, Darigan, DeVito, Goldin, Johnson, Kelly, Lorenzo, Lynch, McKiernan, Moran, J. Murphy, Payne, Pisaturo, Prete, Sciarretta and Xavier—22.

Noes: Councilmen Bradshaw and Pearlman—2.

Absent Councilmen Mascia and W. Murphy—2.

An Ordinance Revising, Amending and Modifying the Plumbing Code of the City of Providence Contained within Chapter 1079, 1956, Sections 1700-1731, entitled "Plumbing Drainage, and Gas Piping," and "Sections 505.2-515.0, entitled "Ventilation," Contained within and also known as the "Building Ordinances of the City of Providence." (For text of Subject Ordinance See File in Department of City Clerk.)

An Ordinance Revising, Amending and Modifying the General Construction Requirements of Chapter 1079, 1956 of the, Ordinances of the City of Providence entitled, "The Building Ordinance of the City of Providence" Section 503.0 entitled, "Standards of Natural Light" and Section 603.0 to Section 909.0 including the Appendices of the



Attachment D - Codes and Code Enforcement

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION

DONALD F. WALSH

FIRE MARSHAL



209 FOUNTAIN STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I. 02903

FIRE DEPARTMENT

March 20, 1974

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MAR 26 1974

RECEIVED

Barbara Saydam
Research Division
Dept. of Planning and Urban Development
40 Fountain St.
Providence, R.I. 02903

Dear Barbara:

Enclosed is a detailed outline of Providence's Fire Prevention program. The outline was originally prepared as a supplement to the City's entry in the National Fire Protection Association fire prevention contest; consequently much of the information contained therein is not pertinent to your project. However, I have highlighted the sections which relate to codes, ordinances, review boards, etc. which I believe will be of value to you in completing the questionnaire.

If this bureau can be of further assistance to you please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours truly,

Thomas Doyle

THOMAS DOYLE
Lieutenant,
Fire Prevention Bureau

To: File 3/26/74

____ () Reply

____ () Prepare reply for me

____ () Info

____ () Info only

____ () File

____ () Other

SUPPLEMENT
TO
1973 FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

The Exhibit which is forwarded with this entry indicates pictorially and graphically the scope of our Fire Prevention activities. The Exhibit is set up to follow the entry form, therefore, we do not refer specifically to the Exhibit in this supplement. The Exhibit and the Supplement were prepared by the members of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Providence Fire Department.

Many questions contained in the entry blank do not require supplementary answers. Therefore, this supplement will contain only answers to those questions which we feel require further explanation. All answers will be numbered to correspond to the entry blank.

I. ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY FOR FIRE PREVENTION.

1. The fire prevention planning and activities are the product of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Providence Fire Department with the cooperation of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. The contest Entry, Supplement and Exhibit are prepared by the members of the Fire Prevention Bureau.
2. The actual planning of the past year's fire prevention program was done by the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Fire Safety Committee of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. Other groups which were of valuable assistance during the planning stages of the program were the New England Chapter, Society of Fire Protection Engineers, the Providence School Department, the Providence Recreation Department and the Latin American Center.
3. Among the various organizations which participated in the Fire Prevention Program were the Providence Department of Public Works who conducted a city wide

program of neighborhood clean-ups, the Providence Recreation Department which conducted various poster and essay contests and the Latin American Center which aired fire prevention messages over their Spanish speaking radio station throughout the year. The Latin Center also assisted the Fire Prevention Bureau in the translation and distribution of fire prevention literature to the Spanish speaking community. To our knowledge this program is among the first of its type to be employed.

4. The Fire Safety Committee of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce assists and guides the Fire Prevention Bureau in the organization of the fire prevention program. The committee raises funds from among its interested member companies which pays the major portion of the program. The Fire Prevention Week and Clean-Up Week programs are conducted by the Bureau and the Committee. The personnel of the 1973 Fire Safety Committee, together with their affiliated members are listed below:

Chairwoman - Miss Martina McConaghy, M. J. Gallagher Ins.
Vice-Chairman - Eric Spencer, Brown University
Secretary - Katherine Higgins - Gr. Providence Chamber
Treasurer - Donald J. Aldrich - R.I. Hospital Trust Nat'l Bank
Roy B. Baker - Starkweather & Shepley
Charles J. Bishop - Fenton G. Keyes Associates
Maurice R. Boulais - Allendale Mutual Insurance Company
Robert Briggs - R.I. Hospital Trust National Bank
Francis Brown - Commissioner of Public Safety
Albert D'Agostino - Providence School Department
Vincent DiMasse - Director, Department of Building Inspection
Hugh Dolan - American Universal Insurance Company
Thomas Doyle, Lieut., Fire Prevention Bureau
Donald J. Fallon - R. I. Association of Insurance Agents
Franklyn Goldener - New England Telephone Company
Robert W. Greenlaw - Allendale Mutual Insurance Company
Joseph Hassett - Providence Recreation Department
Russ Henry - Providence Washington Insurance Company
William Lawton - Grinnell Fire Protection System
Paul Lemont - Providence Gas Company
Chief Michael F. Moise - Providence Fire Department
Charles G. Morgan - Beach & Sweet, Inc.
Joseph O'Brien - Miriam Hospital
Bruce C. Olson - Allendale Mutual Insurance Company
Gerald M. Woodall - Guardian-Cross Protective Systems
Warren D. Phillips - H.M. Howe Company, Retired
Edmund Pomon - Providence School Department
Colonel John T. Sheehan - R.I. Electric Protective Company

William G. Spreyer-Gorham Corporation
Leo Sullivan - Blue Cross-Blue Shield
Charles Ulmschneider-Narragansett Brewing Company
Donald Walsh-Fire Marshal, Providence Fire Department
George Weeden - The Outlet Company
Milton S. Wiberg-Industrial National Bank

5. The Fire Safety Code of Rhode Island, which was enacted by the State Legislature in 1968, is the code which governs the City of Providence. This code, which is based on both the A.I.A. and B.O.C.A., codes, includes strong enforcement provisions and gives greater powers to the Fire Prevention Bureau.

A member of the Fire Prevention Bureau is in attendance and testifies at each session of the State Code Commission and the City Building Board of Review. The Fire Department's opinion has proven to carry considerable weight toward decisions involving the granting of variances or extensions.

A member of the Fire Safety Committee, with a background in fire protection engineering, has recently been appointed to a commission which has been established for the purpose of updating the State Fire Code.

II. YEAR-ROUND FIRE PREVENTION

1. The Providence Fire Department, twice yearly, starting with Fire Prevention Week and Clean-Up Week, inspects virtually every dwelling unit in the City of Providence. By using the "In Service" type inspection, (chauffeurs standing by with radio equipped units,) the Department is able to utilize the entire fire force in the inspection program.

In addition to the dwelling inspections, each unit of the fire force spends an average of eight to ten hours per week, weather permitting, conducting "in service" inspections of all business, industrial and mercantile establishments.

Additionally, members of the Fire Prevention Bureaus' inspection division have formulated a program which includes the inspection of all hospitals, nursing homes, places of public assembly, high rise, etc. By this efficient use of Bureau personnel, and by utilizing the manpower available in the fire force, we are able to reach our goal of inspecting every structure within the city at least once per year and, in most cases, twice yearly. Incidentally, the City of Providence was the second city in the nation to adopt an "in service" inspection program.

II. Continued

The City of Providence has an active arson investigating program which has greatly reduced the number of incendiary fires. Three detectives are assigned to the Fire Prevention Bureau and work with the personnel of the bureau in the investigation of all fires of suspicious origin.

As a result of these investigations, 62 persons were apprehended, 24 adults and 38 juveniles. The juveniles were referred to family court, while indictments were handed down on 12 of the adults. The results of this action are still pending.

2. The Rhode Island law requires that a minimum of one hour per month be spent for fire prevention instruction in all schools. The Fire Prevention Bureau is endeavoring however, to at least double the minimum requirement.

The Teachers Manual, which was issued in 1971, provides for the instruction of children of all ages. Special instruction is given to teachers by the Fire Prevention Bureau in the field of first aid, fire drills, the use of fire escapes, and the use of fire extinguishers.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls all have fire prevention programs, although all are not listed in the manual. Each of the various troops studies one or more of these programs during the course of the year, depending upon their status in their respective organizations.

Among the similar activities of which we are the principle sponsor is a program, formulated by the Fire Prevention Bureau, which is designed to educate the city's senior citizens in the field of fire safety. This program, which is directed toward the occupants of Providence's six high rise type houses for the elderly, consists of lectures and films designed to aid the tenants in solving the problems involved in high rise fire safety. In addition, the most up to date N.F.P.A. literature is distributed. By conducting these programs on a monthly basis, each of the buildings is visited semi-annually.

The Junior Fire Department program, among the first and most successful of its type, enjoyed continuing success this past year. The enthusiasm generated by the program continues unabated with the involvement of over 20,000 children from the first through the sixth grades. The program is co-sponsored by Northeast Petroleum Corporation, The Providence Gas Company and Petrolane Northeast Gas Service, Inc. Through the generosity of these co-sponsors the Fire

Prevention Bureau has been able to continue all activities including the purchase of special materials, badges, portfolios and awards.

3. The Fire Prevention Bureau continues to place considerable emphasis on the object of evacuation drills for industrial and business buildings and conducted many such drills throughout the city. The Bureau also conducts many programs demonstrating the use of the latest first aid and fire fighting techniques in industrial, mercantile and institutional facilities.

A new policy concerning new construction and renovations requires that the building plans be reviewed and approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau prior to the issuance of a building permit. By this method it is possible to insure that the proposed construction meets all requirements of the Fire Safety Code.

In addition to the year round inspection program which was outlined in section II, the Fire Safety Code of Rhode Island requires that semi-annual inspections be made of each hospital and nursing home within the state. In Providence, these inspections are conducted jointly by the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Rhode Island Department of Health.

In the area of disaster planning, we once again focused on the function of hospitals. The major hospitals, in cooperation with the Providence Fire Department, staged simulated disasters at Butler and Veterans Hospitals.

The Providence Fire Department continues to stress the importance of education to its members. This is evidenced by the more than 200 members who are currently enrolled in degree programs at Providence College and Rhode Island Junior College. These degrees include an associate degree in fire science which can be further applied toward a Bachelor of Science degree.

When the technology required for certain situations is beyond the capacity of the Fire Prevention Bureau's personnel, the Department does not hesitate to seek the advice of technical experts. In accordance with this policy, the city has engaged Factory Mutual Research to conduct a comprehensive study of a proposal by Algonquin LNG, Inc., to construct two additional LNG tanks on the Providence waterfront.

4. The City of Providence is served by three television stations, WJAR, WPRI and WTEV. The excellent relationship that exists between the Providence Fire Department, the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce and these television stations has been instrumental in producing an excellent and effective fire prevention program through this media. This coverage is unselfishly afforded us at "Fourth of July", Halloween, Christmas and at all special fire safety promotions throughout the year. This is, of course, in addition to the coverage normally afforded us during Fire Prevention Week and Clean-Up Week.

This year we have added a new dimension to the normal radio coverage. Keeping in step with the influx of foreign speaking residents to the city, the Fire Prevention Bureau has provided fire safety material to Spanish and Portuguese speaking radio stations. This material, in the form of spot announcements, is aired continually throughout the year.

III. FIRE PREVENTION WEEK.

1. The annual Fire Fighter's Recognition Day parade was held on September 30, 1975 so as not to conflict with traditional Columbus Day activities being held throughout the state. This year's parade, which was hosted by the City of Cranston, consisted of five units, representing cities and towns throughout the entire state. Under a five year-five city rotation plan, Providence will again host this parade in 1975 as a kick-off to the Fire Prevention Week activities.

Although the Chamber's Fire Safety Committee and the Fire Prevention Bureau are constantly striving to incorporate new innovations into our fire safety program, care is taken to evaluate the programs of previous years and to retain those which have proven successful. Among these are the school, hospital and industrial programs as well as the many demonstrations and lectures which are graphically illustrated in the Exhibit. All of the major activities of the Fire Prevention Week program were covered by local television stations and the local newspaper.

2. In addition to the many organizations which participate in the year round fire prevention program (see Exhibit), the Fire Prevention Week program receives the support of such organizations as the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Providence Housing Authority, the Providence School

III. Continued

Department and the Providence Recreation Department.

3. Special Events for Fire Prevention Week were as follows:

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7th

Fire Prevention Week literature was distributed at churches throughout the city. Fire companies performed this function at as many churches as manpower would allow. Also, a letter was sent to the Diocese of Providence asking that the message of Fire Prevention Week be included in the Sunday publications of the diocesan churches.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th

The Fire Department's division in the Annual Columbus Day Parade consisted of fire units, the Department Color Guard, a marching contingent comprised of off duty fire fighters and Miss Fire Prevention. Columbus Day is a legal holiday in Rhode Island.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th

The Annual Fire Prevention Week Kick-Off Luncheon was held at the North Main Street Fire Station. Representatives of the State, City, Clergy and Civic organizations were invited guests of the Fire Safety Committee. There were over 100 persons in attendance and the guest list, which is included in the Exhibit, shows the broad scope of the organizations which were represented.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th

Hospital fire safety programs, including the use of portable extinguishers, standpipe fire lines and evacuation procedures were held at Veterans Hospital in the morning and at Providence Lyin In Hospital in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th

Thursday was set aside for the Annual Seminar which is sponsored by the Fire Safety Committee in conjunction with the New England Chapter, Society of Fire Protection Engineers. This year's seminar, which was to have focused on institutional fire safety and pending fire service legislation, suffered an eleventh hour cancellation when the principle speaker, Professor Richard Bland, Chairman of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, was forced to withdraw from the program. The seminar has been rescheduled for spring of 1974.

Fire Prevention personnel visited schools throughout the city distributing literature and lecturing the children on the importance of fire prevention. More than five thousand NFPA book covers were distributed to elementary and secondary school children during Fire Prevention Week.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th

Fire Department and Fire Safety Committee personnel attended a program which was put on by the children of St. Patrick Word of God School. This program consisted of songs, poems, and skits depicting the theme of fire prevention.

A program designed to bring the message of fire safety to the tenants of high rise type housing for the elderly was presented at the Carroll Tower, Smith Street. (see Exhibit.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th

The Department of Recreation conducted poster contest at various locations throughout the city. The winners were presented trophies at the Joslin Street Recreation Center. Fire Department personnel and fire apparatus were in attendance at the contests.

4. The Exhibit contains samples of newspaper coverage of the Fire Prevention Week activities. The programs also received coverage on the previously mentioned radio and television stations.
5. Schools throughout the city had special assembly programs presented by the students themselves. Members of the Fire Safety Committee and the Fire Prevention Bureau were in attendance at many of these programs.
6. Manufacturing plants throughout the city conducted fire safety demonstration and business and office buildings held evacuation drills as part of the Fire Prevention Week Program.

Also taking part in various parts of the Fire Prevention Week Program were City officials, Chamber of Commerce officials and radio and television personalities.

7. Among the novel promotions which were used during Fire Prevention Week was the introduction of fire safety literature printed in three languages.

The United States Government cooperated with the Fire Department by allowing us to set up Fire Prevention Week displays in the lobbies of three Federal buildings in the city.

8. Approximately 40,000 assorted NFPA posters and leaflets were distributed to homes, schools and businesses throughout the city. As previously mentioned, over 5000 NFPA book covers were distributed to school children during Fire Prevention Week.

IV. OTHER SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS INCLUDING CLEAN-UP WEEK.

1. The Annual Clean-Up Week program takes place during the month of May and is conducted by the Clean-Up Week Committee which is a sub-committee of the Fire Safety Committee.

In addition to the many organizations which take part in the year-round fire prevention program as described in Part I, the Clean-Up Week program received the cooperation of the Providence School Department, the Providence Public Public Works Department, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and numerous neighborhood Block Clubs.

The following is a brief outline of the Clean-Up Week program:

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MAY 19th and 20th.

Committee members volunteered labor to Project ZAC. This was a state wide effort to clean debris from the Woonasquatucket, West and Moshassuck Rivers.

SUNDAY, MAY 19th

A letter was sent to the clergy of the city asking them to stress Clean-Up Week in their Sunday bulletings.

Fire companies visited churches throughout the city distributing Clean-Up Week literature.

MONDAY, MAY 21st

The Insurance Women's Association and Fire Department personnel passed out litter bags on Westminster Mall. The bags were provided by the Narragansett Brewing Company as part of "Pitch In" campaign for Clean-Up Week.

TUESDAY, MAY 22nd

A lecture and demonstration on institutional fire safety and evacuation procedure was conducted by Mr. Joseph O'Brien of the Fire Safety Committee. Members of the Fire Prevention Bureau also took part in the program which was held at Miriam Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd.

A Clean-Up Week program was held at Martin Luther King school. The program consisted of poems, songs and skits presented by the pupils. In attendance were members of the Bureau and Fire Safety Committee.

The Fire Safety Committee held a Recognition Luncheon at the Royal Roost Restaurant in the Providence Civic Center. The purpose of the luncheon was to honor past members of the committee for their contribution toward the cause of fire safety. This year the committee was fortunate to have as the featured speaker Mr. Peter Lund, Executive Director, Society of Fire Protection Engineers.

THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

Block inspections of the downtown area were conducted by members of the Bureau and the Fire Safety Committee. The city was divided into blocks and each block was inspected for accumulations of combustibles and rubbish. Offending property owners were notified of such conditions by the Chamber of Commerce.

FRIDAY, MAY 26th

The Annual Clean-Up Week parade was held in downtown Providence. In keeping with the theme of Clean-Up Week, the parade consisted of units from the Department of Public Works, fire apparatus, Miss Clean-Up Week, radio and television personalities and a marching band from Hope High School.

SATURDAY, MAY 26th

The Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Providence Recreation Department cooperated in a general clean up of the parks and playgrounds throughout the City.

Clean-Up week also marked the beginning of the Fire Department's semi-annual dwelling inspection program.

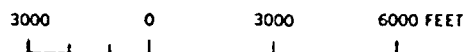
V. EVALUATION

1. Among the more successful activities of the past year was the increased involvement of community organizations in the fire prevention program. This approach has proven especially effective in reducing the number of incendiary fires during the "Fourth of July" week.

The emphasis which the administration has placed on formal education has resulted in an increased awareness of the importance of fire prevention among the members of the Department. This is evidenced by the increased number of men from both the Bureau and the Fire Force who are pursuing degrees in the field of fire protection.

2. Keeping in step with the most recent fire department studies, the Providence Fire Department is placing increased emphasis in the field of fire prevention. As a result of a recent consultant's study, the Department is in the process of increasing the manpower and training of the Fire Prevention Bureau. Included in the increased personnel will be the hiring of a fire protection engineer and the appointment of two Captains to the Bureau.

Attachment E
Codes and Code Enforcement



Projected Schedule for Systematic Housing Code Inspections

1975 Reinspections

Census Tracts 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 1,
2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 3

Attachment A

Planning and Programming

CHARLES R. WOOD
BUSINESS MANAGER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
150 WASHINGTON STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
RECEIVED

NOV - 2 1971

AM PM
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

November 1, 1971

To: Date 11-2-71

☐ () Reply
☐ () Prepare reply for me
☐ () Action
☐ () Info only
☐ () File
☐ () Other

Mr. Vincent Pallozzi, Director
Department of Planning and Urban
Development
Gardner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Pallozzi:

I enclose a copy of School Committee Resolution No. 75
adopted October 28, 1971.

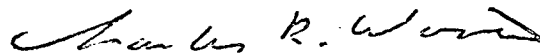
The effect of this Resolution makes the Master Plan for School
Buildings - subject to periodic review - the official document with
regard to abandonment and/or construction of school buildings.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the submission
of the Master Plan, with any necessary amendments to update, to the
City Plan Commission for whatever final action may be required by
that Honorable Body, to be followed by publication of the report in
the usual manner.

Effective use of the published document, embodying the
excellent professional input of your planning division, would require
its availability to each member of the School Committee, to central
administrators, and to all building administrators. In number
this would approximate 150 copies. In response to your willingness to
provide same, I will gladly cooperate by arranging for its distribution
within the Department.

With appreciation for a difficult job well done, I am

Sincerely yours,


Charles R. Wood
Business Manager

CRW:a

cc: Mr. Kilvert
Dr. Bernardo
Mr. Kellam

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

No. 75

RESOLUTION adopting the Master Plan for School Buildings, of
September 1, 1970, as amended.

PRESENTED BY The Superintendent

WHEREAS, The Providence School System, comprising forty-nine (49) school buildings, including a number which are inefficient in size or are physically or technologically obsolete; and

WHEREAS, This Committee is faced with the dual necessity of renovating some of these structures and replacing others over a period of time; and

WHEREAS, The City's Department of Urban Renewal, through its Division of City Planning, working in conjunction with School Administrators, has proposed a comprehensive Master Plan for the abandonment, renovation and construction of school facilities at the elementary and secondary level deemed consistent in major respects to the future needs of this city;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Master Plan for School Buildings of September 1, 1970, as amended, be and hereby is adopted as a general guide line for that physical development of school sites and structures required for the delivery of educational services of a high order of excellence; and

FURTHER, That said Master Plan shall be periodically reviewed and updated as new information becomes available, and as new or revised objectives within the Long Range Plan for education are further defined and articulated.

October 28, 1971.

A meeting of the City Plan Commission was held in the City Plan Commission Conference Room on Thursday, October 28, 1965 at 2:05 P.M., Chairman Edward Winsor presiding. The following Commission and staff members were present:

Mr. Edward Winsor, Chairman
Mr. Harry Pinkerson, Vice Chairman
Mr. Raymond J. Nottage, Secretary
Honorable Joseph A. Doorley, Jr., Mayor
Dr. Albert Bush-Brown
Mr. Robert J. Haxton
Mr. Louis A. Mascia
Mr. John F. Cicilline, Administrative Assistant
to Mayor Doorley

Mr. Frank H. Malley, Director
Mr. Bryan A. Bailey, Acting Deputy Director
Mr. James T. Beattie, Associate Planner
Mr. Richard H. Piscione, Assistant Planner
Mr. Peter S. Goldstein, Planning Aide
Mrs. Mary M. Hannan, Secretary

Mr. James F. Laffan, Journal Reporter

The minutes of the meeting held on October 14th were approved as distributed.

REFERRALS

Referral No. 1432 - ZONING CHANGE ON PITMAN AND EAST GEORGE STREETS
AND BUTLER AVENUE

This referral, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, received further consideration by the City Plan Commission.

It is a request to change the zoning of a portion of Lot 460 and all of Lot 33 on City Assessor's Plat 15 from Residential R-3 to Commercial C-2.

At a meeting of the Commission on April 22, 1965 this petition was considered by the Commission in the light of various probable and possible developments of this general area and,

It was then

VOTED: To recommend that the petition be denied.

At today's meeting the Commission reviewed the whole matter in the light of both this petition and the subsequent petition which overlaps this area, and after extensive discussion,

Upon motion of Mr. Mascia seconded by Mr. Haxton

Referral No. CBD-214 - APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR INTERIOR ALTERATIONS, NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, 234 WASHINGTON STREET

No objection is offered to the execution of plans submitted by New England Telephone and Telegraph, 234 Washington Street, for a permit for interior alterations.

Referral No. CBD-215 - APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS, CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE, 2 RICHMOND STREET

No objection is offered to the execution of plans submitted by the Children's Friend and Service, 2 Richmond Street, for a permit for interior and exterior alterations. The exterior alterations consists of a new door on first floor.

Referral No. CBD-216 - APPLICATION FOR PERMIT FOR INTERIOR ALTERATIONS, R. I. HOSPITAL TRUST, 49 WESTMINSTER STREET

No objection is offered to the execution of plans submitted by the R. I. Hospital Trust, 49 Westminster Street, for a permit for interior alterations.

SCHOOL MASTER PLAN ADOPTION

After a brief discussion of the Master Plan, which had been presented and discussed at several previous meetings,

Upon motion of Mr. Pinkerson seconded by Mr. Mascia

The Commission

VOTED: To adopt the MASTER PLAN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS as presented.

RECREATION MASTER PLAN ADOPTION

After a brief discussion of the Master Plan, which had been presented and discussed at several previous meetings,

Upon motion of Mr. Haxton seconded by Mr. Pinkerson

The Commission

VOTED: To adopt the MASTER PLAN FOR RECREATION.

LETTER FROM MR. RAKATANSKY

The Director stated that subsequent to the last meeting a letter was sent to Mr. Rakatansky, President of the R. I. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, under the signature of Mr. Pinkerson, Acting Chairman. Following is a reply to the letter:

"October 21, 1965

Mr. Harry Pinkerson

Attachment C Planning and Programming

OFFICIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTS COVERING PLANNING AND RENEWAL IN SOUTH PROVIDENCE

Exhibit No.:

- 1) Redevelopment Proposals for Central Areas in Providence, Rhode Island,
Providence Redevelopment Agency, November 1951.
 - 2) Redevelopment Plan for the Approved Point Street Project Area,
Providence Redevelopment Agency, January, 1951.
 - 3) Redevelopment Plan, Willard Center, Unit One Project Area D-2-A1,
Providence Redevelopment Agency, April, 1953.
 - 4) Redevelopment Plan, Willard Center Unit Two, Project Area D2-A2,
Providence Redevelopment Agency, April, 1954.
 - 5) Modified Official Redevelopment Plan for the Approved Point Street Project
Area, D2-R; June, 1958.
 - 6) Community Renewal Program 1964-1970, prepared for the City of
Providence, Rhode Island by Blair Associates Incorporated, 1964.
 - 7) Providence Community Renewal Program 1964-1970, Technical Supplement
Appendix C, Blair Associates Incorporated, 1964.
 - 8) Youth Progress Report, Background for Planning, Volume I of Providence
Youth Progress Board Proposal, Providence Youth Progress Board,
Incorporated, December 7, 1964.
 - 9) Federal Hill-South Providence General Neighborhood Renewal Plan, City
Plan Commission, November 15, 1965.
 - 10) Model Cities Program:
Application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for
a Grant to Plan a Comprehensive City Demonstration Program, City
of Providence, April 26, 1967.
- For Action Year Plans, See Model Cities Agency.
- 11) Neighborhood Analysis, Department of Planning and Urban Development,
Providence, 1969.

- 12) Neighborhood Development Program: Urban Renewal Area (3a) Model Cities, Proposed Redevelopment Plan, 1969 - 1970, Providence Redevelopment Agency, August 22, 1969.
- 13) Neighborhood Development Program: Proposed Redevelopment Plan, Upper South Providence Renewal Area, 1972-1973; for Providence Redevelopment Agency by Raymond, Parrish & Pine, Inc.
- 14) Neighborhood Development Program: Urban Renewal Area (2) Lower South Providence Proposed Redevelopment Plan, 1972-1973; Providence Redevelopment Agency.
- 15) Lockwood Street Renewal Project R. I. R-27, Proposed Redevelopment Plan, for the Providence Redevelopment Agency by Raymond, Parrish & Pine, Inc. March, 1972.
- 16) Comstock Project Proposed Redevelopment Plan, Providence Redevelopment Agency, undated.

Attachment A - Housing and Relocation

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING IN THE CITY

TENURE

IN PROVIDENCE THERE WERE 68,132 YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN 1970. OF THESE HOUSING UNITS, 63,154 OR 92.7 PERCENT WERE OCCUPIED, 3,695 OR 5.4 PERCENT WERE VACANT, BUT FOR SALE OR RENT, AND THE REMAINING 1,283 OR 1.9 PERCENT WERE VACANT BUT WERE NOT FOR SALE OR RENT.

IN PROVIDENCE, 35.8 PERCENT OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WERE OWNER OCCUPIED AND 64.2 PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED. THE COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR THE SMSA WERE 59.0 PERCENT AND 41.0 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY.

TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS
FOR THE CITY AND SMSA

	CITY	SMSA
ALL HOUSING UNITS	68,171	302,252
ALL YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. . .	68,132	297,980
ALL OCCUPIED UNITS.	63,154	285,026
OWNER-OCCUPIED.	22,636	168,082
PERCENT OF ALL OCCUPIED . . .	35.8	59.0
RENTER OCCUPIED	40,518	116,944
VACANT FOR SALE OR RENT	3,695	8,397
OTHER VACANT.	1,283	4,557

NEGROES OCCUPIED 4,790 OF THE HOUSING UNITS IN THE CITY. ABOUT 18.0 PERCENT OF THE HOUSING UNITS IN WHICH NEGROES LIVED WERE OWNER OCCUPIED AND 82.0 PERCENT WERE RENTER OCCUPIED.

PERSONS PER ROOM

PERSONS PER ROOM IS OFTEN USED AS A MEASURE OF OVERCROWDING, THAT IS WHETHER THERE IS ADEQUATE LIVING SPACE PER PERSON. IN PROVIDENCE, 94.7 PERCENT OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS HAD ONE OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM, 4.6 PERCENT 1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM, AND 0.7 PERCENT HAD OVER 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM. FOR THE SMSA AS A WHOLE, 93.9 PERCENT HAD ONE OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM, 5.3 PERCENT 1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM, AND 0.8 PERCENT HAD MORE THAN 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM. AMONG THE NEGRO OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 88.4 PERCENT HAD ONE OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM, 9.4 PERCENT HAD 1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM AND 2.2 PERCENT HAD MORE THAN 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM.

AVAILABILITY OF PLUMBING FACILITIES

OFTEN USED AS A MEASURE OF ADEQUATE HOUSING IS THE AVAILABILITY OF BASIC PLUMBING FACILITIES - HOT PIPED WATER, FLUSH TOILET FOR EXCLUSIVE USE, AND A BATHTUB OR SHOWER FOR EXCLUSIVE USE. IN PROVIDENCE, 96.7 PERCENT OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS HAD ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES. FOR THE SMSA AS A WHOLE, THE FIGURE WAS 97.5 PERCENT. FOR HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGROES, 97.9 PERCENT HAD ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND 2.1 PERCENT LACKED SOME OR ALL PLUMBING.

VALUE OF OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS

THE MEDIAN VALUE OF SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE CITY WAS \$17,098, AS COMPARED TO \$18,244 FOR THE SMSA.

VALUE OF SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS FOR THE CITY AND SMSA

	CITY		SMSA	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED	12,020	100.0	131,145	100.0
LESS THAN \$5,000.	180	1.5	1,115	0.9
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	406	3.4	2,594	2.0
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	752	6.3	5,348	4.1
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	3,231	26.9	28,692	21.9
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	3,434	28.6	42,879	32.7
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	1,526	12.7	25,328	19.3
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	1,160	9.7	16,122	12.3
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	651	5.4	6,165	4.7
\$50,000 OR MORE	680	5.7	2,902	2.2
MEDIAN VALUE.	17,098	...	18,244	...

GROSS RENT OF RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS

THE MEDIAN GROSS RENT OF SPECIFIED RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE CITY WAS \$89. GROSS RENT IS THE MONTHLY RENT PLUS THE AVERAGE COST OF UTILITIES AND FUEL. FOR THE SMSA AS A WHOLE, THE MEDIAN GROSS RENT WAS \$92.

GROSS RENT OF SPECIFIED RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS, CITY AND SMSA

	CITY		SMSA	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SPECIFIED RENTER OCCUPIED	39,257	100.0	110,716	100.0
LESS THAN \$60	6,214	15.8	15,886	14.3
\$60 TO \$79.	8,991	22.9	23,831	21.5
\$80 TO \$99.	9,679	24.7	26,111	23.6
\$100 TO \$149.	11,437	29.1	33,934	30.6
\$150 TO \$199.	2,256	5.7	8,374	7.6
\$200 TO \$299.	530	1.4	2,242	2.0
\$300 OR MORE.	150	0.4	338	0.3
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	89	...	92	...

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

IN PROVIDENCE, 22.8 PERCENT OF THE 63,154 OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WERE SINGLE UNIT STRUCTURES, COMPARED TO 52.7 PERCENT FOR THE SMSA AS A WHOLE.

ANOTHER 58.0 PERCENT OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WERE IN 2-UNIT, 3-UNIT, OR 4-UNIT STRUCTURES, WHILE 19.2 PERCENT WERE IN APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH FIVE OR MORE UNITS. MOBILE HOMES AND TRAILERS ACCOUNTED FOR 0.0 PERCENT OF THE OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE CITY.

OF THE 4,978 VACANT YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN PROVIDENCE, 7.2 PERCENT WERE SINGLE UNIT STRUCTURES, 57.3 PERCENT WERE IN 2-UNIT, 3-UNIT OR 4-UNIT STRUCTURES, AND 35.5 PERCENT WERE IN APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH FIVE UNITS OR MORE.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

STRUCTURES BUILT IN 1960 OR LATER NUMBERED 3,241, OR 5.1 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. THE COMPARABLE SMSA FIGURE WAS 17.2 PERCENT. HOUSING UNITS BUILT BEFORE 1940 REPRESENTED 80.9 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S OCCUPIED UNITS. THE COMPARABLE FIGURE FOR THE SMSA WAS 57.1 PERCENT.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT FOR OCCUPIED UNITS
FOR THE CITY AND SMSA

	CITY		SMSA	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
OCCUPIED UNITS	63,154	100.0	285,026	100.0
1965 TO MARCH, 1970	1,969	3.1	26,492	9.3
1960 TO 1964	1,272	2.0	22,515	7.9
1950 TO 1959	4,255	6.7	45,718	16.0
1940 TO 1949	4,595	7.3	27,630	9.7
1939 OR EARLIER	51,063	80.9	162,671	57.1

Total low-income elderly households
in need of assistance*.

	One-person Household	Two-person Household		Total Households	as % of total Elderly households			
BARRINGTON	34	3		37	5.1			
BRISTOL	66	21		87	9.6			
BURNILLVILLE	89	37		126	20.9			
CENTRAL FALLS	436	122		558	30.1			
CHARLESTOWN	22	10		32	14.9			
COVENTRY	90	11		101	13.5			
CRANSTON	326	91		417	8.9			
CUMBERLAND	61	14		75	6.5			
E. GREENWICH	83	16		99	22.7			
E. PROVIDENCE	189	93		282	9.1			
EXETER	10	2		12	12.2			
FOSTER	8	3		11	9.7			
GLOCESTER	33	19		52	17.3			
HOPKINTON	37	5		42	15.9			
JAMESTOWN	7	1		8	3.8			
JOHNSTON	70	63		133	13.2			
LINCOLN	70	48		118	9.9			
LITTLE COMPTON	26	2		28	13.0			
MIDDLETOWN	56	20		76	13.6			
NARRAGANSETT	53	5		58	16.2			
NEWPORT	254	20		274	13.3			
NEW SHOREHAM	5	0		5	5.3			
N. KINGSTOWN	70	15		85	12.5			
N. PROVIDENCE	120	18		138	11.0			
N. SMITHFIELD	59	23		82	12.1			
PAWTUCKET	1,179	328		1,507	21.7			
PORTSMOUTH	20	9		29	7.1			
PROVIDENCE	3,323	748		4,071	23.7			
RICHMOND	19	4		23	18.4			
SCITUATE	48	7		55	17.1			
SMITHFIELD	47	6		53	9.7			
S. KINGSTOWN	144	35		179	23.1			
TIVERTON	67	42		109	18.8			
WARREN	120	48		168	25.2			
WARWICK	250	151		401	9.2			
WESTERLY	144	32		176	15.7			
W. GREENWICH	0	6		6	8.0			
W. WARWICK	119	49		168	11.5			
WOONSOCKET	570	186		756	19.9			
STATE	8,324	2,313		10,637	16.8%			

*This figure represents need above any existing public housing.

AS of Feb. 1/92

236 Family Total Non-elderly moderate-income households *
in need of assistance.

	One-person Household	Two-person Household	Three-person Household	Four-person Household	Five-person Household	Six or more Persons	Total Households
BARRINGTON	6	15	18	16	1	5	61
BRISTOL	11	36	47	39	11	7	151
BURRILLVILLE	9	30	6	12	4	8	69
CENTRAL FALLS	30	56	47	27	28	17	205
CHALMESTON	1	10	0	2	1	2	16
COVENTRY	10	33	19	18	8	4	92
CRANSTON	84	119	86	62	27	16	394
CUMMERTON	12	31	24	11	5	14	97
E. GREENWICH	13	23	17	10	0	0	63
E. PROVIDENCE	49	92	47	54	21	12	275
EXETER	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
FOSTER	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
GLAUBSTER	4	2	1	1	0	0	8
HOPKINTON	1	1	0	1	2	0	5
JAMESTOWN	7	2	0	4	2	2	17
JONESTON	16	29	17	21	7	0	90
LINCOLN	12	34	11	12	11	11	91
LITTLE COMPTON	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
HYDRASTON	22	60	76	56	23	30	267
HARVINGSETT	9	20	15	10	7	4	65
NEPHTON	81	130	80	66	27	26	410
NEW SHOREHAM	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
N. KINGSTON	18	75	72	76	35	22	298
N. PROVIDENCE	20	45	30	36	10	7	148
N. SMITHFIELD	6	1	5	2	1	2	17
PAWSETT	115	194	134	77	41	39	600
PORTSMOUTH	13	15	29	16	16	12	101
PROVIDENCE	541	762	398	276	193	122	2,292
ROXBURY	1	5	4	0	0	0	10
SCITUATE	2	3	0	0	6	10	21
SMITHFIELD	13	8	2	9	0	4	36
S. KINGSTON	17	28	21	14	3	6	89
TICUMON	6	13	15	2	1	6	43
WARREN	14	16	27	17	4	12	90
WARRICK	53	120	67	31	22	23	316
WASTLEY	17	15	29	18	12	14	105
W. GREENWICH	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
W. WARRICK	45	75	66	36	18	26	266
WICKBROCKET	105	139	72	51	26	32	425
TOTAL	1,570	2,245	1,485	1,085	573	496	7,254

* Above any existing 236 Family. As of June, 1973

	One-person household	Two-person Household	Total Households						
BAVERINGTON	6	4	10						
BRISTOL	14	15	29						
DURRILLVILLE	16	7	23						
CENTRAL HILLS	65	35	100						
CHARLESTOWN	1	0	1						
COVENTRY	8	15	23						
CRANSTON	108	90	198						
CUMBERLAND	15	10	25						
E. GREENFITCH	8	6	14						
E. PROVIDENCE	50	52	102						
EXETER	1	3	4						
FOSTER	1	0	1						
GLOCESTER	2	1	3						
HOPKINTON	1	2	3						
JARISTOWN	3	2	5						
JOHNSTON	6	20	26						
LINCOLN	18	20	38						
LITTLE COMPTON	2	0	2						
MEDFORD	8	9	17						
MARRAGANSSETT	5	5	10						
NEWPORT	45	39	84						
NEW SHOREHAM	0	0	0						
N. KINGSTON	6	18	24						
N. PROVIDENCE	29	28	57						
N. SMITHFIELD	8	4	12						
PATUSETT	150	130	280						
PORTSMOUTH	4	5	9						
PROVIDENCE	545	520	1,065						
RICHMOND	1	3	4						
SCITUATE	2	0	2						
SMITHFIELD	7	5	12						
S. KINGSTON	14	16	30						
WATERBURY	6	10	16						
WARTON	12	14	26						
WARRICK	60	88	148						
WESTFIELD	20	17	37						
W. GREENFITCH	0	0	0						
W. WARREN	57	46	103						
WOBURN	150	100	250						
STATE	1,915	1,339	2,754						

None above existing 236 Elderly, As of June, 1973.

Public Housing Units, 1973							
Unit	One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six Persons	TOTAL
ALBANY	63	622	2,707	1,417	1,008	1,171	14,638
ALBANY	21	168	75	30	36	50	501
ALBANY	101	111	376	99	62	5	504
ALBANY	38	32	56	75	22	49	300
ALBANY	34	35	66	33	8	38	254
ALBANY	28	90	74	34	3	16	301
ALBANY	17	517	109	69	42	17	1,580
ALBANY	26	1,138	371	323	500	396	5,002
ALBANY	48	1,035	1,520	654	478	660	8,525
ALBANY	82	36	6	8	7	10	156
ALBANY	43	55	13	23	4	11	157
ALBANY	35	24	9	7	8	10	93
ALBANY	44	14	13	23	10	0	104
ALBANY	91	187	100	46	41	37	718
ALBANY	100	116	141	167	70	68	1,202
ALBANY	54	23	29	23	11	12	150
ALBANY	8	30	30	18	7	12	162
ALBANY	8	13	7	0	6	3	32
ALBANY	16	6	5	0	0	0	23
ALBANY	20	8	13	4	4	5	56
ALBANY	37	26	12	1	2	3	92
ALBANY	13	10	5	10	0	7	45
ALBANY	13	136	110	55	30	48	565
ALBANY	11	79	33	10	6	11	202
ALBANY	14	176	137	75	37	78	631
ALBANY	37	36	124	63	53	58	461
ALBANY	26	115	99	37	26	30	415
ALBANY	339	146	593	183	172	177	1,709
ALBANY	12	10	17	23	13	5	80
ALBANY	13	50	35	35	22	34	225
ALBANY	10	10	6	5	3	2	39
ALBANY	12	8	10	0	0	5	47
ALBANY	63	101	81	35	21	21	401
ALBANY	11	8	8	34	37	37	355
ALBANY	38	69	32	41	36	19	225
ALBANY	18	17	15	10	10	20	151
ALBANY	18	50	36	18	18	6	201
ALBANY	13	151	347	262	205	160	1,722
ALBANY	10	15	7	0	0	3	35
ALBANY	14	17	17	6	9	13	86
ALBANY	14	66	60	40	10	10	244
ALBANY	6	0	0	3	0	0	13
ALBANY	30	0	19	3	3	2	95
ALBANY	20	19	24	60	7	22	242
ALBANY	14	48	75	50	25	23	245
ALBANY	109	958	373	133	84	98	1,755

Analysis of Housing Assistance Section
Dept. of Community Affairs

1/2 Above any existing public housing as of JUNE, 1973

BUSINESS RELOCATION STATUS AS OF DEC. 31, 1973

West Broadway NDP A2-1

No. of relocatees as of date of registration	61
No. relocated as of 12/31/73	37
No. remaining on site	24

Mt. Hope R. I. -18

No. of relocatees as of date of registration	14
No. relocated as of 12/31/73	13
No. remaining on site	1

East Side R. I. R-4

No. of relocatees as of date of registration	287
No. of relocated as of 12/31/73	266
No. remaining on site	7

Weybosset Hill R. I. R-7

No. of relocatees as of date of registration	293
No. relocated as of 12/31/73	335
No. remaining on site	0

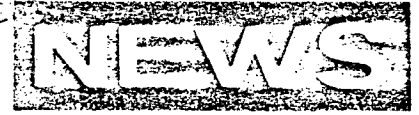
Model Cities NDP A2-2

No. of relocatees as of date of registration	1
No. of relocated as of 12/31/73	1
No. of remaining on site	0

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Attachment E - Housing and Relocation

APR 10 1974

DIRECTOR'S RELEASE

FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY
MARCH 15, 1974

RECEIVED

MC-FHA-POVS-74-36

Rosench

POSTAL VACANCY SURVEY - PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND-MASSACHUSETTS

Director Charles J. McCabe of the Providence, Rhode Island, Insuring Office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development released today the results of a postal vacancy survey conducted in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket area on April 17, 1973. Pursuant to an agreement between HUD and the U. S. Postal Service the survey was made under the general supervision of 22 participating postmasters.

The postal vacancy survey conducted by the carriers in the identified postal areas revealed a total of 291,472 possible deliveries to residences, apartments, and mobile homes. At the time of the survey 1.9 percent were vacant -- a total of 5,661 new or used vacant units.

Of the total possible deliveries surveyed, 197,804 were residences, of which 2,023 were vacant. The vacancy rate, 1.0 percent, included 555 newly completed units. A total of 1,201 residences were reported to be under construction.

Among the 91,596 apartment units surveyed, 3.9 percent were reported vacant. The carriers reported 770 new units among the 3,591 units which were vacant. There were 3,207 apartment units under construction on the survey date.

A total of 2,072 mobile homes were surveyed, of which 2.3 percent were vacant. This proportion represented 47 vacant units.

The results of the postal vacancy surveys are expressed in quantitative terms because it is not feasible to collect qualitative data for this type of survey. The coverage for residences may include rental units in structural types such as row housing, side-by-side duplexes, and conversions, as well as owner- and renter-occupied single family structures because the U. S. Postal Service regards any single stop with one mail delivery (one mailbox) as a residence; an apartment is a unit on a stop where more than one delivery of mail is possible.

- MORE -

The resultant vacancy data are not entirely comparable to those published by the Bureau of Census because of differences in definition, area delineations, and methods of enumeration. Nor do they reflect as high a degree of accuracy as the census data.

The accompanying summary table provides corresponding detailed data for each of the surveyed postal areas. The cooperating postmasters included:

Post Offices:

Rhode Island

Barrington
Bristol
Coventry
East Greenwich
Greenville
Harrisville
Jamestown
Manville
North Kingstown
Pascoag
Pawtucket
Providence
Warren
Warwick
West Warwick
Woonsocket

Massachusetts

Attleboro
Bellingham
Blackstone
Franklin
N. Attleboro
Seekonk

Postmasters:

Edward J. Quinn
B. Martin
Ralph E. Olney
Robert E. Benoit
H. Fortanen, Jr.
J. O. Blanchard
S. J. Zweir, Jr.
M. N. Valoiks
W. I. Burroughs
Paul A. Countu
Francis M. Burns
Harry Kizirian
Norman C. Salvatore
James M. Phefan
John C. Talbot
Hector J. Fontaine, Jr.

P. Essex
Mary Fords
H. Y. McMichael
H. W. Vozella
R. Kelley
R. J. Stallard

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND-MASSACHUSETTS, AREA POSTAL VACANCY SURVEY
APRIL 17, 1973

POSTAL AREA	ALL DELIVERIES			RESIDENCES				APARTMENTS				MOBILE HOMES			UNITS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
	TOTAL	VACANT		TOTAL	VACANT	NEW		TOTAL	VACANT	NEW		TOTAL	VACANT		RES.	APT.
	NO.	%		NO.	%			NO.	%			NO.	%			
SURVEY AREA TOTAL	291472	5661	1.9	197804	2023	1.0	555	91596	3591	3.9	770	2072	47	2.3	1201	3207
RHODE ISLAND (PORTION)	258993	5090	2.0	171400	1757	1.0	490	86198	3291	3.8	710	1395	42	3.0	1056	2702
PROVIDENCE	115404	2394	2.1	12074	524	0.9	135	44231	1769	4.0	462	129	1	0.9	388	1877
MAIN OFFICE	8324	263	3.2	5420	61	1.1	34	2904	207	7.1	175	0	0	0.0	64	344
CENTERDALE	5792	56	1.5	3669	40	1.1	9	120	15	12.5	5	3	1	33.3	39	0
CRANSTON	7992	38	0.5	7375	12	0.2	0	617	26	4.2	1	0	0	0.0	4	0
E PROVIDENCE	6396	107	1.3	6352	37	0.6	4	2010	70	3.5	5	24	0	0.0	16	326
ESMOND	2330	8	0.3	2319	7	0.3	4	10	1	10.0	0	1	0	0.0	28	8
GARDEN CITY	11631	34	0.3	10065	16	0.2	3	1566	18	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	57	66
JOHNSTON	6905	141	2.0	5742	75	1.3	24	1141	66	5.8	41	22	0	0.0	87	207
RIVERSIDE	6135	77	1.3	4978	14	0.3	12	1157	63	5.4	24	0	0	0.0	8	8
RUMFORD	2937	12	0.4	2643	11	0.4	3	215	1	0.5	0	79	0	0.0	0	0
ANNEX	1105	89	8.1	32	1	3.1	0	1073	88	8.2	0	0	0	0.0	0	6
EAST SIDE	10029	209	2.1	7887	89	1.1	2	2142	120	5.6	0	0	0	0.0	7	53
EDGEWOOD	10151	184	1.8	4973	63	1.3	24	5173	121	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	6	167
ELWOOD	10627	312	2.9	1527	92	6.0	0	9100	220	2.4	1	0	0	0.0	1	126
NORTH	11692	230	2.0	5674	82	1.4	15	6018	148	2.5	2	0	0	0.0	45	210
OLNEYVILLE	12000	629	5.2	1860	24	1.3	0	10140	505	5.0	211	0	0	0.0	26	224
WEYBOSSET HILL	2358	0	0.0	1543	0	0.0	0	815	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	132
PAWTUCKET	46848	557	1.2	24394	137	0.6	41	22105	403	1.8	21	349	17	4.9	97	91
MAIN OFFICE	17665	240	1.4	4338	36	0.8	7	13285	203	1.5	9	42	1	2.4	7	74
CENTRAL FALLS	7091	124	1.7	352	4	1.1	0	6739	120	1.8	8	0	0	0.0	1	5
CUMBERLAND	3705	23	0.6	3278	13	0.4	4	427	10	2.3	0	0	0	0.0	11	0
LINCOLN	3952	33	0.8	2992	15	0.5	14	902	18	2.0	4	58	0	0.0	31	0
ASHTON	4041	74	1.8	3640	26	0.7	13	380	48	12.6	0	21	0	0.0	36	4
DARLINGTON	10394	63	0.6	9794	43	0.4	3	372	4	1.1	0	228	16	7.0	11	2

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SOURCE: HUD POSTAL VACANCY SURVEY CONDUCTED BY COLLABORATING POSTMASTER(S).

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING PRODUCTION & MORTGAGE CREDIT, ECONOMIC & MARKET ANALYSIS DIVISION

PROVIDENCE-WARNICK-PANTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND-MASSACHUSETTS, AREA POSTAL VACANCY SURVEY
APRIL 17, 1973

POSTAL AREA	ALL DELIVERIES			RESIDENCES				APARTMENTS				MOBILE HOMES			UNITS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
	TOTAL	--VACANT--		TOTAL	--VACANT--			TOTAL	--VACANT--			TOTAL	--VACANT--		RES.	APT.
		NO.	%		NO.	%	PER		NO.	%	PER		NO.	%		
WARNICK	26429	332	1.3	24055	269	1.1	141	2374	63	2.7	3	0	0	0.0	35	73
MAIN OFFICE	11508	191	1.7	10342	135	1.3	35	1150	55	4.7	5	0	0	0.0	55	53
CONNECTICUT	6770	92	1.4	6035	84	1.4	67	685	8	1.2	2	0	0	0.0	12	0
PILGRIM	3151	49	0.6	7323	49	0.6	39	523	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	5	10
OTHER PLACES	69312	1807	2.6	60577	727	1.4	172	17518	1055	6.0	219	917	24	2.6	486	561
BARRINGTON	5176	37	0.7	5119	31	0.6	13	57	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	18	5
BRISTOL	5046	107	1.8	5927	97	1.6	7	119	10	8.4	0	0	0	0.0	35	13
COVENTRY	8035	270	3.4	7275	155	2.1	69	525	109	20.3	75	235	0	2.5	157	97
E GREENWICH	4632	149	3.2	4013	84	2.1	23	559	55	11.5	1	50	0	0.0	59	0
GREENVILLE	1556	25	1.6	1555	25	1.6	25	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	33	0
HARRISVILLE	561	9	1.6	561	9	1.6	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
JAMESTOWN	1016	85	8.4	921	66	7.2	0	94	19	20.2	0	1	0	0.0	11	20
MANVILLE	1197	20	1.7	1110	10	0.9	0	87	10	11.5	0	0	0	0.0	10	70
N KINGSTON	7145	113	1.7	5223	47	0.9	3	1430	54	3.3	7	437	17	3.5	43	51
PASCOAG	1369	31	2.3	971	3	0.3	0	392	23	5.9	0	0	0	0.0	10	0
WARREN	3441	115	3.3	3150	46	1.5	1	285	59	24.2	54	0	0	0.0	7	5
WEST WARNICK	9349	251	2.7	8046	107	1.3	9	1185	143	12.1	27	113	1	0.3	54	229
WOODSCKET	19789	590	3.0	6995	42	0.6	11	12784	545	4.3	55	10	0	0.0	49	171
MASSACHUSETTS (PORTION)	32479	571	1.8	26404	266	1.0	65	5398	300	5.6	50	677	5	0.7	145	505
ATTLEBORO	10337	310	3.0	5285	121	1.5	23	1830	189	10.3	50	222	0	0.0	44	267
PELLINGHAM	3792	50	1.5	3669	40	1.1	9	120	15	12.5	0	3	1	33.3	39	0
BLACKSTONE	2126	34	4.0	1150	11	0.9	2	940	70	7.4	0	0	3	50.0	9	15
FRANKLIN	4790	42	0.9	4253	31	0.7	5	529	11	2.1	0	3	0	0.0	19	99
N ATTLEBORO	7980	26	0.3	5619	16	0.3	0	1913	9	0.5	0	443	1	0.2	4	124
SEEKONK	3454	53	1.5	3393	47	1.4	21	51	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	30	0

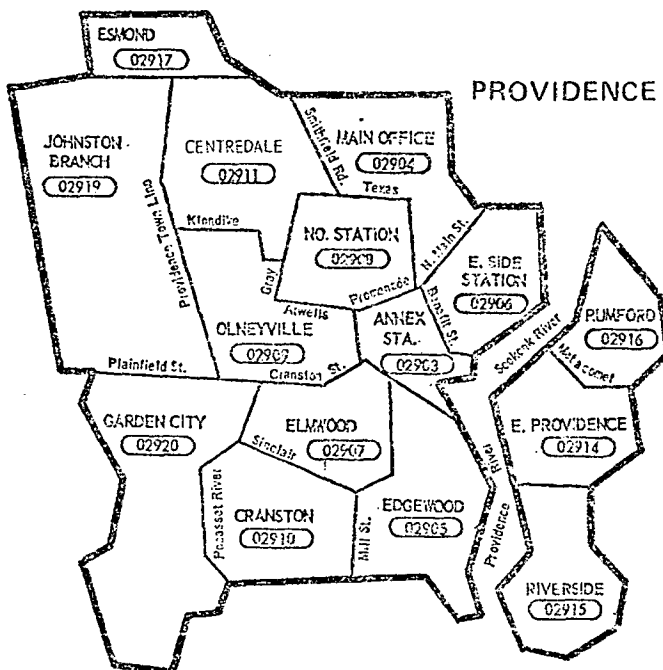
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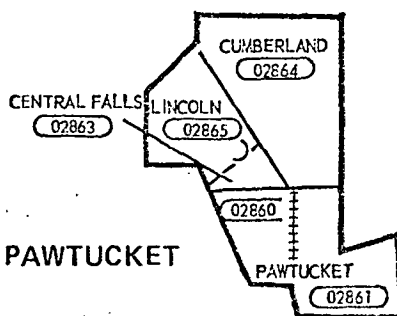
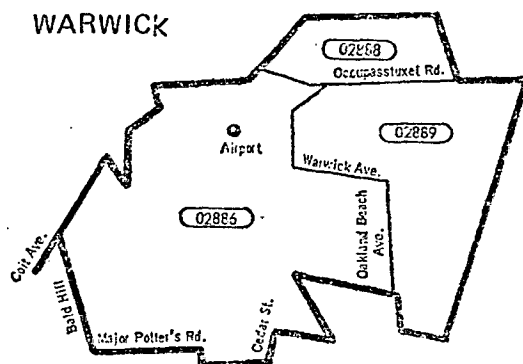
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING PRODUCTION & MORTGAGE CREDIT, ECONOMIC & MARKET ANALYSIS DIVISION

POSTAL ZIP CODES FOR PROVIDENCE AREA

For faster mail service



WARWICK



ZIP CODES FOR OTHER AREAS

Adamsville	02801
Albion	02802
Alton	02803
Ashaway	02804
Barrington	02806
Block Island	02807
Bradford	02808
Bristol	02809
Bristol Ferry	02811
Carolina	02812
Charlestown	02813
Chepachet	02814
Clayville	02815
Coventry	02816
East Greenwich	02818
Escoheag	02821
Exeter	02822
Fiskeville	02823
Forestdale	02824
Foster	02825
Glendale	02826
Greene	02827
Greenville	02828
Harmony	02829
Harrisville	02830
Hope	02831
Hope Valley	02832
Hopkinton	02833
Jamestown	02835
Kenyon	02836
Little Compton	02837
Manville	02838
Mapleville	02839
Newport	02840
North Kingstown	02852
North Scituate	02857
Oakland	02858
Pascoag	02859
Pawtucket	
MO Carriers Area 1	02860
MO Carriers Area 2	02861
MO Boxes	02862
Central Falls Branch	02863
Cumberland-Ashton	
Branches	02864
Lincoln Branch	02865
Portsmouth	02871
Prudence Island	02872
Quonset Point	02819
Rockville	02873
Saunderstown	02874
Shannock	02875
Slatersville	02876
Slocum	02877
Tiverton	02878
Wakefield	
MO Carriers	02879
MO Boxes	02880
Kingston Branch	02881
Narragansett Branch	02882
Peacedale Station	02883
Wallum Lake	02884
Warren	02885
Warwick	
MO Carriers	02886
MO Boxes	02887
Pilgrim Station	02888
Conimicut Station	02889

West King
West Warv
Westerly
Wood Rive
Woonsock
Wyoming

MASS

Acoaxet
Assonet
Attleboro
Chartley
Cuttyhunk
Dartmouth
Dighton
East Freeto
East Taunto
Fairhaven
Fall River
G.P.O. Un
G.P.O. Un
G.P.O. Bo
& Officia
Flint Stati
South Stat
Somerset i
Unit No.
Unit No.
Marion
Mattapoiset
New Bedford
MO Carrie
Official M
MO Box S
2, 3, 4 &
Acushnet
Division St
Lund's Cor
North Stat
No. Dartm
Branch
So. Dartm
Branch
Nonquit R
Station
North Attiel
Post Office
Plainville B
Attleboro
Section
North Dight
Norton
Raynham
Raynham C
Rehoboth
Rochester
Seekonk
Segreganset
Swansea
Taunton
Westport
Westport Po

PARTIA



Attachment A - Citizen Involvement

GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH HUD-ASSISTED HOUSING PROJECTS

Elective Bodies

Providence City Council
Rhode Island General Assembly

State Departments and Agencies

Department of Community Affairs
Statewide Planning Program

Official Appointive Bodies

Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage
Finance Corporation
Providence Redevelopment Agency
City Plan Commission
Providence Housing Authority
Model Cities Council
Providence Human Relations Commission
R. I. Commission for Human Rights
Providence School Committee
Providence Civic Center Authority
Providence Historic District Commission
Governor's Advisory Committees

City Departments and Agencies

Department of Planning and Urban Develop-
ment
Department of Building Inspection
Department of Public Works
Model Cities Agency

Statewide and Voluntary Groups

Rhode Island Council of Community Services
Urban League of Rhode Island
League of Women Voters
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Providence Corporation
Providence Preservation Society
Greater Providence Community Foundation
United Way

Professional, Trade and Institutional Groups

Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce
Rhode Island Builders Association
American Bankers Association
American Institute of Architects
Brown University
Rhode Island School of Design
University of Rhode Island
Rhode Island College
Opportunities Industrialization Center
of Rhode Island

Housing Production and
Management Organiza-
tions

Citizens Planning
Committees and
Neighborhood Councils

Private Housing Producers

Citizens United Renewal Enterprises,
Inc.

Mount Hope Development Associates
Urban Housing Corporation
Rhode Island Construction Industry
Employment Opportunity Plan

Citizens Planning Committee (Model
Cities)

Project Citizens Committee
Providence Board of Tenant Affairs
People Acting Through Community Effort
Committee on Olneyville Community
Organization
Fox Point Community Organization

See Rhode Island Builders Association, etc.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

Urban Renewal

Mt. Hope, R-18
East Side, R-4
Weybosset Hill, R-7
Lockwood St., R-27
Comstock

Neighborhood Development Program

West Broadway, A2-1

Neighborhood Facilities

Fox Point Neighborhood Center, N-4

Open Space Land Program

India Point - a Waterfront Park, OSL-R.I.-01-06-1001

Model Cities Program

Providence Model Cities, 4th Year

Public Housing

Joseph P. Carroll Towers, R. I. 1-11
John D. Kilmartin, Sr. Plaza, R. I. 1-12
Fr. Flaminio Parenti Villa, R. I. 1-13
Public Housing Modernization Program