

Current appropriations:

Public Law 89-309, approved October 31, 1965, 79 Stat. 1133, 1135. (See "Basic Laws and Authorities on Housing and Urban Development, 1965," p. 603.)

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

Sections (a) through (h) deal with the effect of Federal programs on personal income, business, employment levels, the GNP, and other economic indicators. The urban beautification program is not designed to further economic goals, but to improve the quality of the urban environment so that there are more favorable conditions for human development. Beautification activities might have a long-term effect on preventing deterioration of a neighborhood or community, but little research has been done on this effect.

Also, the funds expended by the program would provide employment opportunities for persons of relatively low skill level. This would be a direct benefit for those who actually worked on the projects.

Up to January 15, 1966, no grants have been made under the program so there is no information which can be provided on the economic impact.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures*

The urban beautification program was not operating in fiscal year 1965.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *Objectives*

The neighborhood facilities program is aimed at helping localities construct neighborhood or community centers, youth centers, health stations, and other public buildings to provide health, recreational, social, or similar community services for the low- and moderate-income residents of a community.

2. *Operation*

Grants may be made to a local public body for up to two-thirds (or three-fourths in areas approved under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965) of the development cost of the facility.

The facilities to be provided must be necessary for carrying out programs of health, recreational, social, and similar community services. As contemplated in the act, emphasis will be placed on projects which will support a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Act (antipoverty program), and projects which are so located as to be of special benefit to low-income families. The facilities developed must be of direct benefit to neighborhood residents, either providing wholly new services or extending current services so that they offer new opportunities. They may be designed to educate and motivate individuals to use existing services of which they are not aware or which they do not know how to use. In other words, they must be in addition to existing social services in the community. They may be provided through new construction, acquisition and necessary rehabilitation or remodeling of existing structures, or both.