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The Model Cities program is administered by the Model Cities Administration, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20413. Information about the program may be obtained from HUD Regional Offices, listed here with the areas they serve. THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM is designed to concentrate public and private resources in a comprehensive five-year attack on the social, economic, and physical problems of slum and blighted neighborhoods. Authorized by Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, its purpose is to upgrade the total environment of such neighborhoods and significantly improve the lives of residents.

Cities participating in the Model Cities program receive one-year planning grants to cover 80 percent of the cost of planning comprehensive programs to raise substantially the levels of housing, education, health and medical treatment, employment and job training, income, and social services in the model neighborhood. When plans are completed and approved, cities are eligible for Federal grant-in-aid programs and Model Cities supplemental grants to carry out their programs.

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**Community** responsibility for the Model Cities program is vested in the principal local executive officer (Mayor, City Manager) and elected governing body (City Council, Commission). Because the Model Cities program is designed to improve the target area and contribute to a more well-balanced, healthy city and metropolitan area, it should also further develop the capability of local government to deal with citywide problems similar to those faced in model neighborhood areas.

States are encouraged to work closely with Model Cities to relate State-administered Federal grant-in-aid programs, particularly those in the fields of health, education, and welfare, to the needs of the model neighborhood. States should coordinate activities, contribute financial and human resources, provide technical assistance, and respond to needs for legislative change.

Residents of the neighborhood and the city as a whole (including labor, business, and other civic groups in the community) should have a hand in identifying problems, planning, and carrying out the program. To assure them a meaningful role in improving and rebuilding their communities, neighborhood residents must have clear and direct access to the decisionmaking process in the Model Cities program. Residents should also be given maximum opportunity for jobs in the projects and activities of the program.

#### MODEL CITIES: WHAT AND WHY

#### Q. What is a Model City?

A. Any municipality (city or county) selected to receive planning funds as the first step of a five-year program to improve physical, social, and economic conditions in a large blighted neighborhood. The target area is generally known as the model neighborhood.

# Q. What are some of the improvements that may be made in the model neighborhood?

A. Increased supply of new and rehabilitated housing with maximum choice of housing for all citizens of all incomes; better education, from preschool through adult; improved health and medical services; increased income levels as well as better welfare and social services; increased opportunities for economic development, jobs, and job training; better transportation, particularly between home and job; reduced crime and delinquency; better physical surroundings through adequate public and commercial facilities.

Within these basic goals of the Model Cities program, the locality plans a program setting its own specific goals that will meet the most urgent needs of the particular neighborhood.

# Q. Where does the money for a Model Cities program come from?

A. Public funds will come from existing Federal urban aid programs and State and local sources. Moreover, the amount of private investment in the neighborhood should increase substantially. Model Cities funds pay for 80 percent of the cost of planning and administering a Model Cities program. Model Cities funds are also available in the form of supplemental grants. These supplemental funds, which are available only upon approval of the city's

#### THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

**IS NOT**. . an overnight cure for all the problems of the city. The program should certainly make substantial improvements in education, housing, employment, and other conditions in the target area in a five-year period, but it will not bring about urban utopia.

 IS NOT . . supported completely by Federal funds. The bulk of the funds for the Model Cities program comes from new investment of private, local, and State funds, grants from existing federally aided programs, and better use of money already being spent in the model neighborhood.

IS NOT . . the sole responsibility of a single Federal agency or unit of government. Although the law designates the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as the administering agency, all Federal agencies which administer social, economic, and physical programs share responsibility for the Model Cities program, as do State and local governments.

IS NOT . . slum clearance or strictly physical rebuilding. The Model Cities program also emphasizes treating the social and economic needs of residents. Increasing the supply of adequate housing is a major goal, but this will come through rehabilitation of existing structures wherever possible, as well as through new construction.

IS NOT . . a program to be run solely by the agencies of city government or solely by neighborhood residents. Since a successful Model Cities program depends on improvement and coordinated delivery of services which are largely the responsibility of the city government and private agencies, residents cannot run the program apart from the city government. Citizens must, however, have an important role in planning and monitoring the program. A. No. At this time applications for individual Federal grants will be reviewed separately. But since representatives of the agencies are working with the city during planning and helping them with their applications, applitions should receive prompt handling and high priority consideration for funding.

# STATUS OF THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

- Q. How many cities are in the Model Cities program today?
- A. 150 cities and counties in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have received Model Cities planning grants.

Q. Is this program only for large communities?

A. No. These cities range in size from Alma, Ga., with 4,000 people, to New York City, a city of 8 million. Twenty of the cities in the program had populations of less than 25,000. plan its target area, can be used as cities choose, but with special emphasis upon high priority activities in their model neighborhood program not usually provided for by existing Federal grant-in-aid programs.

Q. What is so special about the Model Cities program if it only offers cities existing Federal grants, plus some extra Model Cities money?

A. The Model Cities program seeks to help cities deal more effectively with the broad range of urban problems by giving them the technical and financial assistance to coordinate and concentrate public and private resources in a locally developed program. The unique features of the program are the supplemental grants to give the city greater flexibility in carrying out its program, the promise of a coordinated Federal response to local needs, and the encouragement of a working relationship between city government and residents.

Q. Will the Model Cities program mean that after five years the model neighborhood will offer the same benefits and the same opportunities as the city as a whole?

A. Probably not. During the five-year period the city is expected to make as much progress as possible toward raising the quality of life in the model neighborhood to the levels of the rest of the city. However, the neighborhood is selected because it has some of the worst conditions in the city, and it may not be possible to accomplish all goals within a five-year period. On the other hand, the five-year program should make substantial improvements in the neighborhood, and establish the groundwork for continued progress.

Q. If cities selected for this program are supposed to have neighborhoods with serious social, physical, and economic problems, why is it called "Model Cities"?

A. In attacking these human and physical problems, these selected cities are expected to use innovative approaches, new techniques, and reach a high degree of coordination of Federal, State, local. and private resources. Accomplishments should serve as "models" to be followed by other cities facing similar problems.

#### WHO HAS A ROLE?

#### **Governments and Private Groups**

- Q. Which Federal agency administers the Model Cities program?
- A. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in cooperation with all other Federal agencies administering programs to help cities or city residents. These include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce (Economic Development Administration), Health, Education, and Welfare, Interior, Justice (Community Relations Service), Labor, and Transportation, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- Q. What are the responsibilities of the Federal agencies in the Model Cities program?
- A. Federal departments and agencies with major urban aid programs jointly develop and review policy for the Model Cities program, review initial applications for planning grants, and review local planning work. Federal agencies are also responsible for providing assistance to the cities in planning and carrying out programs through local and regional representatives. Assistance would include information on programs and combinations of programs for specific problems, such as housing and education, availability of Federal funds, and help in preparing applications for Federal grants.

# Q. Who is responsible for a local Model Cities program?

A. The *elected government* of the city or county has final responsibility for the local Model

applications for model neighborhood programs as high priority projects.

- Q. Do cities that receive Model Cities planning grants automatically qualify for supplemental funds?
- A. No. Cities must carry out a planning effort which meets the general standards of the Model Cities program to be eligible to receive supplemental funds.

#### PLANNING: THE FIRST YEAR

- Q. How long is the planning period?
- A. The city sets its own schedule for planning within HUD guidelines, but plans should be completed within one year.
- **O.** What happens during the planning period?
- A. Under the direction of the city, groups and individuals involved in the planning:
  - Analyze the problems of the model neighborhood, establishing facts, such as the school dropout rate and income levels, that indicate problems and explore underlying causes for these conditions.
  - Develop long-range goals for improving the model neighborhood.
  - Work out a strategy for treating problems and achieving goals.
  - Develop plans for a broad five-year program and a detailed action plan for the first year of the program. The first year's plan will include the specific Federal programs to be used in the model neighborhood and show how the first year's supplemental funds will be spent.
- Q. Will approval of the plans mean approval for the requests for other Federal programs included in the plan?

neighborhood program. Supplemental funds should be used primarily for activities that will attract other resources into the model neighborhood, or redirect existing resources to make them more effective. Supplemental funds cannot, however, be used to replace local funds that would normally have gone to benefit model neighborhood residents.

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- Q. Can supplemental funds be used to pay the local share of additional Federal grants for the model neighborhood area?
- A. Yes when there is not other money available to pay the non-Federal share, and the supplemental funds are not needed to support new or additional activities.
- Q. Can supplemental funds or any Model Cities money be used for projects outside the model neighborhood?
- A. Only when these projects, regardless of location, will directly benefit model neighborhood residents.

For example, a health clinic which model neighborhood residents use regularly and can get to easily by convenient public transportation could be funded even though it is outside the model neighborhood.

Another example:

A substantial portion of new housing for lowincome people displaced by Model Cities activities should be built outside the model neighborhood.

- Q. Can a city with a Model Cities program be assured of a grant for any Federal program it wants to use in the model neighborhood?
- A. No. The Model Cities program is not a guarantee of specific funds from other agencies. However, the Federal agencies cooperating in the Model Cities program are considering

Cities program. A local Model Cities administrative unit responsible to the Chief Executive, usually called a City (or County) Demonstration Agency (CDA), must be established or designated for the overall direction of the program, including policy development and coordination of activities of public and private agencies and residents of the model neighborhood.

- Q. Who should be involved in planning and carrying out the local Model Cities program?
  - All public and private groups and individuals in the community who are affected by what happens in the model neighborhood, provide services to the model neighborhood, or have resources, financial and otherwise, which can be used in treating model neighborhood problems.

A partial list would include residents of the neighborhood, all city, county, and State agencies that provide services to the neighborhood (Police Department, Sanitation Department, County Welfare Department, Health Department), State agencies (State Education Department, State Health Department), elected officials and boards (School Board), civic and citizen groups (Health and Welfare Council, Chamber of Commerce), organized labor, universities, industry, private businessmen, professionals, churches, and others.

- Q. Why is it necessary for States to get involved in local Model Cities programs?
- A. The State government is actually the first resource of city governments. States administer many Federal programs, such as education and welfare, that are vital to the Model Cities effort. States can also provide valuable technical, manpower, and financial resources to the cities. Finally, unmet needs or problems identified by the program might require State legislation for their solution.

- Q. What part would local industry and businessmen take in the Model Cities program?
- A. A successful Model Cities program will require not only public investment, but commitment of financial and manpower resources from private industry. Businesses and individual businessmen have much to bring to the Model Cities program in planning and carrying out programs such as job training, special courses in schools, providing training and financial assistance to small businessmen, and building and rehabilitating low-cost housing. Businessmen also have valuable management skills to contribute to planning and operating a Model Cities program.

#### **Citizen Participation**

- Q. What part do the residents of the model neighborhood take in the Model Cities program?
- A. The Model Cities law requires "widespread citizen participation" in the Model Cities program. HUD has issued general performance standards calling for a citizen participation structure in model neighborhoods. This would give citizens early, meaningful, and direct access to decision-making, so they can influence the planning and carrying out of the program. Leadership of the structure must be accepted by the residents as representing their interests. Residents must also have direct and timely access to technical help which they consider trustworthy.
- Q. Who decides what the citizen participation structure will be?
- A. The city is expected to work out with local residents a structure that will meet HUD's general standards.
- Q. How do residents choose the people they want to represent them in the Model Cities program?

- A. For the first three years of the program, Congress authorized:
  \$36 million for planning grants
  \$1.9 billion for supplemental grants
  \$600 million for urban renewal projects in model neighborhoods
- Q. How much money has been appropriated for the Model Cities program?
- A. Of the amount authorized (above) for the program the Congress appropriated to date: \$23 million for planning grants to cities \$512.5 million for supplemental grants \$412.5 million for urban renewal projects in model neighborhoods
- Q. How much have cities recieved in planning funds?
- A. Model Cities planning grants cover 80 percent of the approved cost of planning a program. Grants have ranged from \$66,000 to \$284,000, based on population and the amount of money needed for planning.
- Q. How much will the cities receive in supplemental funds?
- A. Cities will receive an equitable share of the appropriated funds available with due consideration of the relative degree of social, physical and economic problems exhibited. However, a supplemental grant cannot exceed 80 percent of the non-Federal share of Federal grant-in-aid programs used for the benefit of the model neighborhood residents.
- ). How can a city use supplemental grants?
- A. Supplemental grants can be used to finance special experimental projects for model neighborhood residents, to fill gaps not met by other Federal, State, or local resources, or for other activities that are part of the model

made the final selection. The applications were judged by these criteria:

- Thoroughness with which the city analyzed the problems of the model neighborhood and showed the relationship between the social, economic, and physical problems.
- Seriousness of the needs of the proposed model neighborhood and its residents.
- Ability of the city to carry out a program.
- Commitment of the city government, other appropriate public jurisdictions, and private groups to the program.
- Geography and city population size.
- Involvement of model neighborhood residents and other citizens in the program.

# Q. Does a city of 5,000 compete for selection with a city of 8 million people?

- A. No. The applications of cities of the same general size and geographical area were considered together, so that large and small cities did not compete with each other.
- Q. Did cities with the worst physical, social, and economic problems get top priority?
- A. Although the degree of need and seriousness of social, economic, and physical conditions in the model neighborhood were important considerations, need was not the only basis for selection. Since Model Cities is a demonstration program, a special effort was made to select those cities which indicated they would be able to carry out the most effective program.

#### FEDERAL FUNDS: HOW MUCH? WHAT FOR?

Q. How much money has the Congress authorized for Model Cities?

A. HUD does not require any particular method of picking the citizens who will represent the neighborhood.

# Q. Does HUD give money directly to citizen groups for technical help?

- A. No. All HUD funds for the Model Cities program go to the city government. There are no direct contracts between HUD and local citizens' organizations. But many cities are contracting part of their Model Cities planning grants to residents' organizations to pay for staff and consultants acceptable and accountable to these organizations.
- Q. Are the residents in the model neighborhood the only ones who should be involved?
- A. No. Citizens from the entire metropolitan area should be invloved, so that they can use their skills and resources in helping to solve the problems of the model neighborhood. Such broad participation is important because many slum problems have their causes in attitudes and behavior of the wider community.
- Q. If a citizens' group feels it has been left out of the program, can it deal directly with HUD?
- A. HUD staff will investigate the complaints and report its findings to the city. HUD's objective is to encourage a working relationship between neighborhood and city government, not between the neighborhood and the Federal Government.
- Q. What is the relationship between residents who participate in the Model Cities program and the local Community Action Agency (CAA) funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity?
- A. Most model neighborhoods are in Community Action Program target areas – either in part or whole. The CAA can provide valuable help to

the CDA by assisting in organizing residents to participate in the program, enlisting support of neighborhood residents, and providing technical help to the residents.

- 0. Can residents participating in the program be paid?
- Α. Where financial problems would bar them from participating in the program, residents can be reimbursed for such costs as transportation or baby sitting, and may also be paid for serving on boards. In addition, it is expected that neighborhood residents will work in some jobs which are part of planning activities, and carrying out the program. Such jobs should help develop new careers for neighborhood residents.
- 0. Can model neighborhood residents run their own program?
- A The city is basically responsible for the Model Cities program. Since the city government and various private agencies provide services to the model neighborhood, residents cannot run their own program apart from the city government. They, however, can and should have an important voice in the Model Cities program.
- 0. How do citizens in the model neighborhood get involved?
- А. The city must inform the residents about the Model Cities program, how it affects them, and offer them the chance to participate from the beginning of the planning process.

#### A MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD IN A MODEL CITY

- What size area is eligible?
- А. Cities and counties now in the program have model neighborhood boundaries designated in their original applications to HUD. They are permitted to request changes in these

boundaries at any time. Requests for the inclusion of additional areas must show that these areas exhibit the social and physical problems toward which the program by law is directed, and that the required substantial impact will be achieved with the resources available.

#### 0. How is the model neighborhood selected?

- А. The city is responsible for selecting the area. The chief elected official and governing body would select the area after consultation with and recommendation from interested citizen groups and residents of the proposed target area. It should be largely residential, and a substantial portion must be hard-core slums with a high concentration of low-income families.
- 0. Is the Model Cities program important to anyone in the city other than those living in the model neighborhood?
- A. Yes. A city cannot be healthy as long as it contains large blighted neighborhoods with a sizable number of people cut off from jobs, schooling, and housing. The development and improvements should be designed to tie the model neighborhood to the larger area surrounding it, and contribute to a well-balanced city. The program is not intended to make the model neighborhood an island apart from the rest of the city but is intended to be a vehicle for institutional change beneficial to the whole city.

#### CHOOSING A MODEL CITY

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- How have cities been chosen for Model Cities planning funds?
- Α. Representatives of eight Federal agencies (see p. 6) reviewed the communities' applications for planning grants and made recommendations to the Secretary of HUD, who

# portland model cities

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CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY 5329 N.E. UNION AVENUE PORTLAND, OREGON 97211 288-6923



### MODEL CITIES NEIGHBORHOODS AND PLANNING AREAS



#### Neighborhoods

🍯 Planning areas

#### **MODEL CITIES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN** FIRST STAGE PROJECTS



- Neighborhood Development Program areas
- NDP impact areas
- Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project
- Emanuel Hospital Urban Renewal Project
- Cascade Center
- Public open space improvements

Nevertheless, there are some basic principles which represent what most people normally want. Principles in urban development of our community are necessary to achieve the following objectives:

Convenience

#### Opportunity

- Order
- Economy
- Beauty

Each person may have his own idea of how to apply the principles. They would agree that a comprehensive physical plan should provide for a variety of land uses for convenience and opportunity. It should plan for unlike uses in the interests of order and economy. It should promote beauty in Model Cities development.

#### POSTSCRIPT

So you see, it is not easy to prepare a comprehensive physical plan. There are a lot of different viewpoints and ideas going around. Sitting back and letting others make the plan for us is a cop-out.

If you have any questions, call the Model Cities Physical Environment specialists at 288-6923 or drop by their offices at 5329 NE Union. You can be one of the Model Cities "movers" and play an important role in your neighborhood's future. Since the generalized plan will be the basis for more detailed neighborhood plans, you will become even more important in the coming months. A report from the MODEL CITIES CITIZENS PLANNING BOARD'S Working Committee on Housing & Physical Environment

An important part of the Model Cities program is the preparation of a long range comprehensive plan for physical development. The plan requires identifying community goals and getting people involved in planning.

- In preparing the plan we discovered that Model Cities is basically "people" rather than "physical" planning.
- Participation is essential to good plans.
- Your help in a survey will give us a better idea of what each neighborhood wants.
- Better still, you can help the cause by coming out to the next Housing and Physical Environment Working Committee meeting (held the first and third Monday evenings of every month in Model Cities offices).

To give you an idea of what has been going on, let's take a closer look at people, participation, and planning.

#### **MODEL CITIES NEEDS YOUR HELP!**

#### **PEOPLE ARE INTERESTING**

People are what the Model Cities program is all about. It so happens that we think our part of Portland has some of the most interesting people around. Plans ought to reflect what the people are thinking.

Physical planning in our neighborhoods will only make sense when we get a better idea of what people want in the way of new housing, new stores and new community facilities, such as parks and schools.

The Model Cities Citizens' Planning Board and its Working Committee on Housing and Physical Environment are anxious to get more residents involved in the preparation of a plan. Remember a truly representative plan requires your involvement. The questionnaire will be a help in this direction (if you fill it out).

#### PARTICIPATION IS HARD WORK

Let's face it. Going to meetings in your neighborhood is not easy. It takes a special kind of dedicated person to express ideas to people and get others involved in Model Cities programs. Physical planning may not be everybody's bag, but there is plenty of hard work to go around.

One of the comments about the Model Cities program in the past has been that there is more talk than action. That may have been true once, but certainly is not today. There are programs in operation right now which will These goals have not changed. Every zone change request and project proposal is examined for its impact on housing, transportation, and environment. People in Model Cities have repeatedly expressed their desires for better homes, cleaner streets, and better services such as garbage collection and police protection.

While the comprehensive plan will deal mostly with physical development goals, it is important to note that other social and economic objectives are also sought. Education, employment, and health programs are also necessary to a better community. We believe, however, that the full range of Model Cities programs can be achieved most effectively if physical planning can provide a safe, healthy and pleasant place to live. The physical plans must, however, be coordinated with other social and economic objectives.

#### PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Planning for Model Cities is based on accepting certain principles and standards for development. These have been formulated over a long period of time and represent what most people think to be true.

Principles, however, are constantly open to question and change. The principle of a school to serve children in each neighborhood is an example. Improving a neighborhood through urban renewal is another. Principles are more likely to be understood and accepted when the people participate in their formulation and adoption.

#### **PLANNING PROJECTS**

When the final comprehensive physical plan for Model Cities is adopted by the Citizens' Planning Board and City Council, it will include a number of projects already underway:

> Irvington housing rehabilitation Irvington school playground expansion Woodlawn park site acquisition Woodlawn housing rehabilitation Woodlawn street improvements Albina neighborhood improvements Fremont Bridge approaches Emanuel Hospital expansion Cascade Center acquisition Residential Development Program

Everyone agrees that plans on paper are only the beginning. A commitment to action and some agreement on how things are to be done is necessary. First stage projects represent a commitment. They give a direction to longer range goals and programs.

#### **PLANNING GOALS**

Beyond 1974 or 1975, what are the basic goals toward which Model Cities should strive? In 1968 the Citizens' Planning Board identified three goals for physical planning.

> Better housing Better transportation Better neighborhood environment

directly affect your home and neighborhood. The best way you can really know what is going on is to PARTICIPATE. Get out to Model Cities meetings and those of your neighborhood organization.

#### **PLANNING IS INTERESTING & HARD WORK**

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The Citizens' Planning Board, the Working Committee on Housing and Physical Environment and its consultants have been working on a comprehensive plan for the past several months. A lot of man-hours and hard work have gone into it. Some has been routine and even dull. But for the most part, it has been interesting, rewarding work.

It has also been educational. The residents involved have found out there is more to the job than simple zone changes or laying out streets. It takes a lot of skill to fit all the pieces together.

Obviously, they cannot do it all alone. So, if you want to help in planning your neighborhood and do not mind a little hard work, come along to the next meeting of the Working Committee. And, by the way, don't forget to fill out the questionnaire.

To give you some idea of what our community planners have been doing, we have set down a brief outline of physical planning projects that have been considered recently and show how they relate to the goals of the Model Cities program.

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# IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION

# ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



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**Citizens Participation Workshop** 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

# **CITIZENS PARTICIPATION WORKING COMMITTEE**

MRS. REGINA FLOWERS, CHAIRMAN MR. CLARENCE JENSEN, VICE CHAIRMAN MRS. MARJORIE RUSSELL, SECRETARY MR. FRED EHELEBE MR. FRED FLOWERS, JR. MRS. VESIA LOVING **MR. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS** 

DESIGNED TO IMPART INFORMATION AND ESTABLISH A BETTER WORKING **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD.** THE CITY OF PORTLAND AS A WHOLE, AND AGENCIES WHOSE SERVICES AFFECT THE LIVES OF THESE RESIDENTS.

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**MRS. MARIAN SCOTT** MR. WILSON SMITH MR. BOB RUSSELL **MR. JACK G. JERRICK** MRS. LILLIE WALKER **MRS, BRENDA GREEN** 



# **CITIZENS PARTICIPATION WORKSHOP**

8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.



DISCUSSION TOPICS AND SPEAKERS ARE:

"CITIZENS PARTICIPATION IN THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM"

MR. CHARLES R. JORDAN, DIRECTOR—PORTLAND MODEL CITIES PROGRAM MR. WALTER HUNDLEY, DIRECTOR—SEATTLE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM MR. ALLEN AVERY, HUD REPRESENTATIVE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES MR. ROBERT I. DIXON, HUD REPRESENTATIVE FOR MODEL CITIES

"ROLE OF CITY COUNCIL TO INVOLVE LOCAL RESIDENTS

CITY COUNCILMEN REPRESENTING PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES WITH MODEL CITIES PROGRAMS

"INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION"

MR. CLEVELAND GILCREASE, PORTLAND METROPOLITAN STEERING COMMITTEE MR. LEON HARRIS, OREGON MULTI-SERVICE CENTER MR. MARKO HAGGARD, OMBUDSMAN—STATE OF OREGON MR. PHILIP McLAURIN, DIRECTOR BLACK STUDIES—PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY DR. HAROLD KLEINER, ASST. SUPERINTENDENT—PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WORKING COMMITTEE WORKSHOPS:

EMPLOYMENT	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT & HOUSING
EDUCATION	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TRANSPORTATION
LAW & JUSTICE	RECREATION & CULTURE
SOCIAL SERVICES	HEALTH

MORNING SESSION

#### FRED FLOWER, JR.-MODERATOR

8:00-9:00 A.M.

**REGISTRATION AND COFFEE** 

9:00-10:30 A.M.

SPEAKERS-TOPIC-CITIZENS PARTICIPATION IN MODEL CITIES (OVERALL)

MR. CHARLES R. JORDAN, DIRECTOR-PORTLAND MODEL CITIES

MR. ALLEN AVERY, HUD REPRESENTATIVE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

MR. WALTER HUNDLEY, DIRECTOR-SEATTLE MODEL CITIES

MR. ROBERT I. DIXON, URBAN DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST, HUD

10:30-10:45 A.M.

**COFFEE BREAK** 

10:45-12:00 A.M.

DISCUSSION TOPIC: "THE ROLE OF CITY COUNCIL TO INVOLVE LOCAL RESIDENTS"

CITY COUNCILMAN REPRESENTING PACIFIC NORTHWEST CITIES WITH MODEL CITIES PROGRAMS

12:00-1:00 P.M.

#### **AFTERNOON SESSION**

1:00-2:30 P.M. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

#### **SPEAKERS:**

MR. CLEVELAND GILCREASE, PORTLAND METROPOLITAN STEERING COMMITTEE

MR. LEON HARRIS, OREGON MULTI-SERVICE CENTER

MR. MARKO HAGGARD, OMBUDSMAN-STATE OF OREGON

DR. HAROLD KLEINER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT—PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MR. PHILIP McLAURIN, DIRECTOR BLACK STUDIES, P.S.U.

2:30-2:45 P.M. COFFEE BREAK

#### 2:45-4:45 P.M.

WORKING COMMITTEE WORKSHOPS (9) (WORKING COMMITTEES WILL BE NUMBERED FROM 1-9)

EACH WORKSHOP WILL HAVE WORKING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN/DISCUSSION LEADER

MODEL CITIES ASSIGNED STAFF

ASSIGNED CITIZENS PLANNING BOARD MEMBERS

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS

#### 5:00-5:30 P.M.

ENTIRE WORKSHOP ASSEMBLES FOR SUMMATION BY MRS. BRENDA J. GREEN, CITIZENS PARTICIPATION COORDINATOR