

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information.

 X New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Urban Renewal-era Resources in the United States

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Urban Renewal in the United States

- I. Enabling Urban Renewal Legislation
- II. Urban Renewal in Practice
- III. Impact of Urban Renewal

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

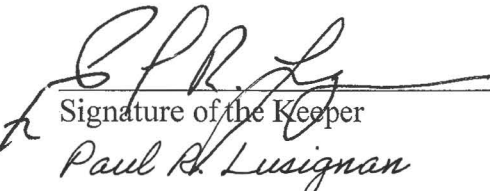
Signature of certifying official

Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.



Signature of the Keeper

12/18/2025

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Urban Renewal in the United States

Name of Multiple Property Listing

United States & Territories

State

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Provide narrative explanations for each of these sections on continuation sheets. In the header of each section, cite the letter, page number, and name of the multiple property listing. Refer to *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* for additional guidance.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1: 60-100 hours (generally existing multiple property submissions by paid consultants and by Maine State Historic Preservation staff for in-house, individual nomination preparation)

Tier 2: 120 hours (generally individual nominations by paid consultants)

Tier 3: 230 hours (generally new district nominations by paid consultants)

Tier 4: 280 hours (generally newly proposed MPS cover documents by paid consultants).

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Urban Renewal-era Resources in the United States

Section number E Page 1**Section E: Historic Contexts**

Between 1949 and 1974, the federal government partnered with local municipalities to stimulate substantial changes to the physical character of urban environments through urban renewal *projects* that local municipalities undertook. Project sizes ranged from less than one acre to hundreds of acres, and usually consisted of land acquisition, clearance, rehabilitation, and pre-development activities such as building new roads and installing new infrastructure. Once the land had been prepared, local municipalities would sell to private interests, who then undertook the actual *developments* on the project land. The effects of these changes to countless communities continue to be felt and observed over 50 years later, and the products of urban renewal constitute a significant chapter in American history. The purpose of this section is to explore the historic contexts and impacts of the urban renewal program and establish the significance of the program as it impacted communities across the nation.

The US Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-171) was the first federal law to codify urban redevelopment, a term used from 1949 until 1954. This act focused mainly on the wholesale clearance of land in an attempt to eradicate urban slums and blight. The US Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-560) replaced the term “urban redevelopment” with “urban renewal.” When created in 1965, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defined urban renewal as “the diversified efforts by localities, with the assistance of the Federal Government, for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight, whether residential or nonresidential, and the removal of the factors that create slums and blighting conditions.”¹ The nature and objectives of the program evolved over the years with each successive piece of legislation passed by Congress between 1949 and 1974. In this document, urban renewal refers to the federal program that was in existence between 1949 and 1974. Note that while the federal program ended in June 1974, work on urban renewal projects continued past that date, and those resources may be eligible under this context if they meet the registration requirements outlined in Section F.

The following introduction places urban renewal in its context by analyzing earlier urban revitalization efforts beginning in the late nineteenth century. Next, the context “Enabling Urban Renewal Legislation” examines the development of major urban renewal legislation to illustrate how the scope of the program evolved over time and with various presidential administrations. “Urban Renewal in Practice,” illustrates *how* individual localities enacted urban renewal programs. This context discusses

¹ US Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], Summary of the Urban Renewal Program: Incorporating Changes Resulting from the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1965), 2.

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how local authorities implemented the various pieces of the federal program, including development of urban renewal plans, land acquisition, land clearance, and ultimately, redevelopment. Finally, “Impact of Urban Renewal” explores the effects on the cities that utilized the federal revitalization programs.²

INTRODUCTION: URBAN REDEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO 1949

Urban renewal in the post-World War II United States formalized decades of previous attempts to improve American cities. While urban renewal had the broadest reach and greatest impact in its efforts to cure the perceived ills of the central city, it was not the first government program to tackle this challenge. Starting in the late nineteenth century, city and business leaders identified issues in their communities such as blight, poverty, decentralization, and center city population loss that contributed to a decline in the tax base and a perceived loss of importance of the center city. Many saw poverty and poor housing conditions, as well as race and ethnicity, as contributors to these issues, which more broadly impacted health, safety, education, commerce, and crime throughout the community. The solutions to these perceived problems varied and evolved over time. They included social, economic, and city beautification programs that usually were executed on a relatively small scale by local advocates or city governments. The effectiveness of these programs was hampered by conditions that urban renewal tried to resolve, namely a lack of both local funding and a comprehensive approach to the problems of slums and blight. Despite these shortfalls, many aspects of urban renewal legislation originated in these early efforts and laid the groundwork for the program that shaped the landscape of the nation in ways that few could have imagined.

DEFINING URBAN RENEWAL

Given that the stated objectives of urban renewal were to clear blight and slums and revive downtowns, these terms, in the context of urban renewal, are crucial to understanding the impact of the program, especially as blight and slum determinations were overwhelmingly used as justification to demolish minority neighborhoods across the nation. Throughout the twentieth century, local governments vaguely defined blight as any perceived unsatisfactory condition that existed in a given area, or an area that underperformed. Although legislation rarely defined either term, city planner William A. Stanton

² See Appendix A for a glossary of acronyms and terms used throughout this document.

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offered a good example of this line of thinking in 1918 when he defined blight simply as “a district which is not what it should be.”³

In 1931, the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership provided definitions for both. As defined by the White House Conference, blight was “an area where, due either to the lack of a vitalizing factor, or to the presence of a devitalizing factor, the life of the area has...become an economic liability to the community and has lost its power to change to a condition that is economically sound.”⁴ The Conference defined a “slum” as a blighted area “to which the human factor has been added” and “an area that has degenerated economically and socially.”⁵ These somewhat more objective definitions of blight and slums stuck.

The housing acts of 1949 and 1954 addressed blight primarily in economic, and not social, terms. Though not defined in the legislation, one of the stated goals of Title I of the 1949 Act, “Slum Clearance and Community Development and Redevelopment,” was to prevent the spread or “recurrence...of slums and blighted areas.”⁶ While the federal government authorized each state to define blight as it existed in their communities, authors Sam Bass Warner and Andrew H. Whittemore wrote in 2012 that most states agreed that blight occurred when an area “had lost its value as a productive economic investment,” especially in terms of the amount of tax revenue an area produced, and the amount of city services it cost.⁷ Under this definition, a blight designation for a single property could be determined in terms of property values and the ability of an owner to achieve a return on their investment. City leaders viewed blighted areas as economic burdens on the larger community due to the increased cost of city services and utilities. Using these liberal definitions and interpretations, many local governments classified large swaths of urban land as blighted, justifying demolition and redevelopment in the name of urban renewal.

During the urban renewal era, the term “blight” provided the “legal and political justification for [urban renewal] policies,” according to historian Colin Gordon, allowing federal funds to be distributed to

³ William A. Stanton, *Blighted Districts in Philadelphia*, Proceeding of the Tenth National Conference on City Planning (1918); as quoted in Colin Gordon, “Blighting the Way: Urban Renewal, Economic Development, and the Elusive Definition of Blight,” *Fordham Urban Law Journal* 31, no. 2 (2004), 306.

⁴ John Ihlder, Bleecker Marquette, & Charlotte Rumbold, “Appendix G: Definitions and Causes of Slums,” in *The President’s Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Committee on Blighted Areas and Slums* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1931), 1.

⁵ Ihlder, et al., “Appendix G: Definitions and Causes of Slums,” 5.

⁶ US 81st Congress, 1st session, United States Housing Act of 1949, Public Law 81-171, 63 Stat. 413 (15 July 1949) §2.

⁷ Sam Bass Warner and Andrew H. Whittemore, *American Urban Form: A Representative History* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2012), 111.

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“renew” these areas. Federal legislation and proponents of urban renewal, however, vaguely defined the word over the years.⁸ This allowed local governments through developers the freedom to define blight to suit their objectives. In many cases, affected local residents and business owners, such as those who lived in Philadelphia’s Black Bottom neighborhood, did not agree with a blight definition for their neighborhood. In 1959, University of Philadelphia and Drexel University leaders announced plans to expand the campuses of each institution into the predominately Black community, displacing thousands of families and businesses. Despite objections from community members and a sit-in at Penn’s campus, the universities completed their Science City project in the 1970s.⁹

EARLY URBAN IMPROVEMENT MOVEMENTS

Before the federal urban renewal program of the mid-twentieth century, city leaders, social justice activists, and city planners advocated for and implemented formal local programs to improve conditions within cities. Two of the most impactful movements, the City Beautiful Movement and Model Tenement Movement, focused on city beautification and improving housing conditions.

City Beautiful Movement and City Planning (ca. 1893–1929)

In the 1890s, the City Beautiful Movement popularized the need for large-scale urban improvements. As American cities grew rapidly, so too did opportunities for investment in public infrastructure. Historians generally consider the movement to have emerged from principles established by Daniel Burnham, Chief of Construction for the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Architect Tulu Toros observed that the City Beautiful Movement “sought to transform the cities into beautiful, rationalized entities within the existing social, political, and economic settings.”¹⁰ The Columbian Exposition struck visitors with the grand scale of the fairgrounds and the uniformity of its main buildings. Many visitors carried back to their hometowns the design ideals of the Exposition, large and small, and began to implement ideas such as city beautification and new public building campaigns.¹¹

⁸ Gordon, “Blighting the Way,” 305.

⁹ Emily Scolnick, “From Black Bottom to UC Townhomes: The Ongoing Fight for Affordable Housing Near Penn,” *The Daily Pennsylvanian* (21 February 2024): np.

¹⁰ Tulu Toros, “The City Beautiful,” (paper prepared for Planning Principles 715, Kansas State University, September 24, 2009): 2.

¹¹ Tamara Wolski, “The World’s Columbian Exposition’s Lasting Effect on Chicago,” *Historia* 19 (2010): 159.

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Much of the work done in the name of the City Beautiful Movement focused on grand civic buildings along with planned public spaces such as parks and boulevards. This beautification attempted to make the central city more inviting to businesses and wealthier residents, who had already begun to move away from city centers towards the suburbs. One of the first attempts to implement tenets of the City Beautiful Movement occurred in Washington, DC, shortly after the 1893 Columbian Exposition, when the federal government commissioned a panel to develop a plan to redesign parts of the capital city. Michigan Senator James McMillan chaired the commission that also included architects Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., and sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens.¹² The commission's plan, informally referred to as the McMillan Plan, recommended several changes to expand and redesign the National Mall to complement Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1791 city plan. Referencing L'Enfant's plan, the McMillan Plan called for the National Mall to serve as the ceremonial and cultural center of the capital with formal gardens, monuments, water features, and new buildings designed according to Neoclassical or Beaux-Arts principles and surrounding open space.¹³

Following his work on the McMillan Plan, Burnham, who had become synonymous with the City Beautiful Movement, developed plans for Cleveland (1903) and San Francisco (1904). Burnham's work on the Columbian Exposition became the foundation for his approach to Cleveland, which proposed six grand county and city buildings arranged around a linear public mall. The City of Cleveland eventually implemented most of Burnham's Cleveland Group Plan, building all the key components except for a railroad depot proposed at the north end of the mall.¹⁴ For San Francisco, Burnham developed a city-wide plan that included a civic center, parks, public buildings, and a boulevard system to connect them. Implementation of Burnham's redevelopment plan for San Francisco seemed imminent in 1906 before an earthquake decimated much of the city. Although this disaster afforded the perfect opportunity to implement his plan, Burnham declined, citing his failing health and prior commitments.¹⁵

Unlike the plans for Washington, DC, Cleveland, and San Francisco, which were all initiated by city or federal governments, Rodney Square, in Wilmington, Delaware, represents a unique example of a City Beautiful-era public-private partnership between the City of Wilmington and the DuPont Company. In 1902, the DuPont Company began constructing its 12-story headquarters building near the New Castle

¹² Burnham, McKim, and Olmstead, Jr. all worked on the plan for the Columbian Exposition.

¹³ AECOM & National Park Service, *Cultural Landscape Report: Tidal Basin* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2020): 14-16.

¹⁴ Eric Johannesen, "Cleveland Mall [Cleveland, OH]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974), Section 8, NRIS #75001360, listed 06/10/1975.

¹⁵ Wolski, "The World's Columbian Exposition's...", 167.

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County courthouse. After several expansion phases, the building grew to cover an entire city block and contained offices, a hotel, and a theater.¹⁶ When the county decided to demolish the old courthouse in 1915, conversations began about what to do with the site. As the largest employer in the community, DuPont argued that the best use of the site would be for a civic plaza. A design competition, funded by DuPont, resulted in a plan that featured a dual county-city government building, a library, and a federal office building.¹⁷

One of the key features of the City Beautiful Movement seen in all the above examples is the inclusion of a public mall, civic plaza, or other similar open space that complemented the unified architectural language of the surrounding buildings. Although the adherence to architectural styles such as the Beaux Arts helped to create a unified visual front, many planners, such as Burnham, believed that the grandly designed public buildings also would have an ideological impact on private interests, who then would flock to these areas with their corporate developments. Beaux-Arts was to the City Beautiful Movement what the Modern Movement would be to the urban renewal era. Synonymous with the French *L'École des Beaux-Arts* school, Beaux-Arts was considered the dominant design principle of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as many American architects studied at the Paris school. Beaux-Arts is characterized by a rejection of the earlier eclectic and Romantic styles, and an embrace of the permanence and order associated with the “classical orders” of Greek and Roman architecture.¹⁸

Reflecting upon his work for the City of Chicago, Burnham believed that an “aesthetic reform” would inspire civic pride, help attract business interests back to the city, and generally improve its quality of life.¹⁹ In order for the City Beautiful Movement to be successful in Burnham’s view, a massive public undertaking was required to serve as the catalyst for the private development that would follow. The resulting projects relied heavily on civic and financial support, usually at the local or state level. In addition to City Beautiful era plans that focused on grand public spaces and architecture, this era is associated with the birth of modern city planning. With the 1926 *Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.* US Supreme Court decision, the court recognized the public good of municipal planning and zoning regulations and gave local communities the power to carry out and enforce those activities. At the same time, many communities adopted comprehensive planning documents that outlined objectives for land

¹⁶ Logan I. Ferguson, “Rodney Square Historic District [Wilmington, DE],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010), 8.2-8.3, NRIS #11000522, listed 08/10/2011.

¹⁷ Ferguson, “Rodney Square,” 8.7-8.8.

¹⁸ David Brain, “Discipline & Style: The *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* and the Social Production of an American Architecture,” *Theory and Society* 18 (1989), 807.

¹⁹ Wolski, “The World’s Columbian Exposition’s...,” 168; Ferguson, “Rodney Square,” 8.10.

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use, building codes, and other developmental policies.²⁰ In 1925, Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted a plan that envisioned the city's future growth and development in 18 chapters that covered everything from traffic and transit to trash disposal. A chapter on subdivisions and housing organized the city's housing into five classes, including "low rent old tenements" and "lowest cost one and two family houses," and outlined where in the city different types of housing could be located.²¹ Many community plans that were developed in this era would go on to serve as the basis for urban renewal-era blight and slum determinations that were used as justification to level whole communities.

Model Tenement Movement (ca. 1900–ca. 1933)

The Model Tenement Movement focused on improving housing conditions.²² Proponents of the movement believed the main threats to the center city—such as moral decay, crime, and poor health—could be solved by addressing the slums and tenements that proliferated at the time. As wealthier residents began to move to newly developing neighborhoods in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, their houses in the central city were quickly taken over by working-class residents who often lived close to their work. In many (but not all) cases, these buildings were adapted for multi-family use with extended families crammed into one or two rooms. Corresponding to the rise in population density were problems with sanitation, ventilation, and infestation. Fire was also a constant concern, due to the density of the neighborhoods and the wood construction of many buildings.²³ Tenement dwellers, according to reformers of the day, were the product of their environment and would "degrade the working class and destroy the whole society," by collectively pulling society down.²⁴ To solve the problems associated with tenements, reformers advocated for three objectives: stop new tenements from being built; build quality housing for the poor; and "drain the slums" by relocating somewhat wealthier working-class families out of them.²⁵

²⁰ Robert F. Benintendi, "The Role of the Comprehensive Plan in Ohio: Moving Away from the Traditional View," *University of Dayton Law Review* 17, no. 1 (1991): 208-211.

²¹ Cincinnati City Planning Commission, "The Official City Plan of Cincinnati, Ohio," (Cincinnati, OH: The Cincinnati City Planning Commission, 1925) 51-52.

²² The National Tenement Museum defines the term "tenement" as a low-rise walk-up building with several small apartments. Tenements usually did not have indoor plumbing. In many cases, whole families shared a small (around 300 square foot) apartment. Immigrants and poor working-class families often resided in the tenements since they were relatively cheap and often located close to factories or other industrial areas.

²³ Robert Fogelson, *Downtown: Its Rise and Fall, 1880-1950* (New Haven, CT.: Yale University Press, 2001), 320-321.

²⁴ Fogelson, *Downtown*, 322.

²⁵ Fogelson, *Downtown*, 325-326.

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At the time, cities did not have legal authority for wholesale demolition of slums and tenement buildings or to control what tenement owners built. Eminent domain in the eighteenth century through to the early twentieth century was largely limited to takings for transportation, energy, or industrial projects that constituted a public use.²⁶ Another limited way in which cities exercised control over tenement conditions was by leveraging their power in the name of the general welfare of the whole city. Using arguments centered around disease prevention and social morality, cities began instituting zoning ordinances and building codes; these enabled city fire and health departments to address the substandard condition of tenements.²⁷ The State of New York formally established tenement housing reform with the Tenement House Act of 1901. The new state laws prohibited the construction of certain types of new tenements and required upgrades to existing tenement buildings. However, these laws did not incentivize property owners to construct better quality housing.²⁸

Despite the poor conditions, owners of tenement houses across the country viewed their properties as profitable investments. As new apartment buildings that met up-to-date codes cost more to build and returned less profit to owners few landlords wanted to take a loss with a new building that met all of the health and safety requirements. So, reformers next turned their attention towards building what would become known as “model tenements,” which were designed to be reasonably safe, healthy housing that charged a fair price. Often the only way to finance and build model tenements was for housing advocates to encourage wealthier members of the community, including some developers and building owners, to finance less-profitable projects since they could tolerate the lower profits generated by the new properties more readily than the owners of older tenements.²⁹

In Cincinnati, the Better Housing League led efforts to improve local housing. Established in 1916, the Better Housing League grew out of earlier concerns focused upon the conditions within the tenements of Cincinnati, and it advocated for the regulation of sanitary conditions within the city, earning a national reputation as one of the most effective housing associations in the country.³⁰ By the 1920s, the Better Housing League was advocating for zoning laws that would limit the size of buildings and number of

²⁶ Errol E. Meidinger, “The Public Uses of Eminent Domain: History and Policy,” *Environmental Law* 11, no 1(Fall 1980): 2.

²⁷ Gordon, “Blighting the Way,” 309.

²⁸ James B. Lane, “Jacob A. Riis and Scientific Philanthropy During the Progressive Era,” *Social Service Review* 47, no. 1 (March 1973): 42.

²⁹ Fogelson, *Downtown*, 326.

³⁰ Robert B. Fairbanks, “Housing the City: The Better Housing League and Cincinnati, 1916-1939,” *Ohio History Journal* 89, no. 2 (Spring 1980): 158.

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dwelling on a lot by prescribing open space, light, and ventilation.³¹ By 1926, city officials noted the improvement of conditions within tenements. From 1927 to 1930, reports from the Better Housing League Board of Directors overflowed with statistical accounts of structural repairs, renovations, and the removal of uninhabitable dwellings.³²

Realizing that no number of new tenement buildings could fix overcrowded slums, housing reformers advocated for the relocation of families into a city's less crowded outlying neighborhoods. This initiative generally failed, as many tenement residents could not afford to move, while others chose to stay close to their jobs and to public transportation.³³ Many who did move found themselves in similarly overcrowded and dangerous housing conditions. The loss of taxes from wealthier residents who moved out of city limits exacerbated the ability of a city to financially support housing reforms.

BUILDING TOWARDS RENEWAL

As property values in city centers continued to decline into the 1920s and through the Great Depression, city leaders and downtown business owners recognized that social programs alone, such as those inspired by the City Beautiful Movement and the Model Tenement Movement, were unable to solve the problems of urban decentralization. In Kansas City, Missouri, the central business district experienced a 6 percent loss in assessed real estate values between 1935 and 1945, compared with a loss of about 0.5 percent in the rest of the city.³⁴ With similar trends in cities across the country, civic leaders called for the removal of blight and slums—which were seen as the main cause of this devaluation—and for the implementation of new infrastructure programs to reinvigorate the central cities. Downtown interest groups, fearing that urban decentralization would become irreversible, began to petition government agencies for assistance to combat property value decline.

President Herbert Hoover (1929–1933) presented an early urban renewal proposal (known at the time as district replanning) at the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in 1931. In his opening address, President Hoover declared that housing construction and home ownership was “a factor of economic recovery” from the Depression and encouraged attendees to address the “vast

³¹ Fairbanks, “Housing the City,” 172.

³² Fairbanks, “Housing the City,” 173.

³³ Fogelson, *Downtown*, 326.

³⁴ Kevin Fox Gotham, “A City Without Slums: Urban Renewal, Public Housing, and Downtown Revitalization in Kansas City, Missouri,” *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* (January 2001): 292.

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problems of city and industrial management.”³⁵ The report issued following the 1931 conference identified the primary factors that created slums as overcrowding, old building stock, and incompatible land uses.³⁶ The report concluded that the only way to rid a city of blight in the midst of the Depression would be for the local government to remove slums and redevelop the area for wealthier residents who would enhance the tax base and support city businesses.³⁷ Agreeing with this conclusion, organizations such as the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB) lobbied against the construction of public housing, arguing that those facilities perpetuated slum conditions.³⁸ In 1932, the NAREB advocated for local governments to acquire blighted land, demolish any buildings, and sell the land to private developers at prices below market value in order to facilitate redevelopment.³⁹ In the eyes of groups such as the NAREB, the public-private partnership between government agencies and private developers was critical to the success of clearing slums and eliminating blight.⁴⁰

Redevelopment projects had to be financially viable to attract private developers. The NAREB approach required developers to quickly acquire large amounts of land, which proponents of slum clearance argued was not feasible, even at a relatively low cost. During the Depression, few developers had the capital to acquire enough land to create a buffer zone between their development and any surrounding slums.⁴¹ Developers often encountered prohibitively expensive land prices, and one recalcitrant property owner could delay a project by simply refusing to sell their land. To avoid these issues, a local government could acquire the land through eminent domain and resell it at a lower price than a developer could have found on the private market.⁴² While most eminent domain use until the 1930s involved infrastructure projects, the 1936 New York Supreme Court case *New York City Housing Authority v. Muller* found that the condemnation of a slum to provide new affordable housing, even if

³⁵ President Herbert Hoover, “Address of President Herbert Hoover at the Opening Meeting of the President’s Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership (President’s Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Washington, DC, December 2, 1931), 3-4.

³⁶ Ihlder, et al., “Appendix G: Definitions and Causes of Slums,” 3.

³⁷ Marc A. Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” in *Federal Housing Policy and Programs: Past and Present*, ed. J. Paul Mitchell (New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research, 1985), 254.

³⁸ Stacey A. Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States: Policies and Practices,” *Final Report of the United States Urban Revitalization Research Project* (2008): 30.

³⁹ Gotham, “A City Without Slums,” 293.

⁴⁰ Used here, slums and blight were seen by the NAREB as economically driven designations and not informed by actual conditions in the designated areas.

⁴¹ Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” 256.

⁴² Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” 256. In 1935 the NAREB unsuccessfully lobbied Congress for a plan that would give property owners the power to condemn buildings and levy taxes to facilitate redevelopment (Weiss, 258).

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built by a private developer, met the public use requirement by decreasing the crime and disease that the court believed was caused by slums.⁴³

Despite the calls for city slum clearance and public housing, most of the action taken by the federal government before 1940 focused on establishing agencies to provide or insure loans for private sector housing, especially in the suburbs. At the height of the Depression in the early 1930s, an estimated 44 percent of private homeowner mortgages were in default.⁴⁴ The 1932 Federal Home Loan Bank Act (Public Law 72-304) established the Federal Home Loan Bank system (FHLB) to oversee savings and loan associations.⁴⁵ The 12 Federal Home Loan Banks that comprised the system were able to advance funds secured by first mortgages to member financing institutions.⁴⁶ Responding to the economic conditions of the Great Depression, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act attempted to “support mortgage lending and related community investment activity” that could lower the cost of home ownership and reduce the rate of default.⁴⁷ Mortgage data from the 1930s and 1940s suggests that the Federal Home Loan Bank Act was largely successful. By 1934, FHLB member institutions accounted for over 43 percent of all mortgage lending in the United States, and member institutions extended more capital than non-member institutions.⁴⁸ At its peak in 1938, FHLB member institutions numbered nearly 4,000 and had nearly \$4.5 billion in assets.⁴⁹ The 1932 Federal Home Loan Bank Act notably stabilized the housing market by slowing the rate of defaults on private homeowner mortgages during the Depression. This made home ownership in the suburbs more accessible and widened the economic gap as more families moved from cities to the suburbs.⁵⁰

Not all new housing built during the Depression and pre-World War II years came from private developers. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, instituted a program to address the nation’s housing conditions through PWA (Public Works

⁴³ Meidinger, “The Public Uses of Eminent Domain: History and Policy,” 33.

⁴⁴ Natalie Leonard, “United States: Federal Home Loan Bank Advances, 1932-1941,” *Journal of Financial Crises* 4, no. 2 (2022): 1181.

⁴⁵ Leonard, “United States: Federal Home Loan...,” 1183.

⁴⁶ The Federal Home Loan Bank Board managed the 12 banks and oversaw the operations of each.

⁴⁷ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC], *Affordable Mortgage Lending Guide* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 2016, revised 2018), 5.

⁴⁸ Leonard, “United States: Federal Home Loan...,” 1183-1184.

⁴⁹ Leonard, “United States: Federal Home Loan...,” 1189; a version of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board remains in place to this day.

⁵⁰ Leonard, “United States: Federal Home Loan...,” 1181.

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Administration)-built housing projects. Title II of the 1933 act included over \$3 billion for various PWA projects, including “low-cost” housing and slum clearance.⁵¹ Between 1940 and 1941 in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority developed Winton Terrace with 93 residential building using PWA funds. The city-built Winton Terrace on undeveloped land and did not displace any residents.⁵²

The next significant action by the federal government was its passage of the Housing Act of 1934 (Public Law 73-479), which established the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and provided mortgage insurance for public housing projects along with private mortgages.⁵³ Congress gave the FHA the power to regulate interest rates and insure private mortgages against borrower default. The FHA established several criteria to judge the “soundness” of a mortgage, which gave lenders more confidence. This, unfortunately, led to the *de facto* system of “redlining,” which classified many (overwhelmingly non-White) neighborhoods as risky for mortgage lending.⁵⁴ Redlining simultaneously helped White families purchase new houses in the suburbs and excluded families of color from those same programs, further impacting center city decentralization.⁵⁵ Because redlining and other real estate practices, including covenants, deed restrictions, and minimum home prices, implicitly or explicitly prohibited people of specific races and ethnicities from buying homes in designated areas, an increasing number of non-White people had few alternatives to the existing substandard housing in city centers, ultimately leading to disproportionate impacts by later urban renewal programs.

Another significant piece of federal legislation passed to address slums and city centers was the Housing Act of 1937 (Public Law 117-328). This act authorized local housing authorities to acquire land for redevelopment and moved construction of public housing away from the federal government.⁵⁶ While the law did allow for the demolition of slums, one main distinction between this act and the later urban renewal legislation was its “equivalent elimination” requirement of a one-to-one replacement of

⁵¹ Cindy Hamilton and Nate Curwen, “Winton Terrace Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021), NRIS #100008657, listed 03/06/2023.

⁵² Hamilton and Curwen, “Winton Terrace,” 8.11.

⁵³ HUD, *Major Legislation on Housing and Urban Development Enacted Since 1932* (2014): 1.

⁵⁴ Richard Freeman, “The 1949 Housing Act versus ‘Urban Renewal,’” *Executive Intelligence Review* 23, no. 50 (December 1996): 27; Federal Reserve History, “Redlining,” (June 2, 2023).

⁵⁵ The Federal Reserve defines redlining as “a form of illegal disparate treatment whereby a lender provides unequal access to credit, or unequal terms of credit, because of the race, color, national origin, or other prohibited characteristic(s) of the residents of the area in which the credit seeker resides or will reside or in which the residential property to be mortgaged is located.”

⁵⁶ Gotham, “A City Without Slums,” 292.

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demolished housing units with new units of public housing funded and constructed by the federal government.⁵⁷ The 1937 act also contained the basic structure for a public-private partnership advocated by the NAREB.⁵⁸

Although not passed, two competing bills—one advocated by the Urban Land Institute (ULI), the research component of the NAREB, and the other supported by urban planning agencies—took decidedly different approaches from one another to urban redevelopment.⁵⁹ The ULI's bill, sponsored by Senator Robert Wagner (D-NY), co-author of the 1937 housing act, proposed that the federal government acquire and sell land to developers and assist local governments with large capital contributions.⁶⁰ City planners, however, wanted local redevelopment agencies to be able to acquire and lease land to private developers, thus retaining a greater measure of control. Planners also wanted federal assistance to come from long-term loans to give the federal government some additional oversight of the process.⁶¹

By 1940, due to the age of the nation's building stock and the lack of economic activity and new construction during the Depression, the US census categorized about half of the housing in the nation as "deficient" and 15 percent as "dilapidated."⁶² The following year, a report written by NAREB estimated that the cost to purchase all blighted land across the country would exceed \$40 billion.⁶³ Around the same time, ULI began to study decentralization in major metropolitan areas. In those studies, ULI often concluded that the ideal approach to solving the problem of decentralization required the local government to "condemn land in the blighted areas near the central business district and then sell or

⁵⁷ John F. McDonald, "Public Housing Construction and the Cities: 1937-1967," *Urban Studies Research* (vol. 2011), 2.

⁵⁸ Weiss, "The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal," 258. The 1931 report following the Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership proposed that a local government should provide new infrastructure (such as sewer and water lines, roads, and parks) and public buildings in redevelopment project areas.

⁵⁹ The Urban Land Institute was founded in Chicago in 1936 as the National Real Estate Foundation for Practical Research and Education to study real estate issues as they related primarily to cities.

⁶⁰ Weiss, "The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal," 260.

⁶¹ Weiss, "The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal," 259-260.

⁶² Freeman, "The 1949 Housing Act versus 'Urban Renewal,'" 27; the 1950 census categorized 27 percent of all urban dwellings as 'substandard.' The phrase "dilapidated" is defined in the 1950 census as "a dwelling unit...[that] has serious deficiencies, is run down or neglected, or is of inadequate original construction so that the dwelling unit does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements, or it endangers the safety of the occupants." The 1950 census generally defines "deficiencies" as issues impacting the condition of specific areas of the building, such as the foundation, roof, walls, or floors.

⁶³ Sutton, "Urban Revitalization in the United States," 27; approximately \$881 billion in 2024 dollars.

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lease the land back to private developers for replanning and rebuilding.”⁶⁴ Not surprisingly, this course of action closely resembled what NAREB proposed back in 1935 when it unsuccessfully lobbied Congress to give property owners the power to condemn buildings and levy taxes to facilitate redevelopment. Under this plan, 75 percent of property owners in a designated area could form a corporation that could condemn and tax properties within that area.⁶⁵

In 1941, the FHA, which maintained close ties with NAREB leaders, published a report entitled *A Handbook for Urban Redevelopment* in which the administration proposed federal assistance to acquire and clear blighted land.⁶⁶ This report highlighted one of the major challenges that local governments faced in correcting the problems of the center city: acquiring blighted land was not financially feasible without federal assistance. Despite calls to action, the problems of blight and decentralization in the central city continued to grow, exacerbated now by wartime restrictions on new construction and the deferred maintenance of buildings. Local governments needed federal assistance.

From the late nineteenth century through World War II, cities across the country attempted to combat decay through various means. Federal legislation in the 1930s began to address issues of blight clearance and financial assistance to build new, quality housing. This foundational legislation, coupled with the optimism of the immediate postwar years, provided a springboard for the urban renewal programs initiated with the Housing Act of 1949. For American architects and planners, the lull in construction during the interwar years, and the economic growth that followed the end of World War II resulted in an opportunity to redesign urban life based on the tenets of the Modern Movement. The following section discusses the Housing Act of 1949, the enabling urban renewal legislation, and successive legislation passed between 1949 and 1974 to illustrate how the program evolved as priorities and goals shifted with different administrations.

⁶⁴ Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” 259.

⁶⁵ Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” 258.

⁶⁶ Gotham, “A City Without Slums,” 294.

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I. ENABLING URBAN RENEWAL LEGISLATION

The condition of housing in the United States became a common theme within the legislation passed before World War II, as housing throughout the country continued to fall into serious disrepair during the Great Depression and the war years that followed. City Beautiful-era efforts after the 1893 Columbian Exposition focused upon civic improvement through grand public works projects such as parks and government buildings. On the housing side, the Model Tenement Movement tried to improve living conditions for workers by changing building codes and constructing safer tenements. Federal legislation passed during these years focused primarily on raising the quality of housing by making financing through private mortgages more readily available and by the clearance of blighted areas.

Postwar urban renewal legislation also increased the focus on large-scale commercial, and civic improvement projects meant to catalyze economic development within city centers. Federal assistance took many forms, including cash advances to Local Public Agencies (LPAs) to identify community needs and to prepare Urban Renewal Plans (URPs); Federal Housing Administration (FHA) financing for the construction of public and private housing within an Urban Renewal Area (URA); grant assistance for demolishing structures in URAs; and beautification projects that developed lands for recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic uses.⁶⁷ Federal urban renewal money never directly funded major construction projects—not even public projects such as amphitheaters, commercial malls, or public spaces such as pedestrian malls—but supported their planning and preparation.⁶⁸ This section tracks the major legislative efforts between 1949 and 1974 to show how the overall objectives of urban renewal evolved.

HOUSING ACT OF 1949

The Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-171) provided the legislative basis for urban renewal. Signed into law by President Harry Truman (1945–1953) in the wake of World War II, when most new housing starts and repairs had lagged due to the war effort. The act included six sections, called Titles, that focused on creating “a decent home and a suitable living environment” for every American.⁶⁹ This act, as Stacey Sutton writes,

Housing Act of 1949

- Principal federal law governing the urban renewal program
- Authorized federal assistance for slum clearance and urban redevelopment of the slum area

⁶⁷ HUD, *Summary of the Urban Renewal Program*, 2,7; See Appendix A for a glossary of terms used throughout this section.

⁶⁸ HUD, *Summary of the Urban Renewal Program*, 2,7.

⁶⁹ US 81st Congress, 1st session, United States Housing Act of 1949, Public Law 81-171, 63 Stat. 413 (15 July 1949) §2.

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allowed the federal government to “revive downtown business districts by razing the slums, bringing new businesses into the core, and attracting middle-class residents back to the city.”⁷⁰

Title I, “Slum Clearance and Community Development and Redevelopment,” focused on urban redevelopment, later renamed urban renewal. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) summarized Title I as “slum prevention through neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation of structures...[and] clearance and redevelopment of structures and neighborhoods” through a cost-sharing system between the federal government and the cities.⁷¹ Under the structure of the act, the federal government covered up to two-thirds of the cost for cities to acquire land, clear properties, and make necessary infrastructure improvements. They also covered the difference between the overall project cost and the final sale price. The local portion of the funding could be contributed in several different ways, including cash, the value of public improvements within (or in some cases, outside of) the Urban Renewal Area (URA), or, in very limited cases, through increased tax revenues from businesses and residents within the URA.⁷²

According to N.S. Keith, Director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA, the precursor to HUD), the “primary and principal objective of [Title I] is the improvement of the housing conditions of American families.”⁷³ Keith believed that this was the federal government’s “most important” method for addressing conditions in the slums and achieving the goal of improving housing conditions for millions of Americans. As stated in Title II of the act, the federal government maintained that “the elimination of substandard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas” was a national objective and that “these needs [were] not being met through reliance solely upon private enterprise.”⁷⁴ To Keith and other urban renewal proponents the clearance of substandard housing within slums was necessary for the creation of new, decent housing in its place.

In addition to slum clearance and urban redevelopment, the Housing Act of 1949 covered other aspects of the housing industry. Title II of the 1949 Act increased Federal Housing Administration (FHA) funding for mortgage insurance to \$500 million up from \$10 million allocated in Title II of the Housing

⁷⁰ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 30.

⁷¹ HUD, *Summary of the Urban Renewal Program*, 2.

⁷² HUD, *Housing in the Seventies: A Report of the National Housing Policy Review* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1974), 156. Prior to 1954, these were known as “redevelopment areas” in the 1949 act.

⁷³ N.S. Keith, “Local Public Agency Letter No. 16: Living space available to Racial Minority Families,” February 2, 1953. RG207, HUD-Program Files, UD56-1940-65, Container 620.4.20.3: Branch Memos Etc.

⁷⁴ United States Housing Act of 1949, 413.

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Act of 1934. Title III reestablished and expanded public housing programs created in 1937. This title allocated the funding needed for 810,000 units of public housing to be built within a five-year period.⁷⁵ It also stipulated that families displaced by slum clearance or other redevelopment projects had preference when new housing units became available. Title IV allocated funding to the FHA to conduct research into various aspects of the housing industry, including “the economics of housing construction, markets, and financing.”⁷⁶ Although separate sections, the six titles of the 1949 housing act were often intertwined.⁷⁷

Given the objectives of each title, the act required projects undertaken under this legislation to be “predominately residential” in character. Urban renewal advocates such as developers, downtown business interests, and Local Public Agencies (LPAs), cited this ambiguous clause to emphasize the supposed focus of the redevelopment program on housing. In practice, however, these proponents interpreted the “predominately residential” clause to refer to the area either before *or after* the completion of a project.⁷⁸ This meant URAs that historically had a residential character could be used to create new office parks or commercial centers yet still receive funding from the federal government. Likewise, projects could be fully funded if just 51 percent of the budget was designated towards housing activities.⁷⁹ For example, in the mid-1950s, the City of Nashville cleared 98 acres and demolished over

⁷⁵ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 29. Despite the lofty goal, by 1960, only 320,000 units of public housing had been built.

⁷⁶ Alexander von Hoffman, “A Study in Contradictions: The Origins and Legacy of the Housing Act of 1949,” *Housing Policy Debate* 11, no. 2 (2000), 310; Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 focused on the nation’s farms and included provisions that allowed the United States Department of Agriculture to loan farmers money to construct, improve, or repair farm dwellings. Over time, this program was expanded to encompass all rural dwellings. Rural properties are not expected to be eligible for listing under this document.

⁷⁷ As stated above, Title V of the Act focused on farm housing. Title VI, entitled “Miscellaneous Provisions – Housing Census,” included provisions to, among others, direct the Director of the Census to include a census of housing in the 1950 census, amend conditions for converting veterans’ housing to low-rent housing, and specified rules for Washington, DC to participate in Title I of the Act.

⁷⁸ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 29.

⁷⁹ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 29.

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1,000 single-family homes around the Tennessee state capitol building to expand the state capitol complex, add parking, and build a portion of the James Robertson Parkway (TN U2-1).^{80,81}

To meet the goal of eliminating blight, the act authorized money for local governments to clear slums, insure mortgages, build new housing units, conduct research on various aspects of housing, and aid rural homeowners on farms. Title I authorized \$1 billion over a five-year period for local governments to plan urban redevelopment projects, acquire and demolish slums, and prepare land for sale to private developers.⁸² The act allocated an additional \$500 million to help local governments cover any losses associated with the acquisition and sale of blighted land as part of a cost-sharing system in which the federal government covered two-thirds of the total project costs and the municipality covered the remaining third.⁸³ Notably, none of the funding allocated by the federal government could directly finance construction on cleared land, except for educational and medical facilities. The local matching grant-in-aid could include land donations, or cash (often in the form of voter-approved bond issues), new infrastructure and site improvements, demolition work at cost, or “supporting facilities” that directly benefited the project.⁸⁴ In 1957, Quintin Johnstone, an Associate Professor of Law at Yale, noted that non-cash contributions made up over half of the local grant-in-aid match.⁸⁵ By 1963, cash contributions constituted just 35 percent of all local grants-in-aid.⁸⁶

⁸⁰ Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, “Then & Now: A Historic Preservation Functional Plan” (Nashville, TN: Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, 1998), 6; “How Nashville Created and Sustains Inequalities in our Schools” (Nashville, TN: Nashville Public Education Foundation, 2022), 3.

⁸¹ Urban Renewal project numbers in this document follow conventions adopted by the HHFA and later HUD. For clarity, the basic format begins with the state, the type of project, and the number of that project. Note: projects approved before the Housing Act of 1954 are denoted with a “U” before the project number.

⁸² Margaret Carroll & the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration., *Historic Preservation Through Urban Renewal* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1963), 3.

⁸³ US Senate Committee on Banking & Currency, “Housing Act of 1949, Summary of Provisions,” 81st Congress, 1st session, 14 July 1949 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1949): 3.

⁸⁴ Housing and Home Finance Agency [HHFA], “Urban Renewal Project Characteristics, December 31, 1958,” (Washington, DC: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration, 1958), 16. NARA RG207-UD56-1940-65-Container 623; “supporting facilities” as used in the project characteristics document or the enabling legislation, is not defined but it is important to note that construction of these facilities did not directly use federal dollars.

⁸⁵ Quintin Johnstone, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” *The University of Chicago Law Review* 25, no. 2 (1957), 323.

⁸⁶ William L. Slayton, “Report on Urban Renewal, Statement of William L. Slayton Commissioner Urban Renewal Administration Housing and Home Finance Agency before the Subcommittee on Housing Committee of Banking and Currency United States House of Representatives” (November 1963), 401.

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The federal-local partnership instituted with the Housing Act of 1949 played an important role in the administration of the urban renewal program over its lifetime. Under the act, the federal government, through the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA, the precursor to HUD), approved proposals and provided funds to LPAs. President Truman established the HHFA in July 1947 as part of his Reorganization Plan No. 3, which stemmed from his belief that the private sector held the solutions to the nation's housing needs and that the federal government should support those solutions.⁸⁷ The HHFA oversaw all the principal housing programs in the nation, including those of the Public Housing Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Urban Renewal Administration from 1947 to 1965.

In the first two years of Title I, 34 states, Washington, DC, and four territories (including Hawai'i) enacted enabling legislation that allowed their individual communities to receive federal urban renewal funding.⁸⁸ By the end of 1951, just over 100 urban renewal projects had begun the planning process and submitted an Urban Renewal Plan (URP) to the HHFA.⁸⁹ The Knoxville Housing Authority submitted one of the first URPs to the HHFA in April 1950. Known as the Riverfront-Willow Street project (TN U-3-2), the area, though prone to flooding from the nearby Third Creek, contained most of the Black-owned businesses in Knoxville and a substantial number of houses.⁹⁰ The project demolished over 500 houses and businesses in the southern part of the area to construct a portion of the James White Parkway, a loop of the downtown highway system.

Despite the initial interest in the program by local governments, slum clearance under Title I progressed slowly between 1949 and 1953 due to the long process of planning and gaining approval of a project (this process is discussed in the following historic context). The relatively long timeline of an urban renewal project would be among the major criticisms throughout the life of the program. Of the roughly 100 URPs that had begun the urban renewal planning process by 1951, the HHFA had approved just 58 by the end of 1953, and no projects had been completed.⁹¹ One of the last projects to be approved in

⁸⁷ Harry Truman, "Statement by the President on the New Housing and Home Finance Agency," August 7, 1947; Housing and Home Finance Agency [HHFA], *First Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1947), I-27.

⁸⁸ Note: Once the state passed enabling legislation, communities still needed to establish Local Public Agencies.

⁸⁹ HHFA, *Fifth Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1951), 53. The report notes that although Texas did not enact legislation, the City of San Antonio adopted a new charter under its home rule authority to allow the city to receive federal funds.

⁹⁰ Anne Victoria, "An Ethno-Historical Account of the African American Community in Downtown Knoxville, Tennessee Before and After Urban Renewal," (master's thesis, University of Tennessee 2015), 21.

⁹¹ See Appendix B.

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1953 was the John H. Wilson project, in Honolulu, Hawai'i (HI U1-2). The project redeveloped a 30-acre site about 3 miles north of downtown into 162 parcels that were subsequently sold to private developers to build single-family housing.⁹²

HOUSING ACT OF 1954

Campaigning on a platform that promised less federal intervention in local policy, President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953–1961) fundamentally changed the scope of federal support for urban renewal.⁹³ Much of the impetus for Eisenhower's urban renewal policy came from a 1953 report by the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and

Programs, which Eisenhower tasked with reviewing earlier housing policies and recommending new ones for the new administration. One of his first acts as president was to appoint members of the building, real estate, and home loan industries to this committee, who then held a series of roundtable discussions between 1952 and 1953.⁹⁴ Much of the committee's report formed the basis for the Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-560), which expanded upon the 1949 legislation.

Housing Act of 1954

- Authorized federal assistance to prevent the spread of slums and blight
- Authorized conservation and rehabilitation of existing buildings within URA
- Changed urban redevelopment to urban renewal
- Allowed up to 10 percent of the project budget to be used for non-residential uses

The 1954 legislation replaced the term “urban redevelopment” with “urban renewal,” signaling a shift towards a more comprehensive program with a renewed focus on rehabilitation, along with local input and coordination. It also allowed for up to 10 percent of the total project costs to go towards non-residential uses. The 1954 act increased available funding to allow communities to undertake significantly expanded slum clearance programs, and promoted the “conservation of deteriorating areas,” emphasizing the rehabilitation of slum areas that had not yet deteriorated to a level requiring demolition, whenever possible through mortgage insurance to developers. In Grand Prairie, Texas, owners of dilapidated houses in the South Dalworth URA (TX R-16) received funding to either bring

⁹² “162 Homes to be Built Soon in Wilson Project,” *The Saturday Star-Bulletin* [Honolulu, HI], August 10, 1957, 26.

⁹³ Roberta Meek, “Urban Renewal or Negro Removal: Race and Housing in Allentown, Pennsylvania 1963-1968,” (honors defense, Muhlenberg College, 2006), 4

⁹⁴ Arnold R. Hirsch, “‘The Last and Most Difficult Barrier’: Segregation and Federal Housing Policy in the Eisenhower Administration, 1953-1960.” Report submitted to the Poverty & Race Research Action Council (2005): 8.

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their houses up to standards that dictated available ventilation, indoor plumbing, and overall building size, or to demolish them and build a new house.⁹⁵

As explained in 1968 by H. Ralph Taylor, a HUD assistant secretary, the federal government understood that wholesale slum clearance was a massive undertaking for any community and “recognized the impossible cost of eliminating all urban blight by acquisition and clearance alone.”⁹⁶ According to Taylor, slum clearance and rehabilitation were two complementary pieces of federal urban renewal policy. The 1954 act allocated funding for just 35,000 additional new housing units specifically for families displaced by urban renewal activities under what would be known as Section 221.⁹⁷

Congress added two sections to the Housing Act of 1954 that increased the private-public partnership when urban renewal projects created new housing. Section 220 created new FHA-backed mortgages for both new public housing construction and housing rehabilitation projects in an Urban Renewal Area (URA).⁹⁸ Section 221 provided mortgage insurance to build or rehabilitate low-cost multi-family rental or single-family housing for families displaced by urban renewal who could not afford other housing.⁹⁹ Ultimately, the impact of these two programs was largely negligible, due in part to cost restrictions, loan terms, and trouble finding suitable sites for the developments. By 1960, six years after the passage of the act, just over 17,000 units had been built using both programs, far short of the proposed 810,000 units in the 1949 act.¹⁰⁰ Around 1968, the Armstrong Cork Co. “extensively” rehabilitated nine houses in the Adams URA in Lancaster, Pennsylvania (PA R-148).¹⁰¹

As the first federal program with a comprehensive planning requirement, new provisions of the 1954 act required communities to create and approve a “workable program” to guide communitywide

⁹⁵ Slayton, “Report on Urban Renewal...,” 418; “Home Standards Proposed for UR,” *The Grand Prairie Daily News*, March 27, 1959, 1.

⁹⁶ H. Ralph Taylor, “The Renewal Programme: Promise or Chimera?” *University of Toronto Law Journal* 18, no. 3 (1968), 291.

⁹⁷ It is not known if this new housing for displaced residents was built within Urban Renewal areas, or outside them.

⁹⁸ HHFA, *Brief Summary of the Housing Act of 1954*, Public Law 560, 83rd Congress, 68 Stat. 590 (Washington, DC: Office of the Administrator, 1954), 3,7.

⁹⁹ Alexander von Hoffman, “The Quest for a New Frontier in Housing,” Joint Center for Housing Studies, Harvard University (March 2010): 10; Housing and Home Finance Agency, “221 Relocation Housing,” (Washington, DC: Housing and Home Financing Agency, Federal Housing Administration, 1961). NARA RG207_Container620_4-20-5_Relocation-Publications.

¹⁰⁰ Von Hoffman, “The Quest for a New Frontier in Housing,” 11.

¹⁰¹ “Rockland St. Homes Ready for Applicants,” *The Lancaster New Era* [Lancaster, Pennsylvania] (12 September 1968): 1.

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improvement efforts in order to receive federal funding. The workable program was an attempt to correct nationwide trends in URAs, which had focused on slum clearance more than the end use of the land.¹⁰² This new provision required the local government to outline the steps the community would take to not only clear and redevelop slums and other blighted areas but also to prevent their spread in the future, a requirement not included in the 1949 act.

As outlined in 1960 by Charles S. Rhyne, General Counsel to the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, a workable program had to include or address the following: codes and ordinances, a community plan, neighborhood analysis, administrative organization of the local public agency (LPA), financing, housing for displaced families, and citizen participation.¹⁰³ The codes and ordinances section ensured that a community had adopted appropriate building codes and zoning ordinances to prevent the future spread of blight in an area after renewal. Community plans and neighborhood analysis identified areas that would benefit from urban renewal and outlined effective ways to implement urban renewal. This could include anything from future plans for community improvements, land use, or redevelopment recommendations for a particular area. In addition to understanding the conditions and best plans for a community, the workable program needed to show that the community had an effective and organized LPA that could carry out urban renewal and provide the necessary public match to the federal funding. Anticipating the need to address the needs of residents within a future urban renewal area (URA), the workable program required the community to acknowledge that it needed to work with community members to ensure continued support for the program and provide resources to help displaced residents.¹⁰⁴ Along with the community planning aspect, the workable program provision required all new urban renewal plans (URPs) to adhere to its objectives.¹⁰⁵ To help communities formulate these workable plans, the 1954 act set aside a total of up to \$5 million in funding for surveys, land use studies, preparation of URPs, other technical services for communities with a population of 25,000 or less, and for planning work in metropolitan areas.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² HUD, *Housing in the Seventies*, 156; Daniel R. Mandelker, "The Comprehensive Planning Requirement in Urban Renewal," *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 116, no. 1 (November 1967): 25.

¹⁰³ Charles S. Rhyne, "The Workable Program – A Challenge for Community Improvement," *Law and Contemporary Problems* 25, no. 4 (Autumn 1960), 690.

¹⁰⁴ Rhyne, "The Workable Program...", 690-691.

¹⁰⁵ HHFA, *Brief Summary of the Housing Act of 1954*, 7; Mandelker, "The Comprehensive Planning Requirement in Urban Renewal," 40.

¹⁰⁶ HHFA, *Brief Summary of the Housing Act of 1954*, 7; these provisions were also extended to all metropolitan and regional planning agencies, but it appears that the emphasis was on communities under 25,000.

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The Housing Act of 1954 significantly changed the scope of urban renewal activities up to that point. The act increased the types of eligible developments and pivoted away from housing to commercial development with large-scale demolition activities. It is also significant for its workable program requirement, a first among federal programs.

HOUSING ACTS AND AMENDMENTS OF THE LATE-1950S

Amendments to the Housing Act of 1954 in the late-1950s focused on refining and increasing the reach of some urban renewal activities. President Eisenhower signed the Housing Amendments of 1955 (Public Law 84-345) on August 11, 1955. Relevant amendments increased the amount of federal funding for urban renewal-related activities up to an additional \$500 million. The amendments also allowed the HHFA to authorize loans for projects under a new provision, Section 110(c), to develop “primarily open” land for either industrial or non-residential uses.¹⁰⁷ This opened a new door for urban renewal activities in previously undeveloped areas and further deemphasized housing objectives in favor of commercial or industrial ones.

An example of an urban renewal project that likely benefited from this shift was the Church Street project in New Haven, Connecticut (CT R-2). Planning officially began in March 1956, and the HHFA approved the project in December 1957. The HHFA designated the project area, which encompassed just over 96 acres, as “other blighted.”¹⁰⁸ The goal of the project was to “rebuild the central core of the city,” and create a new commercial district just south of Yale’s campus.¹⁰⁹ During the planning for the project, New York developer Roger Stevens noted that a successful development would require a large, multi-block effort to “restore the magnetism of the urban core,” and attract shoppers back to downtown New Haven.¹¹⁰ Ultimately, the New Haven Redevelopment Agency (the LPA) set aside nearly two-thirds of the total project area for commercial, industrial, and street use and proposed to remove 595 dwelling units and replace them with just 87 new ones. The Church Street project area contained a mix of commercial, office, medical facilities, and parking garages in the north half, with a lower density mix of newer apartments, parks, and offices in the south half.

¹⁰⁷ HHFA, *Brief Summary of the Housing Amendments of 1955*, Public Law 345, 84th Congress, S. 2126 (Washington, DC: Office of the Administrator, 1955), 5.

¹⁰⁸ HHFA, “Urban Renewal Project Characteristics: December 31, 1958 (Washington, DC: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration, 1958), 19. NARA RG207-UD56-1940-65-Container 623. “Other Blighted” referred to a slum, or deteriorating area that was not primarily residential in nature before the project began.

¹⁰⁹ Emily Dominski, “A Nowhere Between Two Somewheres: The Church Street South Project and Urban Renewal in New Haven,” (2012), *MSSA Kaplan Prize for Use of MSSA Collection*, 3.

¹¹⁰ Dominski, “A Nowhere Between Two Somewheres,” 14.

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HOUSING ACT OF 1956

Building off the improvements from the 1954 and 1955 amendments, the Housing Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-1020) introduced several important new components to ease the urban renewal planning process. The first was a provision that allowed relocation payments to families and businesses displaced by urban

renewal activities. Under the act, families were eligible to receive up to \$100 and businesses up to \$2,000 to cover moving costs and loss of property.¹¹¹ Up to this point, no provision existed to reimburse families and businesses impacted by urban renewal. On the planning side, provisions of the act allowed urban renewal funding to quickly reach presidentially declared disaster areas and created the General Neighborhood Plan program (GNP). The GNP funded efforts by local public agencies (LPAs) to create planning documents for large urban renewal areas that were defined by the HHFA as areas “of such size that renewal activities may have to be spread over a period of up to 10 years and planning for the entire area is desirable” before specific Urban Renewal Plans (URPs) were created within the area defined by the GNP.¹¹²

Housing Act of 1956

- Authorized relocation payments to displaced people and businesses
- Provided for projects in presidentially declared “disaster areas”
- Authorized federal funding for “General Neighborhood Plans” and feasibility studies

HOUSING ACT OF 1959

Four years after the 1955 Amendments, the Housing Act of 1959 impacted several facets of urban renewal. The act allocated an additional \$650 million towards urban renewal and increased the percentage of available funding for non-residential projects from 10 percent to 20

percent. The act also increased the maximum relocation payment amounts from \$100 to \$200 for displaced families and from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for displaced businesses.¹¹³ In addition to the funding increases for non-residential projects, the 1959 act allowed colleges and universities to undertake urban

Housing Act of 1959

- Established grants to “Community Renewal Programs”
- Allowed colleges and universities to participate in urban renewal activities

¹¹¹ Congressional Research Service, the Library of Congress, *A Chronology of Housing Legislation and Selected Executive Actions, 1892-1992*, Prepared for the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and the Subcommittee on the Housing and Community Development Housing of Representatives, 103rd Congress, 1st session (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, 1993), 69.

¹¹² HHFA, *The Urban Renewal Program* (Washington, DC, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration, 1962), 3.

¹¹³ Between \$1,084-\$2,169 for displaced families and \$21,692-\$32,538 for businesses in 2024 dollars.

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renewal projects without having to adhere to the “predominately residential” component of the 1949 act. According to the HHFA, college activities within an urban renewal area (URA) “further promote[d] the public welfare and proper development of the community.”¹¹⁴ Removing the residential requirement for colleges and universities was important because it allowed them to expand not only dormitory housing, but also build new classrooms, laboratories, and other educational components. Section 112, a separate section of the 1959 act, increased funding for college housing by \$250 million.¹¹⁵

In the early 1960s, anticipating increased enrollment, the University of Georgia (UGA) worked in conjunction with the Urban Renewal Department of the City of Athens (Georgia), the local LPA, to develop plans to expand the campus with the construction of three dormitories. Known as the University of Georgia Urban Renewal Project (GA R-50), the boundaries included approximately 60 acres in the Linnentown area.¹¹⁶ Coordination between the city and UGA is clear in this case, as the urban renewal plan (URP) states that “University uses and structures” were the only permitted use of the land.¹¹⁷

The impact of the late 1950s legislation on the scope of urban renewal is clear. Available data on URAs show that through 1954, nearly 200 URPs had been submitted to the HHFA, and 83 had been approved. Following the 1955 and 1959 amendments, those numbers increased to 631 and 383, respectively. Highlighting the rather slow nature of the program, work on just 45 URAs had been completed by 1959.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁴ HHFA, *Summary of the Housing Act of 1959*, Public Law 86-372, 86th Congress, 73 Stat. 654 (Washington, DC: Office of the General Council, 1959), 8.

¹¹⁵ HHFA, *Summary of the Housing Act of 1959*, 11. Although not a part of the urban renewal-related aspect, the 1959 act established the Section 231 program which provided FHA mortgage insurance for affordable senior housing up to \$12 million. Another provision established a direct loan program for new senior housing. While these new provisions were not directly attached to urban renewal activities, it is likely that developers utilized them to finance senior housing in URAs.

¹¹⁶ “UGA to Enhance Access to Archives on Linnentown, other Athens Urban Renewal Projects,” *Athens Banner-Herald*, December 16, 2021, <https://www.onlineathens.com/story/news/2021/12/16/uga-enhancing-access-archives-athens-urban-renewal-projects/8909606002/> (accessed May 2024).

¹¹⁷ “University of Georgia Urban Renewal Project: Urban Renewal Plan,” (Athens, GA: City of Athens, 1962), 4, Athens, Georgia city records, ms1633, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, The University of Georgia Libraries.

¹¹⁸ See Appendix B.

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HOUSING ACT OF 1961

Shortly after the 1960 election, President-elect John F. Kennedy (1961–1963) established several task forces to advise him on major policy issues. In 1961, the Task Force on Housing and Urban Affairs presented a report to Kennedy that advocated for increased federal support for a wide number of programs, including federal subsidies for housing and increased spending for senior housing, transportation, and suburban

development. A separate report by economist Paul A. Samuelson, the HHFA Administrator under Kennedy, advocated for more funding specifically for housing development in urban renewal areas (URAs), along with senior and college housing.¹¹⁹ In February 1961, at the end of a short recession that had begun in 1960, Kennedy delivered a message to Congress that outlined plans for an economic recovery focused on three areas: renewing cities, assuring housing for all Americans, and stimulating the construction industry to drive overall economic growth.¹²⁰

Housing Act of 1961

- Significantly increased funding
- Removed “workable program” requirement in certain cases
- Increased federal match for smaller communities
- Authorized LPAs to carry out rehabilitation demonstration projects
- Authorized LPAs to pool federal money for use on multiple projects

In a September 1961 speech to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Conventions, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-MN) outlined areas related to urban renewal and housing where he believed the Eisenhower Administration had failed. To Humphrey, the Eisenhower policies had not adequately increased the number of new housing units (either public or private). Further, he believed the Eisenhower administration had done little to better the situation for a reported 15 million American families who lived in housing that “failed to meet the minimum requirements for family living” or who lived in “intolerable neighborhoods.”¹²¹

The Housing Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-70), signed by President John F. Kennedy in June 1961, sought to improve upon the momentum of previous housing and urban renewal legislation. The act authorized an additional \$2 billion for urban renewal, bringing the total authorization up to \$4 billion. Importantly, the act removed the 1954 act’s “workable program” requirement for communities with Section 221 projects in an attempt to facilitate more housing construction. The act also allowed cities

¹¹⁹ Von Hoffman, “The Quest for a New Frontier in Housing,” 24.

¹²⁰ Von Hoffman, “The Quest for a New Frontier in Housing,” 27.

¹²¹ Hubert H. Humphrey, Speech to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Framers Convention, Washington, DC (September 19, 1961), 3.

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with a population of 50,000 or less to obtain a three-fourths grant as opposed to the two-thirds grant for larger communities, possibly to increase the number of projects in those smaller or rural communities. The act also increased the percentage of grant funding for non-residential uses from 20 to 30 percent.¹²²

As the 1950s-era legislation had done in the previous decade, the Housing Act of 1961 dramatically increased the impact of urban renewal. By the end of the year, the HHFA had approved a total of 603 URAs, an increase of over 200 from 1959. Work on a total of 130 URAs had been completed by that time.¹²³

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965/THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT

In March 1965, shortly following his inauguration, President Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969) gave his Presidential Message on the Cities (H. Doc 89-99), a speech that outlined many of his urban policy goals as part of his larger “Great Society” agenda. In the message, Johnson proposed creating the Department of

Housing & Urban Development Act of 1965

- Significantly increased funding
- Provided assistance for code compliance projects
- Grant assistance for demolition of unsafe structures
- Provided federal grants to property owners within a URA for rehabilitation

Housing and Urban Development as a cabinet-level position that would facilitate a broader effort to expand federal housing policies.¹²⁴ Much of the impetus for Johnson’s request for the new position was based on the fact that the HHFA had “become one of the most complex agencies in the Executive Branch,” and was responsible for nearly \$73 billion of federal assistance.¹²⁵ With such a large involvement in matters other than housing objectives, the HHFA had outgrown its original purpose as its role expanded with each successive piece of legislation after the Housing Act of 1949.

President Johnson enshrined his urban policy objectives into law with two pieces of legislation. The first, The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117), became law on August

¹²² “Legislative Summary: Housing,” National Archives, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum <https://www.jfklibrary.org/archives/other-resources/legislative-summary/housing> (accessed October 2023); Von Hoffman, “The Quest for a New Frontier in Housing,” 28.

¹²³ See Appendix B.

¹²⁴ Congressional Research Service, *A Chronology of Housing Legislation...*, 110.

¹²⁵ Dwight A. Ink, “The Department of Housing and Urban Development – Building a new Federal Department,” *Law and Contemporary Problems* 32 (Summer 1967): 375-376. Over \$700 billion in 2024.

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10, 1965. The act, described by Johnson as “the single most valuable housing legislation in our country,” allocated nearly \$3 billion for urban renewal activities between 1965 and 1968 and allowed about \$1 billion of that to be used for nonresidential projects such as industrial development. With the increased allocation, the act expanded or created multiple urban renewal-related activities in a variety of areas. It provided grants to low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas (URAs) to rehabilitate their existing homes to meet the objectives of the renewal plan (instead of grants to municipalities). At the same time, it expanded urban renewal code enforcement and rehabilitation programs in an effort to deemphasize wholesale demolition and slum clearance. In addition to redevelopment and rehab programs, the act also authorized grants for up to two-thirds of the cost of building neighborhood facilities such as health, recreation, and community centers. It also created grants for urban beautification programs and increased urban renewal grants for areas such as parks and playgrounds.¹²⁶

A good example of the tenets of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 can be found in the urban renewal legacy of Wooster Square, Connecticut (CT R-1). Although the plan for Wooster Square was in development prior to the passage of the 1965 act, its completion demonstrates typical rehabilitation efforts funded by urban renewal. The final plan for Wooster Square was effectively divided into two halves by the construction of I-91. Many of the buildings in the east half of the area were rehabilitated, and a new school and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill-designed community center were built. Much of the west half was cleared and redeveloped for industrial use.

One month after the passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-174) formally established the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a cabinet-level position. The act created the position of Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transferred the powers of the defunct HHFA to HUD, and outlined the responsibilities of the Secretary to advise on housing and urban development issues and how to best address them.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ Ink, “The Department of Housing and Urban Development,” 377.

¹²⁷ Ink, “The Department of Housing and Urban Development,” 382.

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DEMONSTRATION CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966

As urban renewal under the new Department of Housing and Urban Development cleared thousands of acres in American cities during the 1950s and 1960s, opposition to the program became apparent. Numerous civil rights demonstrations took place in many urban renewal areas (URAs) across the country, owing to the program's disproportionate impact on minority communities. In a statement to Congress on January 26, 1966, President Johnson highlighted

the success of federal housing programs, including urban renewal, which had created nearly 16 million housing units since 1949. Johnson emphasized the fact that 600,000 families had been moved out of what he called "decayed and unsanitary dwellings." Despite these successes, Johnson noted that the nation still had a long way to go. As he saw it, the federal government's involvement in urban policy was "insufficient," and "lacked cohesion." For Johnson, the main issues were over four million dwellings that were still in a state of disrepair, an overall lack of available housing, increased pressure on municipal budgets resulting from rising capital expenditures, and the continued exodus of city dwellers to the suburbs.¹²⁸

"Model Cities" Act of 1966

- Created a separate grant program
- Allowed historic preservation to be part of urban renewal projects
- Required new developments to include a substantial number of low-to-moderate-income dwellings
- Allowed for public facilities begun at least by 1963 within or near a URA to be considered a local match

To address these ongoing issues, President Johnson signed the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-754) on November 3, 1966. The act differed from previous urban renewal legislation in that it required public participation in the planning process, in addition to the "workable program" requirement. This was an effort to ease local opposition to renewal activities.¹²⁹

The new act created the Model Cities Program, designed to "demonstrate that the living environment and general welfare of people living in slum and blighted neighborhoods could be improved through a comprehensive, coordinated federal, state, and local effort."¹³⁰ The Model Cities Program covered up to

¹²⁸ Lyndon B. Johnson, "Special Message to the Congress Recommending a Program for Cities and Metropolitan Areas," Delivered to Congress, 26 January 1966.

¹²⁹ Lawrence L. Thompson, "A History of HUD," (2006), 7.

¹³⁰ Comptroller General of the United States, Report to Congress: *Opportunities to Improve the Model Cities Program in Kansas City and Saint Louis, Missouri, And New Orleans, Louisiana* (Washington, DC: US General Accounting Office, 1973), 5-6; HUD, *The Model Cities Program: A Comparative Analysis of City Response Patterns and their Relation to Future Urban Policy* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1973), 6.

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80 percent of the cost for cities to develop and execute comprehensive planning documents and projects.¹³¹

Under the stipulations of the program, HUD selected 150 “Model Cities” to participate in the program and appropriated \$250 million (*Figure 1*).¹³² The selected Model Cities spanned 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.¹³³ Model Cities ranged in size from large cities such as Los Angeles, New York City, and Houston, to smaller communities that included Covington, Kentucky, Rock Island, Illinois, and Winooski, Vermont.

Participating cities developed a five-year “comprehensive demonstration plan” that outlined major social, economic, and physical issues within the city and identified projects that could be carried out to address the conditions.¹³⁴ Model Cities involved the community in a variety of ways. There were job training and educational programs, economic development programs that provided financial aid to community businesses, and programs aimed at improving local health services. New Orleans, the only city in Louisiana selected for the program, created three model areas that included a total of 3.3 square miles and 11 percent of the population. Some Model City activities within these areas trained residents to become healthcare workers, opened three credit unions, and expanded educational facilities (*Figure 2*).¹³⁵

Historic resources began to receive attention in response to public outcry by activists such as Jane Jacobs over the demolition of large swaths of historic properties as part of urban renewal-era clearance. Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) earlier in October, and the Model Cities program included provisions for municipalities to “enhance neighborhoods,” by acquiring and managing historic resources and sites using urban renewal financing.¹³⁶ Recognizing the need to preserve privately owned historic resources, the Model Cities program could include funding for

¹³¹ Comptroller General of the United States, *Opportunities to Improve...*, 5-6; HUD, *The Model Cities Program*, 6.

¹³² HUD, Urban Renewal: Title I of Housing Act of 1949 and related laws as amended through Sept. 1, 1968 (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1968), ii; The exact number of Model Cities projects is not known, but it appears that communities could have several ongoing Model City projects.

¹³³ Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, and West Virginia did not have a Model City.

¹³⁴ Comptroller General of the United States, *Opportunities to Improve...*, 5.

¹³⁵ Comptroller General of the United States, *Opportunities to Improve...*, 18, 21, 24; Other provisions of the act stipulated that developments within an Urban Renewal Area had to include a “substantial number” of new moderate- to low-income housing units, although this did not apply to areas that were primarily developed to be nonresidential, such as industrial sites.

¹³⁶ US 89th Congress, 2nd session, Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, Public Law 89-754, 80 Stat. (3 November 1966), 1257; von Hoffman, “A Study in Contradictions...,” 321.

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property owners to rehabilitate their buildings. In Buffalo, New York, residents of the Hamlin Park neighborhood embraced the city's Model Cities program, which allowed eligible homeowners to receive up to \$3,000 in federal grants.¹³⁷ To qualify for the grants, city officials surveyed the area and noted any houses that were "deteriorated" or did not meet city code. Homeowners would then be able to apply for the grants to make necessary repairs to their houses.¹³⁸ In all, Buffalo officials estimated that \$2.3 million of state and federal money (under the two-thirds agreement) went to repair houses in the neighborhood and spur countless other projects that were not funded by the Model Cities Program.¹³⁹

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1968

Despite the advances that the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (Model Cities) made in terms of community involvement in the urban renewal process, opposition continued. In 1967, President Johnson

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968

- Established the Neighborhood Development Program
- Created Interim Assistance Plan
- Established the Certified Area Program

commissioned several studies to determine the root causes of this unrest. Two of the commissions, the President's Committee on Urban Housing and the National Commission on Urban Problems, were tasked with finding ways to build more housing in slum areas and to consolidate federal programs in an effort to produce more low- and middle-income housing. The third commission, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, was charged to investigate the causes of urban unrest since 1964.¹⁴⁰ Ultimately, the commissions determined that a mix of factors contributed to the unrest, including "pervasive racial discrimination" in the cities, and inadequate housing conditions.¹⁴¹

Perhaps the most significant urban renewal-related aspect of the 1968 act was the Neighborhood Development Program (NDP). The NDP allowed local public agencies to conduct large urban renewal projects in one-year phases. According to Carl A. S. Coan, Jr., the Assistant General Counsel for Legislative Policy Coordination at HUD, the NDP gave LPAs the ability to "accomplish meaningful

¹³⁷ Approximately \$29,779 in 2024 dollars.

¹³⁸ Michael Puma, Derek King, and Caitlin Boyle, "Hamlin Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013), 8.21, NRIS #13000462, listed 07/03/2013.

¹³⁹ Puma, et al., "Hamlin Park Historic District," 8.23; approximately \$22.8 million in 2024 dollars.

¹⁴⁰ Carl S. Coan, Jr., "PD&R: A Historical Investigation at (Almost) 50," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research (2016), 2.

¹⁴¹ "PD&R: A Historical Investigation...", 2.

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[urban renewal] activities quickly and on a more flexible basis” than afforded under previous legislation and plan comprehensive urban renewal projects without having to begin work all at once.¹⁴²

In addition to the NDP, the act created a new Interim Assistance Program as a way for communities to quickly begin urban renewal activities. Under the program, LPAs could take “interim steps to alleviate harmful conditions” in areas scheduled for larger urban renewal projects in the future. Although the exact program conditions are not clear from available research, it seems that interim activities focused on clearance, rehabilitation, code compliance, and disaster response.¹⁴³ In Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, the LPA applied for interim assistance in the wake of Hurricane Camille, which made landfall on August 17, 1969, as a Category 5 hurricane. The LPA used assistance funds to make temporary repairs to basic city infrastructure and restore some services (MS I-1).¹⁴⁴ While the Interim Assistance Program focused on public improvements, the Certified Area Program aided homeowners. Under the conditions of the program, eligible homeowners who earned less than \$3,000 could apply for a loan of up to \$3,000 to bring their houses up to code.¹⁴⁵ In all, HUD approved approximately \$8 million for 21 Certified Area Program projects between 1970 and 1974 and approved \$34 million for 54 Interim Assistance Program projects in that same span (*Appendix B*).¹⁴⁶

NIXON MORATORIUM AND THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

The nature of urban renewal fundamentally changed again during the Nixon Administration. Following his election in 1968, President Richard Nixon (1969–1974) set out to streamline and consolidate nearly 40,000 federal grants and programs that had been enacted during previous administrations.¹⁴⁷ As part of Nixon’s “New

Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

- Ended funding for new Urban Renewal projects
- Established the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG)

¹⁴² Carl S. Coan, Jr., “The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968: Landmark Legislation for the Urban Crisis,” *The Urban Lawyer* 1, (Spring 1969): 26.

¹⁴³ Congressional Research Service, *A Chronology of Housing Legislation*...149.

¹⁴⁴ “Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Disaster relief of the Committee on Public Works, Federal Response to Hurricane Camille (Part 4),” U.S. Government Printing Office (1970), 1815

¹⁴⁵ “Pass Christian Residents Get First Upturn Grants,” *The Sun-Herald* [Biloxi, MS] (12 May 1970): 13; about \$25,000 in 2024 dollars.

¹⁴⁶ Approximately \$54.1 million and \$230.3 million in 2024 dollars. Certified Area Program and Interim Assistance Program projects are noted in Appendix B.

¹⁴⁷ John M. Quigley, “A Decent Home: Housing Policy in Perspective,” UC Berkeley: Berkeley Program on Housing and Urban Policy, Working Papers Series (2002): 79.

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Federalism” fiscal policy, federal aid to cities was redistributed according to a new revenue-sharing model that generally gave one-third of the available urban renewal funding to states and two-thirds to cities.¹⁴⁸ This structure continued until September 1973, when HUD Secretary George W. Romney announced a moratorium on most HUD programs, including both urban renewal and public housing activities, effectively ending the programs. The action was taken as a cost-saving measure in response to President Nixon’s decisions to keep the defense budget funded at its current level while not imposing any new taxes. Pursuant to the moratorium, no new projects would be approved; however, projects that had been approved or were in process were allowed to proceed. At the time of the moratorium, there were approximately 1,822 active urban renewal projects.¹⁴⁹

Urban renewal as a standalone program officially ended on January 1, 1975, after President Gerald Ford (1974–1977) signed the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383). This act consolidated many of the large community programs together into what became known as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. In keeping with Nixon’s moratorium, the act stipulated that no new funding would be allocated for projects under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949. Active projects that had received a funding commitment prior to passage of the 1974 act would continue to receive funds.¹⁵⁰ The CDBG offered local leaders more discretion as to where they could spend the funds as long as that use fit one of the program objectives, which were determined by HUD.¹⁵¹ Much like urban renewal, CDBG objectives permitted activities that “benefit[ed] low- and moderate-income persons, prevent[ed] or eliminat[ed] slums or blight, or address[ed] community development needs” through a number of qualifying activities, including acquiring blighted property, demolishing substandard buildings, rehabilitating others, and building public facilities.¹⁵² Still active today, the CDBG program allocates funds to each state (except Hawai’i) and Puerto Rico based on a formula that considers population, poverty rates, and several housing factors.¹⁵³

The 1974 act effectively ended the urban renewal program as it had been known since 1949. The legislation enacted between 1949 and 1974 directly impacted the physical character of over 1,250 cities

¹⁴⁸ Quigley, “A Decent Home,” 79; Sutton, 33.

¹⁴⁹ Eugene J. Morris, “The Nixon Housing Program,” *Real Property, Probate, and Trust Journal* 9, no. 2 (1974), 2-3.

¹⁵⁰ HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1974), Special Notice.

¹⁵¹ Critics of the CDBG program have argued that while the uses have broadened, the formula generally results in less overall funding for each eligible community, though communities do not have to provide any matching funds.

¹⁵² HUD, CDBG website, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg

¹⁵³ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 34; the state of Hawai’i decided not to participate in the CDBG program in 2004. As a result, the state HUD branch office administers non-entitled grants for three counties: Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The counties must meet certain population and poverty criteria.

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across the nation through 3,289 individual urban renewal projects. Each successive act altered the kinds of projects that were carried out over the years. As the program evolved, the initial emphasis on redevelopment through slum clearance and new housing construction shifted in the mid-1950s towards one of wholesale demolition. The nature of urban renewal again changed in the 1960s, with a renewed focus on conservation and rehabilitation in addition to clearance. The next section, “Urban Renewal in Practice,” discusses how the legislation created these projects and discusses the roles that local governments, planners and architects played in the urban renewal process. It also details the steps in the urban renewal process to illustrate how the program functioned in practice.

II. URBAN RENEWAL IN PRACTICE

Carried out in every state, the District of Columbia (DC), Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and Guam, urban renewal projects undertaken between 1949 and 1974 had a significant impact on cities large and small. The variety of projects reflects the range of communities that carried them out. This section outlines the urban renewal process and illustrates the roles of various “players” throughout the process. It begins with a high-level overview of the role of the federal government and moves to the role of the local government. Next, it discusses the individual pieces of an urban renewal project and introduces some prominent architects and planners who were actively involved with urban renewal.¹⁵⁴

A typical urban renewal project consisted of three distinct phases: planning, acquisition of blighted areas for clearance, and redevelopment. In the planning stage, the locally administered local public agency (LPA) identified blighted areas and produced a formal urban renewal plan (URP), outlining the goals and objectives for the LPA. The LPA then sent the plan to the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) and later the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for review and approval. Once approved, and federal and local funding made available, the LPA acquired the land, demolished blighted properties (if applicable), and prepared the cleared land for new development. The LPA then advertised cleared land for redevelopment. Developers purchasing the land were required to adhere to the approved plan for the renewal area, and the project was subject to periodic inspection during construction to ensure compliance. An urban renewal project was considered complete after the LPA prepared the land but before it was sold to private developers. These private developers, who could be non-profits, government agencies, and for-profit developers, then constructed urban renewal developments upon the land (*Figure 3*).

¹⁵⁴ See Appendix A for a glossary of terms used throughout this section.

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Larger cities, such as Atlanta, Baltimore, Denver, Detroit, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia undertook multiple urban renewal projects, often simultaneously. In Atlanta, for example, 15 urban renewal projects were either in the planning or execution phases in April 1971. The Butler Street project (GA R-9) began the initial planning process in 1956 and was not completed until May 1970.¹⁵⁵ Smaller towns like Douglas, Georgia; Burlington, Iowa; Cameron, Texas; and Littleton, Colorado, completed only a single project over the entire course of the program. The town of Los Fresnos, Texas, located just north of Brownsville and the Mexican border had a population of around 1,100 to 2,300 between 1950 and 1970. The town carried out a single urban renewal project, the City U. R. Area (TX R-29), between February 1959 and June 1969. The project, which encompassed 118 acres in Los Fresnos, received federal funds to upgrade infrastructure and roads within the URA, rehabilitate or demolish about 300 houses, and build a city park.¹⁵⁶

The size of the municipality generally impacted the number of projects undertaken for two primary reasons. One, financially, larger cities had more resources, which enabled them to access more federal investment as part of the two-thirds/one-thirds cost-sharing formula, and two, practically, larger cities could identify more areas in need of renewing.

In addition to the prevalence of urban renewal projects in larger cities, the geographic distribution of projects heavily skews towards the eastern half of the United States. The overall age and density of most east coast cities may be one reason for the prevalence of urban renewal projects in those areas. Some states, particularly in the west, were late to enact the enabling legislation that authorized urban renewal activities. Southern and western cities such as Dallas and Phoenix eschewed the community development aspects of urban renewal in favor of a more politically conservative view that placed greater emphasis on individual property owner's rights.¹⁵⁷

The east coast states accounted for just under half of all 3,284 approved URPs as of June 1974, when the moratorium went into effect.¹⁵⁸ These 1,467 projects were located throughout Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

¹⁵⁵ This is the federal urban renewal project number format used by the HHFA and later HUD.

¹⁵⁶ Fletcher Robinson, "Big Face-Lifting Urban Renewal Program Ready for Los Fresnos," *Valley Morning Star* [Harlingen, Texas], February 10, 1963, 1; "Construction of Los Fresnos Park Under Way," *Corpus Christi Caller-Times*, June 16, 1964, 10c.

¹⁵⁷ Robert B. Fairbanks, "The Failure of Renewal in the Southwest," 324-325.

¹⁵⁸ HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory* 2-5.

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Midwestern and southern states combined accounted for about the same number of projects as the east coast states. By comparison, communities in the mountain states and along the west coast accounted for just 298 approved projects in that same time span.¹⁵⁹ The exact number of completed new urban renewal developments is unknown, but data from June 1974 shows that about half of all urban renewal projects approved by that time had been completed.

Completing an urban renewal project was never easy due in part to the bureaucratic process of applying for, receiving, spending, and accounting for funds. The laws required states to pass legislation that enabled localities to accept federal money. Each community had to establish governmental agencies to produce plans and oversee projects, both of which also had to be reviewed and approved by the federal government. As previously mentioned, the complex bureaucracy was one of the biggest complaints about the program. Of the 3,248 federally approved plans, only 1,811 of projects were completed in whole or in part as part of the urban renewal era.¹⁶⁰ The process also resulted in land remaining vacant for longer than anticipated, with redevelopment frequently occurring decades after the end of the urban renewal program. This section focuses on the process implemented by a local public agency (LPA) to establish an urban renewal area (URA), to acquire the land within the area, and prepare it for sale to private developers who carried out the actual redevelopment projects.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION & FUNDING OF URBAN RENEWAL

The urban renewal projects completed between 1949 and 1974 required substantial planning, administration, and funding. They also required cooperation between federal and local agencies as well as between local governments and private entities. At the federal level, the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) administered the urban renewal program through its Urban Renewal Administration from 1949 until 1965 when the newly created Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) absorbed the HHFA. HUD became the federal administrator, serving in that capacity until 1974 when urban renewal, as a program, ended. These two federal offices primarily approved local urban renewal plans and allocated funding to local governments. The funding mechanism for urban renewal resulted in a cost-sharing system between the LPAs and the federal government. Under this arrangement, the LPA typically shouldered one-third of the total project cost, with the federal government responsible for the remaining two-thirds, though provisions were later put in place for disadvantaged and smaller communities to take advantage of a one-quarter/three-quarter arrangement.¹⁶¹ As the federal programs

¹⁵⁹ HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory*, 2-5.

¹⁶⁰ It is assumed that the remaining projects were either still in progress or not completed at all.

¹⁶¹ HUD, *Housing in the Seventies*, 156.

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evolved, professional staff at a series of regional offices delegated with authority to carry out the central program policies completed reviews.

A 1962 HHFA map shows the agency's seven regions and locations of each office; the first three regions generally encompass the states along the eastern seaboard along with Tennessee and Kentucky. Region four included the Great Plains and midwestern states north of Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky, while region five included the central states west of the Mississippi River such as Colorado and New Mexico. Region six covered most of the western third of the nation, including Alaska and Hawai'i. Region seven included Puerto Rico and the territories.¹⁶² By the end of the urban renewal program in 1974, the number of regions had expanded to 10. Each region included between three and eight geographically related states (*Figure 4*).

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS & LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES

While the federal government provided oversight and capital, local governments carried out the bulk of the work required to execute urban renewal projects.¹⁶³ The 1949 act required that each state enact enabling legislation to allow municipalities to establish local public agencies (LPAs), who would then be authorized to receive urban renewal funding.¹⁶⁴ An authorized LPA planned a project, acquired land, cleared the site, relocated residents, improved the land, typically with new roads and utility connections, and sold the land to private developers.¹⁶⁵ The partnership between the HHFA (later HUD) and LPA allowed the local government to retain majority control over an urban renewal project. The federal government played a crucial, though subordinate, role by providing review of project plans and the necessary funding.¹⁶⁶ This local-federal dynamic remained in place throughout the life of the program.

The administrative structure of LPAs varied widely as dictated by individual state enabling legislation. In some cities, the LPA was a distinct department within the structure of the local government, with the mayor (or other authority) appointing the governing body. In other cities, existing city departments housed LPA functions or a local public housing agency created a special section to handle the LPA

¹⁶² Alaska and Hawai'i are not included on the 1962 regional map.

¹⁶³ Sutton, "Urban Revitalization in the United States," 7.

¹⁶⁴ Mandelker, "The Comprehensive Planning Requirement in Urban Renewal," 37.

¹⁶⁵ HUD, *Housing in the Seventies*, 155.

¹⁶⁶ Gotham, "A City Without Slums," 298. Gotham observes that in Kansas City, Missouri, for example, the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority, the LPA, made key decisions while the federal government funded the projects.

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tasks.¹⁶⁷ Federal funding for urban renewal-related activities was *only* available to LPAs who carried out approved projects “when local resources alone are not adequate to do the job.”¹⁶⁸ In order to access federal funding, an LPA, post-1954, had to adopt a “workable program” that detailed the plan to demolish blighted properties and then to redevelop the area.¹⁶⁹ According to William Slayton, the Commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration, the first step for any city that wanted to undertake an urban renewal project was to establish an LPA following passage of state enabling legislation. Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 authorized the LPA to implement local urban renewal activities and liaison with the appropriate HHFA or HUD regional office. Although available research has not revealed much about the organization and role of the field offices within the urban renewal program, it appears that the regional field offices handled the bulk of the federal reviews.

Once the URP received the necessary approvals, the next step in the process involved funding the renewal activities and creating the plan. The LPA and local government had to have the required one-third local contribution in hand before the federal funding was allocated. In some cases, cities passed bond measures to fund the URA before the URP was implemented in order to meet this requirement. In many cases, local developers or other downtown business interests worked with the LPA to shape the URP in a way that would suit their needs by outlining the kinds of uses that would be allowed in the area, such as designating commercial or residential areas. As noted by historian Mark Weiss, many URPs that were instituted during the urban renewal period were actually modeled after earlier city plans.¹⁷⁰

In Oklahoma City, local business owners, bankers, and community groups such as the chamber of commerce who supported urban renewal directly lobbied the state government to pass the required enabling legislation necessary to establish an LPA and begin the urban renewal process.¹⁷¹ In 1959, the state of Oklahoma passed the enabling legislation that allowed local communities to create LPAs, but the local advocacy efforts were just getting started. In addition to funding the salary of the Director of the Oklahoma City Urban Renewal Authority, the Urban Action Foundation, a citizen-led urban renewal

¹⁶⁷ Slayton, “Report on Urban Renewal...,” 394.

¹⁶⁸ HUD, Summary of the Urban Renewal Program, 1.

¹⁶⁹ Gotham, “A City Without Slums...,” 8.

¹⁷⁰ Weiss, “The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal,” 254.

¹⁷¹ Steve Lackmeyer & Jack Money, *OKC: Second Time Around* (Oklahoma City, OK: Full Circle Press, 2006), 6.

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advocacy organization, hired noted architect and planner I.M. Pei to create an urban renewal plan for Oklahoma City.¹⁷²

Despite local support for urban renewal, statewide politics often had a significant impact on the implementation of the program. In San Antonio, Texas, a 1957 voter referendum on urban renewal passed with a nearly 2,000-vote margin, signaling clear community support for the program. San Antonio had been a supporter of earlier housing programs and used provisions of the Housing Act of 1937 to build thousands of units of public housing in the 1930s and 1940s and were eager to implement aspects of the Housing Act of 1949.¹⁷³ In 1951, the first statewide initiative to establish urban renewal in Texas failed due to opposition from city leaders in other communities. A 1953 measure was defeated due, in part, to efforts from the Lumberman's Association of Texas, and the Texas Association of Homebuilders helped defeat a 1955 effort. Finally, in 1957, an outpouring of support from community and business leaders across the state helped pass the measure.¹⁷⁴

Successful urban renewal projects nearly always relied on private entities to redevelop the land within a URA. While the local government could cover costs of land acquisition and clearance through federal grants, the primary goal of most projects included land redevelopment. This private redevelopment aspect was *not* funded through urban renewal legislation, although private entities often worked closely with LPAs during the planning process and could use funding from other federal programs. For instance, in University City (St. Louis County), Missouri, the local LPA received approval from the HHFA in 1964 to demolish dwellings deemed substandard and sell the cleared land for redevelopment. Two private developers constructed 10 new apartment buildings, including Parkview Towers, a senior housing tower, on the cleared land between 1968 and 1972. The developers then used a loan through Section 236 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to build Parkview Towers.¹⁷⁵ In this way, public urban renewal funds supported private development projects.

¹⁷² Lackmeyer & Money, *OKC: Second Time Around*, 13.

¹⁷³ Robert B. Fairbanks, "The Texas Exception: San Antonio and Urban Renewal, 1949-1965," *The Journal of Planning History* 1, no. 2 (May 2002), 183.

¹⁷⁴ Fairbanks, "The Texas Exception: San Antonio and Urban Renewal, 1949-1965," 187.

¹⁷⁵ Rachel Consolloy, Amanda Loughlin, & Ryan Reed, "Parkview Towers [University City, MO]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, 2024). NRIS #100010557, listed 7/24/2024.

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URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT COMPONENTS

Multiple steps were necessary to complete an urban renewal project. Generally speaking, the local public agency (LPA) managed the process, while the federal agencies provided oversight and funding. The LPA first prepared an urban renewal plan (URP). Next, the local governing body reviewed and approved the plan before it was sent to the Housing and Home Finance Administration (HHFA)/Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The federal agency did a final review and approved the plans. Upon approval, the LPA oversaw the acquisition and clearance of the designated land and helped to relocate affected residents and businesses. HHFA and HUD considered a project complete once the land was cleared and residents relocated. This process is expanded in the sections below.

Urban Renewal Plans

The implementation of urban renewal relied on an approved plan. This first step in the process required the LPA to present an Urban Renewal Plan (URP) to the HHFA/HUD that designated the proposed urban renewal area (URA) as either blighted, a slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating.¹⁷⁶ As noted earlier, blight and slum determinations were incredibly subjective decisions usually made by local leaders with little thought given to the actual social conditions within the affected area. Despite often vocal outcry, state and federal courts routinely upheld the notion that “the broad purpose of redevelopment over-rode the claims of individual property owners” and constituted an “appropriate public use.”¹⁷⁷ The language of the Housing Act of 1949 did not define blight and left the determination up to the states, many of which relied on vague and subjective wording and phrases such as “inadequate,” “unfit,” “defective,” and “faulty,” to render the designations.¹⁷⁸

The URP was typically prepared by an outside consultant or architect such as Victor Gruen or I.M. Pei, a prominent architect who designed numerous city plans and urban malls. In one guide, the HHFA noted that the role of an outside consultant was a key component of the success of an URA for many communities who did not have the capacity to carry out the planning aspects of the project.¹⁷⁹ The plans,

¹⁷⁶ The basic outline for the project process comes from William L. Slayton, “Report on Urban Renewal...” 394-397.

¹⁷⁷ Gordon, “Blighting the Way,” 312.

¹⁷⁸ Gordon, “Blighting the Way,” 312-313.

¹⁷⁹ Housing and Home Finance Agency, *Technical Guide 1: Selecting Consultants for Project Planning* (Washington, DC: Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, September 1960), 5: the guide also states that some LPAs in larger cities have planners on staff to handle the project.

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supported with documentation, examined the buildings within the proposed area that were slated for clearance or rehabilitation and reported on the overall condition of the URA.¹⁸⁰ In addition to these conditions, the URP also outlined the proposed uses for the land and demonstrated how those uses met the overall blight and slum clearance goals of the community. Other aspects of the plan contained information about the estimated costs to acquire, clear, and develop the URA, and determined what buildings (if any) would remain after renewal. In addition to the renewal costs, the URP needed to outline the anticipated number of displaced residents and to determine the feasibility of relocating these displaced people.¹⁸¹ While the URA was defined as a single geographic area, multiple urban renewal *developments* could take place within the boundaries.

Once prepared, the LPA presented the URP to the local governing body, who reviewed and ultimately approved it. As described by Slayton, for an URP to proceed, the local governing body had to adopt a workable program (discussed above), conduct a public meeting, and pass a resolution of support for the URP. The local resolution had to find that the URP conformed to the objectives of the workable program, determined that the project was feasible, and acknowledged its responsibility for certain aspects of the project such as zoning changes, vacating streets, and creating new ones (if necessary).¹⁸²

As part of the public involvement component, the local government was required to hold a hearing to inform residents living within the project boundaries and members of the general public about the project. This afforded locals the chance to voice their approval, or more often, their disapproval of a project, as seen in the Laurel-Richmond project in Cincinnati, Ohio (1950-1963, OH U1-1) between downtown and the Cincinnati Union Terminal. City efforts in the 1930s to clear the area for public housing failed due to unified opposition by the predominately Black residents of the area, who did not believe that their neighborhoods were blighted, as city officials believed. In the early 1950s, two public meetings held as part of the urban renewal planning process once again offered residents the opportunity to voice their frustrations with the project, namely with the forced relocation the project would require of the community. According to George Dickman, the Chairman of the West End Home Savers Association (the community advocacy group in opposition to the project), the plans did not include enough housing for all of the displaced residents.¹⁸³ Ultimately, the community's efforts were unsuccessful at preventing the project from moving forward, even after voters resoundingly defeated

¹⁸⁰ Slayton, "Report on Urban Renewal..." 395.

¹⁸¹ Slayton, "Report on Urban Renewal..." 398.

¹⁸² Slayton, "Report on Urban Renewal..." 395.

¹⁸³ Claire Meyer, "Lasting Scars: Cincinnati's Urban Renewal in the West End," (master's thesis, Cornell University 2019), 64.

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two bond measures aimed at providing the required local financing component. City officials instead used non-cash efforts within the project boundaries that “expand[ed] a school, improv[ed] parks and streets, and widen[ed] Linn Street” to meet their financial match.¹⁸⁴ The HHFA eventually approved the project, and in 1952 the LPA began demolishing houses and relocating nearly 1,600 families from the project area.¹⁸⁵ In 1959, a full seven years after demolition work began, the Urban Renewal Department of the City of Cincinnati (the LPA), awarded two contracts for middle-income housing projects that did not cater towards the former residents of the neighborhood.¹⁸⁶

Once the local government approved the URP, the LPA then transmitted the finalized plan to the appropriate federal agency. The Urban Renewal Administration within the HHFA (1949-1965) and HUD (1965-1974) reviewed the URP through a regional branch office. Federal reviewers expected a URP to outline the effectiveness of the slum removal plan, the soundness of the proposed uses in the URA, and solutions to housing the displaced population.¹⁸⁷ Once approved, the URP defined the legal framework for the project-related activities. The federal program parameters required the plan to clearly identify the area slated for urban renewal and the reasons why the area was blighted or needed to be redeveloped. The URP also needed to outline the future redevelopment plan following acquisition and land clearance activities, even though the new construction would not be funded through urban renewal money.¹⁸⁸

Land Acquisition & Clearance

Land acquisition and clearance was the second phase of an urban renewal project. Once the federal government approved the urban renewal plan (URP), the local public agency (LPA) began to acquire land in the urban renewal area (URA). As outlined in HUD documents, the LPA needed two independent appraisals conducted by a qualified independent professional appraiser to determine the “fair reuse value” of the land.¹⁸⁹ The LPA reviewed all the appraisals within the URA and used them to determine the value of all the land in the URA. After the LPA determined the land value, they sent a

¹⁸⁴ Meyer, “Lasting Scars,” 66.

¹⁸⁵ Meyer, “Lasting Scars,” 66.

¹⁸⁶ Meyer, “Lasting Scars,” 69.

¹⁸⁷ Memos and other internal documents of the HHFA & HUD in NARA.

¹⁸⁸ Mandelker, “The Comprehensive Planning Requirement in Urban Renewal,” 29.

¹⁸⁹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Urban Renewal Handbook, February 1968* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1968), 7214.1, 9.

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report to the regional urban renewal office for final concurrence and approval.¹⁹⁰ After the regional office approved the values and signed off on the plan, the LPA was officially authorized to acquire land within the URA.¹⁹¹ If an owner did not agree to sell their land, the LPA then had the authority to acquire that land under eminent domain.

With the necessary financing in place, the LPA began acquiring and demolishing the designated buildings within the URA. After acquisition, the LPA prepared the land for redevelopment. Preparations might include land clearance as well as infrastructure improvements or both. The scope of these improvements varied greatly depending on the final use outlined in the URP but could include utility upgrades to water, sewer, and electrical systems or new streets. In most cases a private contractor cleared the land and improved the site in conjunction with the LPA and the city. Along with land clearance, preparations included as part of the project funding might include new infrastructure such as roads, sidewalks, utilities, and repairs to existing infrastructure. Infrastructure improvements added value to the land for private developers, who did not have to spend additional money to prepare the site. Demolition within the URA was permitted as long as the LPA determined a building “to be structurally unsound or unfit for human living and which the locality has authority to demolish,” and if the demolition was in keeping with the overall objectives of the URP.¹⁹² In practice, demolition was a widely used tool, and most plans included some demolition component, though exact numbers of demolished buildings in URAs are not known in many cases (*Figure 5*). When demolition and site improvements were completed, the land was put up for sale to private developers. As used in this document, “developers” could include private businesses, universities, and non-profits.

Relocation

Relocation of displaced people within a URA was one important consideration of LPAs during the planning process. According to HUD documents, relocation assistance could be provided to residents, businesses, or nonprofit entities displaced “through urban renewal, code enforcement, open-space land acquisition, or demolition activities....”¹⁹³ Additional direct payments from the LPA were available to

¹⁹⁰ 1960 Brooks memo in NARA rsch. files

¹⁹¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Urban Renewal Handbook*, 7214.1, 14; If a parcel appraised for more than \$25,000, the regulations allowed for a second appraisal to be conducted by the LPA, however both appraisals still had to be reviewed by an independent appraiser to ensure the property was fairly valued.

¹⁹² HUD, *Summary of the Urban Renewal Program*, 10.

¹⁹³ HUD, *Summary of the Urban Renewal Program*, 4.

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residents and businesses who reported property losses as a result of relocation and were included with the overall project costs along with acquisition, clearance, and redevelopment work.¹⁹⁴

In some cities, urban renewal activities displaced large numbers of residents. In 1960, for example, as many as 500,000 people were projected to be displaced over a 15-year period in New York City.¹⁹⁵ The scope of relocation was massive; HUD estimated that by 1972 urban renewal activities had displaced over one million residents from URAs nationwide.¹⁹⁶ This was a substantial increase over the number of displaced residents reported by the HHFA, whose records indicate that between the start of the program in 1949 and June 1964 just over 185,000 residents had been displaced.

According to the HHFA, displaced residents were entitled to “decent, safe, and sanitary accommodations...within their means, relatively accessible to their places of work, and of a size adequate to meet their needs.”¹⁹⁷ To achieve this objective, the urban renewal program required the LPA to notify affected residents as soon as possible and to assist in helping them find new housing, either in another area of the URA, or elsewhere throughout the city. Displaced households were entitled to moving expenses up to \$200 plus additional compensation for associated costs related to transferring the land to the LPA.¹⁹⁸ Residents could not be forced to move without being offered other accommodations or compensation, but regulations prohibited assistance to displaced households that relocated outside of city limits.¹⁹⁹ As noted above, according to HHFA data, between 1949 and 1964, urban renewal activities displaced 185,000 households. About half of those households relocated into private rental housing, while about one quarter moved into public housing, and one quarter became homeowners. For the relocated households that rented, FHA data shows that, on average, rents increased about 12 percent from \$66 to \$74.²⁰⁰ By 1966, the number of relocated families had increased to about 300,000.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁴ Housing and Home Finance Agency [HHFA], “Urban Renewal Relocation of Families and Individuals: A Fact Sheet” (1965), 1. RG207, Container 620, Folder 4.20.5: Relocation-General.

¹⁹⁵ Richard H. Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program: A Ten-Year Critique,” *Law and Community Problems* (Autumn 1960): 788.

¹⁹⁶ HUD, *Housing in the Seventies*, 157.

¹⁹⁷ HHFA, “Urban Renewal Relocation of Families and Individuals: A Fact Sheet,” 1.

¹⁹⁸ Approximately \$200,000 in 2024.

¹⁹⁹ HHFA, “Urban Renewal Relocation of Families and Individuals: A Fact Sheet,” 1-2.

²⁰⁰ HHFA, “Urban Renewal Relocation of Families and Individuals: A Fact Sheet,” 2; about \$673 and \$755 in 2024.

²⁰¹ William J. Collins and Katharine L. Shester, “Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal in the United States,” National Bureau of Economic Research [NBER], Working Paper Series (September 2011): 4.

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Businesses located within a URA were entitled to receive between \$3,000 and \$25,000 for property loss and moving expenses.²⁰² Unlike the household relocation payments, which were incorporated into the URA project costs, business relocation payments were covered through a federal relocation grant.²⁰³ Businesses with less than \$10,000 in annual gross income were entitled to an additional \$2,500 in Small Business Displacement Payment through the LPA.²⁰⁴ A 1964 study identified 47,770 businesses and nonprofit organizations that were displaced by urban renewal projects since 1949. Of those displaced, 28,526 received relocation payments amounting to \$46 million. Nearly 9,000 displaced businesses never reopened.²⁰⁵ Despite these relocation programs, the overall amount of federal urban renewal money for displaced residents totaled just one half of 1 percent of the total program expenditures.²⁰⁶ In addition to relocation assistance for displaced households, Section 221 of the Housing Act of 1954 provided mortgages to developers to build affordable housing in communities with an approved URP. The plan had to show that there was a need for housing for the displaced households that could not be met with the existing housing stock.²⁰⁷

The racial and economic breakdown of relocated households provides some insights into the demographics of URAs prior to renewal activities. In a 1965 survey of relocated households, 1,065 identified as Black compared with 908 White households. Of all respondents in the survey, 40 percent earned less than \$3,000 and about 80 percent earned less than \$6,000.²⁰⁸ The median income of all respondents was \$3,814 and just 3 percent earned more than \$10,000.²⁰⁹ African American and Puerto Rican communities made up about two-thirds of all urban renewal relocations between 1950 and 1965.²¹⁰ A 1974 HUD table outlines the racial breakdown of displaced families for the fiscal year.

²⁰² Between \$30,000 and \$250,000 in 2024 dollars.

²⁰³ HHFA, "Urban Renewal Relocation of Business Concerns and Nonprofit Associations: A Fact Sheet," (1965), 1. RG207, Container 20:4.20.5: Relocation-General.

²⁰⁴ HHFA, "Urban Renewal Relocation of Business Concerns and Nonprofit Associations: A Fact Sheet," 1.

²⁰⁵ HHFA, "Urban Renewal Relocation of Business Concerns and Nonprofit Associations: A Fact Sheet," 2; an HHFA note on this statistic stated that the reasons those businesses closed was due to "retirement; involvement in other businesses; marginal nature of their operations; and inability to find suitable new location." The reasons for the rest of the businesses not reopening was either not known or not stated.

²⁰⁶ Matthew D. Lassiter & Susan Cianci Salvatore, "Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing," (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021), 40.

²⁰⁷ HHFA, "221 Relocation Housing."

²⁰⁸ Between \$30,000 and \$60,000 in 2024 dollars.

²⁰⁹ HHFA, "Urban Renewal Relocation of Families and Individuals: A Fact Sheet," 2. According to the Social Security National Wage Index, the average national wage in 1965 was \$4,658.72.

²¹⁰ Lassiter & Salvatore, "Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing," 36.

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According to that table, urban renewal activities displaced over 41,000 families. Of those families, about 75 percent rented; 38 percent of renters were White, and 62 percent were non-White (either Black, Native American, Latino, or Asian American). Among displaced homeowners, 45 percent were White, and 55 percent were non-White. For both demographics (renters and homeowners) the percentage of displaced White residents was lower than the non-White residents.²¹¹

The fact that a disproportionate number of minority communities were purposefully targeted for clearance under urban renewal is significant and cannot be overlooked. Historian Alexander von Hoffman called displacement “a form of class and race warfare,” and many urban renewal projects faced stiff opposition from civil rights and community organizations.²¹² For displaced residents of an Urban Renewal Area (URA), finding adequate new housing was a significant challenge due to the immense number of affected people. All told, nearly four million people, mostly families of color, were displaced as a result of both the urban renewal and highway programs.²¹³ HUD estimated that up to one-third of displaced residents would not resettle in a URA after the completion of a project and the associated redevelopment. This was typically due to the new character of the URAs, which targeted wealthier people, and not the former residents. Relocation was generally treated as a secondary aspect of urban renewal by both federal agencies and LPAs, and rarely received enough support. Many relocation offices were not established promptly, leaving residents just weeks to move, and relocation payments were not sufficient to cover moving costs, forcing families to “mov[e] from one substandard area to another,” further spreading the problem of slums.²¹⁴ As a result, many simply moved from one blighted area to another, but few city officials seemed to care. Prominent New York City planner Robert Moses said of urban renewal displacement “you cannot rebuild a city without moving people,” a seemingly flippant response to the substantial disruption to the lives of fellow New Yorkers.²¹⁵

In Iowa, a 1964 report commissioned by the United States Commission on Civil Rights studied the impact of urban renewal policies on minority groups and housing in three cities with active urban renewal programs, Des Moines, Waterloo, and Sioux City. After conducting interviews with LPA

²¹¹ US Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], *1974 Statistical Yearbook of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development* (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1974), 14. For reference, data from the 1970 census shows that about 87.5 percent of the population of the United States was White, 11.1 percent was Black, and other minority populations made up 1.4 percent.

²¹² Von Hoffman, “A Study in Contradictions,” 318.

²¹³ Sutton, “Urban Revitalization in the United States,” 30.

²¹⁴ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 788.

²¹⁵ Samuel Zipp, *Manhattan Projects: The Rise and Fall of Urban Renewal in Cold War New York* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 226.

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officials and members of the public, the report concluded that “massive racial discrimination” existed in relocation housing in the cities, and up to 90 percent of landlords refused to rent to displaced Black families.²¹⁶ Urban renewal projects in all three cities, and most cities across the country primarily displaced Black families. In Waterloo, Iowa’s Logan Avenue URP (IA R-2), 75 percent of displaced families were Black.²¹⁷ In two urban renewal projects in Sioux City, Iowa, 50 percent of displaced residents were Black even though Black residents made up just 2 percent of the city’s population.²¹⁸

AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION: REDEVELOPMENT

As previously discussed, the redevelopment of urban renewal areas (URAs) occurred outside the scope of an urban renewal project. The project was considered complete once the HHFA/HUD approved the plan, the land was cleared, affected residents and businesses were relocated, and the prepared property was ready for redevelopment. The newly constructed buildings and sites directly resulted from the projects completed within the URAs.

After acquisition and preparation, the local public agency (LPA) advertised the cleared land for sale to outside developers (often at a significant loss to the LPA, covered as part of the federal aid). It was common for separate development projects to occur simultaneously within the URA, depending on the size of the area. To ensure compliance with the urban renewal plan (URP), the LPA noted the appropriate end uses for the land in the real estate listing and required prospective developers to submit a proposal outlining their end uses and how they complied with the overall objectives of the plan. A prospective developer also had to submit financial documentation showing they had the ability to carry out the proposed development along with a statement that the work would conform to the URP.²¹⁹ The LPAs also used covenants and other deed instruments to ensure that the end use of the land would meet the objectives of the Urban Renewal Plan (URP).²²⁰

²¹⁶ Iowa State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, “Report on Urban Renewal Programs on Racial Minority Group Housing in Three Iowa Cities,” (June 1964), 21.

²¹⁷ Amanda Loughlin, “Twentieth Century African American Civil Rights-related Resources in Iowa,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2020), E.42.

²¹⁸ Loughlin, “Twentieth Century African American Civil Rights-related Resources in Iowa,” E.43; Iowa State Advisory Committee to the United State Commission on Civil Rights, “Report on Urban Renewal Programs...,” 16.

²¹⁹ HUD, *Urban Renewal Handbook*, 7214.1, 39.

²²⁰ HUD, *Urban Renewal Handbook*, 7214.1, 36.

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Like the overarching Urban Renewal Plan itself, all individual developments within the URA were subject to review by the LPA for conformance to the plan as outlined above. As the developer carried out the development, the LPA reviewed the progress to further ensure that it complied with the objectives of the plan, and research suggests that the LPA conducted regular visits of the project site.²²¹ That the federal legislation required all new developments within the URA to adhere to the URP is frequently reiterated in the available literature as part of the legal basis for the program.²²² While private developers did not directly receive any federal money as part of urban renewal, many utilized separate federal incentives through other programs, and the acquisition, clearance, and redevelopment of the land by the LPA constituted a large incentive to their projects and was likely the reason a private redevelopment project was initiated.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS LAND CLEARANCE FOR REVITALIZATION AUTHORITY

The City of St. Louis illustrates urban renewal in practice. The HHFA approved the Mill Creek Valley URA in St. Louis, Missouri (MO R-1) in 1955, but planning for the project can be traced back as early as the late 1940s, when a 1947 city plan was created. That document, prepared by engineer and city planner Harland Bartholomew, classified a high percentage (between 60 and 90 percent) of housing in the Mill Creek Valley area as “substandard,” and proposed a new mixed industrial and high density residential use.²²³ As a result of the 1947 plan, a 1948 bond issue aimed to provide funding to clear and redevelop the land (not using urban renewal). While the bond measure did not pass a citywide vote, elements of Bartholomew’s 1947 plan for the Mill Creek Valley were ultimately incorporated into later urban renewal proposals.

In 1951, the Board of Alderman of the City of St. Louis established the Land Clearance for Revitalization Authority (LCRA), the city’s development arm. As the LPA for the City of St. Louis, the LCRA managed all urban renewal activities within the city limits. In 1958, the LCRA completed the “Redevelopment Plan for Mill Creek Valley Project.”²²⁴ At over 455 acres, the Mill Creek Valley URA (MO R-1) was located about two miles west of the downtown core and constituted a significant chapter in the history of urban renewal in St. Louis. It was the largest URA in St. Louis by overall size and for a

²²¹ HUD, *Housing in the Seventies*, 156; zoning was another way in which the LPAs could ensure that the projects met the overall objectives of the plan.

²²² Mandelker, “The Comprehensive Planning Requirement in Urban Renewal,” 37.

²²³ Harland Bartholomew, *Comprehensive City Plan* (St. Louis, MO: City Plan Commission, 1947), Plate 9 and 12.

²²⁴ St. Louis City Plan Commission, “History of Renewal,” (St. Louis Planning Commission, ca. 1970), n.p.

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time, the largest in the nation.²²⁵ The URP for the Mill Creek Valley URA called for a mix of land uses, including industrial areas generally south and southeast of present-day US-40 Highway, commercial areas along the south side of Olive Street at the north end, and a variety of mixed-use residential/retail components, public, and semi-public uses around the rest of the URA.²²⁶

In St. Louis, a successful 1955 bond issue gave the city the necessary funding to begin the clearance project within the Mill Creek Valley URA, and the first building was demolished in 1958.²²⁷ All told, it cost the LCRA approximately \$28 million to acquire land within the Mill Creek Valley URA, relocate an estimated 4,212 residents, and demolish the existing buildings. Under the two-thirds cost-sharing model with the federal government, the City of St. Louis contributed just over \$7 million of the \$28.1 million project cost.²²⁸ An estimated \$126 million of additional private development (in 1970 dollars) occurred within the URA, including a mix of residential and industrial buildings along with an expansion of St. Louis University's campus.²²⁹

URBAN RENEWAL DESIGNERS & DEVELOPERS

Local government enacted urban renewal projects with the assistance of designers, planners, and developers. Although local and regional planners and architects actively participated in urban renewal activities throughout the country, several noteworthy firms operated on a national level. While information on individual developers in urban renewal areas (URAs) is not readily available, research conducted for this document indicates that most projects that involved urban renewal-era developments included local firms.

Planners

Given that the stated objectives of urban renewal were to clear blight and revive downtowns, planners played crucial roles in the process. Used in this context, planners could be LPA staff, contractors hired by cities, or directly connected to builders or developers. As stated by historian and planner Marc A.

²²⁵ Tim O'Neil, "Aug. 7, 1954: Decision to Clear Mill creek Valley Changed the Face of the City," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* online (7 August 2022).

²²⁶ Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority of the City of St. Louis, "Redevelopment Plan for Mill Creek Valley" (St. Louis: Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority of the City of St. Louis 1958, revised 1960), 9.

²²⁷ St. Louis City Plan Commission, "History of Renewal," 12. It is assumed that the plan had been approved by 1958.

²²⁸ \$58.3 million and \$233.5million in 2024 dollars.

²²⁹ St. Louis City Plan Commission, "History of Renewal," 19.

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Weiss, the growth of the city planning profession is tied to urban renewal, and the role of the planner was critical for the success of any urban renewal project.²³⁰ Edmund Bacon served as the Director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission from 1949 to 1970 and oversaw nearly all the city's urban renewal-era projects. During his tenure, Bacon irrevocably shaped the city through developments such as Society Hill, which was one of the first urban renewal developments to incorporate historic preservation elements. Part of the Washington Square URA (PA R-240), Society Hill included the rehabilitation of over 500 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings in addition to three I. M. Pei-designed housing towers and low-rise townhouses.²³¹ The Society Hill plan retained the existing street grid and supplemented it with additional paths and public plazas designed by local landscape architects Collins, Adelman & Dutot.²³²

While Edmund Bacon's Society Hill project incorporated aspects of both rehabilitation and wholesale slum clearance, other planners, such as Robert Moses generally advocated a complete clearance program. Moses held countless public offices in and around New York City and was able to exert his influence to shape urban renewal projects such as the Columbus Circle project (NY U-411). The project, which officially began in 1952, encompassed approximately seven acres and included a new exhibition hall and luxury high-rise apartment building (both of which were demolished in 2000). During the planning process, Moses was able to get a portion of the hall's parking garage designated as "residential," which was enough to designate the entire development as "predominately residential" and meet the threshold of the 1949 act.²³³

The project planning aspect of urban renewal often meant that developers, architects, and local redevelopment authorities actively cooperated to produce urban renewal plans that detailed every aspect of the project. In most cases, local developers created the plan on behalf of the local urban renewal agency, who then presented the plans for review and approval by the HHFA (later HUD). In the case of Hartford's Constitution Plaza development (exact URA unclear, likely CT 1-1 or CT 1-2), individual business owners and developers built on the site, which the Hartford Redevelopment Agency cleared and prepared. The Hartford Redevelopment Agency hired an outside developer, F.H. McGraw and Company, to create a conceptual development plan for the area, with the understanding that the

²³⁰ Weiss, "The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal," 254.

²³¹ Mary C. Means, "Society Hill Historic District [Philadelphia, PA]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1971), 8.1, NRIS #71000065, listed 06/23/1971.

²³² Richard Longstreth, "The Difficult Legacy of Urban Renewal," *CRM Journal* (2006), 19.

²³³ Weiss, "The Origins and Legacy of Urban Renewal," 267.

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individual components of the project would be created by others once tenants had been identified.²³⁴ To meet the local funding component, many communities issued bonds to fund their portion of the acquisition and clearance activities. In 1956, Hartford voters approved \$800,000 to fund the acquisition and subsequent clearance of buildings within the Constitution Plaza boundaries.²³⁵

While most firms worked locally, a few did receive commissions nationwide to develop urban renewal plans and design urban renewal developments. One prominent developer/architect duo was that of developer William Zeckendorf and architect I. M. Pei. The pair created master plans for at least 20 urban renewal-era developments across the country, from Washington, DC, to Chicago and Los Angeles.²³⁶ In their plans for southwest DC, (DC U1-1, R-1, and R-5) Zeckendorf and Pei proposed four key projects to redevelop the area into a “complete community.” They envisioned the Tenth Street Mall as the gateway to the area, and the fundamental key to “establish the area as a desirable residential community.” Pei designed the Plaza to serve as a cultural and tourist destination with a mix of theatres and restaurants. The Washington Channel that fed into the Tidal Basin was a major geographical aspect of the area’s waterfront. The waterfront was intended to enhance and provide more space for the dining and commercial aspects of the area.²³⁷ Lastly, Pei planned the residential neighborhoods with a mix of six high-rise residential buildings and three-story row houses.²³⁸ The plan was heralded by contemporaries such as Jane Jacobs as “brilliantly and harmoniously suited” to the surrounding urban landscape.²³⁹

The Design of Urban Renewal Developments

Following the end of World War II, the United States adopted a “clean sweep” approach to city planning. Defined by geographer Edward Relph, this represented an “entirely modern solution” to city

²³⁴ Lucas A. Karmazinas, “Hotel America [Hartford, CT],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 8.5, NRIS #12000359, listed 09/07/2012.

²³⁵ Karmazinas, “Hotel America,” 8.4.

²³⁶ Marci M. Clark, “I. M. Pei, William Zeckendorf, and the Architecture of Urban Renewal,” (PhD diss., University of New York, 2017), 217.

²³⁷ “The Urban Renewal Plan for Project Area C,” (New York: Webb & Knapp, 1956), 15-17. The plan appears in “Urban Renewal Plan: Southwest Urban Renewal Area C, A report of Existing Conditions and A Plan for Urban Renewal,” (Washington, DC: National Capital Planning Commission, 1956).

²³⁸ Historic American Buildings Survey, “Southwest Washington, Urban Renewal Area,” HABS DC-856 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey, 2004), 46.

²³⁹ Clark, “I. M. Pei, William Zeckendorf, and the Architecture of Urban Renewal,” 7; it should be noted that Jacobs later became a fierce critic of urban renewal, and Zeckendorf’s developments in New York City.

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planning that removed all references to earlier urban forms.²⁴⁰ The wartime pause on nonessential construction created a “backlog” of outdated and dilapidated buildings, and changes in American tastes that needed to be addressed. In New York City, William Zeckendorf found that many larger prewar apartments were not suitable for returning GIs, and the growing number of single-family houses in the suburbs attracted families away from the city.²⁴¹

According to historian Paul Knox, “postwar economic recovery and the commitment of central governments to full employment and social welfare set up a golden age for the design profession.”²⁴² This pent-up energy gave architects, landscape architects, developers, and city planners a unique opportunity to explore and develop cities using new building materials and forms, which they believed would lead to a cleaner, healthier city.²⁴³

Urban historian Samuel Zipp defined urban renewal architecture as “shorthand for an entire ideal and practice of spatial transformation that employed characteristic aesthetic forms—modern architecture and superblock urban planning—to sweep away the nineteenth-century street grid” and replace it with an ordered, logical system.²⁴⁴ In the early 1920s European architects such as Walter Gropius, Mies Van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier championed the Modern Movement, which eschewed traditional forms and design tenets. This Modernism appeared in the late 1920s in the United States, but its expansion was largely curtailed by the Depression and World War II.²⁴⁵ In the postwar period, Modernism flourished.

Many of the tall, multi-story office buildings and housing towers built within URAs embraced Modern Movement styling and elements, such as glazed curtain walls and cantilevered floors, and feature an extensive use of steel and reinforced concrete structural systems. These new materials, coupled with other technological advances such as improved HVAC systems allowed architects such as I. M. Pei to experiment and push the boundaries of architectural design with creative ideas to maximize available space. Working with Zeckendorf, Pei drafted plans for a helix-shaped apartment tower with precast concrete walls and floorplans that radiated out from a central mechanical core, eliminating the need for

²⁴⁰ Edward Relph, *The Modern Urban Landscape* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987), 144.

²⁴¹ Clark, “I. M. Pei, William Zeckendorf, and the Architecture of Urban Renewal,” 67.

²⁴² Paul Knox, *Better By Design? Architecture, Urban Planning, and the Good City* (Blacksburg, VA: Virginia Tech Publishing, 2020), 165.

²⁴³ Relph, *The Modern Urban Landscape*, 148.

²⁴⁴ Zipp, *Manhattan Projects: The Rise and Fall of Urban Renewal in Cold War New York*, 8-9.

²⁴⁵ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1992), 249, 251-252.

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freestanding columns within the main living spaces.²⁴⁶ Though this design was never built, the Compton Park Apartments, in Wilmington, Delaware, embody many of the same Modern Movement ideals. Designed by architect Theodore Brandow and built within the Poplar Street URA (DE R-1), the Compton Park Apartments is a group of five three-story apartment buildings with a reinforced concrete structural system and brick and stucco cladding.²⁴⁷

Mies van der Rohe, one of the most prominent architects of the era, became synonymous with the Modern Movement. Mies believed that a building should be “a clear expression of its structure...” and embraced new technologies and materials such as steel, glass, and reinforced concrete.²⁴⁸ A prominent example of this philosophy can be found in the buildings of Lafayette Park, in Detroit. Located just east of the downtown core, Lafayette Park was part of the Gratiot area (MI U1-1), the first urban renewal area in the city. Lafayette Park is an example of Relph’s “clean sweep” approach to urban renewal. According to city officials, the site Lafayette Park site contained roughly 150 acres of some of the “worst” slums in Detroit, all of which were acquired in the early 1950s by the nonprofit Citizens Redevelopment Corporation (the CRDC) and subsequently demolished.²⁴⁹ The CRDC sold the land to developers Herbert Greenwald and Samuel Katzin, who invited Mies to head up the project’s design. Mies subsequently brought in city planner Ludwig Hilberseimer and landscape architect Alfred Caldwell. The resulting plan for Lafayette Park did away with the existing street grid, replacing it with a large open park with limited vehicular access and a mix of low-density apartments and larger residential towers. Members of the planning community quickly recognized the success of the Lafayette Park plan. Roger Montgomery, Director of the Urban Renewal Design Center in Washington University (located in St. Louis) noted in 1965 that the design was “consistent, powerful, and memorable.”²⁵⁰ In addition to the contemporary praise for the project, Lafayette Park continues to be heralded as an example of a successful urban renewal development.

²⁴⁶ Clark, “I. M. Pei, William Zeckendorf, and the Architecture of Urban Renewal,” 68; Pei’s Helix design was never built.

²⁴⁷ Kevin McMahon, “Compton Park Apartments [Wilmington, DE],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2024), NRIS #1000010936.

²⁴⁸ Sarah Evans, “Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 8.7. NRIS #96000809, listed 08/01/1996. The Secretary of the Interior designated Lafayette Park a National Historic Landmark in 2015.

²⁴⁹ Evans, “Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park,” 8.5; Robert C. Goodspeed, “Urban Renewal in Postwar Detroit: The Gratiot Area Redevelopment Project,” (honors thesis, University of Michigan 2004), 62.

²⁵⁰ Roger Montgomery, “Improving the Design Process in Urban Renewal,” *Urban Renewal: The Record and Controversy*, ed. James Q. Wilson (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1966), quoted in Evans, “Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park,” 8.10.

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Many landscape architects worked in conjunction with architects to design grand, open plazas, or public spaces for urban renewal developments. Lawrence Halprin was considered by his peers and academics as one of the preeminent landscape architects of the urban renewal-era. Halprin specialized in public plazas, which were often critical components of larger urban renewal developments. Elizabeth Meyer, a professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Virginia, noted that Halprin's work with public plazas "reimagined a public realm for American cities that had been cleared by federal urban renewal...."²⁵¹ One of Halprin's first and largest urban renewal-era plazas was located in the Portland, Maine South Auditorium URA (OR R-1). The plaza consists of four public parks, each with a distinct element, that are connected by a series of pedestrian malls.

As noted above, Alfred Caldwell served as the landscape architect for the Lafayette Park development (MI R-12). Caldwell was an advocate for the livability of cities through the inclusion of large green spaces, limited automobile traffic, and placing tall buildings far apart to prevent the "institutional" feel of other developments of the age, such as the Pruitt-Igoe in St. Louis.²⁵² His design philosophy is evident in the Lafayette Park project, which features the 13-acre Lafayette Plaisance Park that runs roughly north-south through the center of the development. Notably, no streets bisect the park. Short cul-de-sacs at the edges access only the surrounding residential buildings.

While architects, landscape architects, and planners all created plans for urban pedestrian malls, none was perhaps more prolific than Victor Gruen, the so-called "father of the modern shopping mall." An early proponent of suburban shopping centers, Gruen presented one of his first proposals for an urban mall in 1956 to the city of Fort Worth, Texas. Gruen's plan called for a large urban mall with car-free streets, several large parking garages around the perimeter of the mall, and a wide ring road to bring shoppers to the garages. Although the City of Fort Worth ultimately rejected his plan, the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, approved a similar plan a few years later.²⁵³

As discussed earlier, urban renewal required a multitude of public and private interests working together to successfully implement various aspects of the complicated program. Local businesses, community interests, and designers worked in conjunction with the LPAs to develop Urban Renewal Plans and present them to the appropriate regional office for review and approval. While some URAs did involve

²⁵¹ John M. Tess, "Halprin Open Space Sequence," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012), 8.13, NRIS #13000058, listed 03/06/2013.

²⁵² Evans, "Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park," 8.9-8.10.

²⁵³ Michael Cheyne, "No Better Way? The Kalamazoo Mall and the Legacy of Pedestrian Malls," *Michigan Historical Review* 36, no. 1 (2010), 108.

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prolific or prominent designers, many more involved local professionals, particularly in smaller communities or projects, who often sought to expand their professional profile or resume. That effort continued once the URA was approved to acquire and redevelop the land and rehouse residents in the URA. The unique combination of interests and goals in each community likely played an outsized role in shaping each individual development and may be a large reason that no two urban renewal developments looked quite the same. The next section provides a high-level look at how urban renewal impacted the American landscape.

III. IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL

The official era of urban renewal ran from 1949 to 1974. During that time, the program had an outsized impact on the fabric of American cities. Slum clearance programs, along with new public housing units built on the cleared land, significantly impacted the lives of residents, in ways both good and bad, as cities subjectively defined slums and blight, often without any economic or social underpinning. While much of the following information is presented in terms of the economic impacts of urban renewal, the social impacts are nonetheless significant. As noted earlier, demolition was a significant component of urban renewal, and most displaced residents were non-White. New housing units constructed in Urban Renewal Areas (URAs) were often out of reach for former residents, and relocation programs did not receive adequate funding.²⁵⁴

During the first 11 years of the program, the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) approved 870 urban renewal projects in 475 communities. Almost 80 percent of those communities had a population under 100,000, while 42 percent had a population under 25,000. Of the projects approved by the end of 1960, 22 percent covered less than 10 acres and nearly 70 percent covered more than 50 acres.²⁵⁵ Larger cities such as Baltimore, Denver, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Tulsa had the capacity to shoulder multiple urban renewal projects, often simultaneously.

As noted by economic professors William J. Collins and Katherine L. Shester, cities able to undertake multiple projects conducted a more holistic approach in their application of urban renewal and experienced “larger increases in property values, income, and population than similar cities that were more constrained...” and had to choose limited areas to conduct urban renewal.²⁵⁶ A 1960 study

²⁵⁴ See Appendix A for a glossary of terms used throughout this section.

²⁵⁵ HHFA, *Urban Renewal Notes* (Washington, DC: Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, March-April 1961).

²⁵⁶ Collins & Shester, “Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal in the United States,” 25.

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conducted by the Urban Renewal Administration found that property assessments for three unidentified urban renewal areas (URAs) collectively rose nearly 625 percent and tax receipts for those areas increased 667 percent after the projects were completed.²⁵⁷ A 1963 study conducted by the Urban Renewal Administration of over 400 urban renewal projects that were either underway or completed found that the total overall assessed land value for those projects had increased by 427 percent. Though not as steep of an increase as the 1960 study, the 1963 study included significantly more projects and can be considered a more accurate representation of the increase in values during the middle of the urban renewal era.²⁵⁸ The study also noted that the increased assessed value was even more impressive considering that a larger percentage of the post-urban renewal land contained parks and other tax-exempt areas than before the project. In addition to increased assessments, the study found that for every \$1 of federal investment in an URA, an additional \$6 of private investment was made.²⁵⁹ In 1974, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) figures showed that the overall property value of land in URAs increased 213 percent from \$320 million to over \$1 billion (in 1974 dollars). This was even though the percentage of taxable land within all URAs decreased from an estimated 77 percent to just 44 percent.²⁶⁰

According to data from the HUD, as of June 1974 (when the urban renewal program effectively ended), HHFA/HUD had approved 3,284 URPs in 1,258 communities for a total federal investment of over \$13 billion.²⁶¹ Roughly two-thirds of all urban renewal projects occurred in communities with a population under 100,000. Cities with a population of 500,000 or more undertook 409 projects, or about 12 percent of all projects. Likely due to the overall size of the projects, the 2,099 projects completed in smaller cities received only \$5.3 billion in urban renewal grants, while the larger cities received \$3.6 billion in grants for 28 percent of projects. Of the \$13 billion in urban renewal grants, the federal government had disbursed only \$8.5 billion by June 1974, but projects that had already received a funding commitment prior to the 1974 act continued to receive funds until project completion.²⁶²

²⁵⁷ HHFA, *Urban Renewal Notes* (Washington, DC: Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, September-October 1960); the report does not mention which URAs were studied.

²⁵⁸ Slayton, "Report on Urban Renewal..." 426; note: no information on assessments after 1963 has been found.

²⁵⁹ Slayton, "Report on Urban Renewal..." 425.

²⁶⁰ HUD, "1974 Statistical Yearbook," 24.

²⁶¹ Approximately \$24 billion in 2024 dollars.

²⁶² HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory*, 7; Urban Renewal programs included Neighborhood Development Programs, Urban Renewal Projects, Certified Area Programs, Code Enforcement Projects, Demolition Projects, Interim Assistance Programs, Community Renewal Programs, Fair Program Grants, General Neighborhood Renewal Plans, and Feasibility Studies.

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The disparity between large cities with immense resources and smaller cities with tighter budgets is clear when the urban renewal funding is averaged per city and per project. Of the 1,097 cities with populations below 100,000, the average approved urban renewal grant per city was about \$4.85 million or about \$3 million per project.²⁶³ For cities with populations of 500,000 or greater, the average approved grant per city was about \$106 million, or about \$11.7 million per project.²⁶⁴ While cities with large populations tend to be physically larger and therefore had more perceived blight and slum areas than those with generally smaller populations, there is a stark difference between urban renewal projects in cities with populations of 500,000 or greater and cities with populations below 100,000. Larger cities had more financial and staff capacity to take on projects and received an outsized share of the funding as a result. In addition to the financial impacts of urban renewal, the physical impact is impressive. By June 1974, 118,933 residential structures had been completed, with another 20,060 still under construction. Owing to the ongoing nature of the program following the 1974 act, HUD estimated that about 200,000 residential units had been completed by that time, and plans for 300,000 more units were underway at that time.²⁶⁵

Census data show that between 1950 and 1960 the number of dwelling units in the United States with both hot and cold plumbing increased nearly 50 percent from 32.3 million to 50.8 million. While this rise was significant, it was not enough to fully meet the goals outlined in the housing acts of 1949 and 1954. Despite the strides made in the 1950s, the 1960 census data show that roughly 11 million households (versus 17 million in 1950) still occupied housing that “were dilapidated or lacked one or more plumbing facilities,” defined here as having either hot or cold indoor plumbing.²⁶⁶ In addition to the construction of modern housing units equipped with indoor plumbing, the report noted that another reason for the decrease in dilapidated housing units was through urban renewal clearance and rehabilitation projects.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF URBAN RENEWAL

Writing in 1960, just six years after the passage of the Housing Act of 1954 and 11 years after the Housing Act of 1949, Richard Leach, professor of political science at Duke University, described the 1949 act as possibly “the most significant piece of legislation placed on the federal statute books since

²⁶³ Approximately \$31.8 million and \$19.3 million in 2024 dollars.

²⁶⁴ HUD, “1974 Statistical Yearbook,” 20; approximately \$682 million and \$75.3 million in 2024 dollars.

²⁶⁵ HUD, “1974 Statistical Yearbook,” 24; the term “structure” is not defined in the document, but it is assumed to encompass both single-family and multi-family buildings.

²⁶⁶ Bureau of the Census, “Summary of Findings,” (US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960), XXXVI.

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World War II.”²⁶⁷ Leach noted that most communities only began to feel the impact of urban renewal following the changes implemented with the 1954 act, which expanded funding for urban renewal slum clearance and development activities. Even so, the large number of approved urban renewal plans (URPs) before 1954 demonstrates the potential for urban renewal to change communities in impactful ways. Despite this perceived progress, there were issues with the URP review process, particularly with the timeframe. On average, it took 2.7 years for a URP to be approved, and some plans took five to seven years to receive approval.²⁶⁸ This delay left many urban renewal areas empty for long stretches of time, during which they often served as parking lots.²⁶⁹

The backlog was due in part to the complexity of the legislation. As noted by Leach, the Housing Act of 1954 made over 40 changes to the program.²⁷⁰ Compounding the complex rules, were the “chronically understaffed” regional and local HHFA offices put in place to manage the program, although some locals thought HHFA demonstrated too much control over what was at least theoretically a locally administered program.²⁷¹ This perceived federal overreach often hampered local efforts to control the spread of blight and the growth of slums, which continued as cities could not afford to tackle all of the blighted areas at the same time, even with the cost-sharing system. Many cities just did not have the resources, even with federal assistance, to conduct multiple urban renewal projects at the same time, let alone multiple projects involving grants from both urban renewal and other federal program(s), as a different agency often managed each program.²⁷² As a result, comprehensive urban renewal was financially out of the reaches of most cities, and their full visions were often not realized.

In addition to the difficulties organizing and managing urban renewal projects, as discussed earlier, other federal programs, such as the creation of the interstate highway system, often hampered progress. The federal highway program launched in earnest in 1956 with the passage of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-627). Cities saw highway development as a more enticing option than urban renewal in the mid-1950s and 1960s because the highway act contained fewer restrictions for cities to receive funding than urban renewal. As a result, many local governments diverted their attention (and

²⁶⁷ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 777.

²⁶⁸ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 780.

²⁶⁹ Warner & Whittemore, *American Urban Form*, 112.

²⁷⁰ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 779.

²⁷¹ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 780.

²⁷² Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 783.

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resources) from urban renewal to highway building as a result.²⁷³ In some cases, people displaced by highway construction only contributed more to the growing problems of slums and blight, as the highway program did not have a mechanism for relocating displaced residents like urban renewal did.²⁷⁴ Critics of the new highway program lamented the lack of coordination between urban renewal and the interstate highway programs around land use. These critics often observed that the highway program, which made it equally easy for people to either leave a city or move into it, acquired large swaths of land around the proposed road alignment. Some of this land, such as around interchanges and underneath overpasses, was unusable, but other viable parcels went underutilized following highway construction and could be better managed as part of an urban renewal project.²⁷⁵

Even with effective management, urban renewal projects often failed to meet their primary objective: to clear slums and eliminate blight. As noted earlier, the federal program vaguely defined these terms, and they took on an economic, rather than social, definition. Municipalities, planners, and developers subjectively defined slums and blight to suit their desired project outcomes without consideration for the established communities that often resided in the URAs.

Although the 1949 act required projects to be “predominately residential” and generally prohibited nonresidential uses, the wording proved so ambiguous in practice that it was regularly interpreted to mean that a project area could be residential either before or after redevelopment.²⁷⁶ The requirement for a one-to-one replacement of demolished housing with new housing was revised in the Housing Act of 1954 to allow 10 percent of money to be used for nonresidential development. That allocation was later increased to 20 percent. A decade later, conditions had worsened to the point that the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969 stipulated that during the project, the number of low-income housing units in an urban renewal area could not be reduced.²⁷⁷

As Leach notes, slums mainly consisted of dense multi-family housing, which was often not replaced. Existing housing stock was ill-equipped to accommodate the large number of displaced families, and

²⁷³ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 783.

²⁷⁴ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 784.

²⁷⁵ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 784.

²⁷⁶ Quigley, “A Decent Home...,” 75.

²⁷⁷ Quigley, “A Decent Home...,” 75; HUD, *Major Legislation on Housing and Urban Development Enacted Since 1932*, 7; for instance, if a hypothetical URA contained 500 units of low-income housing, and all the units were demolished during the clearance phase, 500 new units of low-income housing had to be built in the project area.

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many simply moved from one slum to another.²⁷⁸ Part of the reason for the housing shortage was the multitude of federal programs that prioritized low-density single-family housing over multi-family housing. For cities, where most urban renewal projects occurred, multi-family housing made more sense than single-family housing, although programs such as FHA and GI insurance mortgages overwhelmingly favored the latter.²⁷⁹ Compared with the requirements and incentives for single-family housing, multi-family housing was not seen as a good investment for developers, and the multi-family housing built in urban renewal areas was “seldom satisfactory.”²⁸⁰ According to Leach, much of this housing was cut off from the rest of the city, and did not foster a sense of community amongst the residents.

CONCLUSION

Urban renewal as a standalone program was active for 25 years in various forms, but its impact on slum clearance and redevelopment was largely limited until the passage of the Housing Act of 1954. From there, the expanded program took on a new life, which impacted nearly all aspects of urban America. What was initially a program to clear slums and eliminate blight by replacing deteriorated housing for poor city dwellers morphed into an effort to promote commercial development in many American cities. For downtown business interests, urban renewal efforts on their own simply were not always enough, and some cities never realized the ambitious goals laid out by urban renewal. As more and more wealthy and upper middle-class residents moved out from the city center, development generally followed them. The ensuing clearance and redevelopment of the cities in the name of urban renewal irrevocably shaped the urban landscape of America and continues to do so to this day.

²⁷⁸ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 785.

²⁷⁹ Leach, “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 726. Established in 1944, the VA program insured mortgages for veterans to help make them more competitive in the postwar housing market. The FHA program was similar, except that it was aimed at low- and middle-income families.

²⁸⁰ Leach “The Federal Urban Renewal Program,” 786.

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The purpose of this section is to provide general guidance on how to evaluate the National Register eligibility of properties constructed as the result of the federal urban renewal programs between 1949 and 1974.¹ As discussed in Section E, urban renewal projects that had been approved prior to 1974 continued to receive funding, resulting in resources built after 1974 that may be eligible under this context. The Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) and later the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) oversaw the administration of urban redevelopment and renewal activities that led to the acquisition of land, clearance, and construction of new resources (including office buildings, housing, and public spaces), beginning with the passage of the Housing Act of 1949. Title I of the 1949 act allocated federal funding for slum clearance with the aim of eliminating blight and the eventual construction of low-income housing. Subsequent legislation passed in the mid-1950s through the late-1960s expanded the scope of slum clearance and gradually shifted the focus of the program away from building low-income housing towards commercial and civic development. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 effectively ended the standalone urban renewal program and folded it together with several other separate community improvement efforts into the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

At its core, the federal urban renewal program was a community planning program. The HHFA and later HUD approved over 3,000 urban renewal projects in over 12,000 communities across the nation during the 25-year period. Projects encompassed a wide range of activities meant to improve conditions within urban areas. These projects took three general forms: planning, upgrades to existing facilities, and demolition. Planning projects encompassed activities like feasibility studies and urban renewal plan (URP) preparation. Upgrading activities for existing buildings within an urban renewal area (URA) involved code compliance, rehabilitation of older buildings, and eventually historic preservation. Demolition involved the majority of the urban renewal activities and included everything from the immediate removal of an “unsafe” building to the wholesale clearance of large swaths of land for redevelopment.² In many cases, the local municipality redeveloped cleared land with new roads and infrastructure as part of their required local match. The primary goal of urban renewal was to make ostensibly blighted land available for redevelopment. The local public agencies (LPAs) acquired, improved, and oversaw the sale of the project land to developers, who then built upon it to meet the

¹ For more information about the multiple property documentation submission process see *National Register Bulletin 16B: How to Complete the National Register Documentation Form* (1991, rev. 1999). See Appendix C for a table of National Register-listed urban renewal properties and Appendix D for a list of questions to guide nominations.

² Due to the long process, not all cleared land ended up being redeveloped within the life of the program.

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goals of the federally approved URP. Importantly, the LPAs did not construct the new developments themselves.

Projects ranged in size from less than one acre to over 2,500 acres. The smallest urban renewal project occurred in York, Pennsylvania, in 1964. Known as the Gates House Project (PA R-97),³ this 0.4-acre project focused exclusively on the rehabilitation of two colonial-era buildings, the General Gates House (1751) and the Golden Plough Tavern (1741). Atypically, the Gates project included no relocation, or new construction (*Figure 6*).⁴ In contrast, one of the largest urban renewal projects was the Eastwick Urban Renewal Area in Philadelphia, which encompassed over 2,500 acres.⁵ The project plan, first approved in 1957, entailed the acquisition of 5,800 properties and the displacement of over 8,000 residents using eminent domain for the purpose of constructing new dwellings, commercial buildings, and public properties.⁶ The resulting redevelopment entailed the construction of two schools, 4,200 residential units, and a shopping center. Construction occurred over the following six decades but left vacant 128 cleared acres.⁷

Challenges related to these properties include the number and size of projects across the country as well as public perception of urban renewal. Examination of National Register-listed properties and projects

³ This refers to the state and URA number as issued by the HHFA and later HUD. See Appendix B for a chart of Urban Renewal Areas.

⁴ As of December 1964, the HHFA noted the Gates House project in York, Pennsylvania as the smallest urban renewal project to date. HHFA, Urban Renewal Administration, "Urban Renewal Project Characteristics," (31 December 1964): 10, 51 in RG207: HUD Program Files, "HHFA Archives," UD-56, Folder 4-20-20D "Project Characteristics" at NARA, College Park, MD. The two buildings were listed in the National Register on 6 December 1971 (NRIS #71000737). See also "Relics of the Past Preserved: Two Colonial Buildings in York, Pa., to Open to Public Saturday," *The New York Times* (31 May 1964): Section XX, page 7.

⁵ As of December 1964, the Eastwick Project (PA R-42), comprised 2,506 acres. HHFA, Urban Renewal Administration, "Urban Renewal Project Characteristics," (31 December 1964): 10, 51. The project eventually expanded to 3,000 acres. In 1969, this project was converted into Philadelphia's Neighborhood Development Program (A-4) in 1969, encompassing 8,300 acres and 24 conventional urban renewal projects. See B.E. Birkle, Associate Director of the US General Accounting Office, "General Accounting Office Examination into Selected Aspects of the Neighborhood Development Program," (2 February 1973), 4.

⁶ Interface Studio, "Lower Eastwick Public Land Strategy," circa 2017 <https://interface-studio.com/projects/lower-eastwick-public-land-strategy> (accessed 21 May 2024); "The Eastwick Living History Project," Schuylkill River & Urban Waters Research Corps Archives, Penn Libraries <https://schuylkillcorps.org/exhibits/show/eastwick-oral-history-project> (accessed 21 May 2024).

⁷ Interface Studio, "Lower Eastwick Public Land Strategy;" "The Eastwick Living History Project," Schuylkill River & Urban Waters Research Corps Archives. For more information on the Eastwick project, see also Guian A. Mckee, "Liberal Ends Through Illiberal Means: Race, Urban Renewal, and Community in the Eastwick Section of Philadelphia, 1949-1990," *Journal of Urban History* 27, no. 5 (July 2001): 547-583. Plans for the remaining vacant land is still under discussion as of 2024.

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housed at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, provided a basis for the following discussion. This document provides the national context for urban renewal in the United States; local historic context, however, is equally critical to understanding the National Register eligibility of individual development projects that meets the registration requirements discussed below.

The following narrative begins with a discussion of the significance, integrity, and registration requirements applicable to all Urban Renewal Developments, the single property type. A description of each subtype, along with distinct significance and registration requirements, follows the general discussion. While there is one property type, Urban Renewal Developments, property subtypes generally align with the most common examples of urban renewal developments—namely commercial, residential, and civic developments.⁸

PROPERTY TYPE: URBAN RENEWAL DEVELOPMENT

Urban Renewal Developments resulted from the planning activities and preparation efforts initiated by local public agencies (LPAs) under federal urban renewal legislation. As previously stated, new construction associated with urban renewal projects was the result of clearance projects carried out by LPAs; the LPAs did not construct the resulting new developments. The urban renewal program did not directly fund the construction of new buildings. Rather, it made new construction possible by funding pre-construction planning activities such as land acquisition, demolition, and infrastructure development. Urban Renewal Developments constructed subsequent to the program resulted from actions taken by developers to build within an approved urban renewal area (URA). Developers could be private entities, non-profits, or governments. The URA itself was the geographic context within which an Urban Renewal Development occurred. Urban Renewal Developments can include, but are not limited to, office buildings, commercial centers, parks, housing complexes, civic centers, industrial complexes, and educational facilities.

The nature of Urban Renewal Developments varied widely across the country and ranged from the construction of a single resource by one developer on less than an acre of land in the URA to a collection of resources constructed by multiple developers and spread across the acreage of a large URA. The Portland (Maine) Housing Authority oversaw the development of Franklin Towers in 1969. This turnkey senior housing high rise occupies just 1.5 acres of Portland's nearly 200-acre General

⁸ Though not expressly called out here, urban renewal developments often contained a mix of the above types. It is possible for a resource to have had two or more uses.

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Neighborhood Renewal Plan area (ME R-10).⁹ Conversely, the Empire State Plaza (1962–1978) encompassed 98 acres within the heart of Albany, New York, which the State of New York (the developer) acquired through eminent domain and redeveloped into a state office building complex.¹⁰ Developments also included large civic, commercial, residential, or mixed-use complexes that covered multiple sites and had buildings erected by multiple developers, such as the 1967–1976 Norfolk Financial District in Norfolk, Virginia. This development covered all 19 acres of the Downtown-South URA (VA R-9) and involved multiple developers to construct 10 buildings, which resulted in a handful of banks, offices, a hotel, and a civic plaza.¹¹

Cities with large or multiple URAs generally saw larger numbers of Urban Renewal Developments than small towns. In keeping with the stated mission of the program to alleviate blight conditions and slums in the cities, most URAs were located within city centers or at their immediate periphery, such as the Rockdale Project (GA R-21), which is located about four miles northwest of downtown Atlanta, Georgia. In the early 1960s, this project cleared around 260 acres and saw the construction of 325 units of public housing.¹²

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE

For an Urban Renewal Development to be eligible for the National Register under this MPDF, it must demonstrate historic significance and retain historic integrity from the period of significance (discussed below). A property is not necessarily eligible under this document simply because it is an Urban Renewal Development. There are four criteria for historic significance under which a resource could be eligible.¹³ Criterion A is for properties associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the nation's collective history; Criterion B properties are associated with significant

⁹ Scott Hanson, "Franklin Towers [Portland, Maine]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2023), NRIS #100009363, listed 03/08/2024.

¹⁰ The exact URA is not known.

¹¹ Ashlen Stump, Ethan Halberg, & Kayla Halberg, "Downtown Norfolk Financial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2023), NRIS #100009071, listed 06/30/2023.

¹² Atlanta Housing Authority, "Rockdale Urban Renewal Records – 1969-1981. It is possible that isolated URAs were located outside of the city in the suburbs. Additional research for this context should be conducted to clarify where Urban Renewal could operate. For instance, the City of Webster Groves, Missouri (in St. Louis County), is located roughly 11 miles southwest of downtown St. Louis. Webster Groves established one URA in the 1960s, and completed the project in 1971 (North Webster Groves URA, MO R-15).

¹³ For additional guidance on how to apply these criteria, see National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (1990, rev.)

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people; Criterion C represents those resources that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that are the work of a master, or that represent a distinguishable entity whose individual components lack distinction; and Criterion D covers properties that have yielded or are likely to yield important information. To be eligible for the National Register, a property must be significant under one of the four criteria but may be significant under more than one. An eligible property also must demonstrate its significance either at a local, statewide, or national level. Nominations should provide clear justification for the period of significance and include information on specific elements of the applicable urban renewal plan that relates to the nominated property.

The following discussion focuses on the levels of significance and how the four criteria can be applied to Urban Renewal Developments as a means of evaluating their significance. The local historic context of a development will be critical to the eligibility of individual properties.

Levels of Significance

Most eligible Urban Renewal Developments are expected to be *locally significant* for their association(s) with urban renewal activities in their municipality. Urban renewal as a program had national reach, but the impact of most developments was felt at the local level. Local governments oversaw the identification of URAs—many times with the influence of private local interests—and the planning for redevelopment projects, while the federal government approved projects and allocated funding. Local demographics, building codes and zoning, politics, economics, and even design trends shaped Urban Renewal Developments constructed in a specific place. Significance does not necessarily equal long-term success; for instance, a development may be significant for its impact and influence on the local community in terms of achieving its stated objectives despite a lackluster public reception or its failure to generate long-term economic development or improve housing conditions. Mere association of an Urban Renewal Development with the federal urban renewal program is not sufficient grounds for determining significance. In communities with fewer projects, a development may easily represent the best or only local iteration of the program; however, a similar development in a community with many developments will need to demonstrate how it is distinguished within its community.

Some eligible properties under this context may be significant at a *statewide* level. Each state and territory created legislation that enabled local control of urban renewal activities through LPAs. As a result, a state government generally had little influence on how the federal urban renewal program was carried out within its municipalities. A development may have statewide significance if, when compared to similar projects within that state, it can be demonstrated to have significantly influenced state policy, or the architectural design and planning of subsequent developments. The development may also be

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significant at this level if the state itself created the nominated resource(s). A development is not necessarily significant at a statewide level for being the first built within the state.

Few Urban Renewal Developments are expected to be *nationally* significant. Although associated with a national program, eligible developments are again most significant as local representations of the federal urban renewal program. Nationally significant examples will have made extraordinary contributions to or have influenced the program nationally. A few examples may be nationally significant for their influence on architecture or community planning. These examples must demonstrate that they had a pivotal influence on subsequent designs or perceptions of planning. Documentation of their importance in contemporary publications—as well as scholarly appreciation—is essential to the argument for national significance. An example of a nationally significant Urban Renewal Development is the National Register-listed Lafayette Park-Mies van der Rohe Residential District, a development that was part of the Gratiot Urban Renewal Area (MI U-1-1) in Detroit, Michigan. Constructed between 1956 and 1963, the 26 buildings in the district represent an exceptional collection of Mies' work. Its success as an example of community planning is evident in the comments of contemporaries such as Roger Montgomery, Director of the Urban Renewal Design Center at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, who stated shortly after the Lafayette Park opened that “the design is consistent, powerful, and memorable...[and] one of the few triumphs of American urban design.”¹⁴

Periods of Significance

The expected period of significance for most resources eligible under this context will fall between 1949 and 1974. Urban renewal began with the passage of the Housing Act of 1949. The program operated for nearly 25 years before the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 ended the program. However, it is important to understand that Urban Renewal Developments approved prior to the passage of the 1974 act continued; thus, periods of significance may extend past 1974 in some instances. Developments completed or under construction during these years best communicate the legislative, social, and architectural contexts of the urban renewal era. Periods of significance will typically correspond with the completion of important extant city infrastructure elements, a resource's date of construction, or to a range of dates for complexes with multiple resources beginning with the date of completion for the earliest extant resource. Planning activities that transpired prior to the approval of the URP are not expected to be included within the period of significance. Some resources such as

¹⁴ Roger Montgomery quoted in Sara Evans, “Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park [Detroit, MI],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 8.10, NRIS #96000809, listed 08/01/1996.

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downtown historic districts may have periods of significance that begin before 1949 or extend after 1974 due to other areas and eras of significance.

Given the long review and approval process for urban renewal plans, well over half of approved urban renewal projects had not been completed by January 1, 1975, when the 1974 act went into effect. Open projects retained their federal urban renewal allocations, but oversight transferred to the newly formed Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, also under HUD. As a result, many developments planned under urban renewal either did not materialize, leaving vacant land, or did not begin construction until after 1974. In some cases, such as the previously mentioned Eastwick Project in Philadelphia, construction continued into 2015 with hundreds of cleared acres remaining vacant as plans for the property continue to evolve with amended urban renewal plans submitted under subsequent HUD programs. While some post-1974 construction may meet defined goals of an approved URP, the completion of the redevelopment may extend into later legislative, societal, and architectural contexts.

Developments that did not start construction before January 1, 1975, need to be evaluated to determine if they have eligibility under this context. Eligible projects under this context must have an approved URP prior to 1975, and the extant development must adhere to the objectives of that URP. The end of the period of significance can extend past 1974 to incorporate those resources. In situations where multiple developments were completed within a URA both before and after 1975, boundaries can be drawn to evaluate the later construction for its associations with this context or a different context when it approaches 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Extant resources eligible under this cover document derive primary significance from their direct association with the urban renewal program begun with the Housing Act of 1949 and ended with the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The urban renewal program was at its core a community planning and development program, as it deliberately reshaped designated areas of cities. The resources that resulted from this program represent a distinct era in the history of American urban planning. Therefore, each property nominated under this cover document is likely significant under Criterion A and/or Criterion C in the area of ***Community Planning and Development*** for its association with urban renewal. As noted earlier, urban renewal developments irrevocably shaped the landscape of many American cities and involved a massive amount of local-federal coordination to acquire, prepare, and develop land within urban renewal areas (URAs). Sometimes, a URA consisted of a single development. Those resources are also eligible in the area of *Community Planning and Development* for the role they played in local urban renewal activities. Other criteria and areas of significance that may be

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applicable to a nominated resource are discussed in the following sections.

Criterion A: Association with Significant Events

Potential Areas of Significance: Community Planning & Development, Ethnic Heritage, Social History, Politics/Government

An Urban Renewal Development may be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the efforts of the federal government and local urban renewal agencies to tackle issues of blight and slums in the cities. These efforts impacted countless communities across the nation and influenced city planning in ways that fundamentally redesigned the urban landscape. Resources nominated under this criterion must retain a majority of their character-defining features, including exterior openings along the primary elevations and spaces intrinsic to the historic function or use of the resource. To be eligible, a resource constructed in association with an urban renewal project must successfully demonstrate how it directly represents the themes and contexts discussed in Section E within its community, state/territory, or nation.

The following research questions can help to determine if an Urban Renewal Development is significant under this criterion:

- What was the purpose of this development?
- Was this the only development completed in the community? If not, how does this development fit within the urban renewal context of the community?
- What was the scope and scale of the development relative to others in the community?
- Who was the developer?
- Did the developer play a key role in advocating urban renewal in the community?
- How did this development meet a community need?
- What federal funding programs did the developer access to create the development? To what degree did the development alter the urban landscape?
- What goal(s) of the URP did this development meet and how?
- Who or what groups were significantly affected or impacted by the development?

An Urban Renewal Development created within the context of this document may be eligible under Criterion A in the area of ***Social History*** if it was built to meet significant needs such as housing within a URA. While urban renewal is a government program, affected by policies and politics, Urban Renewal Developments eligible under ***Politics/Government*** must represent a significant example of

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private/public urban renewal efforts or served a significant governmental function such as a city hall, courthouse, or jail. Urban Renewal Developments significant under Criterion A for ***Community Planning and Development*** demonstrate established citywide trends, a significant impact on other nearby developments, or marked a shift in local planning efforts. The greatest number of eligible resources from this era are expected to be significant under Criterion A in the area of ***Community Planning and Development*** and ***Social History***.

The George Crawford Manor (built 1964–1966), in New Haven, Connecticut, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of *Community Planning and Development* and *Social History*, and Criterion C in the area of *Architecture*. The distinctive Brutalist building was a key piece in the City of New Haven’s urban renewal plan to meet the community’s growing demands for elderly housing.¹⁵

In Washington, DC, the Tiber Island Historic District (built 1963–1965) is an example of a National Register-listed district with national significance under Criterion A in the area of *Community Planning and Development*. The development, which was located within the Southwest C URA (DC R-1), consisted of nine housing towers and 85 single-family homes, and represented “a significant step in the redevelopment of Southwest Washington.” The development also pioneered the use of the condominium ownership type and expanded open housing concepts before passage of the landmark Fair Housing Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-248).¹⁶

Urban Renewal Developments also may be eligible under Criterion A in the area of ***Ethnic Heritage*** for their association with attempts to provide housing for minority groups, the impacts of urban renewal actions on minority communities, including changes to neighborhoods or associations, or for significant Civil Rights events that impacted minority groups.

Criterion B: Association with Significant People

Potential Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage, Social History, Politics/Government.

¹⁵ Lucas A. Karmazinas, “George Crawford Manor [New Haven, CT],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2014), 8.6-8.7, NRIS #15000113 listed 03/31/2015. The George Crawford Manor is located within the Dwight URA (CT R-71).

¹⁶ Peter Sefton, “Tiber Island [Washington, DC],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012), 8.7-8.8, NRIS #12001166, listed 01/14/2013; Tiber Island is also significant at the national level under National Register Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* for its pioneering Modernist design.

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This document is primarily concerned with the overarching political and social influences that created Urban Renewal Developments. Most Urban Renewal Developments are not expected to be eligible under Criterion B. However, there may be instances where an Urban Renewal Development is documented to be directly associated with a person significant to the political and social context of urban renewal and to the specific property being nominated; both instances must be true to be eligible under this criterion when using this document. Urban Renewal Developments named for an individual are not eligible under Criterion B unless that individual had a direct, significant role in the construction of the development; similarly, a property may be eligible under Criterion B for an individual (e.g. housing advocate, social worker, politician) who had a direct, significant role in the creation of the nominated development, whether the development is named for them or not. To be eligible under Criterion B, the Urban Renewal Development also must be the best representation of the significant person's historic contribution to the context of urban renewal. An individual does not need to be a nationally recognized person; they may be significant to the local community.

Resources nominated under this criterion must retain a majority of their character-defining features, including exterior openings along the primary elevations and spaces intrinsic to the historic function or use of the resource as experienced by the significant person. As outlined in National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons, "A property that is significant as an important example of an individual's skills as an architect or engineer should be nominated under Criterion C rather than Criterion B."¹⁷ Resources that are eligible as a significant example of the work of an architect, landscape architect, developer, or planner, will be eligible under Criterion C instead of Criterion B unless the resource is associated with the "productive life of the individual in the field in which [they] achieved significance."¹⁸

Research questions related to Criterion B include:

- What are the significant contributions made by the person?
- How is this person directly associated with the nominated development? How did the person's efforts impact the community?
- Similarly, how did the development significantly and directly influence the person?
- What other properties are directly associated with this person, and how do they compare with the nominated one?
- Is this the best extant example of the individual's efforts in the realm of urban renewal?

¹⁷ National Register Bulletin 32: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*, 14.

¹⁸ National Register Bulletin 32, 16.

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- How is the person related to the urban renewal efforts of the community?

Developments created within the context of this document may be eligible under Criterion B in the area of ***Social History*** for their direct associations with an individual's efforts to promote the welfare of his/her community's residents by advocating for the creation of the nominated property, or addressing significant social and civil rights issues associated with the property's planning, development, or use; ***Politics/Government*** if the development is directly associated with an individual who shaped public policy regarding urban renewal as best demonstrated in the nominated property. The property may also be significant in the area of ***Community Planning and Development*** if the individual had a marked influence in shaping the development of a city or region. While most of the significance concepts deal with the planning and creation of a development, there may be projects where events associated with the ongoing life of the development are also important. Not all may fall under the parameters of this cover document or its context, but they may be worth additional study.

Criterion C: Design & Construction

Potential Areas of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Landscape Architecture, Engineering

An Urban Renewal Development may be eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive example of the built environment of this era. Architects and landscape architects often applied good and sometimes innovative design theory to a development both in the master planning stage and in final design. As such these developments may represent the work of a master, may possess high artistic value, and/or may have influenced the design of subsequent developments across the community, state, or nation. Resources nominated under this criterion must retain a majority of their character-defining features, including the basic materials and configuration of the primary elevations along with prominent interior public spaces. The importance of interior spaces may be dependent on the nature of the development. Many purpose-built buildings have spaces that define their design intent. The development of speculative commercial offices may not have had prominent interior spaces, but government buildings may have more character-defining elements. Resources that are missing these elements must make a case for their continued significance in this area. Landscapes nominated under this criterion must retain good integrity of location, setting, especially if built in relation to adjacent construction such as a plaza, office building, or housing complex. It should also retain significant elements and materials of the original design and distinctive circulation systems (if applicable).

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To determine the significance of a development under Criterion C, the following questions can guide research:

- What are the extant character-defining features of the development (e.g., ornamentation, spatial arrangements between buildings and public spaces, historic materials) and are they highly intact?
- Who designed this property, and how does it fit within the designer's portfolio?
- Did this development influence the design of other developments in the community, state, or nation (public or private, urban renewal or conventional)?
- How do buildings within a larger complex relate to each other, to the landscape, to the surrounding neighborhood?
- Is the design of the development considered to be an excellent example of the aesthetics of the urban renewal era and how?

Developments created within the context of this document may be eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* or *Landscape Architecture* if the resulting development represents the work of a master architect or landscape architect who created a distinctive design for an Urban Renewal Development.

Architecture or *Landscape Architecture* may apply if the component parts represent a highly intact and distinguishable example of an urban renewal-era development like an urban plaza surrounded by commercial buildings. Resources may also be eligible under *Architecture* or *Landscape Architecture* if they are significant examples of a style common to the era such as, but not limited to, Brutalism, New Formalism, or the International Style or property type such as a public plaza or amphitheater. A resource may also be eligible under *Architecture* or *Landscape Architecture* if the building or landscape influenced the design of similar developments. Resources eligible under the area of *Engineering* represent a significant engineering achievement, a distinctive example, or influenced future designs.¹⁹ Like resources eligible under Criterion A, Urban Renewal Developments significant under Criterion C for *Community Planning and Development* had a significant impact on other nearby developments or demonstrate established citywide trends in planning.

The Osborne Building in Saint Paul, Minnesota (1968) is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of *architecture* as an exceptional example of International Style architecture in Saint Paul.²⁰ Though not listed under Criterion A in the area of *Community Planning and Development*,

¹⁹ Highways are not eligible under this context. Although the interstate highways and urban renewal are closely related, as discussed in Section E, highway construction was carried out under a separate federal program.

²⁰ Amy Lucas, "Osborne Building," National Register of Historic Places Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018), 8.12, listed 12/13/2018, NRIS # 100003233. The Osborne Building was likely located within the boundaries of the Downtown URA (MN R-20).

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the 23-story Osborne Building spurred future development in the Capital Centre renewal area, and an argument could be made for its significance under that criterion.²¹

As mentioned in Section E, the Halprin Open Space Sequence in Portland, Oregon (1966–1970), is a nationally significant example of a landscape that is listed under Criterion C in the area of *Landscape Architecture*, and locally significant under Criterion A in the area of *Community Planning and Development*. Many landscape architects considered Lawrence Halprin the preeminent landscape architect of his day, and the Open Space Sequence through downtown Portland as an example of his skill. The striking visual impact of the work served to bring people to the larger South Auditorium URA (OR R-1) and contributed to its vibrancy and success.²²

Criterion D: Information Potential

Urban Renewal Developments are not expected to be eligible under Criterion D. Under this context, as with all criteria, properties may have significance in areas or themes not associated with this Urban Renewal context.

Criteria Considerations

Background information on the full complement of Criteria Considerations that may be applicable to certain Urban Renewal Developments can be found in the National Register Bulletins *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (p. 36-37) and *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

Criteria Consideration G: Properties Less Than Fifty Years Old

A property meeting Criteria Consideration G will be significant under one of the four criteria described above. Due to the dates of the urban renewal legislation (1949–1974), most Urban Renewal Developments nominated under this cover document will be at least 50 years old. The program administratively ended on December 31, 1974, leaving a large number of funded but incomplete projects and unrealized redevelopments (*Appendix B*).²³ In some situations, it is possible that an Urban Renewal

²¹ Lucas, “Osborne Building,” 8.18; The exact urban renewal area designation not known.

²² John M. Tess, “Halprin Open Space Sequence,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012), 8.13, NRIS #13000058, listed 03/06/2013.

²³ HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory*, “Special Note.”

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Development may have a period of significance that ends within the last 50 years. These developments must have been under construction before 1975 or have an approved URP that was expected to be executed within the following years. In this case, it is necessary to establish the context for exceptional significance for those resources under Criterion Consideration G. Unfinished projects commonly resulted in land remaining vacant or converted into parking lots, which are not expected to be individually eligible here.

Criteria Consideration G is not expected to apply to districts where a majority of the development was completed before the 50-year mark, but have some individual components completed within 50 years if the buildings relate to the significance of the overall district. For example, the Toledo (Ohio) Central Business Historic District contains a number of buildings that were not 50 years old at the time the district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the end of the period of significance was within 50 years at the time, the nomination showed that those resources contributed to the Community Planning and Development significance under Criterion A.

Some URPs were finally realized decades following the end of the urban renewal era covered by this document. Developments that were finalized after 1975 may still be eligible under this context if they are able to demonstrate a contextual relationship to the urban renewal era outlined in Section E. Although no relevant case studies have been identified, the following presents a hypothetical example of this scenario based on the history of the Crown Center development in Kansas City, Missouri.²⁴

In the 1960s, an LPA developed an URP for a new commercial center that contained a mix of offices, a hotel, and a residential component that consisted of two 35-story high-rise towers and about 50 single-family houses anchored by a public plaza. All of the main project components were built between the mid-1960s and 1974 within the boundaries of the URA except for the residential portion. In 1976, a developer built a single 12-story apartment tower and two low-rise apartment buildings on the portion of the URA set aside for residential development. The commercial center development proved to be a success, and in the 1980s, developers built additional offices and hotels outside, but in the immediate vicinity of the URA. In this hypothetical scenario, none of the additional development built after 1974 would be eligible. Although a residential use was planned for the area, the tower and low-rise buildings

²⁴ The Hallmark Corporation developed Crown Center using Missouri's Chapter 353 Law, which allowed a private entity to use an LPA's eminent domain powers to acquire land for a development. Unlike the typical urban renewal process, developments using Chapter 353 did not receive any federal funding to acquire or clear land and therefore is not eligible for listing under this context. For more information about Chapter 353 and the development of Crown Center, see Rachel Consolloy, "Crown Center Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2019), NRIS #100004601, listed 2019.

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did not adhere to the original goals of the URP. The 1980s development would not be eligible here because it was built outside of the boundaries of the URA and not included within the original URP.

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GENERAL REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Urban Renewal Developments nominated under this multiple property cover document must meet certain requirements. First, they must be located within an established urban renewal area (URA) that has an approved urban renewal plan (URP) noted in the 1974 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) *Urban Renewal*

Directory (Appendix B). The development must also fulfill a stated goal of the approved plan; although, the extent to which a development adhered to or solved a problem is subjective, and the effects of the projects may be directly associated with the significance of the development. Each plan detailed the conditions within the URA, such as blight, housing, poverty, and crime, and outlined the desired end uses for the land. These were crucial mechanisms that allowed federal funding to be allocated for land acquisition and slum clearance activities. Builders whose developments met the end-use requirement outlined in an URP were allowed to acquire land in the URA.

Shared Registration Requirements of Urban Renewal Developments

- Located within an approved urban renewal area (URA)
- Demonstrates it met a specific goal of an approved urban renewal plan (URP)
- Generally constructed between 1949–1974

While Urban Renewal Developments could take many forms, such as housing, downtown malls, or civic complexes, developments eligible under this document are expected to include substantial new construction such as a new building, housing complex, or civic plaza. Developments that primarily address existing buildings within an URA through code enforcement or rehabilitation may be eligible under this document if they represent innovative or pioneering efforts or they are combined with other substantial new construction. If such programs are shown to meet the goals of an approved URP and located with an URA, they may fit into this context if specific accomplishments can be documented through extant resources. Such activities can help contextualize the history of a nominated resource. For instance, downtown historic districts may have received funding to upgrade buildings to meet building codes or to update facades with slipcovers.

Classification of Resources

Urban Renewal Developments may be classified as a single resource or as a district. For a resource to be individually eligible under this context, it should be the sole significant component of the development. Associated parking structures and landscape elements should be included, as they were important aspects of the development plan. If the resource is the sole surviving component of a larger development, then that resource must be evaluated to determine if it retains enough integrity on its own to convey its significance. The Capital Plaza Hotel, in Frankfort, Kentucky, was built in 1983 as part of

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an urban renewal development that consisted of the hotel, an office tower, convention center, shopping center, YMCA building, and the John C. Watts Federal Building.²⁵ Between 2017 and 2020, developers demolished the office tower, convention center, shopping center, and the YMCA building. The Capital Plaza Hotel is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with not only urban renewal in Frankfort, but also the state government's involvement with the construction of the hotel, and a governmental bribery scandal. The period of significance begins with the construction of the hotel in 1983 and ends with a raid that happened at the hotel in 1992 as part of the bribery scandal.²⁶

Parking garages, such as those built by cities to meet general downtown parking needs and not associated with any specific development, are not expected to be individually eligible. Surface parking lots on cleared land are also not expected to be eligible, as many lots sat vacant for years while development plans were formed. If those plans fell through, many cities simply repurposed the vacant lots for parking; the lots themselves did not meet a stated goal of the URPs. Park Mart, built in 1973, is however one example of an individually listed parking garage associated with urban renewal. As one of the central features of the URP and one of the few built elements, the garage was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with urban renewal in Albany, New York, and Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering as an example of expressionist Modernism and distinctive construction methods. At the time it was listed in the National Register, Park Mart was less than 50 years old, although planning efforts were traced back to 1968.²⁷

To be eligible as a district, the primary building or landscape components of the development should have been designed together and built within a reasonable time span. This span will vary depending on the individual circumstances of each development, but the core components need to be present and resemble their final form in the plans at the time that construction begins. The main components also should be extant and retain integrity. A large public housing complex that is missing some of its buildings could still be eligible if the missing buildings did not contain any unique elements and their loss does not significantly detract from the visual or architectural characteristics of the development. Parking garages, in the context of a civic center or office complex, were necessary to accommodate

²⁵ Likely within the North Frankfort URA (KY R-4).

²⁶ Wes Cunningham, "Capital Plaza Hotel [Frankfort, KY]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2023), NRIS #100010696, listed 2024. Since the Hotel was an original component of the 1960s URP, the building conforms to the current MPDF despite its delay in construction.

²⁷ Michael Lopez (Redburn Development Partners), James Carte, and Kathleen LaFrank (NY SHPO), "Park Mart Renewal Project [Albany, NY]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021), NRIS #100006516, listed 05/21/2021. The exact URA is unclear.

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large numbers of people but were not the primary focus of those developments. In this case, the significance of a parking garage needs to be evaluated to determine its proposed National Register status.

Superblocks, defined in this context as a dense urban development with multiple built components such as office buildings, parking garages, or plazas, have unique aspects that need to be considered. Ownership is the most important aspect to determine if a building in a superblock is individually eligible or part of a larger district. While the nomination of a superblock in its entirety as a district is preferred, buildings within a superblock that historically had separate ownership or development histories and cannot otherwise be considered functionally related may be individually eligible, even when connected through common features such as plazas, tunnels, or skywalks. The significance of those connections must be evaluated and cannot be excluded in a district nomination. For an individual nomination, the presence of a minor connection to other resources does not necessarily preclude that resource from being individually eligible.

If the buildings in a superblock are internally connected through a common underground parking garage, or share a common/identical architectural aesthetic, it may be more difficult to separate the components without additional research and justification, as the garage or architectural design was likely an integral part of the development.²⁸ The Phoenix Life Insurance Company Building (1963), in Hartford, Connecticut, is an example of an individually listed resource that was built as part of the larger Constitution Plaza urban renewal development (*Figure 9*).²⁹ Public opposition and a lack of a major anchor tenant stalled development of Constitution Plaza until the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company (as it was known at the time), announced plans to build a new headquarters there. After the announcement, two other banks and a radio station committed to the Constitution Plaza location.³⁰

Many urban renewal areas featured multiple developments that had no direct associations with one another, aside from being located within the same URA. These developments were each designed to meet certain aspects of the URP, but they were developed, financed, and built separately. In this context, they are not considered to be functionally related, especially if they historically had separate ownership

²⁸ Owner objections to listing are not sufficient grounds to exclude a resource from a nominated boundary.

²⁹ The exact URA is not clear.

³⁰ Jan Cunningham, "Phoenix Life Insurance Company Building [Hartford, CT]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004), 8.3, NRIS #04001462, listed 01/21/2005. The Phoenix Life Insurance Company Building is listed in the National Register under Criterion A for its role in the development of Constitution Plaza, and under Criterion C for the work of master architect Max Abramovitz as a unique example of Modern architecture in Connecticut.

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and were not physically connected with plazas or walkways like superblocks. However, they could be grouped together in a larger district that demonstrates the extent of the URA. The demolition of a separate development within the same URA as a nominated property does not preclude eligibility.

Integrity

An eligible Urban Renewal Development will have documented significance under Criteria A, B, or C as described above, but it also must retain historic integrity. Integrity allows a place to physically convey its historic significance through its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. The integrity of Urban Renewal Developments should be evaluated on both a macro-level (overall intactness of the development area within which it is located) and on the micro level of the individual resource. All properties change over time, but the degree to which alterations have affected the resource must be evaluated to ensure that a property continues to convey its significance.

It will be essential for nominations to identify what constitutes character-defining features and spaces for the particular property types and subtypes described below and how the specific nominated resource retains and conveys those features. These will vary from nomination to nomination, but this analysis is crucial for understanding and evaluating the historic integrity of the particular property.

The **location** of an Urban Renewal Development is likely one of the most important aspects of integrity. The URA was designated because of a perception of blight in a specific area, and developments carried out within the URA had to meet the overarching goals outlined in the project plan. Moved buildings are therefore not expected to be individually eligible under this context but may be eligible under another context according to Criteria Consideration B. If the relocation was part of the urban renewal plan, additional context will be needed to show the significance of a moved resource to a nominated Urban Renewal Development. One example of moved buildings that were incorporated into an urban renewal plan happened in the late 1960s during the Washington Street project (NY R-76). Spurred on by the advocacy efforts of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, three Federal-style rowhouses that were originally slated for demolition were moved about two blocks within the URA, near six existing rowhouses.

Given the dramatically changing landscape associated with urban renewal, the **setting** of many developments was in flux during the development's period of significance. For example, existing residential communities were often demolished to make way for large-scale government complexes or concert halls, completely altering the setting of the immediate area. Setting needs to be evaluated both outside of the development boundaries, but also within them for developments with multiple resources

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or a designed landscape component. For the reasons discussed above, an Urban Renewal Development with an intact setting within the site can still be eligible if the other Urban Renewal Developments in the URA have been subsequently demolished, as the larger setting was intended to change as the conditions both within and outside of the URA improved.

The **design** of an Urban Renewal Development is related to both the arrangement of the resource(s) within the site and the design of the resources themselves. No design guidelines for developments within a URA have been found, which may explain the wide range of architectural forms and styles that resulted. For developments with multiple buildings, the primary resources should be extant. Secondary resources (even those built by the local municipality as part of the early site development phase) such as parking lots, outbuildings, and internal circulation systems are important to understanding the context/character of the development and should be included within the boundaries. Loss of secondary resources, conversely, may not necessarily preclude a development from having integrity overall, but the impact of such loss needs to be discussed in its context. Circulation systems within a designed landscape, such as a civic plaza, might have more significance than those in a site with tall residential housing towers, but that importance must be evaluated within the context of the overall development.

Material integrity is difficult to evaluate for an Urban Renewal Development, as the intended use sometimes varied within developments and from development to development. While integrity of materials is a consideration under all criteria, it is expected that materials will be more important for resources nominated under Criterion C. For example, public housing developments in URAs were typically built with lower material quality and levels of ornamentation than a civic plaza, and each should be evaluated within its own context. Alterations to elements such as windows and doors are common, but non-historic materials should complement the historic resource.

The **workmanship** of an Urban Renewal Development also varies depending on the end use, the kinds of materials used, and the construction methods. This element may not play a significant role in most developments.

The **feeling** of an Urban Renewal Development should be able to convey its historic use and sense of place.

The **association** of a resource may be impacted by the demolition of surrounding buildings, especially if they were part of the same development. Individual evaluations will need to be conducted to determine the impact of any demolition within an Urban Renewal Development.

Criterion A: Association with Significant Events

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For an individually nominated resource under Criterion A, the following conditions generally should be met:³¹

- The resource must meet an aspect or goal of an URP approved between 1949 and June 1974.
- The public-facing elevations should be intact and retain most of the original materials and fenestration.
- Character-defining design features and spaces should be intact. These may include project components or spaces that conform to a stated goal of the URP.
- Additions will ideally be located along a secondary elevation, be sympathetic to the original design and materials, and not significantly impact the ability of the resource to convey its historic significance and appearance.

For a resource to contribute to a historic district under Criterion A, the above will apply, but alterations are expected to have less of an impact to the eligibility of an individual resource.

Historic districts nominated under Criterion A:

- A majority of the resources in the district boundaries will retain their overall appearance from the period of significance.
- Common alterations to resources in districts are expected to include replacement of windows, doors, and (in some circumstances) storefronts.
- Despite alterations, a district should still be able to communicate its historic function.

Criterion B: Association with Significant People

For a resource to be nominated under Criterion B, the following conditions should be met:

- The resource must meet an aspect or goal of an URP approved between 1949 and June 1974.
- It must be associated with the productive life of a person associated with urban renewal and retain integrity to identify with that period. This may include spaces intrinsic to the work of that person.

Criterion C: Design & Construction

³¹ Note, not all the following conditions will be applicable for historic landscapes. As noted above, when evaluating urban renewal landscapes, form, setting, and materials are expected to have a greater importance.

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For an individually nominated resource under Criterion C (or with A), the following conditions should be met:

- The resource must meet an aspect or goal of an URP approved between 1949 and June 1974.
- It must retain its historic form, massing, and materials.
- Character-defining design features should be intact.
- Any replacement doors and windows should not significantly alter the opening (if applicable).
- Circulation patterns, such as corridors and stairwells, should be intact.
- Additions will ideally be located along a secondary elevation, be sympathetic to the original design and materials, and not significantly impact the ability of the resource to convey its historic significance and appearance.

For a resource to contribute to a historic district under Criterion C, the following conditions should be met:

- The resource must meet an aspect or goal of an URP approved between 1949 and June 1974.
- Retain the basic significant exterior components of the original design, including openings and materials along the primary elevation.
- Some alteration to openings and materials is acceptable, as long as the resource can still communicate their historic significance.

Historic districts nominated under Criterion C (and or A), the above conditions will apply, along with:

- The majority of the resources built to meet a stated goal or objective of an approved URP should be extant and retain integrity.
- Character-defining design features should be intact.
- Common alterations to resources in districts are expected to include replacement of windows, doors, and (in some circumstances) storefronts.

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Urban Renewal Developments took many forms. The following section explores some of the common property subtypes resulting from urban renewal activities. The general significance and registration requirements outlined in the previous narrative continue to apply to these subtypes, and most are expected to be significant under Criterion A and/or Criterion C in the area of ***Community Planning and Development***; potential additional areas of significance are noted below, but this does not constitute all the areas. Each property must be evaluated to determine the appropriate areas of significance. It is not required that an eligible property falls under one of the following subtypes, as there may be examples that do not easily fit within the subtype categorizations, and some developments may fit into multiple property types/subtypes.

An example of this is the 1968 World's Fair development in San Antonio, Texas, known as HemisFair. Developed in the Rosa Verde urban renewal area (URA, TX R-78), San Antonio hosted HemisFair to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city. Planning for the fair required clearing 92 acres and demolishing over 1,300 buildings. Numerous pavilions and other associated buildings were built on the site, as well as a monorail and a 700-foot tower with a restaurant.³² Today, the HemisFair site is a local historic district, and the Institute of Texan Cultures (built as the Texas pavilion for the fair) is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places with statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of *Recreation and Culture* and *Education*, and with local significance under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture*.³³

Subtype: Civic

Potential Areas of Significance: Politics/Government; Entertainment/Recreation; Landscape Architecture; Engineering.

Description: Civic properties were developed for a public use. Civic resources include city halls, libraries, courts, police stations/jails, and entertainment venues. Many of these were built as part of a civic center complex with associated open spaces such as parks or parking lots. Civic properties can be nominated individually or as part of a civic center district, if applicable, but must have had a public use

³² Frank Duane, "HemisFair '68," *Texas State Historical Association* (accessed February 2024); Nesta Anderson, Ph.D., "Institute of Texan Cultures [San Antonio, TX]," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2024), 8.16, NRIS #1000010249, listed 04/18/2024.

³³ Nesta Anderson, Ph.D., "Institute of Texan Cultures," 8.15; the building's significance under Recreation and Culture is for its association with urban renewal and the development of HemisFair.

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or have served a public function. Infrastructure projects such as roads/highways, dams, and power stations are not expected to be eligible under this context if they were not created as a result of urban renewal.

Significance: Many cities developed civic properties to demonstrate local pride and to anchor adjacent Urban Renewal Developments in an effort to compete with growing suburban areas.³⁴ These properties often focused on replacing outdated facilities or consolidating previously scattered locations into a highly visible, modern civic core. The high public visibility of these developments often meant that they received special attention to create architectural character and distinctive design. Often the central focus of entertainment, commercial, civic developments and iconic symbols of local progress, achievement, their design often embodied Modernist principles.

Registration Requirements: Civic properties eligible under this context will, first and foremost, have been built within an approved URA to serve a public use—including a governmental use that might include city, state, or federal government functions. Civic properties may be eligible as part of a district as long as the resources within the district were planned at the same time and constructed within a reasonable period. Alterations such as replacement windows and doors within the historic openings may not impact integrity of these properties provided the historic, public-facing openings are intact. Alterations to secondary elevations will have less impact here, and the impact of any additions must be evaluated in the context of the resource. For civic properties, the impact of alterations to public spaces such as auditoriums must be evaluated to determine the impact of that work on the property.

Parking lots and other associated civic center structures such as mechanical buildings should be evaluated in a potential nomination, but they may not be individually eligible as they were not the primary focus of the civic center development. Removal of these secondary resources should not significantly impact the integrity of the rest of the civic center because they did not directly meet a goal of the urban renewal plan (URP).

Most civic centers of this era had a designed landscape component, such as a public plaza or garden, that should be evaluated as part of the overall site. Their designs may reflect the work of important practitioners or innovative forms. The design of these public spaces may have been updated over the years, but significant design features must be intact. Those changes should be evaluated to determine if

³⁴ Ethel S. Goodstein, "A Tale of Two Civic Centers: A new City Hall for New Orleans, A New Urbanism for 'Dixie,'" 229; Erica K. Brockmeier, "Urban Renewal, Community Activism, and Green Spaces in Historic Germantown," *PennToday* (accessed February 2024).

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the landscape/site retains integrity as part of the larger civic center. It is unlikely that the landscape will be individually eligible, given its association as part of the larger civic center development. However, standalone public plazas and parks may be individually eligible.

If most of the resources in a civic center have been demolished, additional research and context will be needed on a case-by-case basis to determine if a single resource that was historically part of a larger district retains enough integrity to be individually eligible. As properties in a civic center are demolished, the remaining resources need to be evaluated for integrity and association with other contexts. If planned as a group, it may be difficult to nominate a resource individually under this context because of the resulting loss of association with the demolished buildings and their historic use. As was the case with the Capital Plaza Hotel discussed above, significance is tied to direct state government involvement in the hotel, and a bribery scandal, in addition to urban renewal.

Examples: The Norfolk, Virginia, City Hall (1965) and Scope Arena (1971) were both examples of civic investment in a URA.³⁵ Located in downtown Norfolk, the arena and city hall were designed as anchors for the project area. Built in 1965, the City Hall sits at the south end of a larger urban renewal-era civic center that historically contained a courthouse to the west and a jail to the north that were also built during urban renewal (*Figure 7*).³⁶ The courthouse was demolished circa 2016, and a new courthouse was built to the north near the jail. At the north end of downtown Norfolk, the Scope Arena (1971–1972) was the “crown jewel” of the city’s urban renewal efforts. Designed by Pier Luigi Nervi, the circular arena was the largest thin-shell dome in the United States and remains in use today.³⁷

Designed in 1967 by George W. Qualls, the Birmingham Jefferson Convention Complex in downtown Birmingham, Alabama, was designed as connected building sections that included an exhibition hall (1971), a concert hall (1974), a theater (1974), and a coliseum (1976).³⁸ While the coliseum was completed in 1976, two years after the end of Urban Renewal, it was clearly planned as part of the Civic Center URA (AL R-78) during urban renewal and therefore contributes to the significance of the civic center under this context.

³⁵ City hall is located in the Downtown-South URA, VA R-9. The arena is in the Downtown-North URA, VA R-8. Both were located in the Downtown Feasibility Study project that was conducted in the late-1950s, VA R-5.

³⁶ Richard Guy Wilson, “Norfolk Civic Center,” Society of Architectural Historians SAH Archipedia.

³⁷ “Pier Luigi Nervi: Art and Science of Building,” Downtown Norfolk, (accessed February 2024); demolition of the courthouse does not necessarily preclude a potential district. A potential nomination would need to demonstrate how the remaining resources achieve the objectives of the original URA. The city hall and arena *may* be individually eligible.

³⁸ “Our Story,” Birmingham Jefferson Convention Complex, <https://www.bjcc.org/about/our-story/> (accessed February 2024).

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Subtype: Commercial

Potential Areas of Significance: Commerce; Transportation; Entertainment/Recreation; Landscape Architecture; Engineering

Description: Urban renewal proponents saw commercial properties as a means of attracting businesses, and their tax revenue, back into the urban core. Office buildings and urban malls are the predominant commercial subtypes in URAs, but examples of other commercial property types may exist. Such as strip malls or theatres. Located within the downtown core, many urban renewal-era shopping centers took the form of pedestrian malls that often stretched for blocks with little or no vehicular access. Many urban renewal areas were developed solely as office complexes, or with other mixed-uses in mind, such as the Garvey Center development (1965–1971) in Wichita, Kansas, which historically contained three office buildings, a hotel, two-story plaza, and a parking garage within the Civic Center URA (KS R-19).³⁹

Significance: Commercial projects were an effort to bring suburban shoppers and businesses back to the city centers and to increase much-needed tax revenue. Community leaders viewed shopping malls as a way to drive commerce back downtown, reversing the decline that followed World War II. This idea proved popular nationwide. Over 200 communities created some form of downtown urban mall as the centerpiece of a larger urban renewal area.⁴⁰ While urban malls experienced success in their early years of operation, that success did not always last. Many communities have since restored vehicular traffic to pedestrian commercial areas or removed the malls completely. Similar to urban malls, office buildings were utilized by countless communities as a means to bring businesses (and higher-income workers) back into the city centers. These commercial resources are significant due to the fact that they were built as a way to alleviate blight and attempt to bring economic viability back to city centers.

Registration Requirements: Properties eligible under this context must have historically served a commercial purpose. They may be eligible individually or as part of a larger commercial district. In addition to its historic commercial function, the commercial significance of a resource or district should be evaluated in terms of its economic impact on the larger community. Unlike most of the other subtypes, resources in a potential pedestrian mall district that were built before 1949 may be

³⁹ Brenda Spencer & Michelle Spencer, “Garvey Center [Wichita, KS],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2020), NRIS #100006328, listed in 2021.

⁴⁰ Michael Cheyne, “No Better Way? The Kalamazoo Mall and the Legacy of Pedestrian Malls,” *Michigan Historical Review* 36, no. 1 (2010), 112.

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contributing under this context, given their importance to the commercial aspect of the mall, even if they received substantial upgrades or alterations such as the addition of new facades or slipcovers. The impact of such alterations should be evaluated as part of a larger commercial district. For commercial properties, alterations such as replacement windows and doors within the historic openings may not impact integrity provided the historic, public-facing openings are intact. Additions or alterations must have a minimal visual impact on the property. The impact of alterations to public spaces must be evaluated to determine if the alterations significantly impact integrity.

Examples:

Office Building: Similar to pedestrian malls, office buildings within URAs sought to bring life back to the center cities with an influx of new workers and businesses. Office buildings may be connected to other buildings via a large outdoor plaza, subterranean pathway, or bridge/skywalk, and may have parking structures attached.

To target underutilized and blighted buildings close to its downtown core, the Hartford Connecticut Redevelopment Agency cleared a 12-acre area in early 1958. This prepared the land for a redevelopment plan that proposed a multi-building office park and open public space, which could be executed by developers.⁴¹ By 1959, prospective tenants who had committed to lease space in the buildings included a bank, a broadcasting company, and an insurance company.⁴² In addition to the office tenants, the development would include a hotel and a civic center (the latter of which was never built). The development was later renamed Constitution Plaza and dedicated in May 1964 after completion of the Hotel America.⁴³ Boasting six office buildings, two landscaped plazas, and two underground parking garages, Constitution Plaza won awards from the Connecticut Building Congress and the Urban Renewal Administration, who heralded the “strong” pedestrian spaces of the landscape plan, including a fountain, benches, and lighting (*Figure 9*).⁴⁴ Hotel America (built 1961-1964) is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance as a major “anchor” of Constitution Plaza, which city officials heralded as a turning point for redevelopment in Hartford. The

⁴¹ Lucas A. Karmazinas, “Hotel America [Hartford, CT],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2011), 8.5, NRIS #12000359, listed 09/07/2012. Although not stated, the project likely occupied two URAs in downtown Hartford, Front St.-Sec. A and Front St.-Sec. B, CT 1-1, and CT 1-2.

⁴² Karmazinas, “Hotel America,” 8.5; note that while the URA was 12 acres, the development was only four acres.

⁴³ Karmazinas, “Hotel America,” 8.9.

⁴⁴ Karmazinas, “Hotel America,” 8.7; “Constitution Plaza Given Design Award by URA,” *Hartford [Connecticut] Courant* (23 October 1964): 27.

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plaza became a civic gathering place, hosting numerous events over the years. The building is also significant under Criterion C as a rare example of “urban renewal-era” modern architecture in Hartford.⁴⁵ The building could have been nominated as a contributing resource to a larger historic district that covered the entire Constitution Plaza.

By contrast, Ten Main Center in downtown Kansas City, Missouri, (opened 1968) illustrates a single commercial building erected in an urban renewal area (West Main URA, MO R-41). This 20-story office tower has a reinforced concrete frame, a curtain wall of concrete panels, and an attached parking garage structure and was listed in the National Register with local significance under Criteria A and C. It was the first “solely commercial” urban renewal development in Kansas City and spurred other redevelopments in the URA. Ten Main Center is also significant as an example of urban renewal in Kansas City (*Figure 10*).⁴⁶

Urban Mall: In addition to the commercial component, many urban malls of this period created vehicle-free walkways along vacated streets (or streets open to limited vehicular traffic). Common features included small gathering spaces, designed landscaping, canopies to protect shoppers from sun and rain, lighting, and benches (*Figure 8*).

The downtown pedestrian mall in Atchison, Kansas illustrates this trend. Built in the mid-1960s as part of the Downtown URA (KS R-7), the mall stretched for two blocks along Commercial Street. The city closed these blocks to vehicular traffic and added concrete canopies in front of the buildings. Heralded as the beginning of a “new era in Atchison,” thousands attended a multi-day opening celebration.⁴⁷ Over the years, enthusiasm for the mall waned. The city of Atchison renovated the mall several times (most recently around 2007) in an attempt to draw people downtown. Despite the investment, a city analysis showed that the blocks within the mall had lost about 7 percent of their property valuation, while a block immediately adjacent (with vehicular access) saw its valuation increase nearly 40 percent over the same period.⁴⁸ In response to these study results, the city removed the canopies and reopened the street to

⁴⁵ Karmazinas, “Hotel America,” 8.11.

⁴⁶ Cydney E. Millstein and Mary Ann Warfield, “Ten Main Center [Kansas City, Missouri],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2015), 8.7, NRIS #15000760, listed 11/02/2015.

⁴⁷ Mary Meyers, “Celebrating the Life of Atchison,” *Atchison (Kansas) Globe* (7 October 2014): online.

⁴⁸ City of Atchison, Kansas, “Why is the City Considering Taking out the Commercial Street Mall?” November 11, 2019, <https://cityofatchison.com/news/general-news/why-is-the-city-considering-taking-out-the-commercial-street-mall/> (accessed February 2024).

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vehicular traffic in 2022.⁴⁹

While many cities followed a pattern of construction and demolition similar to Atchison, some downtown malls built during urban renewal are still thriving. Opened in 1959, the Victor Gruen-designed Kalamazoo Mall, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, was the first pedestrian shopping mall in the United States and was constructed within the Lincoln URA (MI R-45).⁵⁰ Originally spanning two blocks, the mall was expanded twice and now covers a four-block area in the downtown core. Although the city has opened the mall to limited automobile traffic, the concept of the urban mall remains intact.

Subtype: Residential

Potential Areas of Significance: Architecture; Ethnic Heritage; Landscape Architecture; Social History

Description: The relationship between urban renewal and housing is complicated. The Housing Act of 1949 contained a public housing component in Title III. A central goal of urban renewal was the elimination of substandard housing in city centers and the construction of new, quality housing. While there was initially no requirement to connect the urban renewal and public housing programs, Title III initially called for the construction of 810,000 units of public housing. Although private developers often shunned opportunities to build low-income housing in URAs in favor of more lucrative suburban middle- and upper-income housing projects, local public housing authorities did build some new low-income housing in these areas.

In the first six years of urban renewal, municipalities collectively demolished about 200,000 housing units annually, primarily in slum areas. That number increased to nearly 475,000 units annually by 1959.⁵¹ However, the number of new low-income housing units built to replace the demolished units lagged, as the enabling legislation included few requirements to replace it with new units of low-income housing in the URA. New housing constructed within URAs ranged from multi-story towers with Modern Movement styling to lower density developments consisting of single buildings or groups of buildings. More middle-class market-rate housing was constructed than low-income housing. Developers constructing new housing frequently utilized funding programs enacted with the housing acts, including (but not limited to) Sections 220, 221, 236. Developers could also include the public housing authorities themselves.

⁴⁹ Mary Meyers, "Mall Era Nearing its End," *Atchison (Kansas) Globe* (17 April 2022): online.

⁵⁰ Michael Cheyne, "No Better Way," 103.

⁵¹ Sutton, "Urban Revitalization in the United States," 31.

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Significance: Urban renewal and housing were legislatively linked from the outset, as the earliest stated goals of the urban renewal program were the replacement of slums and the construction of decent housing. Lawmakers and urban renewal proponents hoped that this would, by extension, bring more people to the city centers and increase the economic vitality of the area. Ultimately, the significance of the residences constructed in URAs is tied to alleviating housing shortages and providing a need for decent dwellings.

Registration Requirements: Resources eligible under this context must have been built to serve a primarily residential purpose. Changes to exterior materials and openings must be evaluated for their impact on the property. They should not change the visual appearance of the property. Replacement windows and doors are expected to a degree, and interior finishes may be updated as tenants move in and out. Additions should not impact the primary elevations, and new construction should be set back from the resource or located along a secondary elevation. In a housing development, demolition of a small handful of buildings may not seriously compromise integrity if enough buildings remain to convey the historic significance of the development. Changes to the configuration of interior space should be evaluated for their overall impact on the historic function of the property.

Examples: The Shorter College development in North Little Rock (built 1960s–1970s), Arkansas, is a good example of a multi-building residential Urban Renewal Development. It included a mix of low-density, single-family houses, multi-family apartments, and a senior housing tower. Within the URA (AR R-18), which covered an estimated 180 acres, a mix of private developers and the local public housing authority built an estimated 450 units of public housing. This consisted of 220 units of “sales housing,” which ended up being mostly single-family houses with a few duplexes mixed in, 150 units across 13 buildings in a “garden apartment” complex, and a seven-story senior housing tower.⁵² All three elements of the Shorter College Development appear to remain intact.

The Plaza Square Apartments (built 1956–1961), in St. Louis, Missouri, consisted of six 13-story middle-income housing towers and two mid-1800s churches that were incorporated into the plan, which was part of the Memorial Plaza URA (MO 1-1).⁵³ The buildings represented a “capstone achievement” of the URA’s effort and stood out from other Urban Renewal Developments in the city for its use of

⁵² Federal Housing Administration, *Analysis of the Little Rock, Arkansas Housing Market* (Washington, DC: Federal Housing Administration, 1965), 20.

⁵³ The buildings are all contributing resources to the Plaza Square Apartments Historic District. See Carolyn Toft & Michael Allen, “Plaza Square Apartments Historic District [St. Louis, MO],” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2007), NRIS #07000705, listed 07/12/2007.

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colorful building materials.⁵⁴ Although constructed a century before the Memorial Plaza URA, both churches received improvements and were intentional components of the redevelopment. Plaza Square is listed in the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with local urban renewal efforts, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a good example of Modern Movement architecture in St. Louis.

Designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei, Chicago's University Apartments (1961) consists of two ten-story towers built for middle-income residents in the Hyde Park-A and Hyde Park-B URAs (IL 6-7, IL 6-8). The buildings served as the focal point of the larger redevelopment of Hyde Park, which saw considerable reinvestment in the years after the buildings were completed. The development served as a successful model for others in Chicago and across the country due to the continued community investment in the area, both within and outside of the URA.⁵⁵ The University Apartments are listed in the National Register with local significance under Criterion A as a reflection of the "broad patterns of Chicago's history...to use public powers and money to promote neighborhood redevelopment" during the urban renewal area.⁵⁶

Subtype: Institutional/Educational

Potential Areas of Significance: Education; Recreation/Culture; Health/Medicine

Description: Urban renewal offered an opportunity for institutions such as hospitals and universities to expand or build new campuses. Given the vast amount of land required for hospitals, many health professionals and LPAs saw the advantages of being able to acquire the necessary land quickly and cheaply to reach those most in need. As stated by A. J. Harmon, the executive director of the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority of Kansas City, Missouri, urban renewal was "a means to provide cleared land in a central location for medical and health centers," which served a public purpose.⁵⁷ Many colleges and universities welcomed the opportunity to expand to nearby land, as they were already deeply connected to the city centers and growing with increasing enrollments. Between

⁵⁴ Toft and Allen, "Plaza Square Apartments Historic District," 8.13.

⁵⁵ Margaret Duggar, "University Apartments [Chicago, IL]." National Register of Historic Places nomination (Washington DC: US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 2004), 8.7, NRIS #04001301, listed 12/22/2005.

⁵⁶ Margaret Duggar, "University Apartments," 8.7.

⁵⁷ A. J. Harmon, "Health and Urban Development: The Trend and Profitable Future of cities in Relation to Health," *Journal of Public Health* 54, no. 5 (May 1964), 701.

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1950 and 1970, the number of college-aged students increased nearly threefold from 2.66 million to 7.14 million. This increase, coupled with benefits from the GI Bill raised the national percentage of college students from almost 2 percent to just over 3.5 percent.⁵⁸ The influx of new students overwhelmed many colleges and necessitated quick expansion efforts. Eligible subtype resources will likely have a mix of historic functions, ranging from dormitories to classrooms to laboratories.

Significance: For local leaders, hospitals and universities served the public good by contributing to the larger educational and health-related needs of the city, and therefore met many of the overarching objectives of urban renewal.

Registration Requirements: Institutional/educational resources were built to serve as part of a hospital, university, or other similar institutional campus. Buildings on a college or hospital campus that were constructed during urban renewal may be listed individually or as part of a larger campus district if they represent a distinctive example of an architectural style in the context of that campus. Changes to exterior materials and openings must be evaluated for their impact on the property. They should not change the visual appearance of the property. Replacement windows and doors are expected to a degree, and interior finishes may be updated over the years. Additions should not impact the primary elevations, and new construction should be set back from the resource or located along a secondary elevation. Changes to the interior configuration of space should be evaluated for their overall impact on the historic function of the property, but spaces such as classrooms and public gathering spaces will have a higher importance here.

Examples:

College: Established in 1925, Trinidad Junior College in Trinidad, Colorado, began with a curriculum in the arts, sciences, and humanities. The school originally operated out of the local high school but moved to a permanent campus in the late 1920s or early 1930s.⁵⁹ In the 1940s, the Works Progress Administration built a new administration building and a gymnasium on campus.⁶⁰ After World War II, the county's mining jobs declined, which led to a significant economic downturn for Trinidad. As a result, the city turned to urban renewal to mitigate some of the economic impact; HUD selected the city

⁵⁸ John L. Puckett and Mark Frazier Lloyd, "Penn's Great Expansion: Postwar Urban Renewal and the Alliance between Private Universities and the Public Sector," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, No. 4 (October 2013), 384.

⁵⁹ Thomas H. Simmons, R. Laurie Simmons (front Range Research Associates, Inc.), and Erika Warzel (Clerestory Preservation, LLC), "City of Trinidad Historic Resources Survey Plan," (2021), 50.

⁶⁰ Thomas H. Simmons, R. Laurie Simmons, and Erika Warzel, "City of Trinidad Historic Resources Survey Plan," 53.

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to participate in the Model City program. In addition to various community improvements, the Trinidad Junior College added a library, dormitories, a science building, and the president's house as part of the Trinidad Junior College project (CO R-18).⁶¹

Hospital: The Nationwide Children's Hospital URA (Columbus, OH R-21) allocated \$3,958,499 to acquire and develop adjacent land to expand the hospital grounds. In Wheeling, West Virginia, the LPA acquired approximately six acres of land in 1962 adjacent to the Ohio Valley General Hospital in order to expand the medical campus. The General Hospital URA (WV R-12) led to the construction of a \$1.7 million Education and Administration building with classrooms and a theatre in 1972.⁶²

Subtype: Industrial

Potential Areas of Significance: Industry, Engineering

Description: Although not a primary focus of the urban renewal program, industrial uses in urban renewal areas were permissible under the 1949 legislation. Historically, factories were located near the city center, within a reasonable walking or public transportation distance from worker housing. As health concerns from these industries became apparent, local business and community leaders sought to relocate them away from the city center to the periphery. Generally located at the periphery of the city center, most industrial resources constructed as part of urban renewal are expected to be nondescript metal-framed or concrete buildings with little architectural detail of note or vast storage yards.

Significance: Similar to the commercial properties discussed above, industrial developments were a way to drive job growth in communities in an effort to provide better-paying jobs for residents and move polluting manufacturing plants away from commercial sectors of the city.

Registration Requirements: Eligible industrial developments may have been planned as a standalone URP or developed in conjunction with nearby housing, commercial areas, or public parks. They must have been constructed to meet a specific requirement identified in the URP and located in areas called out for industrial activities. Industrial properties may consist of warehouses, manufacturing facilities, or other supporting infrastructure. It is likely that industrial properties will be listed as part of a larger

⁶¹ City of Trinidad Historic Resources Survey Plan, 2021, 55; the 2021 plan identified educational buildings as high priority for historic survey and noted that about 74 percent of the Trinidad Junior College campus buildings were built after 1960

⁶² Jeanne Finstein, "A History of Ohio Valley Medical Center," *The Intelligencer (Wheeling, WV)*, September 29, 2019, <https://www.theintelligencer.net/news/community/2019/09/a-history-of-ohio-valley-medical-center/> (accessed February 2024).

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industrial district, though few examples of this subtype are expected to retain enough integrity given the evolving nature of the resources as business needs grow and shrink. In this instance, the importance of the overall site must be evaluated. Demolition of industrial buildings may not impact the overall integrity of a historic district, and materials and openings are expected to have changed throughout the years. Additions are likely common in many industrial sites and may not preclude a property from listing.

Example: Located just south of the Port of San Francisco, the India Basin Industrial Park development in San Francisco, California (CA R-111) was planned in conjunction with the nearby residential Hunters Point development to provide thousands of jobs, primarily for residents of Hunters Point.⁶³ Like many Urban Renewal Developments, progress was slow, and funding for the industrial park was released in 1970 after being initially allocated in 1967. When Urban Renewal ended in 1974, less than half of the \$32 million allocated for the development had been disbursed. It is not clear how much of the URP was implemented before the moratorium, but the original project plans called for individual businesses to buy or lease tracts of the 81-acre site, which currently contains a large United States Postal Service warehouse building, and several smaller (but still substantial) warehouses.

Conclusion

Urban renewal, shaped by a federal-local government partnership, brought sweeping changes to the physical, economic, and social fabric of cities across the United States—marking a pivotal chapter in American history. These developments took many forms and may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under various criteria and areas of significance.

While factors like construction dates, architectural style, and integrity are important in evaluating eligibility, the most critical element is understanding the local context and conveying the specific project's significance within the broader local trends in post-war urban planning and development. As with all nominations, strong contextual development and comparative analysis provide the basis for strong nominations. Appendix D outlines key research questions to assist nomination preparers in defining a property's historical importance.

⁶³ Kelsey Finch, "Trouble in Paradise: Postwar History of San Francisco's Hunters Point Neighborhood" (thesis, Stanford University, 2008), 56.

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Section G: Geographical Data

This cover document applies to all 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia (DC) and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the American Virgin Islands. Most urban renewal developments eligible under this context were initiated after the passage of the Housing Act of 1949 and before passage of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.¹ To be eligible for urban renewal funding, states first had to enact the necessary enabling legislation. This took anywhere from a few months to several years in some cases and planning for the first urban renewal areas (URAs) began in the early- to mid-1950s. Because no comprehensive records from the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), and later the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) detail the types of developments that were undertaken in the URAs, the total number of urban renewal developments is not known.

When urban renewal ended on January 1, 1975, 1,250 localities had begun or finished an URA, and the total amount of approved funding exceeded \$13 billion. As stated earlier, larger urban cities generally undertook a higher percentage of urban renewal projects compared to their smaller counterparts. In addition to the prevalence of urban renewal projects in larger cities, the geographic distribution of projects heavily skews towards the eastern half of the United States compared to the western half. Regions one through three, which generally include the states along the eastern seaboard, along with Washington, DC, and except for Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas accounted for 1,467 of 3,284 approved urban renewal projects as of June 1974. Projects in Regions eight through ten, which generally include the mountain states and west coast, had just 298 approved projects in that same span.²

¹ See discussion in Section F on evaluating urban renewal-era resources completed after 1974.

² HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory*, 2-5.

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Section H: Methodology

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) contracted with Rosin Preservation (now part of Heritage Consulting Group) in June 2023. Between June and December, the preparers conducted research to support the context. Research primarily utilized documents from the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) available online and located in the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. RG207: General Records of the Department of Housing and Urban Development provided many internal memos and other documents that illustrate the operations of Urban Renewal as well as photos of project areas in various stages of the urban renewal process. Other publications of the HHFA and HUD, such as those containing data on urban renewal areas (URAs), proved especially useful for understanding the scope of the program. One document in particular, the June 1974 *Urban Renewal Directory* proved to be a treasure trove and included information on every urban renewal area application that was either in progress or had been completed during the course of the program, 1949 through 1974.³ Scholarly articles, written both during the time urban renewal was active, and in recent years, help illustrate public perceptions of the program and how those perceptions evolved over time. Additionally, the team consulted National Register nomination forms for recently listed properties with urban renewal associations to understand the physical shape of projects and capture bibliographic information.

The team submitted an interim draft to the National Register office in March 2024 and the first full draft in June 2024. The NPS conferred with the team during the entire process and requested input from National Register program reviewers, as well as representatives of State Historic Preservation Offices across the country. The team incorporated comments and suggestions from these reviewers into subsequent drafts in November 2024 and May 2025.

FUTURE AREAS OF RESEARCH

One common theme across the available information on urban renewal is the prevalence towards the eastern half of the United States. While all fifty states and the territories were represented with at least one URA, most western states, and especially those west of the Rocky Mountains had significantly fewer projects than their eastern counterparts. As discussed in Section E, one explanation for this deficiency may be that the density of eastern cities made them better suited for urban renewal than

³ For an online list of all URAs, see HUD, *Urban Renewal Directory*, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=osu.32435021529235&seq=1>

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western cities, which had more room to expand. Political factors such as a state or locality's willingness to undertake urban renewal may be another factor, as each state needed to enact separate enabling legislature in order to access urban renewal funding. Additional research into individual state urban renewal enabling legislation would likely help provide some of this context.

On that same note, a state-by-state survey of all URAs would be helpful to determine the actual scope of Urban Renewal and identify developments that are still intact and retain integrity. While the HHFA and HUD kept good records of the URAs, information about the developments within them is scarce. This information may be in the archives of the local agencies that oversaw urban renewal, or local universities, which were not utilized for this context. Those archives would likely be essential to research specific Urban Renewal Developments and provide additional local context when preparing future nominations using this context.

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Figures:

Figure 1. List of Model Cities (Comptroller General of the United States, Report to Congress: *Opportunities to Improve the Model Cities Program in Kansas City and Saint Louis, Missouri, And New Orleans, Louisiana* (Washington, DC: US General Accounting Office, 1973), 55-58).

State	Model Cities (or counties)
Alabama	Huntsville, Tuskegee
Alaska	Juneau
Arizona	Gila River Indian [sic.] Community, Tucson
Arkansas	Little Rock, North Little Rock, Texarkana
California	Berkely, Compton, Fresno, Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, Oakland, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose
Colorado	Denver, Trinidad
Connecticut	Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Waterbury
Delaware	Wilmington
District of Columbia	District of Columbia
Florida	Dade County, Tampa
Georgia	Alma-Bacon County, Athens, Atlanta, Gainesville, Savannah
Hawai'i	Honolulu
Idaho	Boise
Illinois	Carbondale, Chicago, East St. Louis, Rock Island
Indiana	Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend
Iowa	Des Moines
Kansas	Kansas City, Wichita
Kentucky	Bowling Green, Covington, Danville, Pikeville
Louisiana	New Orleans
Maine	Lewiston, Portland
Maryland	Baltimore, Prince Georges County
Massachusetts	Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester
Michigan	Ann Arbor, Benton Harbor, Detroit, Genesee County, Grand Rapids, Highland Park, Lansing, Saginaw
Minnesota	Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul

State	Model Cities (or counties)
Missouri	Kansas City, St. Louis
Montana	Bute, Helena
New Hampshire	Manchester
New Jersey	Atlantic City, East Orange, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Trenton
New Mexico	Albuquerque, Santa Fe
New York	Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse
North Carolina	Asheville, Charlotte, High Point, Winston-Salem
North Dakota	Fargo
Ohio	Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Martina Ferry, Toledo, Youngstown
Oklahoma	Lawton, McAlester, Tulsa
Oregon	Portland
Pennsylvania	Allegheny County, Bradford, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Wilkes-Barre
Puerto Rico	San Juan
Rhode Island	Pawtucket, Providence
South Carolina	Rock Hill, Providence
Tennessee	Chattanooga, Cookeville, Nashville-Davidson County, Smithville-DeKalb County
Texas	Austin, Eagle Pass, Edinburg, Houston, Laredo, San Antonio, Texarkana, Waco
Utah	Salt Lake County
Vermont	Winooski
Virginia	Norfolk, Richmond
Washington	Seattle, Tacoma
Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Wyoming	Cheyenne

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Figure 2. Undated photograph of a blighted area in New Orleans, Louisiana. Exact location within the city is not known (“URBAN (Renewal), New Orleans, LA” (RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.).



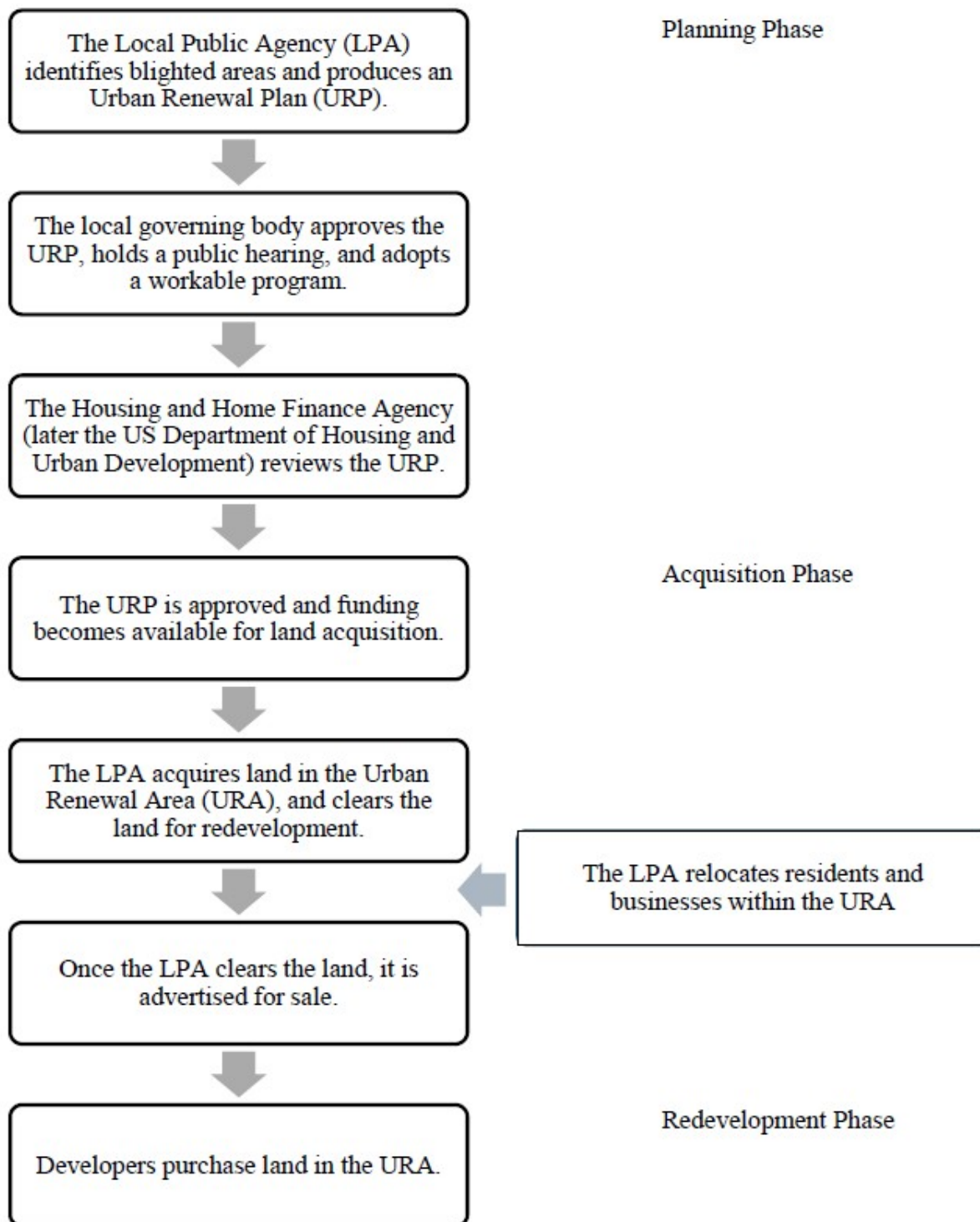
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Figure 3. Chart of the urban renewal process (Mason Martel, 2025).



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Figure 4. Chart of Urban Renewal Regions, 1962 and 1974 (Housing and Home Finance Agency, *Field Office Locations* (1962), RG207_HUD_ManagementFiles_1965-1969_13.01_ChartsMaps; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Urban Renewal Directory*, n.p.

1962 Regions	
Region I	Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont
Region II	Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, D. C.
Region III	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region IV	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
Region V	Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Region VI	Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
Region VII	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, St. Thomas

1974 Regions	
Region 1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Region 2	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Region 3	Delaware, D.C., Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
Region 4	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region 5	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Region 6	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Region 7	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Region 8	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region 9	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam
Region 10	Alaska, Idaho, Washington

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Figure 5. Undated photograph of the demolition of a YMCA building in Washington, D.C. It is not clear which URA this building was located in (RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.).



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Figure 6. Undated photo of the Gates House Project (PA R-97) during development
(RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.).



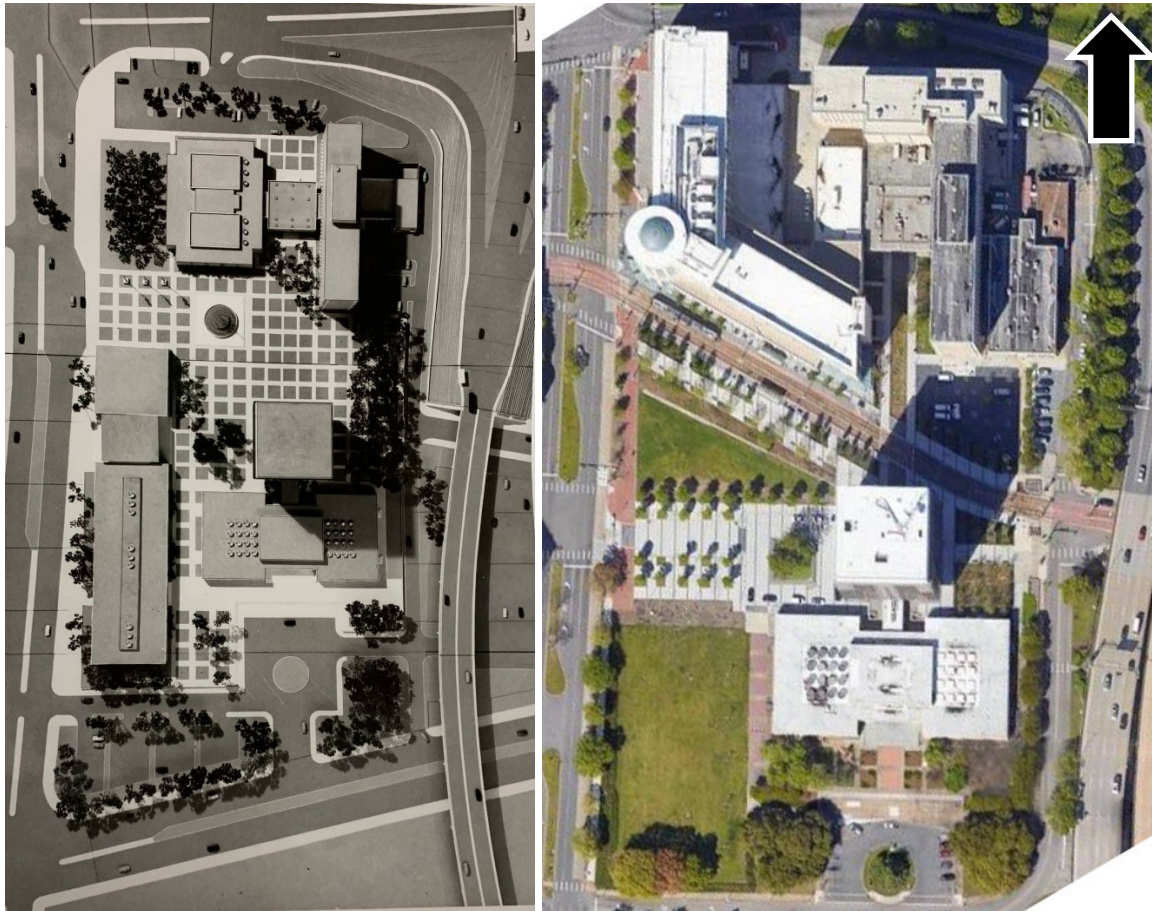
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Figure 7. Model of the Norfolk, VA, City Hall Plaza and current aerial image. Part of the Downtown-South URA, VA R-9 (“Norfolk Civic Center,” RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.; Google Maps, 2024).



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Figure 8. Photograph of the Fulton Mall, in Fresno, California. It is not clear which URA the mall was located within (RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.).



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Figure 9. Undated photo of Constitution Plaza, in Hartford, Connecticut (CT 1-1 and CT 1-2). The Phoenix Life Insurance Company Building is the dark building on the right side. Hotel America is the smaller white building in the middle of the image (RG207_HUDPhotographicPrintFile_Folder258-270, Box19, n.d.).



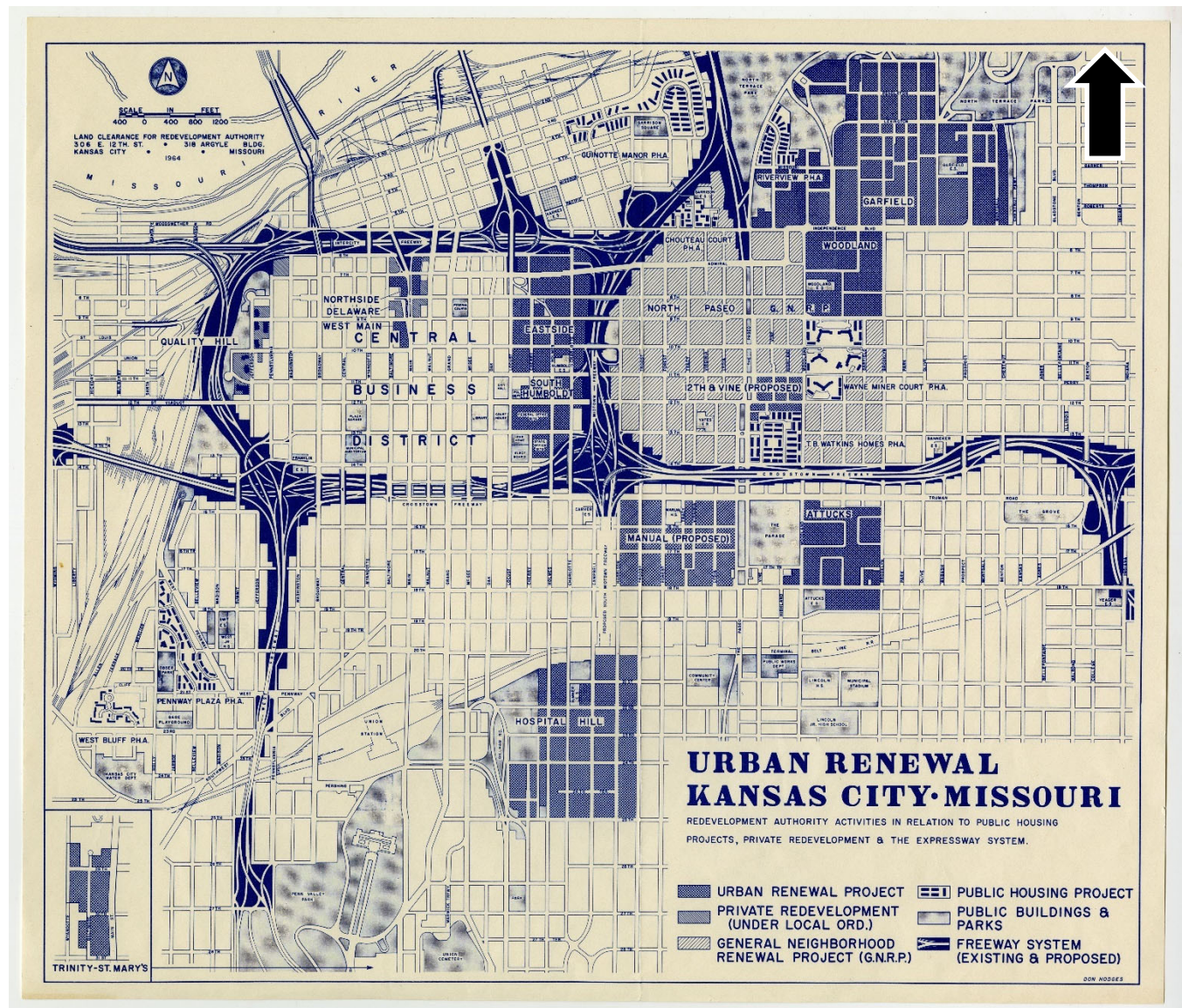
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Figure 10. 1964 map of Urban Renewal in Kansas City, Missouri (Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority, "Urban Renewal: Kansas City, Missouri" (Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority [Kansas City, Missouri], 1964).



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APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
HHFA	Housing and Home Finance Agency
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
LPA	Local Public Agency
NAREB	National Association of Real Estate Boards
ULI	Urban Land Institute
URA	Urban Renewal Area
URP	Urban Renewal Plan

Project	This term refers to the planning, land acquisition, land clearance, and relocation of affected people and businesses, which were all part of a federally funded and approved urban renewal project. This term does not include the redevelopment of the property.
Development	This term refers to the resources that were built within an URA.
Housing Act of 1949	This is the principal federal law that governed the urban renewal program. It authorized federal assistance for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.
Housing Act of 1954	This act changed the scope of the program with additional authorizations for conservation and rehabilitation projects. It also introduced the term urban renewal in place of urban redevelopment.
Housing Amendments of 1955	Authorized additional urban renewal funding and further emphasized housing goals by allocating funding for open lands and nonresidential projects.
Housing Act of 1956	Authorized funding to create General Neighborhood Plans and created paths to quickly send funding to designated disaster areas. Also allocated funds for relocation payments.
Housing Act of 1959	Allowed colleges and universities to participate in urban renewal.
Housing Act of 1961	This act significantly increased urban renewal funding and removed the workable program requirement to speed up the application process.
Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965	This Act significantly increased urban renewal funding and introduced provisions for code compliance projects and demolition.
Department of Housing and	Established the Department of Housing and Urban Development

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Urban Development Act of 1965	(HUD) as a cabinet-level position and transferred the powers of the Housing and Home Finance Administration (HHFA) to HUD.
Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 “Model Cities Act”	This Act introduced the Model Cities program and incorporated historic preservation into urban renewal planning.
Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968	This Act established the Neighborhood Development Program.
Housing and Community Development Act of 1974	This act created the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG), effectively ending urban renewal.

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APPENDIX B. CHART OF URBAN RENEWAL AREAS AS OF JUNE 1974¹

Key to project codes

- A – Neighborhood Development Program
- C – Urban Renewal Project classified as a “disaster area” project
- E – Code Enforcement Project
- G – General Neighborhood Renewal Plan
- I – Interim Assistance Plan
- M – Demolition Plan
- P – Community Renewal Program
- R – Urban Renewal Project authorized under amendments to the Housing Act of 1954
- S – Feasibility Study
- T – Certified Area Program
- U – Urban Renewal Project authorized prior to the Housing Act of 1954

Project Status Notes

- A “#” indicates that a contract had been authorized but not yet executed.
- A “*” indicates that a contract had been executed.

¹ The original version of this chart appeared in the June 30, 1974, version of the *Urban Renewal Directory*. Published by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, the chart lists all active Urban Renewal Areas (URAs) at the time the program ended. The URAs are listed by region (Region I to Region X), and alphabetically by state or territory. The chart lists the name of the URA, along with the identification number, project planning date, project execution date, and project completion dates. Approved and disbursed federal funding are also shown. As noted earlier, about half of the projects listed had been completed by June 1974, and the rest were in varying phases of completion. The project code column lists each project in a letter-number format. The letter indicates the project type, and the number references the number of that project type by state. For example, the project CT A-6 was the sixth Neighborhood Development Project approved in Connecticut.

Region	State	City	Name of Urban Renewal Area	Type of Project	Project Number	Project Planning Beginning Date	Project Execution Beginning Date	Project Completed Date	Approved Funding	Disbursed Funding	Project Status
I	Connecticut	Ansonia	[Illegible] St.	C	R-18	Oct-56	Jun-59	Dec-67	\$2,276,766	\$2,276,766	*
I	Connecticut	Ansonia	Downtown	C	R-19	Oct-56	Dec-61	Jun-73	\$6,242,814	\$6,242,814	*
I	Connecticut	Ansonia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,879,331	1,103,285	*
I	Connecticut	Berlin	Community Renewal Program	P	R-76	NONE	Sep-63	Jan-73	\$18,000	\$18,000	*
I	Connecticut	Bloomfield	[Illegible] - Park	R	R-83	Apr-64	Sep-67	Jun-73	\$2,706,711	\$2,706,211	*
I	Connecticut	Bridgeport	West Side No. 1	R	R-44	Jan-60	Dec-60	Dec-69	\$948,253	\$948,253	*
I	Connecticut	Bridgeport	State Street	R	R-37	Jan-60	May-62	Aug-72	\$8,322,135	\$8,322,135	*
I	Connecticut	Bridgeport	West Side No. 2	R	R-54	Sep-61	Jun-65		\$8,240,822	\$7,831,410	*
I	Connecticut	Bridgeport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-70		\$8,180,185	\$5,483,663	*
I	Connecticut	Bristol	Bristol Center	R	R-38	Dec-59	Aug-61	Sep-73	\$9,212,092	\$9,212,092	*
I	Connecticut	Bristol	North Side	R	R-63	Oct-62	Jun-73		\$4,567,741	\$1,445,700	*
I	Connecticut	Bristol	Middle Street	R	R-73	Apr-63	Feb-68		\$2,643,880		*
I	Connecticut	Danbury	Center East (GN)	G	R-68	Oct-62	NONE	Mar-67	NONE		-
I	Connecticut	Danbury	Central Flood Area	C	R-30	Jun-57	Aug-59	Mar-71	\$5,599,818	\$5,599,818	*
I	Connecticut	Danbury	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Mar-70		\$3,926,848	\$2,638,663	*
I	Connecticut	Derby	South Derby (GN)	G	R-62	May-62	NONE	May-65	NONE		-
I	Connecticut	Derby	Center	R	R-85	Nov-64	Jan-69		\$7,266,078	\$2,462,000	*
I	Connecticut	East Granby	Granbrook Park	C	R-25	Nov-57	Jun-59	Sep-62	\$204,787	\$204,787	*
I	Connecticut	East Haddam	East Haddam No. 1	R	R-100	Sep-65	Sep-67	Sep-72	\$1,287,327	\$1,287,327	*
I	Connecticut	East Hartford	Community Renewal Program	P	R-103	NONE	Oct-66	Mar-71	\$73,654	\$73,654	*
I	Connecticut	East Hartford	South Meadows	R	R-46	Oct-60	Dec-62	Nov-73	\$7,922,868	\$7,922,868	*
I	Connecticut	East Haven	East Haven Center	R	R-102	Jan-66	Jul-69		\$6,832,051	\$2,995,000	*
I	Connecticut	Enfield	Freshwater Pond	R	R-127	May-70	Jun-73		\$5,949,500		*
I	Connecticut	Farmington	Farmington Ave.	C	R-17	Feb-57	Jun-59	Mar-62	\$3,462	\$3,462	*
I	Connecticut	Farmington	River Glen	C	R-16	Dec-57	Jun-59	Oct-63	\$14,600	\$14,600	*
I	Connecticut	Farmington	Tunxis Center	R	R-81	Nov-63	Oct-66	Sep-73	\$2,481,828	\$2,481,828	*
I	Connecticut	Gastonbury	Gastonbury Center	R	R-114	Jul-67	Oct-71		\$5,233,641	\$2,242,000	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Front St.-Sec. A	U	1-2	Jul-56	Mar-57	Sep-63	\$37,093	\$37,093	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Front St.-Sec. B	U	1-1	Nov-50	Mar-57	Jun-64	\$1,746,636	\$1,746,636	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Community Renewal Program	P	R-60	NONE	Feb-62	Apr-66	\$193,019	\$193,019	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Van Block Ave.	R	R-124	NONE	Jun-68	Apr-71	\$319,998	\$319,998	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-67	Mar-72	\$87,113	\$87,113	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Feb-68	Nov-72	\$1,950,798	\$1,950,798	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jun-71	Mar-73	\$279,369	\$279,369	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-74	\$442,793	\$442,793	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-74	\$64,181	\$64,181	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Windsor Street	R	R-26	Jul-57	Jun-60		\$8,409,333	\$6,086,519	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Bushnell-Plaza	R	R-51	Jul-61	May-63		\$3,339,592	\$2,015,353	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Front-Talbott	R	R-49	Nov-61	Sep-61		\$349,127	\$349,127	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Underwood	R	R-67	Oct-62	Nov-64		\$2,030,729	\$788,594	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Sheldon-Charter Oak	R	R-77	Jul-63	Dec-65		\$6,560,404	\$4,925,819	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Trumbull St.	R	R-72	Jul-63	Sep-66		\$11,706,187	\$9,964,425	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Barbour-Charlotte Sts.	R	R-94	Mar-65	Feb-68		\$1,581,018	\$795,943	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	South Arsenal	R	R-111	Sep-67	May-70		\$13,252,521	\$4,622,498	*
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Charter Cak-SO Green 1	R	R-112	Jul-69	May-73		\$15,359,678		#
I	Connecticut	Hartford	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-71		\$3,922,272	\$1,274,391	*
I	Connecticut	Killingly	Lower Rogers Village	C	R-29	Mar-57	Jan-64	May-69	\$212,662	\$212,662	*
I	Connecticut	Manchester	Project No. 1	R	R-65	Aug-62	Aug-65	Jun-72	\$2,396,754	\$2,396,754	*
I	Connecticut	Meriden	Community Renewal Program	P	R-66	NONE	Sep-62	Feb-72	\$76,340	\$76,340	*
I	Connecticut	Meriden	Central Flood Area	R	R-32	Mar-58	Aug-61	Aug-72	\$7,237,339	\$7,237,339	*
I	Connecticut	Meriden	6A Connector	R	R-84	Feb-64	Jul-64	Aug-72	\$1,890,057	\$1,890,057	*
I	Connecticut	Middletown	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Jun-62	Feb-66	\$34,252	\$34,252	*
I	Connecticut	Middletown	Center St.	U	19-1	Mar-54	Jun-59	Sep-66	\$2,289,002	\$2,289,002	*
I	Connecticut	Middletown	Project No. 2	R	R-105	Oct-66	Jun-70		\$17,828,968	\$6,690,800	*
I	Connecticut	Milford	Myrtle-Walnut Bch. (GN)	G	R-42	Nov-60	NONE	Aug-63	NONE		-
I	Connecticut	Milford	Myrtle-Walnut Bch.	R	R-61	May-62	May-64	Jun-73	\$3,715,563	\$3,715,563	*
I	Connecticut	Milford	Myrtle-Walnut Bch. No. 2	R	R-90	Nov-64	Apr-68		\$5,800,560	\$5,800,560	*
I	Connecticut	New Britain	Community Renewal Program	P	R-99	NONE	Sep-65	Apr-70	\$82,904	\$82,904	*
I	Connecticut	New Britain	East Main St.	R	R-31	Jan-57	Feb-61		\$11,011,127	\$11,011,127	*

I	Connecticut	New Britain	South Central	R	R-50	Jul-61	May-64		\$23,646,840	\$22,043,197	*
I	Connecticut	New Britain	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,883,096	\$714,719	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Southwest (GN)	G	R-48	Mar-61	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Hill High School	R	R-82	NONE	Oct-63	May-71	\$597,735	\$597,735	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Church St.	R	R-2	Mar-56	Dec-57	Jun-74	\$32,420,215	\$32,420,215	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Oak St.	U	8-1	Feb-51	Feb-56		\$5,198,601	\$4,829,639	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Wooster Square	R	R-1	Dec-55	Jan-59		\$30,094,090	\$28,241,786	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Dixwell	R	R-20	Jul-56	Oct-60		\$21,987,795	\$16,904,741	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	State St.	R	R-28	Feb-57	May-68		\$29,294,000	\$17,805,055	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Dwight	R	R-71	Feb-63	Sep-63		\$14,127,290	\$11,874,888	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Fair Haven	R	R-79	Jul-63	Jun-72		\$4,997,853	\$4,997,853	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Newhallville	R	R-91	Mar-65	Jun-70		\$11,674,076	\$6,616,338	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Hill No. 1	R	R-96	Apr-65	Jun-73		\$16,207,892	\$13,758,100	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Community Renewal Program	P	R-52	NONE	May-61		\$299,333	\$29,400	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Temple-George	R	R-106	NONE	Jan-67		\$2,479,401	\$1,651,607	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$678,876	\$610,988	*
I	Connecticut	New Haven	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Oct-72		\$11,553,228	\$4,501,791	*
I	Connecticut	New London	Shaw's Cove (GN)	G	R-108	Jun-67	NONE	Jun-67	NONE	-	*
I	Connecticut	New London	Winthrop	R	R-45	Jun-60	Oct-62		\$18,244,635	\$12,642,713	*
I	Connecticut	New London	Shaw's Cove	R	R-126	Jul-69	Apr-73		\$15,333,826		*
I	Connecticut	New London	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$631,124	\$508,942	*
I	Connecticut	Norwalk	Wall-Main	R	R-8	Dec-55	Jun-59	Aug-73	\$4,196,400	\$4,196,400	*
I	Connecticut	Norwalk	South Norwalk No. 1	R	R-34	Dec-58	May-63		\$9,581,391	\$6,580,040	*
I	Connecticut	Norwalk	Wood-Burbank	R	R-132	Nov-70			\$2,175,000		*
I	Connecticut	Norwalk	Community Renewal Program	P	R-92	NONE	Apr-65		\$105,000	\$90,000	*
I	Connecticut	Norwich	Commerce-Water Sts.	C	R-33	Apr-58	Jun-60	Feb-65	\$1,213,580	\$1,216,580	*
I	Connecticut	Norwich	Community Renewal Program	P	R-5	NONE	Nov-61	Apr-71	\$50,620	\$50,620	*
I	Connecticut	Norwich	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-69	Dec-71	\$22,533	\$22,533	*
I	Connecticut	Norwich	West Side	R	R-123	Oct-70	Jun-73		\$6,984,881		*
I	Connecticut	Portland	Brownstone Indus. Park	R	R-117	Aug-68	Apr-73		\$2,408,622	\$744,200	*
I	Connecticut	Putnam	Quinebaugh	C	R-12	Feb-56	Apr-58	Jul-66	\$3,485,416	\$3,485,416	*
I	Connecticut	Seymour	Derby Ave.	C	R-14	May-56	Nov-59	Jul-62	\$126,191	\$126,191	*
I	Connecticut	Seymour	Second St.	C	R-132	May-56	Jun-59	Oct-63	\$263,282	\$263,282	*
I	Connecticut	Stanford	East Meadow	U	4-1	Feb-51	Apr-54	May-62	\$440,058	\$440,058	*
I	Connecticut	Stanford	Southeast Quadrant	R	R-43	Mar-60	Mar-64		\$44,525,772	\$31,476,900	*
I	Connecticut	Stanford	Community Renewal Program	P	R-64	NONE	Oct-62		\$249,400	\$224,382	*
I	Connecticut	Stratford	Frash Pond	R	R-113	Aug-68	Apr-73		\$2,146,869		*
I	Connecticut	Suffield	Suffield Center	R	R-88	Sep-64	Mar-67	Jun-73	\$821,114	\$821,114	*
I	Connecticut	Torrington	South Central	R	R-3	Nov-55	Feb-58	Apr-63	\$1,394,797	\$1,394,797	*
I	Connecticut	Vernon	Downtown Business Area	R	R-41	Jun-60	Nov-63	Nov-72	\$2,084,956	\$2,804,956	*
I	Connecticut	Washington	Shepaugh River	C	R-9	Feb-56	Oct-57	Mar-62	\$358,115	\$358,115	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Flood Renewal Area	C	R-35	Sep-55	Jun-59	May-66	\$806,602	\$806,602	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Project B-2	U	3-1	Jul-51	Jun-57	Sep-68	\$687,601	\$687,601	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Community Renewal Program	P	R-89	NONE	Oct-64	Nov-69	\$149,581	\$149,581	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Project B-2 Ext.	R	R-53	Jul-61	Oct-64	Nov-72	\$1,460,060	\$1,460,060	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Porter St.	R	R-101	Oct-65	Jan-69	Jun-73	\$706,032	\$706,032	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Lakewood	R	R-130	NONE	Oct-69	Jun-74	\$881,694	\$881,694	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Abbott Ave.	R	R-122	Sep-68	Feb-72		\$5,641,286	\$1,185,750	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	Central Business Dist.	R	R-107	Jan-69	May-73		\$11,544,451	\$2,372,300	*
I	Connecticut	Waterbury	South End	R	R-135	Jun-70	May-73		\$2,632,560		*
I	Connecticut	West Hartford	Piper Brook	R	R-86	Jun-64	Dec-68		\$7,044,297	\$3,248,737	*
I	Connecticut	West Haven	Savin Rock (GN)	G	R-56	Nov-61	NONE	Jun-64	NONE	-	
I	Connecticut	West Haven	Savin Rock No. 1	R	R-47	Jul-61	Oct-63	Mar-72	\$3,626,056	\$3,626,056	*
I	Connecticut	West Haven	Savin Rock No. 2	R	R-75	Apr-63	Oct-66		\$9,593,569	\$8,660,630	*
I	Connecticut	West Haven	Savin Rock No. 3	R	R-98	Mar-66	Jun-73		\$2,622,107		*
I	Connecticut	Willimantic	Central Business Dist.	R	R-119	Jun-69	Aug-72		\$8,360,313	\$1,240,000	*
I	Connecticut	Windsor Locks	Downtown	R	R-110	Aug-67	May-71		\$4,443,641	\$1,398,000	*
I	Maine	Auburn	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-73	\$346,876	\$346,876	*
I	Maine	Auburn	Great Falls	R	R-18	Oct-64	Jan-68		\$2,340,460	\$1,668,587	*
I	Maine	Auburn	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Aug-68		\$1,111,202	\$1,110,242	*
I	Maine	Auburn	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jul-72		\$250,000	\$226,836	*

I	Maine	Bangor	Stillwater Park	R	R-4	Dec-59	Aug-62	May-73	\$1,247,603	\$1,247,603	*
I	Maine	Bangor	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-71	Oct-73	\$148,272	\$148,272	*
I	Maine	Bangor	Kenduskeag Stream	R	R-7	Oct-61	Oct-64		\$8,724,755	\$5,847,158	*
I	Maine	Bangor	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jul-72		\$756,269	\$230,963	*
I	Maine	Bangor	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Jul-72		\$277,442	\$242,464	*
I	Maine	Caribou	Sweden Street	R	R-23	Jul-67	Nov-69		\$1,619,812	\$991,245	*
I	Maine	Fort Fairfield	C P Station	R	R-19	May-65	Jun-66	Apr-73	\$311,731	\$311,731	*
I	Maine	Fort Fairfield	Main Street South	R	R-26	Feb-68	Feb-70		\$650,294	\$194,533	*
I	Maine	Lewiston	Park St.	R	R-9	Sep-62	Oct-65		\$2,402,062	\$2,147,844	*
I	Maine	Lewiston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,058,000	\$255,520	*
I	Maine	Portland	Vine-Deer-Chatham	U	1-1	May-52	Dec-55	Feb-63	\$455,458	\$455,458	*
I	Maine	Portland	Downtown Portland (GA)	G	R-10	Dec-63	NONE	Aug-69	NONE	-	*
I	Maine	Portland	Bayside Park	R	R-1	May-52	Apr-59	Apr-73	\$1,484,819	\$1,414,819	*
I	Maine	Portland	Downtown No. 1	R	R-8	Dec-61	Mar-68	May-73	\$219,868	\$219,868	*
I	Maine	Portland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Nov-66	Jun-73	\$681,231	\$681,231	*
I	Maine	Portland	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Dec-68	Nov-73	\$30,009	\$30,009	*
I	Maine	Portland	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Jun-71	Apr-74	\$20,948	\$20,948	*
I	Maine	Portland	Munjoy South	R	R-2	Jul-56	Mar-62	Jun-74	\$2,200,146	\$2,200,146	*
I	Maine	Portland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Oct-69	Jun-74	\$926,565	\$926,565	*
I	Maine	Portland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-74	\$140,172	\$140,172	*
I	Maine	Portland	Downtown Two	R	R-28	Jun-69	Jan-72		\$9,272,824	\$2,428,750	*
I	Maine	Portland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,051,353	\$2,704,248	*
I	Maine	Portland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Jul-72		\$286,162	\$243,951	*
I	Maine	Presque Isle	Downtown	R	R-22	Jul-67	Feb-71		\$729,870	\$280,577	*
I	Maine	Sanford	Downtown Area	R	R-14	May-63	Jun-66	Jun-72	\$1,065,053	\$1,065,053	*
I	Maine	Sanford	Springvale	R	R-21	Jan-67	Sep-71		\$1,701,711	\$510,858	*
I	Maine	Waterville	Charles St.	R	R-6	Jul-61	Aug-63	Nov-73	\$2,969,125	\$2,969,125	*
I	Maine	Waterville	Head-Of-Falls	R	R-17	Sep-64	May-69		\$4,751,032	\$3,559,744	*
I	Maine	Waterville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$906,265		*
I	Maine	Westbrook	Westbrook Downtown No. 1	R	R-27	Aug-68	May-72		\$3,688,282	\$690,240	*
I	Massachusetts	Adams	Progress	R	R-94	Dec-63	Mar-66	Oct-71	\$920,899	\$920,899	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	New York Sts.	U	2-1	Sep-50	Apr-55	Apr-64	\$3,194,033	\$3,194,033	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Dorchester (GN)	G	R-50	Dec-60	NONE	May-65	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Downtown North (GN)	G	R-45	Dec-60	NONE	May-65	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Columbia Point (FS)	S	R-89	Jun-63	NONE	Mar-66	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Charleston (GN)	G	R-42	Dec-60	NONE	Jul-66	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Parker Hill-Fenway (GN)	G	R-48	Dec-60	NONE	Jan-67	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Downtown (GN)	G	R-46	Dec-60	NONE	Jun-67	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	North Harvard	R	R-54	Sep-61	Jun-64	Dec-72	\$1,195,065	\$1,195,065	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Government Center	R	R-35	Sep-60	Jul-64	Jun-74	\$39,638,143	\$37,879,435	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Saint Botolph St.	R	R-148	NONE	May-71	Jun-74	\$607,724	\$607,724	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	West End	U	2-3	Sep-50	Dec-57		\$12,055,268	\$10,173,419	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Washington Park	R	R-24	Mar-60	Apr-63		\$31,328,710	\$28,427,545	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	South End	R	R-56	Apr-62	Jun-66		\$59,987,150	\$36,261,043	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Charleston	R	R-55	Jun-62	Oct-65		\$40,085,078	\$31,329,710	
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Downtown Waterfront	R	R-77	Jan-63	Aug-64		\$32,556,383	\$24,863,150	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Central Business Dist.	R	R-82	Mar-63	Dec-70		\$10,522,910	\$6,300,372	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	South Cove	R	R-92	Sep-64	Apr-66		\$22,935,959	\$14,681,863	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Campus High School	R	R-129	Jan-69	Jun-72		\$22,907,217		*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Brunswick-King	R	R-168	May-71	Jan-47		\$1,350,374		*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Kittredge Square	R	R-167	May-71	Jan-74		\$7,649,626		*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Fenway	R	R-115	NONE	Feb-67		\$14,323,558	\$7,338,768	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Community Renewal Program	P	R-131	NONE	Jun-67		\$724,031	\$624,628	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jan-69		\$4,683,088	\$4,006,431	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Jul-69		\$632,797	\$469,897	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$1,250,000	\$1,058,888	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Nov-70		\$240,000	\$63,000	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$3,111,168	\$1,230,820	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	Jun-71		\$907,133	\$494,232	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-19	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,396,166	\$560,261	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Bolyston-Essex	R	R-156	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,803,474	\$660,354	*

I	Massachusetts	Boston	School-Franklin	R	R-155	NONE	Jun-72		\$7,187,087	\$4,731,981	*
I	Massachusetts	Boston	Community Renewal Program	P	R-183	NONE	Feb-74		\$240,000		*
I	Massachusetts	Brockton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-85	NONE	Apr-63	Dec-69	\$96,651	\$96,651	*
I	Massachusetts	Brockton	Crescent-Court	R	R-31	Aug-60	Aug-64	May-71	\$3,150,314	\$3,150,314	*
I	Massachusetts	Brockton	Salisbury-Grove	R	R-152	Jun-70	Mar-72		\$4,726,130	\$1,892,471	*
I	Massachusetts	Brookline	Community Renewal Program	P	R-93	NONE	Dec-63	Jun-72	\$113,929	\$113,929	*
I	Massachusetts	Brookline	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jan-67	Oct-72	\$1,785,076	\$1,785,076	*
I	Massachusetts	Brookline	The Harp	U	15-1	Aug-51	Jun-58	Apr-23	\$2,087,425	\$2,087,425	*
I	Massachusetts	Brookline	Marsh	R	R-37	Aug-62	Jun-66		\$5,028,688	\$1,645,983	*
I	Massachusetts	Brookline	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	Oct-70		\$2,241,916	\$1,274,660	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Rogers Block	U	7-2	Dec-50	Dec-56	Mar-61	\$216,494	\$216,494	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Riverview	R	R-21	Dec-50	Jan-59	Feb-64	\$292,096	\$292,096	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Kendall Square (FS)	S	R-103	Dec-64	NONE	Apr-66	NONE		-
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Walden Square	R	R-135	Nov-68	May-70	Jun-74	\$2,116,995	\$2,116,995	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Kendall Square	R	R-107	Apr-65	Oct-65		\$22,538,576	\$15,457,437	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Wellington-Harrington	R	R-108	Nov-65	Sep-66		\$10,079,648	\$6,080,898	*
I	Massachusetts	Cambridge	Community Renewal Program	P	R-133	NONE	Sep-67		\$789,221	\$669,529	*
I	Massachusetts	Chelsea	Area No. 1	U	22-1	Jan-54	Apr-60	Nov-70	\$751,903	\$751,903	*
I	Massachusetts	Chelsea	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	May-69	Oct-72	\$118,431	\$118,431	*
I	Massachusetts	Chelsea	Murray Industrial Park	R	R-126	Jan-68	Feb-72		\$14,721,830	\$3,256,227	*
I	Massachusetts	Chicopee	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Dec-66	Jul-70	\$41,701	\$41,701	*
I	Massachusetts	Chicopee	Chicopee Falls No. 1	R	R-111	Jan-66	Sep-68		\$5,250,785	\$3,176,132	*
I	Massachusetts	Dedham	East Dedham SQ (GN)	G	R-39	Jul-61	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
I	Massachusetts	Dedham	Bussey Street	R	R-78	Nov-62	Jun-66	Dec-71	\$1,560,315	\$1,560,315	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Pearl St.	U	4-2	Nov-53	Feb-58	Apr-73	\$1,322,436	\$1,322,436	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Community Renewal Program	P	R-134	NONE	Jan-68	Jun-73	\$234,850	\$234,850	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Downtown	R	R-138	Jun-86	Apr-72		\$9,400,082	\$2,013,041	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Aug-67		\$1,066,878	\$920,051	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Jun-71		\$313,000	\$110,408	*
I	Massachusetts	Fall River	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jun-72		\$984,497		*
I	Massachusetts	Fitchburg	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Nov-70	Sep-72	\$56,306	\$56,306	*
I	Massachusetts	Fitchburg	Demolition Project	M	M-8	NONE	May-69	Nov-72	\$49,938	\$49,938	*
I	Massachusetts	Fitchburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jul-72		\$354,847	\$354,847	*
I	Massachusetts	Framingham	Community Renewal Program	P	R-110	NONE	Dec-65	Mar-70	\$66,510	\$66,510	*
I	Massachusetts	Framingham	Saxonville Area 1	R	R-137	Aug-68	Jul-72		\$1,242,634	\$307,530	*
I	Massachusetts	Gloucester	Waterfront	R	R-33	Sep-60	Mar-64		\$2,514,077	\$2,979,864	*
I	Massachusetts	Gloucester	Second Waterfront	R	R-128	Feb-68	Feb-72		\$3,289,639		*
I	Massachusetts	Haverhill	Central Haverhill (GA)	G	R-41	Dec-60	NONE	Sep-64	NONE		-
I	Massachusetts	Haverhill	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	May-69	May-73	\$32,519	\$32,519	*
I	Massachusetts	Haverhill	Pentucket	R	R-19	Dec-59	Oct-64	Jun-74	\$3,664,589	\$3,664,589	*
I	Massachusetts	Haverhill	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-70		\$7,234,714	\$4,742,383	*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Community Renewal Program	P	R-154	NONE	May-70	Dec-73	\$65,198	\$65,198	*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Bower-Mosher 1	R	R-162	May-70	Apr-72		\$508,033	\$317,068	*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Bower-Mosher 2	R	R-163	May-70	Jul-73		\$1,726,000		*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Demolition Project	M	M-11	NONE	Jun-69		\$157,238	\$122,178	*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Riverview	R	R-145	NONE	Aug-69		\$4,646,652	\$2,628,830	*
I	Massachusetts	Holyoke	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jul-72		\$530,799	\$297,618	*
I	Massachusetts	Hull	Town Center (GN)	G	R-97	Apr-64	NONE	Dec-67	NONE		-
I	Massachusetts	Hull	Town Center No. 1	R	R-124	Jan-67	Jun-71		\$2,824,351	\$812,614	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Central Lawrence (GN)	G	R-32	Dec-60	NONE	Nov-63	NONE		-
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Common-Valley-Concord	U	19-1	Jan-53	Jun-58	Sep-69	\$2,589,249	\$2,589,249	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Community Renewal Program	P	R-104	NONE	Dec-65	Sep-70	#165311	\$165,311	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	The Plains	R	R-62	Nov-61	May-69	Jun-74	\$5,081,992	\$5,081,992	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Broadway-Essex	R	R-61	Nov-61	Mar-66		\$5,544,767	\$3,580,003	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Garden-Union-Allen	R	R-151	Feb-70	Jul-72		\$2,703,943	\$472,865	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Demolition Project	M	M-13	NONE	Oct-69		\$39,510	\$39,510	*
I	Massachusetts	Lawrence	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Feb-70		\$966,854	\$676,047	*
I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Church St.	U	13-1	Feb-54	Aug-57	May-63	\$380,280	\$380,280	*
I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Demolition Project	M	M-15	NONE	Jan-70	Mar-73	\$47,707	\$47,707	*
I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Northern Canal	R	R-16	Dec-58	Mar-63	Jun-73	\$7,596,235	\$7,596,235	*
I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Community Renewal Program	P	R-139	NONE	Feb-68	Jun-73	\$194,227	\$194,227	*

I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Hale-Richards Sts.	R	R-130	Sep-67	Oct-70		\$7,312,021	\$4,646,381	*
I	Massachusetts	Lowell	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-23	NONE	Jul-72		\$379,154	\$153,452	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Charles St.	R	R-23	Feb-60	Nov-63	Feb-71	\$1,653,013	\$1,653,013	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jul-66	Jan-72	\$1,611,692	\$1,611,692	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Community Renewal Program	P	R-75	NONE	Jun-64	Jan-73	\$200,000	\$200,000	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Suffolk-Faulkner	R	R-34	Dec-60	Nov-61	Mar-73	\$10,836,668	\$10,836,668	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Central Business Dist. (FS)	S	R-70	Feb-63	NONE	Dec-73	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Downtown Malden	R	R-118	Oct-67	Nov-71		\$7,057,667	\$3,217,362	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Malden Industrial Park	R	R-132	May-69	Nov-70		\$11,939,787	\$4,379,295	*
I	Massachusetts	Malden	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-16	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,281,093	\$1,069,404	*
I	Massachusetts	Marlborough	New Center	R	R-136	Nov-68	Jun-72		\$5,448,384	\$1,632,599	*
I	Massachusetts	Medford	Union-Swan	U	6-1	Oct-52	Jun-58	Dec-64	\$190,219	\$190,219	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Central Waterfront (GN)	G	R-72	Oct-62	NONE	Mar-65	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Jan-67	Jul-70	\$58,080	\$58,080	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Feb-68	May-72	\$635,581	\$635,581	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	South Terminal	R	R-96	Jun-64	Nov-65		\$23,240,425	\$12,916,332	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	North Terminal	R	R-109	Nov-65	Apr-69		\$15,437,746	\$7,517,367	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	West End	R	R-143	Jul-69	Apr-71		\$14,211,043	\$5,352,217	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Community Renewal Program	P	R-123	NONE	Jan-67		\$171,076	\$153,968	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-22	NONE	Jun-71		\$714,446	\$485,282	*
I	Massachusetts	New Bedford	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,820,216	\$695,888	*
I	Massachusetts	Newburyport	Central Business	R	R-80	Dec-62	Apr-66		\$3,709,171	\$2,138,905	*
I	Massachusetts	Newton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-60	NONE	Jan-62	May-66	\$36,808	\$36,808	*
I	Massachusetts	Newton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jul-67	Oct-72	\$703,375	\$703,375	*
I	Massachusetts	Newton	Lower Falls	R	R-122	Jul-67	May-70		\$1,938,179	\$468,928	*
I	Massachusetts	North Adams	Center St.	R	R-1	Dec-55	Jun-58	Feb-63	\$1,321,091	\$1,321,091	*
I	Massachusetts	North Adams	Southside (GN)	G	R-6	Aug-62	NONE	Nov-65	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	North Adams	Demolition Project	M	M-14	NONE	Oct-69	Mar-73	\$12,991	\$12,991	*
I	Massachusetts	North Adams	Main St.	R	R-91	Dec-63	Jan-68		\$5,429,707	\$3,707,349	*
I	Massachusetts	Pittsfield	Community Renewal Program	P	R-101	NONE	Dec-64	Nov-71	\$46,397	\$46,397	*
I	Massachusetts	Pittsfield	Columbus	R	R-90	Jul-63	Mar-67	Jun-74	\$3,660,202	\$3,660,202	*
I	Massachusetts	Pittsfield	Jubilee	R	R-68	Jul-62	Dec-65		\$7,713,751	\$3,293,778	*
I	Massachusetts	Pittsfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$810,497	\$423,311	*
I	Massachusetts	Plymouth	Summer-High Sts.	R	R-26	Sep-59	May-63	Apr-72	\$1,908,327	\$1,908,327	*
I	Massachusetts	Quincy	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Mar-68	Nov-73	\$2,320,489	\$2,320,489	*
I	Massachusetts	Quincy	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-15	NONE	May-71		\$1,348,284	\$1,259,456	*
I	Massachusetts	Revere	Ocean Ave.	U	1-1	Oct-50	Apr-58	Nov-68	\$425,795	\$425,795	*
I	Massachusetts	Salem	Heritage Plaza East	R	R-95	Mar-64	Feb-68		\$11,822,281	\$6,531,944	*
I	Massachusetts	Somerville	Linwood Joy	R	8-1	Feb-51	Mar-54	Jun-66	\$1,061,431	\$1,061,431	*
I	Massachusetts	Somerville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-117	NONE	Oct-66	Apr-70	\$126,378	\$126,378	*
I	Massachusetts	Somerville	Inner Belt	U	R-112	Feb-66	Dec-68		\$4,278,558	\$1,719,533	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	DeBerry School	R	R-58	Dec-61	Mar-63	Jun-65	\$129,632	\$129,632	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Quincy-Union Sts.	R	R-158	NONE	Jun-70	Oct-72	\$64,322	\$64,322	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Rifle St.	R	R-160	NONE	Jun-70	Oct-72	\$64,838	\$64,838	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Hickory St.	R	R-159	NONE	Jun-70	Jan-73	\$29,721	\$29,721	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Eastern Ave.	R	R-161	NONE	Jun-70	Aug-73	\$49,273	\$49,273	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	North End	R	R-7	Jan-58	Sep-61	Jun-74	\$14,623,386	\$14,623,386	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Brightwood	R	R-99	Sep-64	Aug-68		\$10,317,610	\$6,400,853	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Court Square	R	R-125	Jul-67	Aug-70		\$15,148,757	\$10,735,829	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Community Renewal Program	P	R-87	NONE	Apr-63		\$337,122	\$337,122	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Demolition Project	M	M-12	NONE	Aug-69		\$112,108	\$112,108	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Oct-69		\$1,935,796	\$1,676,947	*
I	Massachusetts	Springfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$4,258,136	\$644,470	*
I	Massachusetts	Stoneham	Central Stoneham (GN)	G	R-52	Jul-61	NONE	Aug-63	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Taunton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-71	NONE	Nov-62	Apr-65	\$32,834	\$32,834	*
I	Massachusetts	Taunton	High St.	R	R-98	Jun-64	Mar-67		\$3,790,474	\$3,372,030	*
I	Massachusetts	Waltham	Community Renewal Program	P	R-147	NONE	Jan-69	May-73	\$119,853	\$119,853	*
I	Massachusetts	Woburn	Community Renewal Program	P	R-74	NONE	Nov-62	May-68	\$67,447	\$67,447	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Expressway (GN)	G	R-18	Dec-58	NONE	Jul-64	NONE	-	
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	New Salem St.	U	5-1	Oct-50	Aug-54	May-68	\$2,759,708	\$2,759,708	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Oct-66	Jul-70	\$56,409	\$56,409	*

I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Area D	R	R-15	Dec-58	Jan-68	Mar-74	\$1,313,703	\$1,313,703	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-63	NONE	May-62	Jun-74	\$200,543	\$200,543	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Elm Park	R	R-57	Dec-62	Jan-67		\$12,424,104	\$8,235,861	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	East Central	R	R-88	Aug-63	Feb-68		\$26,251,717	\$21,110,824	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	Jun-69		\$698,981	\$171,698	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-21	NONE	Jun-71		\$202,591	\$137,478	*
I	Massachusetts	Worcester	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jul-72		\$678,854	\$434,473	*
I	New Hampshire	Berlin	Cole St.	R	R-15	May-65	Apr-68		\$2,239,761	\$1,462,031	*
I	New Hampshire	Claremont	LaCasse Park	R	R-21	Aug-68	Jul-72		\$1,295,421	\$463,038	*
I	New Hampshire	Concord	Capital Plaza North	R	R-13	Oct-64	Jan-68		\$1,916,324	\$1,871,631	*
I	New Hampshire	Dover	Community Renewal Program	P	R-11	NONE	Feb-64	Aug-67	\$19,098	\$19,098	*
I	New Hampshire	Dover	Downtown Dover No. 1	R	R-20	Jun-68	Mar-72		\$4,687,935		*
I	New Hampshire	Laconia	Winnepesaukee River	R	R-12	Feb-64	Aug-66		\$5,819,758	\$4,018,281	*
I	New Hampshire	Lebanon	Lebanon Business Dist.	R	R-14	Aug-64	Aug-66		\$2,224,240	\$1,969,602	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Concord-Lowell Sts	U	1-3	Nov-53	Sep-55	Jun-57	\$51,300	\$51,300	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Central District (GN)	G	R-4	Jul-61	NONE	Nov-65	NONE	-	
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Pearl St.	U	1-2	Nov-53	Jun-58	Jan-70	\$839,063	\$839,063	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Elcee	R	R-16	Nov-65	Dec-66	Jun-72	\$471,820	\$471,820	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Spruce St.	R	R-3	Aug-51	Jun-59	Feb-73	\$1,252,410	\$1,252,410	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Flat iron	R	R-5	Jan-62	Feb-65		\$2,448,728	\$2,140,366	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Amoskeag Millyard	R	R-7	Oct-62	Jul-66		\$13,397,266	\$4,262,286	*
I	New Hampshire	Manchester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-17	NONE	Nov-65		\$135,342	\$114,684	*
I	New Hampshire	Nashua	High St.	U	4-1	Nov-52	Jun-59	May-68	\$653,996	\$653,996	*
I	New Hampshire	Nashua	Myrtle St.	R	R-9	Oct-62	Feb-68		\$2,566,965	\$1,664,940	*
I	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	High-Hanover Sts.	R	R-2	Jan-57	May-59	Apr-65	\$236,348	\$236,348	*
I	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Marcy-Washington Sts.	R	R-1	Nov-53	Jun-60	Dec-69	\$638,556	\$638,556	*
I	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Community Renewal Program	P	R-22	NONE	Sep-70	Apr-74	\$66,542	\$66,542	*
I	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Vaughan St.	R	R-10	Mar-64	Feb-68		\$6,179,562	\$4,502,797	*
I	New Hampshire	Somersworth	Triangle	R	R-6	Sep-61	Dec-63	Jun-73	\$1,562,545	\$1,562,545	*
I	Rhode Island	Central Falls	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$802,713	\$395,438	*
I	Rhode Island	East Providence	Community Renewal Program	P	R-14	NONE	Aug-63	Dec-69	\$78,208	\$78,208	*
I	Rhode Island	Narragansett	Narragansett River	R	R-24	Aug-68	Jun-70		\$2,982,584	\$1,717,598	*
I	Rhode Island	Newport	Thames St. (GN)	G	R-6	Jul-61	NONE	May-63	NONE	-	
I	Rhode Island	Newport	Community Renewal Program	P	R-17	NONE	May-64	Apr-72	\$55,102	\$55,102	*
I	Rhode Island	Newport	Goat Island	R	R-9	Apr-62	May-64	Aug-73	\$1,078,531	\$1,087,531	*
I	Rhode Island	Newport	Long Wharf-Market Sq.	R	R-12	Aug-62	Sep-65	Jun-74	\$3,098,577	\$3,098,577	*
I	Rhode Island	Newport	Historic Hill	R	R-23	Jan-70	Jun-73		\$4,755,784	\$1,009,402	*
I	Rhode Island	Pawtucket	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Feb-67	Jul-70	\$7,641	\$7,641	*
I	Rhode Island	Pawtucket	Slater	R	R-11	Aug-62	Aug-65	Jan-74	\$10,899,340	\$10,899,340	*
I	Rhode Island	Pawtucket	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-70		\$13,691,823	\$11,261,056	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Willard Center No. 1	U	1-2	Apr-50	Dec-53	Jun-58	\$443,655	\$443,655	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Willard Center No. 2	U	1-3	Apr-50	Aug-54	Jun-59	\$1,093,962	\$1,093,962	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Point St.	U	1-1	Apr-50	Sep-53	Apr-61	\$113,960	\$113,960	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	West River	U	1-6	Jan-55	Sep-56	Jan-64	\$2,776,975	\$2,776,975	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Community Renewal Program	P	R-5	NONE	Mar-61	Oct-65	\$184,356	\$184,356	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-66	Dec-69	\$38,790	\$38,790	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Dec-66	Feb-70	\$3,075	\$3,075	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-66	Feb-71	\$489,085	\$489,085	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Lippitt Hill	R	R-3	Jun-54	Jun-59	Oct-71	\$3,627,291	\$3,627,291	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Central Classical	R	R-2	Sep-58	Dec-61	Oct-71	\$6,416,111	\$6,416,111	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	May-73	\$377,259	\$377,259	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Weybosset Hill	R	R-7	Feb-61	Apr-64		\$16,308,993	\$12,838,054	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	East Side	R	R-4	Jul-61	Jul-67		\$23,754,301	\$14,220,536	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Railroad Relocation	T	R-8	Oct-61			NONE	-	
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Mount Hope	R	R-18	Mar-66	May-68		\$3,852,658	\$2,430,199	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Lockwood St.	R	R-27	May-70	Jun-73		\$1,876,500		*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Oct-69		\$156,974	\$113,216	*
I	Rhode Island	Providence	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$9,012,120	\$1,386,289	*
I	Rhode Island	Warwick	Community Renewal Program	R	R-16	NONE	Mar-64		\$102,329	\$92,096	*
I	Rhode Island	Woonsocket	Community Renewal Program	P	R-10	NONE	Apr-62	Mar-65	\$45,219	\$45,219	*
I	Rhode Island	Woonsocket	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$4,855,443	\$3,688,658	*

I	Vermont	Brattleboro	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-74	\$324,633	\$324,633	*
I	Vermont	Brattleboro	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jul-72		\$303,405	\$261,470	*
I	Vermont	Burlington	Battery St. (GN)	G	R-1	Dec-58	NONE	Nov-61	NONE	-	
I	Vermont	Burlington	Champlain St.	R	R-2	Dec-60	Jan-64		\$3,202,859	\$2,747,009	*
I	Vermont	Hartford	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-3	May-62	NONE	Jan-66	NONE	-	
I	Vermont	Montpelier	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Oct-69		\$1,426,061	\$1,363,712	*
I	Vermont	Winooski	Riverside (FS)	S	R-7	Jun-69	NONE	Jun-73	NONE	-	
I	Vermont	Winooski	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Nov-71		\$2,695,592	\$1,790,974	*
I	Vermont	Winooski	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$285,405	\$261,365	*
II	New Jersey	Asbury Park	Springwood Ave.	R	R-1	Oct-50	Mar-59		\$4,051,990	\$3,265,247	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Northside	R	R-16	Jan-52	Jun-59	Jun-59	\$1,410,934	\$1,410,934	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Uptown	R	R-115	Feb-63	Oct-65		\$24,102,445	\$16,177,399	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Civic Center	R	R-147	Feb-65	Aug-68		\$6,973,126	\$5,644,826	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Convention Hall	R	R-148	Nov-65	May-68		\$3,708,367	\$2,857,041	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Sep-67		\$1,281,432	\$1,085,666	*
II	New Jersey	Atlantic City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-203	NONE	Jul-73		\$783,417		*
II	New Jersey	Barnegat Light	Urban Renewal Project	C	R-116	Dec-62	Apr-65	Apr-68	\$179,627	\$179,627	*
II	New Jersey	Bayonne	Midtown	R	R-57	Mar-60	May-66		\$6,771,510	\$3,390,806	*
II	New Jersey	Bayonne	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Dec-66		\$650,309	\$650,309	*
II	New Jersey	Belmar	Ninth Ave.	R	R-76	Jul-61	Oct-64	Jun-70	\$1,239,769	\$1,239,769	*
II	New Jersey	Belvidere	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-93	Apr-63	NONE	Dec-64	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Bloomfield	Community Renewal Program	P	R-100	NONE	Nov-62	Nov-66	\$31,800	\$31,800	*
II	New Jersey	Boonton	River Run (GN)	G	R-117	Jul-63	NONE	Jun-67	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Bordentown	East Church St.	R	R-90	Apr-62	Apr-65	Jun-74	\$655,753	\$655,753	*
II	New Jersey	Bridgetown	Community Renewal Program	P	R-140	NONE	Nov-62	Nov-68	\$1,800	\$1,800	*
II	New Jersey	Bridgetown	Project No. 1	R	R-114	Dec-62	Aug-66	Sep-72	\$726,413	\$726,413	*
II	New Jersey	Bridgetown	Project Two	R	R-217	Nov-70	Apr-73		\$2,078,499	\$434,925	*
II	New Jersey	Burlington	Demolition Project	M	M-11	NONE	Apr-71	Feb-73	\$24,334	\$24,334	*
II	New Jersey	Burlington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,880,607	\$2,073,145	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Camden Campus	R	R-66	Jan-61	May-62	Jun-66	\$816,633	\$816,633	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Coopers Point	R	R-131	Sep-63	Oct-64	Aug-66	\$258,630	\$258,630	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Lanning Square No. 1	R	R-132	Sep-63	Oct-64	Aug-66	\$204,943	\$204,943	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Bergen Square No. 1	R	R-130	Sep-63	Oct-64	Jun-67	\$384,063	\$384,063	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Kaighns Point	R	R-26	Mar-53	Mar-59	Jun-68	\$1,167,658	\$1,167,658	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Oct-66	Dec-73	\$586,932	\$586,932	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Northgate No. 2	R	R-87	May-62	Jan-67		\$2,694,746	\$2,370,079	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Centerville-Liberty Pk. 1	R	R-82	Sep-64	Jun-67		\$2,705,656	\$1,819,874	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	City Centre	R	R-150	Oct-64	Jan-68		\$22,999,213	\$8,376,091	*
II	New Jersey	Camden	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Jul-67		\$77,434	\$23,153	*
II	New Jersey	Cape May	Victoria Village	R	R-133	Dec-63	Apr-65		\$3,240,455	\$2,730,817	*
II	New Jersey	Carteret	Community Renewal Program	P	R-153	NONE	Feb-65	Dec-67	\$43,014	\$43,014	*
II	New Jersey	Carteret	Chrome	R	R-152	Feb-65	Jul-67		\$5,389,505	\$4,565,843	*
II	New Jersey	Clementon	Clementon Lake	R	R-180	Oct-66	Apr-68		\$962,371	\$759,015	*
II	New Jersey	Clementon	Business District	R	R-197	Sep-67	May-70		\$571,247	\$392,178	*
II	New Jersey	Clifton	Botany	R	R-94	Dec-62	Apr-68	May-73	\$1,291,620	\$1,291,620	*
II	New Jersey	Dover	Dickerson St.	R	R-170	Nov-65	May-68		\$4,275,754		*
II	New Jersey	Dover Township	Lower Toms River	R	R-137	Jan-64	Jun-66		\$963,455	\$583,187	*
II	New Jersey	East Brunswick	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Jun-68	Nov-71	\$272,734	\$272,734	*
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Brick Church (FS)	S	R-96	Aug-62	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Community Renewal Program	P	R-84	NONE	Aug-62	Mar-67	\$59,756	\$59,756	*
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	May-66	Aug-72	\$374,090	\$374,090	*
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Doddtown	R	R-36	Dec-58	Jun-60	Oct-72	\$2,660,459	\$2,660,459	*
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Fourth Ward	R	R-42	Apr-60	Mar-67		\$12,445,423	\$10,040,840	*
II	New Jersey	East Orange	Brick Church	R	R-154	Nov-65	May-71		\$7,954,073		*
II	New Jersey	Edison	Potters (GN)	G	R-11A	Aug-59	NONE	Aug-59	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Edison	Potters	R	R-11	Jan-56	Jun-59		\$1,468,100	\$1,065,915	*
II	New Jersey	Edison	North Edison	R	R-61	May-60	Oct-68		\$1,730,957	\$1,138,360	*
II	New Jersey	Elizabeth	Washington Ave.	U	14-1	Feb-52	May-75	Feb-74	\$1,214,735	\$1,214,735	*
II	New Jersey	Elizabeth	New Point Road	R	R-64	Dec-60	Apr-64		\$3,380,457	\$2,929,294	*
II	New Jersey	Elizabeth	Community Renewal Program	P	R-200	NONE	Oct-67		\$120,000	\$108,000	*
II	New Jersey	Englewood	Humphrey-William St.	R	R-216	NONE	Jun-70		\$5,063,781	\$1,442,800	*

II	New Jersey	Glassboro	Community Renewal Program	P	R-113	NONE	Nov-62	Sep-71	\$10,643	\$10,643	*
II	New Jersey	Glassboro	Elsmere	R	R-44	Jan-60	Sep-62		\$1,600,552	\$1,109,835	*
II	New Jersey	Gloucester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-111	NONE	Feb-63		\$16,400	\$14,760	*
II	New Jersey	Hackensack	Community Renewal Program	P	R-98	NONE	Jul-62	Dec-66	\$35,655	\$35,655	*
II	New Jersey	Hackensack	Moore-River Sts.	R	R-25	Oct-57	Feb-59	Jun-68	\$761,844	\$761,844	*
II	New Jersey	Hackensack	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Jul-73		\$1,975,374	#	
II	New Jersey	Highlands	Ray Ave. (GN)	G	R-157	May-65	NONE	Dec-67	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Hightstown	Mercer St.	R	R-118	Feb-63	Jul-65		\$634,689	\$408,421	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Lead Pencil	R	R-10	Feb-56	Jun-60	Mar-66	\$1,144,744	\$1,144,744	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Community Renewal Program	P	R-119	NONE	Mar-63	Jan-68	\$45,521	\$45,521	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Oct-66	Oct-68	\$40,736	\$40,736	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Jun-68	Nov-71	\$55,153	\$55,153	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	John J. Erogan Plaza	R	R-144	Jun-64	Feb-68		\$3,258,186	\$2,281,763	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jun-68		\$535,265	\$513,282	*
II	New Jersey	Hoboken	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Oct-72		\$1,013,457	*	
II	New Jersey	Irvington	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Oct-68		\$1,650,720	\$1,515,030	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Gregory	U	2-1	Apr-50	Feb-57	Jun-68	\$2,247,243	\$2,247,243	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Holland Tunnel	R	R-14	Feb-56	Jun-59	Jun-68	\$2,789,200	\$2,789,200	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-218	NONE	Sep-70	Apr-73	\$20,000	\$20,000	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-126	NONE	Jun-63	Aug-73	\$307,055	\$307,055	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Saint Johns	U	2-2	Apr-50	Sep-52		\$3,405,482	\$3,119,426	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Jackson Ave.	R	R-12	Feb-56	Jun-60		\$9,073,233	\$2,875,400	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Henderson St.	R	R-13	Nov-56	Jun-60		\$7,494,094	\$3,813,666	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Montgomery St.	R	R-135	Jan-64	Mar-69		\$13,319,478	\$4,204,500	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Aug-68		\$446,268	\$123,611	*
II	New Jersey	Jersey City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	E-11	NONE	Feb-70		\$7,642,168	\$2,144,404	*
II	New Jersey	Keansburg	Grandview	r	R-69	Jul-61	Feb-64	Jun-70	\$1,019,125	\$1,019,125	*
II	New Jersey	Lakewood	Fulton-John St.	R	R-105	Sep-62	Feb-65	Mar-73	\$1,065,416	\$1,065,416	*
II	New Jersey	Lodi	Main Street	R	R-122	May-63	Nov-66		\$8,630,366	\$5,740,042	*
II	New Jersey	Long Branch	Russell Court	R	R-18	Jan-57	Jun-58	Jun-60	\$85,300	\$85,300	*
II	New Jersey	Long Branch	Union-Broadway	R	R-17	Jan-57	Jun-58	Jun-61	\$364,180	\$364,180	*
II	New Jersey	Long Branch	Shore Front (GA)	G	R-88	Jun-62	NONE	May-66	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Long Branch	Shrewsbury Riverfront	R	R-20	Dec-50	Jun-59	Sep-72	\$1,767,469	\$1,767,469	*
II	New Jersey	Maple Shade	Central Maple Shade	R	R-193	Aug-67	Oct-69		\$1,085,964	\$753,230	*
II	New Jersey	Millville	River View	R	R-173	Oct-65	Apr-67	Jun-73	\$721,432	\$721,432	*
II	New Jersey	Montclair	Community Renewal Program	P	R-134	NONE	Apr-64	Jun-67	\$41,156	\$41,156	*
II	New Jersey	Montclair	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Dec-69	Jul-70	\$30,000	\$30,000	*
II	New Jersey	Montclair	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jul-67	May-74	\$580,388	\$580,388	*
II	New Jersey	Montclair	Lackawanna Plaza	R	R-158	Oct-66	Sep-70		\$5,936,363	\$2,267,000	*
II	New Jersey	Montclair	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-18	NONE	Nov-72		\$310,013	\$144,000	*
II	New Jersey	Morristown	The Hollows	R	R-2	Jul-54	Jun-57	Jun-73	\$1,674,252	\$1,674,249	*
II	New Jersey	Morristown	Speedwell Ave.	R	R-159	Apr-65	Sep-66		\$5,033,095	\$2,451,093	*
II	New Jersey	Mount Holly	Central (GN)	G	R-47A	Mar-60	NONE	Mar-60	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Mount Holly	Water St.	R	R-47	Dec-59	Feb-65	Jun-69	\$815,944	\$815,944	*
II	New Jersey	Mount Holly	East Downtown	R	R-176	Jan-67	Jun-95		\$946,064	\$912,626	*
II	New Jersey	Neptune	Atkins Ave.	R	R-56	May-60	Jul-65		\$3,807,624	\$3,089,454	*
II	New Jersey	New Brunswick	Bishop St.	U	4-2	Jul-54	Feb-58	Jun-60	\$157,716	\$157,716	*
II	New Jersey	New Brunswick	Burnet St.	U	4-1	Jun-50	Apr-57		\$2,454,007	\$2,170,281	*
II	New Jersey	New Brunswick	George St.	R	R-31	Mar-58	Jul-67		\$3,571,348	\$2,194,068	*
II	New Jersey	New Brunswick	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Dec-69		\$1,998,355	\$465,500	*
II	New Jersey	New Brunswick	NO NAME GIVEN	A	A-20	NONE	Nov-73		\$496,863	*	
II	New Jersey	Newark	Branch Brook Park	U	3-1	Jun-50	Jun-53	Jun-60	\$2,303,677	\$2,303,677	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Broad St.	U	3-2	Jun-50	Jun-53	Jun-60	\$2,969,957	\$2,969,957	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Jul-66	Aug-70	\$100,957	\$100,957	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Community Renewal Program	P	R-79	NONE	Oct-61	Jul-73	\$277,743	\$277,743	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Community Renewal Program	P	R-206	NONE	Mar-68	Jul-73	\$100,000	\$100,000	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	Sep-69	Sep-73	\$300,000	\$300,000	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Saint Michaels	R	R-156	Nov-65	Jan-72	Mar-74	\$1,519,732	\$1,519,732	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Old Third Ward	R	R-6	Jan-56	Jun-60		\$36,031,849	\$26,364,614	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Central Ward	R	R-32	Jun-58	Apr-68		\$18,403,688	\$12,530,245	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Lower Clinton Hill	R	R-38	Dec-58	Feb-63		\$6,315,776	\$3,979,907	*

II	New Jersey	Newark	Hill St.	R	R-49	Dec-59	May-62		\$5,072,196	\$4,362,327	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Educational Center	R	R-50	Jan-60	Apr-65		\$3,375,352	\$2,969,957	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Newark College Expansion	R	R-45	Mar-60	Feb-63		\$10,524,916	\$8,622,612	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	South Bend	R	R-52	Apr-60	May-62		\$9,031,574	\$6,627,483	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Newark Plaza	R	R-58	Aug-60	Nov-64		\$11,935,608	\$8,694,954	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Essex Heights	R	R-62	Oct-60	Jul-64		\$14,347,107	\$10,105,778	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Fairmount	R	R-72	Jan-61	Nov-65		\$18,957,230	\$13,585,400	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Industrial River	R	R-121	Jun-63	Jul-67		\$37,186,291	\$20,923,869	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Saint Benedicts	R	R-123	Jul-63	Apr-68		\$9,644,515	\$5,171,390	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Essex Heights Stage 2	R	R-141	Oct-64			NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Newark	Medical Center	R	R-196	Mar-68	May-68		\$18,122,409	\$13,817,698	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Feb-68		\$3,690,170	\$2,709,387	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Aug-69		\$1,000,000	\$900,000	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	Jun-70		\$768,678	\$691,800	*
II	New Jersey	Newark	Certified Area Program	T	T-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$125,000	\$60,000	*
II	New Jersey	Newton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-112	NONE	Mar-63	Jan-67	\$10,000	\$10,000	*
II	New Jersey	Newton	Mill-Water	R	R-199	Jul-68	Jun-70		\$1,650,038	\$1,036,600	*
II	New Jersey	Oceanport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Sep-72		\$1,053,417	\$442,790	*
II	New Jersey	Orange	Washington-Dodd	R	R-29	Mar-58	Apr-60		\$3,301,653	\$3,156,227	*
II	New Jersey	Passaic	Pulaski Park	U	12-1	Apr-51	Mar-55	Jun-60	\$752,088	\$752,088	*
II	New Jersey	Passaic	Community Renewal Program	P	R-85	NONE	Mar-62	Aug-65	\$15,681	\$15,681	*
II	New Jersey	Passaic	North Dundee	R	R-39	Dec-58	Aug-61	Mar-68	\$331,842	\$331,842	*
II	New Jersey	Passaic	Downtown Passaic	R	R-71	Jul-61	Jan-67		\$4,788,383	\$3,471,345	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Central Paterson (GN)	G	R-63	Oct-60	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Project No. 1	R	R-27	Apr-54	May-58	Jun-65	\$4,953,139	\$4,953,139	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Bunker Hill	R	R-21	Jan-58	Jun-59	May-69	\$3,780,061	\$3,780,061	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Community Renewal Program	P	R-221	NONE	Oct-70	Mar-73	\$15,433	\$15,433	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Community Renewal Program	P	R-214	NONE	Mar-70	Jun-73	\$220,000	\$220,000	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Demolition Project	M	M-8	NONE	May-69	Sep-73	\$75,552	\$75,552	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Central Bus. Area	R	R-103	Jun-62	Oct-64		\$18,960,235	\$10,441,284	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Central Bus. Area 1B	R	R-143	Sep-64	Jun-71		\$12,593,479	\$1,100,000	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,581,166	\$2,218,926	*
II	New Jersey	Paterson	Jackson St.	R	R-220	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,175,681		*
II	New Jersey	Perth Amboy	Forresdale	U	1-2	Jun-50	Dec-52	Jun-59	\$502,513	\$502,513	*
II	New Jersey	Perth Amboy	Willocks	U	1-1	Jun-50	Dec-52	Jun-59	\$823,661	\$823,661	*
II	New Jersey	Perth Amboy	State St.	R	R-15	Feb-56	Jun-60	Oct-66	\$757,659	\$757,659	*
II	New Jersey	Perth Amboy	Lower Smith St.	R	R-92	Feb-64	May-66	Dec-69	\$1,260,363	\$1,260,363	*
II	New Jersey	Phillipsburg	Fayette St.	R	R-8	Sep-55	Jun-58	Jun-65	\$548,360	\$548,360	*
II	New Jersey	Plainfield	South Second St.	U	10-1	Apr-53	May-58	Sep-60	\$152,180	\$152,180	*
II	New Jersey	Plainfield	Watchung Ave.	R	R-75	Jul-61	Feb-63	Jun-64	\$135,524	\$135,524	*
II	New Jersey	Plainfield	Community Renewal Program	P	R-175	NONE	Feb-66	Sep-73	\$81,555	\$81,555	*
II	New Jersey	Plainfield	Madison Park	R	R-53	Jan-60	Jun-63		\$3,066,667	\$2,404,646	*
II	New Jersey	Plainfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Apr-70		\$3,900,596	\$1,071,125	*
II	New Jersey	Pleasantville	Center City	R	R-203	Jun-68	Nov-72		\$1,755,050		*
II	New Jersey	Rahway	Lower Main St.	R	R-60	Apr-60	Jan-62		\$1,922,661	\$1,644,847	*
II	New Jersey	Rahway	East Hazlewood	R	R-109	May-63	Sep-66		\$1,774,514	\$1,258,062	*
II	New Jersey	Rahway	Essex	R	R-149	Feb-65			NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Rahway	South Branch	R	R-208	Jul-68	Feb-73		\$1,113,803	\$292,000	*
II	New Jersey	Salem	Industrial Park	R	R-174	Sep-66	Nov-67	Nov-72	\$915,484	\$915,484	*
II	New Jersey	Salem	Fifth St.	R	R-128	Aug-63	Jun-66	Jun-73	\$833,373	\$833,373	*
II	New Jersey	Scotch Plains	Karamor (FS)	S	R-89	Dec-62	NONE	Dec-63	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Sea Isle	Pleasure Ave.	C	R-124	Oct-63	Mar-66		\$1,871,125	\$1,547,761	*
II	New Jersey	Somerville	South St.	R	R-136	Dec-63	Feb-68		\$2,537,549	\$2,224,151	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	John Fitch Way (GN)	G	R-28	Dec-58	NONE	Oct-59	NONE	-	
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Coalfort	U	13-1	Sep-51	Dec-55	Apr-68	\$2,182,282	\$2,182,282	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-65	NONE	Aug-60	Nov-71	\$22,111	\$22,111	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jun-66	Nov-72	\$94,429	\$94,429	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	John Fitch Way No. 1	R	R-59	Jan-60	May-60		\$3,690,155	\$3,257,673	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	John Fitch Way No. 2	R	R-68	Jul-61	Jun-63		\$2,498,509	\$1,785,658	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	John Fitch Way No. 3	R	R-74	Jul-61	Mar-65		\$5,411,072	\$5,039,776	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Mercer-Jackson	R	R-142	Apr-64	May-68		\$6,151,725	\$2,898,803	*

II	New Jersey	Trenton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-69		\$6,124,799	\$3,724,798	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Oct-69		\$891,784	\$646,924	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	May-71		\$122,500		*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Demolition Project	M	M-14	NONE	May-71		\$163,336	\$105,346	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-203	NONE	Aug-72		\$134,382	\$39,843	*
II	New Jersey	Trenton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-202	NONE	Dec-72		\$120,046	\$113,540	*
II	New Jersey	Union City	Washington Park	R	R-3	Aug-55	Jun-59	Jun-65	\$829,430	\$829,430	*
II	New Jersey	Union City	Ice House	R	R-70	Jul-61	May-66		\$2,576,523	\$1,647,068	*
II	New Jersey	Vineland	Municipal Center	R	R-162	Jul-65	May-67	Oct-71	\$328,625	\$328,625	*
II	New Jersey	Vineland	Northwest Quadrant	R	R-195	Oct-67	Apr-71		\$3,123,428	\$1,246,448	*
II	New Jersey	Vineland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-202	NONE	Dec-72		\$905,800		*
II	New Jersey	Wayne	Route 23	R	R-176	Feb-66	Apr-69		\$7,647,619	\$1,492,800	*
II	New Jersey	West New York	Boulevard East	R	R-101	Jul-62	Aug-64	Jun-68	\$1,595,019	\$1,595,018	*
II	New Jersey	West New York	Broadway	R	R-146	Aug-64	Apr-68		\$5,296,738	\$4,051,954	*
II	New Jersey	West Orange	Community Renewal Program	P	R-99	NONE	Jul-62	Aug-67	\$25,513	\$25,513	*
II	New Jersey	West Orange	Municipal Square	R	R-86	Aug-61	Mar-65	Jul-24	\$1,432,084	\$1,432,084	*
II	New Jersey	West Orange	Thomas A. Edison	R	R-179	NONE	May-68		\$1,614,073	\$1,052,598	*
II	New Jersey	Wildwood	Pacific Ave.	R	R-127	Aug-63	Jan-68		\$5,631,939	\$4,417,455	*
II	New Jersey	Woodridge	Community Renewal Program	P	R-73	NONE	Jun-61	Apr-63	\$26,727	\$26,727	*
II	New Jersey	Woodridge	Bowtie	R	R-95	Aug-62	Apr-64	Apr-70	\$1,886,264	\$1,886,264	*
II	New Jersey	Woodridge	Community Renewal Program	P	R-166	NONE	Mar-66	Dec-72	\$103,640	\$103,640	*
II	New York	Albany	Arbor Hill (GN)	G	R-101	Sep-61	NONE	May-63	NONE	-	*
II	New York	Albany	South End (GN)	G	R-109	May-62	NONE	Dec-63	NONE	-	
II	New York	Albany	North Project	R	R-33	Mar-58	Jun-59	Jun-64	\$711,064	\$711,064	*
II	New York	Albany	South End No. 1	R	R-95	Sep-61	Apr-64	Jan-71	\$963,818	\$963,818	*
II	New York	Albany	Clinton Ave.	R	R-94	Sep-61	Feb-64	Apr-74	\$1,096,901	\$1,096,901	*
II	New York	Albany	Arbor Hill No. 1	R	R-137	Jan-63	Dec-66		\$10,092,486	\$7,838,489	*
II	New York	Albany	South End No. 2	R	R-259	Jun-70			\$6,650,000		
II	New York	Albany	Community Renewal Program	P	R-186	NONE	Nov-65		\$135,051	\$135,051	*
II	New York	Amsterdam	Central	R	R-169	Jan-65	Sep-68		\$14,026,136	\$8,266,684	*
II	New York	Auburn	Central High	R	R-97	Sep-61	May-64	Aug-69	\$1,102,414	\$1,102,414	*
II	New York	Auburn	Orchard St.	R	R-135	Jan-63	Mar-65	Aug-69	\$324,560	\$324,560	*
II	New York	Auburn	City Center	R	R-207	Nov-66	Oct-69		\$10,513,892	\$5,346,055	*
II	New York	Batavia	Downtown (GN)	G	R-138	Jan-63	NONE	Oct-64	NONE	-	
II	New York	Batavia	Court St.	R	R-159	Feb-64	Aug-65	May-72	\$2,572,038	\$2,572,038	*
II	New York	Batavia	Jefferson Plaza	R	R-210	Dec-66	Jul-71		\$11,827,884	\$4,192,356	*
II	New York	Beacon	Beacon (GN)	G	R-154	Feb-64	NONE	Oct-67	NONE	-	
II	New York	Beacon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Dec-69		\$10,443,273	\$6,395,974	*
II	New York	Binghamton	Central City (GN)	G	R-60	Mar-60	NONE	Dec-61	NONE	-	
II	New York	Binghamton	Stow-Chenango	U	11-1	Jun-52	Jan-57	Jun-64	\$1,686,111	\$1,686,111	*
II	New York	Binghamton	Downtown No. 2	R	R-115	May-62	Oct-64	May-73	\$3,834,814	\$3,834,814	*
II	New York	Binghamton	Downtown No. 1	R	R-98	Nov-61	Apr-64		\$27,630,306	\$18,884,128	*
II	New York	Binghamton	Woodburn Court	R	R-274	Jun-70	May-72		\$3,107,049	\$311,000	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Masten Park (GN)	G	R-36	Dec-58	NONE	Feb-63	NONE	-	
II	New York	Buffalo	Community Renewal Program	P	R-105	NONE	Nov-61	Sep-66	\$99,805	\$99,805	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jan-67	Dec-69	\$197,303	\$197,303	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Ellicott District	U	1-1	Feb-52	Dec-57		\$10,651,381	\$9,026,397	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Waterfront	R	R-35	Mar-60	May-64		\$22,556,425	\$20,098,948	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Oak St.	R	R-197	Sep-66	Oct-70		\$25,163,287	\$5,572,626	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jul-67		\$2,878,450	\$2,360,849	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Jun-68		\$1,850,864	\$1,768,878	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Community Renewal Program	P	R-270	NONE	Oct-69		\$84,000	\$77,651	*
II	New York	Buffalo	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-206	NONE	Dec-72		\$3,088,650		*
II	New York	Buffalo	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-200	NONE	Dec-72		\$508,300	\$108,684	*
II	New York	Catskill	Willards Alley	R	R-11	Nov-56	Jun-59	Nov-62	\$77,108	\$77,108	*
II	New York	Cohoes	Neighborhood Dev. Program	E	E-11	NONE	Nov-70		\$1,648,543	\$1,406,000	*
II	New York	Cohoes	Code Enforcement Proj.	A	A-20	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,965,744	\$1,394,244	*
II	New York	Corning	Downtown No. 1	R	R-205	Sep-66	Jun-70		\$6,009,090	\$2,290,000	*
II	New York	Corning	[Illegible]	R	R-404	NONE	Jun-73		\$22,482,781	\$13,394,800	*
II	New York	Cortland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-35	NONE	Oct-73		\$500,000		*
II	New York	Dunkirk	Dunkirk Center	R	R-179	Jul-65	Nov-69		\$8,642,423	\$4,846,072	*

II	New York	East Rochester	McDonald-Parce	R	R-219	Jul-67	Jul-70		\$3,415,606	\$2,805,729	*
II	New York	Ellenville	Central	R	R-114	May-62	Feb-66		\$2,741,391	\$1,410,189	*
II	New York	Elmira	Community Renewal Program	P	R-147	NONE	Sep-63	Jan-70	\$75,544	\$75,544	*
II	New York	Elmira	Heritage Park	R	R-174	Jan-65	Dec-66		\$6,280,705	\$4,036,878	*
II	New York	Elmira	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-200	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,035,170	\$754,432	*
II	New York	Elmira	New Elmira	R	R-402	NONE	Jun-73		\$43,867,600	\$10,733,291	*
II	New York	Elmira Heights	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-201	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,729,660	\$503,368	*
II	New York	Erwin	Era 72	R	R-407	NONE	Jul-73		\$4,730,662	\$1,648,600	*
II	New York	Fairport	Perrin Plaza	R	R-216	Jul-67	Sep-72		\$3,184,000	\$601,458	*
II	New York	Freeport	East Central (GN)	G	R-126	Apr-64	NONE	Mar-70	NONE	-	
II	New York	Freeport	Liberty Park	R	R-291	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-73	\$216,667	\$216,667	*
II	New York	Freeport	Bennington Park	R	R-248	Sep-67	Jan-71		\$5,964,152	\$3,059,750	*
II	New York	Fulton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Feb-70		\$4,064,697	\$2,014,697	*
II	New York	Geneva	South Exchange Street	R	R-69	Dec-60	Feb-64	Jun-73	\$1,092,006	\$1,092,006	*
II	New York	Glen Cove	School St. (GN)	G	R-104	Nov-61	NONE	Dec-66	NONE	-	
II	New York	Glen Cove	Cecil Ave.	R	R-10	Aug-57	Jun-60		\$4,308,622	\$2,225,067	*
II	New York	Glen Cove	Downtown	R	R-185	Aug-65	Jun-71		\$4,314,475	\$785,000	*
II	New York	Glen Cove	Dickson St.	R	R-275	NONE	Sep-70		\$255,334	\$255,334	*
II	New York	Glen Cove	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-23	NONE	Jun-72		\$5,000,000		*
II	New York	Glens Falls	Ridge Center	R	R-220	NONE	Aug-66	Mar-70	\$596,181	\$596,181	*
II	New York	Glens Falls	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-181	Jul-65	Jun-67		\$2,648,995	\$2,018,955	*
II	New York	Glens Falls	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jan-70		\$5,712,485	\$2,811,019	*
II	New York	Gloversville	Downtown (GN)	G	R-85	Jul-61	NONE	Oct-63	NONE	-	
II	New York	Gloversville	Midtown Park	R	R-149	Oct-63	Aug-66		\$3,915,157	\$3,497,130	*
II	New York	Gouverneur	Central Parking	R	R-131	Jan-63	Jan-66	Nov-71	\$66,154	\$66,154	*
II	New York	Greenburgh	Greenburgh Town	R	R-17	Nov-57	Apr-62		\$11,199,089	\$5,337,948	*
II	New York	Hempstead	Hempstead Center	R	R-72	Nov-60	Dec-64		\$6,833,382	\$6,702,200	*
II	New York	Hempstead	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-26	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,000,000		*
II	New York	Hornell	Maple City	R	R-168	Nov-64	May-68		\$7,598,172	\$2,636,757	*
II	New York	Hudson	Demolition Project	M	M-11	NONE	Jun-69	Apr-71	\$37,281	\$37,281	*
II	New York	Hudson	Project No. 1	R	R-244	Apr-68	Jun-70		\$6,502,097	\$2,938,440	*
II	New York	Huntington	Huntington Sta. (GN)	G	R-56	Dec-60	NONE	Oct-64	NONE	-	
II	New York	Huntington	Huntington Village	R	R-26	Jan-58	Jun-60	May-67	\$785,269	\$785,269	*
II	New York	Huntington	Huntington Sta. No. 1	R	R-164	Sep-64	Dec-66		\$7,135,128	\$6,142,309	*
II	New York	Ilion	Central Plaza	R	R-182	Oct-65	Dec-68		\$5,867,890	\$3,330,202	*
II	New York	Ilion	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Aug-68		\$28,072		*
II	New York	Islip	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Oct-68		\$2,148,096	\$1,684,734	*
II	New York	Ithaca	Downtown (GN)	G	R-79	Dec-60	NONE	Feb-65	NONE	-	
II	New York	Ithaca	Center-Ithaca	R	R-112	Aug-62	May-65		\$6,000,215	\$3,702,641	*
II	New York	Ithaca	Community Renewal Program	P	R-268	NONE	Jun-70		\$73,354	\$66,019	*
II	New York	Jamestown	Brooklyn Square	R	R-226	Jul-67	Jun-70		\$5,584,798	\$4,020,589	*
II	New York	Jamestown	Demolition Project	M	M-20	NONE	Jun-71		\$290,282	\$4,698	*
II	New York	Jamestown	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-203	NONE	Aug-72		\$250,000	\$163,483	*
II	New York	Jamestown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-207	NONE	Jan-73		\$414,631		*
II	New York	Kingston	Roadcut (GN)	G	R-64	Jun-60	NONE	Jan-62	NONE	-	
II	New York	Kingston	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	May-69	Jun-72	\$34,481	\$34,481	*
II	New York	Kingston	Broadway East	R	R-107	Jan-62	Jan-65		\$9,275,443	\$5,867,644	*
II	New York	Kingston	Uptown	R	R-121	Aug-62	May-66		\$9,695,461	\$5,661,448	*
II	New York	Kingston	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	May-69		\$686,439	\$576,000	*
II	New York	Lackawanna	Community Renewal Program	P	R-236	NONE	May-67		\$70,000	\$63,000	*
II	New York	Lancaster	Core	R	R-156	Dec-63	Jun-66		\$2,350,260	\$1,966,129	*
II	New York	Lewisboro	Goldens Bridge	R	R-55	Feb-61	May-65	Mar-69	\$436,952	\$436,952	*
II	New York	Little Falls	Main St. (GN)	G	R-47	Dec-59	NONE	Apr-61	NONE	-	
II	New York	Little Falls	Main St.	R	R-77	Feb-61	Jul-63	May-68	\$1,222,798	\$1,222,798	*
II	New York	Little Falls	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Aug-68	Feb-73	\$25,623	\$25,623	*
II	New York	Little Falls	Downtown No. 2	R	R-191	Dec-66	Jan-70		\$3,276,427	\$1,196,225	*
II	New York	Lockport	Downtown (GN)	G	R-54	Dec-59	NONE	Feb-63	NONE	-	
II	New York	Lockport	Central Bus. Area	R	R-86	Jul-61	Jun-63		\$11,953,889	\$8,466,267	*
II	New York	Lockport	Lowertown	R	R-229	Dec-69	Jul-72		\$3,048,000	\$924,960	*
II	New York	Long Beach	North Park	R	R-23	Jun-58	Mar-62		\$5,735,739	\$3,974,711	*
II	New York	Long Beach	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-30	NONE	Jan-73		\$1,000,000		#

II	New York	Mamaroneck	Washingtonville (GN)	G	R-78	Jul-61	NONE	Sep-64	NONE	-
II	New York	Mechanicville	Mechanicville U R Area	R	R-50	Aug-60	Nov-63	Apr-74	\$1,891,430	\$1,891,430 *
II	New York	Mechanicville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-27	NONE	Sep-72		\$814,252	\$137,501 *
II	New York	Middletown	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Mar-67	Apr-72	\$706,592	\$706,592 *
II	New York	Middletown	Area No. 1	R	R-6	Nov-56	Jun-60	Dec-73	\$2,183,316	\$2,183,316 *
II	New York	Middletown	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-19	NONE	Sep-70		\$1,324,633	\$1,208,290 *
II	New York	Monticello	Catskill Gateway (GN)	G	R-152	Sep-63	NONE	Oct-65	NONE	-
II	New York	Monticello	Catskill Gateway No. 1	R	R-183	Jul-65	Aug-68		\$2,471,733	\$1,354,984 *
II	New York	Monticello	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-28	NONE	Oct-72		\$700,000	*
II	New York	Mount Kisco	Kisco Ave.	R	R-58	Dec-59	Feb-64		\$6,011,956	\$5,131,690 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Southside (GN)	G	R-102	Dec-61	NONE	Oct-69	NONE	-
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Midtown	R	R-66	Jun-60	Dec-62	Jun-74	\$8,702,252	\$8,702,252 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Central	R	R-87	Jul-61	Jun-71		\$1,220,854	\$634,765 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Southside No. 1	R	R-258	May-68	Nov-70		\$7,522,350	\$4,503,272 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	Oct-69		\$721,718	\$562,975 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Community Renewal Program	P	R-290	NONE	Mar-71		\$117,300	\$44,139 *
II	New York	Mount Vernon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-23	NONE	Jun-73		\$180,000	\$78,465 *
II	New York	New Rochelle	Cedar St.	R	R-57	Jul-54	Feb-59		\$10,683,870	\$9,962,443 *
II	New York	New York	Morningside	U	4-1	Jun-50	Jan-53	May-61	\$2,792,610	\$2,792,610 *
II	New York	New York	Corlears Hook	U	4-2	Jun-50	May-52	Nov-63	\$3,395,519	\$3,395,519 *
II	New York	New York	Columbus Circle	U	4-11	Apr-52	Jan-53	Mar-64	\$6,018,902	\$6,018,902 *
II	New York	New York	North Harlem	U	4-6	Jun-50	May-52	Apr-65	\$2,825,086	\$2,825,086 *
II	New York	New York	Morningside (GN)	G	R-84	Feb-61	NONE	Jul-65	NONE	-
II	New York	New York	West Park	U	4-9	Nov-50	May-52	Dec-66	\$8,883,045	\$8,883,045 *
II	New York	New York	Harlem	U	4-5	Jun-50	May-52	Jun-67	\$4,658,289	\$4,658,289 *
II	New York	New York	New York Univ-Bellevue	U	4-12	Mar-53	Sep-54	Jun-67	\$4,275,035	\$4,275,035 *
II	New York	New York	Seward Park	R	R-4	Jun-55	Nov-57	Jun-67	\$5,615,618	\$5,615,618 *
II	New York	New York	Park Row	R	R-3	Jul-55	Apr-58	May-68	\$2,634,098	\$2,634,098 *
II	New York	New York	Park Row Ext.	R	R-38	Jun-58	Jun-61	Jun-68	\$1,678,227	\$1,678,227 *
II	New York	New York	Hammels-Rockaway	R	R-1	Jul-55	Apr-59	Dec-68	\$5,667,503	\$5,667,503 *
II	New York	New York	Seaside-Rockaway	U	4-15	Feb-54	Apr-59	Jun-69	\$2,379,190	\$2,379,190 *
II	New York	New York	Fort Greene	U	4-10	Jul-51	Feb-53	Sep-70	\$5,990,202	\$5,990,202 *
II	New York	New York	Pratt Institute	U	4-13	Jun-53	Mar-54	Sep-70	\$5,181,411	\$5,181,411 *
II	New York	New York	Lindsay Park	R	R-52	Mar-59	Aug-61	Feb-73	\$8,107,450	\$8,107,450 *
II	New York	New York	Community Renewal Program	P	R-74	NONE	Sep-60	Feb-73	\$7,744,479	\$7,744,479 *
II	New York	New York	Washington Square	U	4-14	Jun-53	Oct-54	Apr-73	\$14,110,806	\$14,110,806 *
II	New York	New York	Penn Station South	R	R-16	Jan-57	Jun-59	Apr-73	\$17,946,478	\$17,946,478 *
II	New York	New York	Tompkins Square	R	R-90	Jul-61	May-64	May-73	\$4,644,871	\$4,644,871 *
II	New York	New York	Lincoln Square	R	R-2	May-55	Dec-57	Jan-74	\$30,898,833	\$30,898,833 *
II	New York	New York	First Ave.-East 101 St.	R	R-193	Apr-66	Jul-67	Jan-74	\$1,606,881	\$1,606,881 *
II	New York	New York	Cadman Plaza	R	R-25	Jun-58	Oct-62		\$3,960,839	\$3,435,072 *
II	New York	New York	Seward Park Ext.	R	R-51	Oct-58	Feb-66		\$14,860,675	*
II	New York	New York	West Side	R	R-43	Dec-58	Dec-62		\$37,538,412	\$34,100,397 *
II	New York	New York	Washington Street	R	R-76	Nov-60	Mar-63		\$15,219,721	\$13,871,443 *
II	New York	New York	Brooklyn Bridge S W	R	R-67	Nov-60	Oct-64		\$18,938,967	\$18,027,418 *
II	New York	New York	Bellevue South	R	R-18	Jul-61	Jun-65		\$18,751,960	\$16,953,289 *
II	New York	New York	Bronx Park South	R	R-68	Jul-61	Mar-66		\$5,959,706	\$5,537,883 *
II	New York	New York	Coney Island West	R	R-108	May-62	Jul-67		\$4,305,595	\$3,951,244 *
II	New York	New York	Two Bridges	R	R-117	May-62	Feb-68		\$6,274,637	\$4,316,602 *
II	New York	New York	Williamsburg	R	R-110	Aug-62	May-68		\$15,344,649	\$12,556,912 *
II	New York	New York	Brownsville	R	R-111	Aug-63	Feb-68		\$10,559,631	\$9,371,725 *
II	New York	New York	East River	R	R-120	Oct-63	Jul-67		\$6,167,068	\$4,291,890 *
II	New York	New York	Lincoln-Amsterdam	R	R-153	Sep-64	Dec-66		\$7,429,497	\$6,279,658 *
II	New York	New York	Atlantic Terminal	R	R-190	Jun-66	Nov-68		\$15,683,790	\$10,694,413 *
II	New York	New York	SO Brooklyn Waterfront (FS)	S	R-225	Mar-67			NONE	-
II	New York	New York	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Feb-67		\$5,156,186	\$3,718,166 *
II	New York	New York	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Feb-67		\$5,447,658	\$4,935,983 *
II	New York	New York	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Dec-68		\$207,166,364	\$103,668,266 *
II	New York	New York	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$902,118	\$811,905 *
II	New York	New York	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-18	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,828,208	#
II	New York	Newark	Newark Downtown	R	R-237	Jul-67	Sep-71		\$6,335,595	

II	New York	Newburgh	Newburgh (FS)	S	R-163	Jun-64	NONE	Feb-65	NONE	-
II	New York	Newburgh	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	May-69	Sep-71	\$61,537	\$61,537 *
II	New York	Newburgh	Water St.	R	R-12	Nov-56	Mar-61	Dec-71	\$2,473,857	\$2,473,857 *
II	New York	Newburgh	East Newburgh	R	R-189	Dec-65	Jul-69	May-74	\$12,082,464	\$5,512,962 *
II	New York	Newburgh	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Feb-70		\$6,719,782	\$4,664,282 *
II	New York	Newburgh	Demolition Project	M	M-15	NONE	Jun-71		\$75,000	\$24,200 *
II	New York	Newburgh	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-21	NONE	Jul-72		\$642,800	\$570,518 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Rainbow Center (GN)	G	R-92	Sep-61	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Allen-Mackenna E.	R	R-42	Dec-58	Jun-61	Aug-70	\$829,465	\$829,465 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Demolition Project	M	M-12	NONE	Oct-69	Aug-73	\$23,062	\$23,062 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Highland-Hyde Park	R	R-91	Jul-61	May-64	Oct-73	\$979,693	\$979,693 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Rainbow Center No. 1	R	R-155	Dec-63	Jan-69		\$23,080,832	\$13,594,969 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Community Renewal Program	P	R-261	NONE	Feb-69		\$218,644	\$151,990 *
II	New York	Niagara Falls	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-204	NONE	May-73		\$1,000,000	*
II	New York	North Hempstead	Roslyn Plaza	R	R-227	Jul-67	Aug-71		\$7,590,695	\$2,949,500 *
II	New York	North Hempstead	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-29	NONE	Sep-72		\$2,300,000	*
II	New York	North Tarrytown	Valley Street	U	14-1	Jun-54	Jun-60	Sep-73	\$899,631	\$899,631 *
II	New York	Norwich	Norwich No. 1	R	R-160	Mar-64	Nov-66	Feb-74	\$940,167	\$940,167 *
II	New York	Nyack	Central	R	R-39	Dec-58	Sep-61		\$4,254,866	\$2,126,123 *
II	New York	Ogdensburg	The Crescent	R	R-140	May-63	Apr-70		\$5,340,220	\$3,520,116 *
II	New York	Olean	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	R-16	NONE	Jul-71		\$3,115,968	\$871,516 *
II	New York	Oneonta	Central Business Plaza	R	R-177	Feb-65	Aug-68		\$6,221,140	\$2,547,428 *
II	New York	Ossining	Demolition Project	M	M-13	NONE	Sep-70	Oct-72	\$9,889	\$9,889 *
II	New York	Ossining	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,038,013	\$568,255 *
II	New York	Oswego	East Central	R	R-65	Jun-60	May-63		\$3,260,530	\$2,723,237 *
II	New York	Painted Post	Comeback 72	R	R-403	NONE	Nov-72		\$4,348,132	\$3,528,597 *
II	New York	Palmyra	Main Street	R	R-212	Sep-66	Nov-71		\$890,995	*
II	New York	Peekskill	Community Renewal Program	P	R-262	NONE	Apr-69	Aug-72	\$55,919	\$55,919 *
II	New York	Peekskill	Academy St.	R	R-45	Dec-58	Mar-61		\$4,131,723	\$4,107,267 *
II	New York	Peekskill	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-16	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,005,746	\$1,676,565 *
II	New York	Peekskill	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Feb-71		\$5,539,208	\$3,663,145 *
II	New York	Penn Yan	Jacob's Brook	R	R-176	Feb-65	Mar-67	Jun-73	\$736,085	\$736,085 *
II	New York	Penn Yan	Kelka Lake Outlet	R	R-200	Oct-66	Oct-68	Jun-73	\$467,655	\$467,655 *
II	New York	Plattsburgh	Northend	R	R-106	May-62	Feb-67		\$2,646,389	\$2,425,131 *
II	New York	Plattsburgh	College Rehabilitation	R	R-283	Jun-70	Apr-72		\$2,994,500	*
II	New York	Port Chester	Project No. 1	U	8-1	Jun-51	Dec-53	Mar-62	\$467,336	\$467,336 *
II	New York	Port Chester	F S Area (FS)	S	R-130	Feb-63	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-
II	New York	Port Jervis	Central Area (GN)	G	R-93	Dec-64	NONE	Sep-71	NONE	-
II	New York	Port Jervis	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-250	Mar-68	May-71		\$3,242,134	\$1,775,693 *
II	New York	Potsdam	Midtown (GN)	G	R-162	Apr-64	NONE	Nov-66	NONE	-
II	New York	Potsdam	East Market St.	R	R-218	Nov-66	Jan-70		\$2,949,553	\$1,557,869 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Mill Catherine	R	R-29	Sep-57	Sep-53	Mar-62	\$123,722	\$123,722 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	West View (GN)	G	R-132	Nov-62	NONE	Mar-66	NONE	-
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Demolition Project	M	M-8	NONE	Jun-69	Nov-72	\$30,558	\$30,558 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Jul-67	May-74	\$1,254,178	\$1,254,178 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Riverview Section	R	R-166	Oct-64	Aug-66		\$7,608,182	\$7,070,747 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	City Hall	R	R-199	Nov-66	Apr-69		\$6,331,388	\$5,572,650 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Jefferson Street	R	R-213	Sep-67	Mar-70		\$6,674,860	\$4,973,767 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Queen City	R	R-263	Jul-69	Aug-73		\$10,500,000	*
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-20	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,540,350	\$1,362,215 *
II	New York	Poughkeepsie	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22	NONE	Sep-72		\$6,475,850	\$3,466,426 *
II	New York	Riverside	Riverside Improvement	R	R-405	NONE	Jul-73		\$1,982,731	\$558,500 *
II	New York	Rochester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-103	NONE	Nov-61	Aug-64	\$143,156	\$143,156 *
II	New York	Rochester	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-143	Jun-63	NONE	Nov-65	NONE	-
II	New York	Rochester	Baden-Ormond	U	13-1	Dec-52	Jun-57	Dec-65	\$5,025,124	\$5,025,124 *
II	New York	Rochester	Liberty Pole Green	R	R-158	Feb-64	May-64	Apr-66	\$371,183	\$371,183 *
II	New York	Rochester	Northeast GNRP (GN)	G	R-257	Apr-68	NONE	Aug-70	NONE	-
II	New York	Rochester	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jul-69	Jun-72	\$195,515	\$195,515 *
II	New York	Rochester	Genesee Crossroads	R	R-80	Jul-61	Sep-63		\$20,402,852	\$19,209,589 *
II	New York	Rochester	Third Ward	R	R-144	Jun-63	Apr-67		\$27,713,891	\$16,053,877 *
II	New York	Rochester	Southeast Loop	R	R-175	Feb-65	Jan-69		\$21,292,552	\$10,378,930 *

II	New York	Rochester	Upper Falls	R	R-188	Sep-66	Jun-70		\$34,773,923	\$15,414,285 *
II	New York	Rochester	Genesee Crossroads SQ.	R	R-217	Jan-68			\$6,612,000	
II	New York	Rochester	Western Gateway	R	R-252	Jun-69			NONE	-
II	New York	Rochester	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Sep-66		\$4,253,256	\$3,719,345 *
II	New York	Rochester	Genesee Gateway	R	R-276	NONE	Nov-70		\$4,299,957	\$778,604 *
II	New York	Rochester	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-202	NONE	Dec-72		\$900,000	#
II	New York	Rockville Centre	West End	R	R-8	Oct-56	Jan-61		\$2,951,325	\$2,012,373 *
II	New York	Rome	Erie Boulevard South	R	R-31	Dec-57	Apr-60	Oct-66	\$1,655,732	\$1,655,732 *
II	New York	Rome	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	NONE	Jan-73	\$16,360	\$16,360 *
II	New York	Rome	Fort Stanwix C B D	R	R-173	Mar-65	Mar-69		\$16,560,649	\$11,600,671 *
II	New York	Salamanca	Central Bus. Dist. N E	R	R-198	Sep-66	May-70		\$1,592,647	\$1,044,210 *
II	New York	Salamanca	Salamanca Redev 2	C	R-408	Mar-73	Nov-73		\$2,300,000	\$397,788 *
II	New York	Saratoga	Project No. 1	R	R-127	Nov-62	Jan-66		\$3,435,547	\$2,782,963 *
II	New York	Saratoga	Spring Valley	R	R-254	Jun-69	Jul-72		\$6,105,011	*
II	New York	Schenectady	Project No. 1	U	3-1	Aug-51	May-55	Jul-60	\$927,590	\$927,590 *
II	New York	Schenectady	Union	R	R-7	Aug-56	May-59	Oct-69	\$2,250,452	\$2,250,452 *
II	New York	Schenectady	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jan-70		\$3,717,415	\$1,281,842 *
II	New York	Spring Valley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-34	NONE	Aug-73		\$500,000	*
II	New York	Syracuse	Triangle Block	U	7-1	Sep-50	Aug-56	Mar-59	\$708,915	\$708,915 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Community Renewal Program	P	R-88	NONE	May-61	Apr-65	\$123,563	\$123,563 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Central Syracuse (GN)	G	R-134	Dec-62	NONE	Dec-65	NONE	-
II	New York	Syracuse	University Hill (GN)	G	R-167	Sep-64	NONE	Jun-68	NONE	-
II	New York	Syracuse	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Sep-68	Jul-72	\$38,547	\$38,547 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Feb-68	Aug-73	\$1,523,198	\$1,523,198 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Near Eastside	R	R-30	Dec-57	Jun-60		\$26,423,771	\$25,057,194 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Downtown No. 1	R	R-161	Jan-64	Jun-66		\$18,316,477	\$15,030,608 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Clinton Square	R	R-241	Jan-67	Feb-69		\$18,023,996	\$13,680,293 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Community Renewal Program	P	R-269	NONE	Jan-70		\$280,710	\$213,800 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Feb-70		\$29,250,407	\$11,844,087 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Demolition Project	M	M-17	NONE	Jun-71		\$40,000	\$32,850 *
II	New York	Syracuse	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6*				\$1,348,478	
II	New York	Tarrytown	Depot Plaza	U	12-1	Feb-53	Sep-54	Jun-58	\$166,800	\$166,800 *
II	New York	Tarrytown	Village Center (GN)	G	R-73	Feb-61	NONE	Jun-63	NONE	-
II	New York	Tarrytown	Underhill	R	R-118	Apr-62	Mar-64		\$8,982,392	\$6,828,602 *
II	New York	Tonawanda	Niagara-Young Sts.	R	R-100	Oct-61	Jan-65		\$5,737,977	\$3,940,271 *
II	New York	Troy	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Jun-68	Mar-72	\$78,166	\$78,166 *
II	New York	Troy	Project A	R	R-59	Mar-60	Jan-65	May-74	\$1,952,266	\$1,952,266 *
II	New York	Troy	Project B	R	R-148	Jul-63	Mar-66	Jun-74	\$849,296	\$849,296 *
II	New York	Troy	Project C	R	R-206	Dec-66	Dec-71		\$15,774,934	\$6,412,511 *
II	New York	Tuckahoe	Tuckahoe	R	R-61	May-60	Aug-64		\$5,837,700	\$3,758,751 *
II	New York	Utica	East Utica (GN)	G	R-62	Apr-60	NONE	Nov-61	NONE	-
II	New York	Utica	Oriskany Plaza	R	R-171	Nov-64	Aug-65	Oct-71	\$789,976	\$789,976 *
II	New York	Utica	Community Renewal Program	P	R-260	NONE	Nov-68	Mar-72	\$168,009	\$168,009 *
II	New York	Utica	Project No. 1	U	9-1	Jul-52	Feb-58		\$6,645,014	\$3,833,342 *
II	New York	Utica	John Bleeker	R	R-89	Jul-61	Dec-63		\$10,325,014	\$9,487,169 *
II	New York	Utica	East Arterial Indus.	R	R-141	May-63	Mar-66		\$4,774,512	\$2,803,185 *
II	New York	Utica	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Oct-68		\$993,632	\$864,523 *
II	New York	Watertown	Court St.	R	R-70	Jul-60	May-63		\$5,157,873	\$3,910,908 *
II	New York	Watervliet	Hudson Shores	R	R-221	Aug-68	Sep-71		\$243,048	\$748,162 *
II	New York	Wellsburg	Wellsburg	R	R-409	NONE	Jul-73		\$252,094	\$198,100 *
II	New York	White Plains	Lake St.	R	R-142	Apr-63	Jun-65	Apr-74	\$1,427,686	\$1,427,686 *
II	New York	White Plains	Central	R	R-37	Jul-60	Apr-65		\$54,322,297	\$34,767,654 *
II	New York	Woodridge	Central	R	R-113	Aug-62	Aug-68		\$1,269,201	\$580,000 *
II	New York	Yonkers	Jefferson-Riverdale	R	R-32	Oct-50	Mar-59	Jun-65	\$1,484,954	\$1,484,954 *
II	New York	Yonkers	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-3	NONE	Oct-70	Aug-72	\$184,919	\$104,919 *
II	New York	Yonkers	Community Renewal Program	P	R-230	NONE	Feb-67		\$263,464	\$237,118 *
II	New York	Yonkers	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Feb-70		\$22,876,816	\$15,876,816 *
II	New York	Yorktown	Yorktown Heights	R	R-180	Jan-66	Apr-69		\$3,333,021	\$2,227,403 *
II	Puerto Rico	Aguarda	Moropo	R	R-23	Jun-56	Apr-64		\$1,436,252	\$927,507 *
II	Puerto Rico	Aguadilla	Villamar	R	R-39	Dec-58	May-63		\$2,430,736	\$1,987,678 *
II	Puerto Rico	Airbonito	Coqui	U	5-3	May-52	Aug-52	May-58	\$94,976	\$94,976 *

II	Puerto Rico	Anasco	Pueblo Nuevo	U	5-10	Dec-52	Jun-53	Mar-65	\$166,444	\$166,444	*
II	Puerto Rico	Arecibo	La Playa No. 1	U	5-5	Jul-52	Dec-52	Jul-64	\$524,591	\$524,591	*
II	Puerto Rico	Arecibo	La Playa No. 2 and No. 3	R	R-40	Jun-54	Mar-56		\$1,967,582	\$1,650,112	*
II	Puerto Rico	Arecibo	La Playa No. 4	R	R-42	Apr-62	Aug-67		\$2,665,220	\$1,594,078	*
II	Puerto Rico	Arroyo	Brooklyn	U	5-13	Dec-52	Dec-53	Apr-65	\$138,345	\$138,345	*
II	Puerto Rico	Bayamon	Hollywood	R	R-57	Feb-63	Aug-68		\$1,679,833	\$910,852	*
II	Puerto Rico	Bayamon	La Machina-Concadito	U	5-12	Jul-52	Sep-53		\$1,127,081	\$741,189	*
II	Puerto Rico	Bayamon	Tortuguero	U	5-7	Jul-52	Apr-53	Feb-61	\$64,503	\$64,503	*
II	Puerto Rico	Bayamon	Vista Alegre	U	5-6	Jul-52	Apr-53	Nov-61	\$190,871	\$190,871	*
II	Puerto Rico	Cabo Rojo	El Cibao	U	5-19	Jun-53	Dec-53	Mar-63	\$130,819	\$130,819	*
II	Puerto Rico	Caguas	Borinquen	R	R-11	Mar-55	Jun-58		\$3,386,763	\$2,088,651	*
II	Puerto Rico	Caguas	La Placita	U	5-1	NONE	Jan-53	Jun-59	\$236,711	\$236,711	*
II	Puerto Rico	Canovanas	Sunoco	U	5-23	Jan-54	Apr-57	Aug-62	\$127,128	\$127,128	*
II	Puerto Rico	Carolina	Catanito	U	5-4	Oct-52	Aug-53	Jun-68	\$294,534	\$294,534	*
II	Puerto Rico	Catano	Juana Matos	R	R-31	Dec-58	May-68		\$1,953,473	\$1,501,116	*
II	Puerto Rico	Catano	Juana Matos No. 2	R	R-49	Nov-64	Sep-68		\$2,243,568	\$1,500,360	*
II	Puerto Rico	Catano	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Oct-70	Mar-74	\$136,636	\$136,636	*
II	Puerto Rico	Cayey	Barriada Sanchez	R	R-9	Mar-55	Mar-58	Jun-69	\$552,886	\$552,886	*
II	Puerto Rico	Cayey	El Hoyo	R	R-8	Mar-55	Jun-58	Jun-74	\$1,112,169	\$1,112,169	*
II	Puerto Rico	Fajardo	Igualdad	R	R-34	Dec-58	May-63		\$3,799,898	\$2,781,258	*
II	Puerto Rico	Guayama	Carioca	R	R-7	Mar-55	Mar-58		\$1,215,459	\$1,119,947	*
II	Puerto Rico	Guayanilla	Barrio Anasco	R	R-18	Oct-56	Apr-64		\$1,749,088	\$1,132,584	*
II	Puerto Rico	Guaynabo	Sabana	U	5-17	Oct-53	May-54	May-64	NONE	-	*
II	Puerto Rico	Humacao	El Placer	R	R-5	Mar-55	Jun-58	Jun-65	\$201,969	\$201,969	*
II	Puerto Rico	Humacao	San Ciriaco	R	R-6	Mar-55	Mar-58	Jun-68	\$513,134	\$513,134	*
II	Puerto Rico	Humacao	San Felipe	R	R-61	Dec-63	Mar-68		\$3,706,163	\$2,034,386	*
II	Puerto Rico	Juana Diaz	Jornaleros	R	R-24	Jun-56	Jun-63	Mar-72	\$875,704	\$875,704	*
II	Puerto Rico	Juncos	El Ensanche	R	R-3	Mar-55	Mar-58	Jun-68	\$543,506	\$543,506	*
II	Puerto Rico	Juncos	Vallencia	R	R-45	Feb-62	Jun-65		\$1,251,286	\$957,272	*
II	Puerto Rico	Mayaguez	Columbia	U	3-3	Jul-50	Jul-55	Dec-64	\$333,120	\$333,120	*
II	Puerto Rico	Mayaguez	Concordia-Mariana	R	R-41	Jul-50	Sep-53		\$11,704,770	\$6,316,981	*
II	Puerto Rico	Mayaguez	Malecon	U	3-1	Jul-50	Aug-51	Aug-61	\$33,144	\$33,144	*
II	Puerto Rico	Moca	Luna	R	R-14	May-58	Jun-58	Jun-68	\$153,171	\$153,171	*
II	Puerto Rico	Naguabo	El Duque	U	5-18	Jun-53	Nov-53	Jun-62	\$133,340	\$133,340	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Apr-72		\$8,943,159	\$4,764,259	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Cantera	U	2-5	Jun-54	Jun-57	Dec-66	\$445,251	\$445,251	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	El Bosque	U	2-1	Sep-50	Mar-52	Jun-58	\$148,352	\$148,352	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Machuelito	U	2-2	Sep-50	Dec-53	Feb-59	\$183,249	\$183,249	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Machuelo	R	R-26	Nov-56	Aug-60	Nov-71	\$1,543,638	\$1,443,812	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Palo de Pan	U	2-3	Sep-50	Sep-53	Oct-61	\$140,793	\$140,793	*
II	Puerto Rico	Ponce	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-72		\$234,005		*
II	Puerto Rico	Quebradillas	Del Carmen	R	R-19	Jun-56	Aug-60		\$1,368,455	\$847,842	*
II	Puerto Rico	Sabana Grande	Varsocia	U	5-8	Aug-52	Apr-53	Oct-64	\$195,789	\$195,789	*
II	Puerto Rico	San German	Santa Rosa	R	R-2	Mar-55	Mar-58		\$3,510,862	\$1,991,096	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jun-73		\$3,326,800		*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Buenos Aires	R	R-12	Jul-54	Jun-58		\$10,289,966	\$4,066,678	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	El Amparo	R	R-51	Sep-64	Aug-68	Mar-74	\$458,971	\$458,971	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	El Embalse	R	R-283	Oct-56	Jun-58	Jun-65	\$171,027	\$171,027	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	El Monte	U	5-2	Aug-50	Jul-52	May-70	\$659,500	\$659,500	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	La Puntilla	R	R-58	Mar-64	Jan-69		\$5,499,636	\$3,455,986	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Minillas	R	R-35	Sep-53	Aug-54	Jan-72	\$39,935	\$39,935	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Old San Juan (GN)	G	R-44	Jan-62	NONE	May-66	NONE	-	
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Riperas Del Cano	R	R-77	Jun-71	May-73		\$4,889,700	\$2,404,498	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	San Jose (Open Land)	U	5-9	Jun-53	Nov-55	Jun-64	NONE	-	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	The Hoare	U	1-1	Aug-50	Oct-53		\$1,573,000	\$1,244,243	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Sep-70	Apr-74	\$273,535	\$273,535	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-3	NONE	May-71	Apr-74	\$72,927	\$72,927	*
II	Puerto Rico	San Juan	Community Renewal Program	P	R-46	NONE	Mar-62	Dec-70	\$177,483	\$177,483	*
II	Puerto Rico	San sebastian	El Guayabal	R	R-1	Mar-55	Jun-57	May-70	\$698,549	\$698,549	*
II	Puerto Rico	Toa Baja	Jalisco	U	5-22	Jan-54	May-54	Apr-61	\$97,754	\$97,754	*
II	Puerto Rico	Utuado	Catano	U	5-14	Sep-53	Feb-54	Nov-61	\$86,680	\$86,680	*

II	Puerto Rico	Vega Alta	Alto de Cuba	U	5-24	Feb-54	Sep-54	Apr-61	\$98,852	\$98,852	*
II	Puerto Rico	Vega Baja	La Pica	U	5-11	Dec-52	Jul-53	Oct-62	\$192,501	\$192,501	*
II	Puerto Rico	Yabucoa	El Sapo	U	5-20	Jul-53	Jan-54	May-64	\$144,680	\$144,680	*
II	Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	Barracks Yard	R	R-1	May-60	Dec-62		\$1,242,452	\$1,242,452	*
II	Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	[Illegible] Ross Estate	R	R-5	Sep-64	Oct-68		\$3,258,072	\$902,600	*
II	Virgin Islands	Christiansted	Water	R	R-2	May-60	Oct-62		\$2,456,605	\$1,100,342	*
II	Virgin Islands	Frederiksted	Lagoon St.	R	R-3	May-60	Oct-62	Oct-73	\$559,491	\$559,491	*
II	Virgin Islands	Frederiksted	Hill St.	R	R-6	Jan-68	Jun-73		\$2,806,950		
II	Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands	Community Renewal Program	P	R-4	NONE	Nov-62	May-68	\$67,116	\$67,116	*
II	Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands	Community Renewal Program	P	R-7	NONE	Jun-71		\$175,000	\$157,500	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Community Renewal Program	P	R-5	NONE	Oct-63	Apr-67	\$105,846	\$105,846	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Dupont St.	R	R-3	Jul-61	Feb-64	Nov-70	\$373,817	\$373,817	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Aug-66	Jan-71	\$727,277	\$727,277	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Poplar St.	R	R-1	Oct-52	Apr-57		\$3,948,680	\$3,760,288	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Civic Center	R	R-4	Aug-62	Mar-64		\$6,875,766	\$5,346,971	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Mulberry Run	R	R-6	Mar-64	Feb-66		\$1,020,223	\$929,566	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	West Center City	R	R-7	Mar-66	Apr-69		\$12,233,952	\$8,669,994	*
III	Delaware	Wilmington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$2,800,001	\$1,415,468	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Community Renewal Program	P	R-10	NONE	Jun-62	Apr-71	\$1,358,666	\$1,358,666	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jul-68	Dec-71	\$58,453	\$58,453	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Community Renewal Program	P	R-16	NONE	Jun-71	Oct-73	\$131,649	\$131,649	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Southwest B	U	1-1	Oct-50	Apr-53		\$4,579,189	\$4,554,178	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Southwest C	R	R-1	Oct-50	Jan-57		\$49,242,177	\$44,204,115	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Northeast No. 1	R	R-2	Sep-55	Feb-60		\$7,925,626	\$6,531,021	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Columbia Plaza	R	R-7	Sep-60	Jan-62		\$87,598	\$87,072	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Northwest No. 1	R	R-8	Jul-61	Jul-64		\$31,736,310	\$25,481,897	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Fort Lincoln	R	R-14	Nov-67	Nov-72		\$27,900,000	\$6,523,600	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Southwest C-1	R	R-5	NONE	May-57		\$2,308,737	\$2,048,835	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jul-67		\$1,964,409	\$1,087,328	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-69		\$127,819,965	\$90,212,395	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Mar-69		\$1,218,112	\$900,000	*
III	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Feb-72		\$1,188,938	#	
III	Maryland	Annapolis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Aug-67	May-71	\$462,397	\$462,397	*
III	Maryland	Annapolis	Town Center	R	R-43	Aug-67	Mar-71		\$6,299,459	\$1,405,829	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Waverly	U	1-1	NONE	Sep-50	Jun-57	\$1,007,534	\$1,007,534	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Broadway	U	1-2	NONE	Sep-50	Jun-59	\$3,047,392	\$3,047,392	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Mount Royal Fremont (GN)	G	R-7	Mar-58	NONE	May-61	NONE	-	
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Harlem Park No. 1	R	R-3	Mar-56	Jun-58	Jun-61	\$1,345,498	\$1,345,498	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	University of MD No. 1	R	R-8	Jan-60	Jun-60	Jun-64	\$665,219	\$665,219	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Mount Royal Fremont No. 2	R	R-14	Jul-61	Aug-61	Jun-64	\$494,779	\$494,779	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Area No. 3-C	R	R-2	Mar-56	Jun-58	Jun-65	\$696,522	\$696,522	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	University of MD No. 2	R	R-9	Jan-60	Feb-62	Jun-66	\$2,873,467	\$2,873,467	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	University of MD No. 3	R	R-25	Feb-64	Nov-64	Jun-68	\$657,444	\$657,444	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jan-66	Oct-68	\$100,000	\$100,000	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Harlem Park No. 2	R	R-6	Dec-58	Oct-60	May-70	\$2,628,336	\$2,628,336	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Shot Tower Indus. Park	R	R-4	Oct-56	Jun-59	Jun-70	\$3,137,310	\$3,137,310	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	Jun-71	\$449,934	\$449,934	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Com Ment Health Center	R	R-37	NONE	Mar-67	Feb-73	\$290,292	\$234,066	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Camden Industrial Park	R	R-1	Apr-56	Dec-60	Apr-73	\$5,992,507	\$5,992,507	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Community Renewal Program	P	R-21	NONE	Mar-63	Oct-73	\$466,372	\$466,372	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Community Renewal Program	P	R-55	NONE	Feb-70	Oct-73	\$31,485	\$31,485	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	May-66	Jan-74	\$1,947,919	\$1,947,919	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$2,439,371	\$2,439,371	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Mount Royal Plaza	U	1-3	Apr-54	Jan-56		\$9,641,857	\$7,141,857	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Charles Center	R	R-11	May-60	Jun-60		\$28,507,766	\$21,570,281	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Madison-Park South	R	R-12	Jun-60	Oct-61		\$5,979,471	\$4,510,946	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Madison-Park North	R	R-13	Jun-60	Feb-64		\$9,953,721	\$8,342,145	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Mount Vernon	R	R-15	Jul-61	Nov-65		\$5,767,254	\$3,509,499	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Gay St. No. 1	R	R-34	Mar-66	Jun-68		\$9,174,068	\$4,518,191	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Inner Harbor No. 1	R	R-36	Dec-66	Jan-68		\$35,224,868	\$23,175,404	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Mt. Winas	R	R-48	Jul-68	Aug-70		\$1,476,972	\$665,547	*

III	Maryland	Baltimore	Upton	R	R-49	Jun-69	May-71		\$22,402,196	\$2,901,260	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Oldtown	R	R-51	Jul-69	Jun-71		\$13,124,328	\$2,943,309	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Inner Harbor 2	R	R-52	Jun-70	Jul-71		\$20,808,873	\$7,643,957	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Oct-66		\$491,986	\$352,442	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$31,970,066	\$13,376,956	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Community Renewal Program	P	R-56	NONE	Feb-70		\$600,000	\$540,080	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Apr-71		\$248,929	\$75,103	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	May-71		\$2,727,807	\$993,882	*
III	Maryland	Baltimore	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	May-71		\$150,000		#
III	Maryland	Cambridge	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Oct-66	Mar-71	\$1,447	\$1,447	*
III	Maryland	Cambridge	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-24	Dec-63	Mar-66		\$1,128,684	\$906,229	*
III	Maryland	College Park	Lakeland	R	R-44	Mar-67	May-71		\$3,882,370		*
III	Maryland	Colmar Manor	Colmar Manor	R	R-47	Jan-70	Jan-71		\$6,470,799	\$2,410,310	*
III	Maryland	Cumberland	Cumberland Center (GA)	G	R-26	Oct-63	NONE	Oct-65	NONE		-
III	Maryland	Cumberland	George St.	R	R-27	Oct-63	Nov-65		\$3,575,636	\$2,980,673	*
III	Maryland	Cumberland	Center City TWC	R	R-42	Jan-68	Feb-71		\$12,260,458	\$4,130,084	*
III	Maryland	Elkton	Bow St.	R	R-41	Oct-66	Apr-69	Apr-74	\$532,720	\$532,720	*
III	Maryland	Glenarden	Old Town	R	R-32	Feb-65	Jan-68		\$4,560,480	\$3,025,893	*
III	Maryland	Montgomery County	Emory Grove	R	R-40	Feb-67	Jan-70		\$2,749,018	\$123,479	*
III	Maryland	Montgomery County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-39	NONE	Jun-66		\$349,754	\$349,754	*
III	Maryland	Montgomery County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Aug-71		\$1,524,599		*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Mar-67	Mar-73	\$1,361,880	\$1,361,880	*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Nov-70	Oct-73	\$17,441	\$17,441	*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Apr-69		\$1,117,500	\$741,156	*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-54	NONE	Jun-69		\$486,280	\$436,280	*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,953,557	\$333,670	*
III	Maryland	Prince George's County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-200	NONE	Oct-72		\$675,690		#
III	Maryland	Rockville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jul-67	Nov-73	\$984,997	\$984,997	*
III	Maryland	Rockville	Mid-City	R	R-16	Oct-61	Jul-64		\$8,452,171	\$7,396,814	*
III	Maryland	Rockville	Junior College	R	R-33	Mar-65	Jul-68		\$889,256	\$562,100	*
III	Maryland	Salisbury	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-17	Feb-62	Jun-63	Jun-69	\$814,374	\$814,374	*
III	Maryland	Salisbury	Northside	R	R-19	NONE	Apr-62	Jun-71	\$967,047	\$967,047	*
III	Pennsylvania	Aliquippa	Valley Terrace	R	R-328	Jun-67	Aug-70		\$3,760,249	\$2,906,881	*
III	Pennsylvania	Allentown	Fourth St.	R	R-37	Oct-58	Feb-61	Apr-65	\$2,294,028	\$2,294,028	*
III	Pennsylvania	Allentown	Little Lehigh (GN)	G	R-167	Nov-62	NONE	Jul-65	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Allentown	Community Renewal Program	P	R-153	NONE	Oct-63	Sep-67	\$95,400	\$95,400	*
III	Pennsylvania	Allentown	Little Lehigh No. 1	R	R-255	Jan-65	Jan-68		\$11,937,404	\$8,696,405	*
III	Pennsylvania	Allentown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-147	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,751,860		*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Juniata	R	R-54	Jan-60	Oct-62	Oct-65	\$467,244	\$467,244	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Altoona Hospital	R	R-247	Dec-64	Jun-65	Jun-67	\$419,709	\$419,709	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Feb-67	May-70	\$11,553	\$11,553	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Community Renewal Program	P	R-383	NONE	Nov-70	Oct-73	\$158,317	\$158,317	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Tenth Ave.	R	R-188	Sep-63	Feb-67		\$14,423,706	\$9,477,352	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Altoona School-Museum	R	R-242	Feb-65	Sep-68		\$7,950,184	\$5,399,942	*
III	Pennsylvania	Altoona	Demolition Project	M	M-30	NONE	May-71		\$44,880	\$29,591	*
III	Pennsylvania	Ambridge	South End	R	R-327	Feb-68	May-71		\$2,179,405	\$1,008,330	*
III	Pennsylvania	Apollo	Apollo Plaza	R	R-142	May-62	Aug-64	Aug-72	\$815,674	\$815,674	*
III	Pennsylvania	Arnold	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-19	NONE	Nov-70		\$1,169,250	\$1,036,816	*
III	Pennsylvania	Athens	Athens Dis. Area	C	R-625	Jan-73	May-73		\$7,000,000	\$1,884,160	*
III	Pennsylvania	Beaver Falls	Southend	U	3-1	Jun-50	Jul-56	Sep-64	\$455,820	\$455,820	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	First South Side	R	R-111	Jul-61	Feb-63	Nov-65	\$462,964	\$462,964	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Butler St.	R	R-124	May-62	Jul-62	Nov-65	\$462,627	\$462,627	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Weester St.	R	R-262	Feb-65	Sep-65	Jun-66	\$297,067	\$297,067	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Civic Center	R	R-110	May-62	Oct-63	Feb-68	\$1,450,470	\$1,450,470	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Northampton Heights	R	R-300	NONE	Mar-66	Mar-68	\$614,716	\$614,716	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Packer Ave.	R	R-249	Feb-65	Jan-66	Aug-71	\$2,495,779	\$2,495,779	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Monocacy Creek	R	R-25	Jul-54	Jun-60		\$4,879,777	\$4,075,881	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Northside Area No. 1	R	R-389	Jun-70	May-73		\$4,402,000		*
III	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Community Renewal Program	P	R-244	NONE	Sep-64		\$91,989	\$75,300	*
III	Pennsylvania	Birdsboro	Mainbird	C	R-656	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$1,879,814	\$806,319	*
III	Pennsylvania	Blairsville	West Blairsville	R	R-201	Nov-63	Dec-65	Jun-68	\$434,334	\$434,334	*

III	Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg Dis. Area	C	R-633	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$2,093,209	\$314,716	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg Dis. Area 2	C	R-677	NONE	Jun-73		\$1,713,752	\$214,247	*
III	Pennsylvania	Blossburg	Riverside	R	R-222	Mar-64	Apr-68	Apr-72	\$348,510	\$348,510	*
III	Pennsylvania	Blossburg	Blossburg Dis. Area	C	R-642	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$552,390	\$312,706	*
III	Pennsylvania	Boyertown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-139	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,410,143	\$768,208	*
III	Pennsylvania	Brackenridge	Brackenridge Project	R	R-203	Jun-64	Mar-65	May-68	\$295,383	\$295,383	*
III	Pennsylvania	Braddock	General Braddock Plaza	U	25-1	Nov-50	Jun-58	Apr-69	\$2,110,412	\$2,110,412	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bradford	Community Renewal Program	P	R-253	NONE	Nov-64	Oct-69	\$28,849	\$28,849	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bradford	Commercial Center	R	R-168	Nov-62	Apr-65	Jun-71	\$958,160	\$958,160	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bradford	R.C. Denning Mem. Housing Proj.	R	R-261	Jul-65	Sep-68	May-74	\$2,356,633	\$2,356,633	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bradford	Allison St.	R	R-260	Dec-64	Nov-65	Jun-74	\$959,843	\$959,843	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bradford	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,239,387	\$2,705,257	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bristol	Lincoln Ave.	R	R-236	Sep-64	Sep-68		\$1,486,879	\$772,332	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bristol Twp.	Community Renewal Program	P	R-211	NONE	Apr-67	Mar-70	\$60,396	\$60,396	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bristol Twp.	Demolition Project	M	M-12	NONE	Jul-67	Apr-70	\$1,588	\$1,588	*
III	Pennsylvania	Bristol Twp.	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Jul-67	May-71	\$50,093	\$50,093	*
III	Pennsylvania	Brownsville	Dunlap	R	R-9	Nov-56	Jun-59	Apr-68	\$438,798	\$438,798	*
III	Pennsylvania	Brownsville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-27	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,084,238	\$684,671	*
III	Pennsylvania	Butler	South Main St.	R	R-250	Nov-65	Sep-67		\$1,875,260	\$1,195,157	*
III	Pennsylvania	Butler Twp.	Connertown Village	R	R-115	NONE	Mar-61	Jun-63	\$199,483	\$199,483	*
III	Pennsylvania	Butler Twp.	Upper Connertown	R	R-150	Aug-62	Dec-62	Sep-64	\$131,440	\$131,440	*
III	Pennsylvania	California	California State College	R	R-113	Aug-62	Jun-65	Jul-71	\$906,218	\$906,218	*
III	Pennsylvania	Canonsburg	Canonsburg Area (GN)	G	R-132	Oct-62			NONE	-	
III	Pennsylvania	Canonsburg	Curry Field	R	R-165	Mar-64	Jun-69		\$3,520,127	\$2,457,803	*
III	Pennsylvania	Carbondale	West Side-Mine Fire	R	R-15	Aug-56	Jun-59	Mar-68	\$3,064,766	\$3,064,766	*
III	Pennsylvania	Carbondale	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-137	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,753,826	\$854,051	*
III	Pennsylvania	Carbondale	Demolition Project	M	M-29	NONE	Oct-71		\$26,167		*
III	Pennsylvania	Carnegie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$1,617,271	\$1,617,271	*
III	Pennsylvania	Carnegie	Carnegie Project	R	R-45	Feb-61	Nov-63		\$9,544,252	\$5,502,145	*
III	Pennsylvania	Catawissa	Catawissa Dis. Area	C	R-672	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$1,025,202	\$280,054	*
III	Pennsylvania	Catawissa Twp.	Catawissa Dis. Area	C	R-647	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$2,668,204	\$812,488	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg	Harrison Ave.	R	R-61	NONE	Jun-59	Jun-60	\$44,725	\$44,725	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg	Water St.	R	R-30	Apr-58	Jul-61	May-67	\$831,186	\$831,186	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg	King St.	R	R-303	Mar-66	Apr-68		\$1,245,107	\$900,309	*
III	Pennsylvania	Charleroi	McKean Ave.	R	R-267	Nov-65	Feb-68	Oct-73	\$367,785	\$367,785	*
III	Pennsylvania	Charleroi	Central City	R	R-217	Feb-64			NONE		
III	Pennsylvania	Cheltenham	Ogantz Center	R	R-120	Mar-63	Aug-67		\$1,892,984	\$1,068,594	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Bethel Court	U	21-1	Feb-52	Apr-54	Jun-59	\$515,014	\$515,014	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-104	NONE	Aug-60	Jun-67	\$10,000	\$10,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Penna Military College	R	R-159	NONE	Aug-62	Nov-67	\$1,285,762	\$1,285,762	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	C-West Area	R	R-16	Feb-58	Jun-59	Jul-70	\$1,140,932	\$1,140,932	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Deshong	R	R-263	Mar-65	Aug-66	Jul-70	\$1,264,611	\$1,264,611	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	May-67	Oct-70	\$79,849	\$79,849	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Crozer Manor Dis. Area		R-632	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$111,924	\$43,566	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Eyre Park Dis. Area	C	R-631	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$3,461,624	\$2,918,853	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Smedley	R	R-273	NONE	Jul-65		\$6,761,145	\$3,824,138	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-69		\$10,967,000	\$7,015,954	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester Twp.	Lower Feltonville	R	R-230	Aug-52	Oct-66		\$1,485,127	\$1,373,668	*
III	Pennsylvania	Chester Twp.	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-148	NONE	Oct-72		\$1,990,000		*
III	Pennsylvania	Clairton	Blair Redevelopment	U	15-1	Feb-51	Jan-58	Jun-70	\$477,697	\$477,697	*
III	Pennsylvania	Clairton	Clairton State College	R	R-171	Mar-63	Oct-66	Apr-73	\$1,574,030	\$1,574,030	*
III	Pennsylvania	Coaldale	East Lehigh	R	R-197	Jun-63	Aug-64	Jan-66	\$135,780	\$135,780	*
III	Pennsylvania	Coaldale	Water St.	R	R-308	Nov-66	Jan-69		\$660,355	\$592,323	*
III	Pennsylvania	Coatesville	Downtown Coatesville	R	R-295	May-66	Apr-67	Apr-71	\$142,428	\$142,248	*
III	Pennsylvania	Collier Twp.	Collier Twp. Area (FS)	S	R-76	Aug-62	NONE	Apr-65	NONE		
III	Pennsylvania	Conshohocken	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-377	Jun-71	May-73		\$5,625,233		*
III	Pennsylvania	Coraopolis	Coraopolis Flood Dis.	C	R-444	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$5,000,000	\$410,866	*
III	Pennsylvania	Corry	Southwest Corry	R	R-332	Aug-67	May-71		\$1,116,320	\$657,799	*
III	Pennsylvania	Danville	Mill St.	R	R-83	Apr-60	May-65		\$2,556,074	\$2,321,197	*
III	Pennsylvania	Danville	Danville Dis. Area	C	R-641	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$5,350,331	\$1,281,834	*
III	Pennsylvania	Darby Twp.	Hook Road No. 1	U	35-1	Sep-52	Nov-55	Jun-61	\$693,441	\$693,441	*

III	Pennsylvania	Darby Twp.	Hook Road No. 2	R	R-20	Sep-57	Jun-60	Mar-70	\$1,129,156	\$1,129,156	*
III	Pennsylvania	Darby Twp.	Demolition Project	R	M-20	NONE	May-69	Apr-71	\$4,200	\$4,200	*
III	Pennsylvania	Dickson City	Boulevard Ave.	R	R-329	Aug-67	Apr-71		\$2,980,824	\$1,012,985	*
III	Pennsylvania	Dickson City	Demolition Project	M	M-22	NONE	Oct-69		\$33,604	\$9,950	*
III	Pennsylvania	Donora	Southgate	R	R-324	Jul-67	Jul-71		\$2,531,668	\$547,295	*
III	Pennsylvania	Donora	Demolition Project	M	M-25	NONE	Jun-70		\$15,893		*
III	Pennsylvania	Downington	Downing Center	R	R-220	Mar-64	Feb-68		\$2,094,118	\$1,180,293	*
III	Pennsylvania	Duboistown	Duboiston Dis. Area	C	R-636	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$900,000	\$475,512	*
III	Pennsylvania	Dunmore	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	May-66	Jun-68	\$5,200	\$5,200	*
III	Pennsylvania	Dunmore	West Pine St.	R	R-155	Sep-62	Nov-64	Jun-73	\$802,239	\$802,239	*
III	Pennsylvania	Duquesne	Oliver Plaza	U	31-1	Nov-53	Jun-58	May-71	\$4,966,692	\$4,966,692	*
III	Pennsylvania	Duquesne	Demolition Project	M	M-32	NONE	May-71	Nov-72	\$47,753	\$47,753	*
III	Pennsylvania	East Pittsburgh	East Pittsburgh	R	R-56	Aug-60	Mar-64	Jun-74	\$3,917,317	\$3,917,317	*
III	Pennsylvania	East Pittsburgh	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-24	NONE	Nov-72		\$225,000	\$28,791	*
III	Pennsylvania	East Stroudsburg	Courtland St.	R	R-194	Jun-63	Aug-64	Aug-72	\$344,019	\$344,019	*
III	Pennsylvania	East Stroudsburg	Lincoln Ave.	R	R-116	Jul-61	Jul-63	Jun-74	\$1,319,268	\$1,319,268	*
III	Pennsylvania	East Stroudsburg	Courtland Plaza	R	R-352	Jul-69	Jun-73		\$2,372,011		*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Canal St. No. 1	U	4-1	Nov-50	Mar-57	Oct-61	\$120,915	\$120,915	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Union St.	R	R-17	Jun-59	Jun-59	May-63	\$359,196	\$359,196	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Jefferson St.	R	R-58	NONE	Jun-59	May-64	\$389,995	\$389,995	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-187	Jun-63	Jun-63	Aug-67	\$38,717	\$38,717	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Leigh-Washington St.	R	R-169	Nov-62	Jun-64	Oct-73	\$1,663,188	\$1,663,188	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Riverside Drive	R	R-257	Jan-65	May-68		\$5,913,761	\$5,370,669	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Center Square	R	R-319	Sep-67	Dec-72		\$3,027,000	\$1,709,516	*
III	Pennsylvania	Easton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-69		\$10,036,891	\$7,579,016	*
III	Pennsylvania	Edwardsville	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-114	NONE	Dec-72	Nov-73	\$392,405	\$392,405	*
III	Pennsylvania	Edwardsville	Edwardsville Dis. Area	C	R-612	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$5,437,694	\$1,960,285	*
III	Pennsylvania	Eldred	Eldred Flood Dis. Area	C	R-437	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$1,265,218	\$331,974	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Central City (GN)	G	R-95	Oct-60	NONE	Jan-64	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Peach-Sassafras	R	R-8	Nov-55	Jun-57	Jun-64	\$2,597,429	\$2,597,429	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Nato. No. 1 Area (FS)	S	R-348	Sep-67	NONE	Aug-69	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Liberty Sassafras	R	R-94	Oct-60	Aug-63	Jul-70	\$3,764,672	\$3,746,672	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Downtown Erie	R	R-136	Jan-63	Mar-65		\$15,335,660	\$10,361,440	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	State St.	R	R-233	Sep-64	Sep-66		\$3,367,010	\$2,223,756	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Model Neb. No. 1	R	R-384	Jun-70	Mar-72		\$1,514,945	\$271,714	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Demolition Project	M	M-19	NONE	May-69		\$106,305	\$49,158	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Model Neb. No. 2	R	R-385	NONE	Jun-70		\$1,096,204	\$608,656	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	Jun-70		\$135,000	\$800,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-38	NONE	Jun-72		\$2,184,657	\$1,272,979	*
III	Pennsylvania	Erie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-20	NONE	Jul-72		\$695,754	\$424,373	*
III	Pennsylvania	Exeter Twp.	West Falls Dis. Area	C	R-651	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$778,999	\$454,226	*
III	Pennsylvania	Exeter Twp.	West falls North Dis. Area	C	R-676	NONE	Jun-73		\$1,721,000	\$950,687	*
III	Pennsylvania	Farrell	Market St. No. 1	R	R-49	Dec-58	Jun-60	Jun-63	\$283,984	\$283,984	*
III	Pennsylvania	Farrell	Downtown Plaza	R	R-146	May-62	Oct-64	Jun-67	\$240,698	\$240,698	*
III	Pennsylvania	Forty Fort	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-122	NONE	Dec-72	Nov-73	\$783,395	\$783,393	*
III	Pennsylvania	Forty Fort	Forty Fort Dis. Area	C	R-613	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$7,702,000	\$2,531,712	*
III	Pennsylvania	Franklin	Community Renewal Program	P	R-175	NONE	Jun-63	May-68	\$12,980	\$12,980	*
III	Pennsylvania	Franklin	Colonial Fort Plaza	R	R-181	Jun-63	Oct-65	Jan-73	\$861,364	\$861,364	*
III	Pennsylvania	Franklin	Thirteenth St.	R	R-369	Apr-70	Jun-72		\$3,907,474	\$609,450	*
III	Pennsylvania	Freeport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-34	NONE	May-72		\$552,037	\$140,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Grove City	Broad St. East	R	R-241	Sep-64	Sep-67	Dec-71	\$449,330	\$449,330	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hanover Twp.	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-110	NONE	Dec-72	Nov-73	\$1,092,450	\$1,092,450	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hanover Twp.	Lee Park Ave.	R	R-320	Jul-67	Apr-71		\$538,402	\$279,627	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hanover Twp.	Hanover Twp. Disaster	C	R-614	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$13,443,115	\$4,619,047	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hanover Twp.	Demolition Project	M	M-23	NONE	Feb-70		\$30,718		*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Project D-Sec 1 Cht. St.	R	R-40	Dec-58	Nov-59	Jun-62	\$685,380	\$685,380	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Reidy St.	R	R-100	Oct-60	Sep-61	Feb-64	\$230,928	\$230,928	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	South Harrisburg (FS)	S	R-170	Oct-62	NONE	Mar-64	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Project A-1	U	14-1	Mar-51	May-56	May-65	\$4,688,487	\$4,688,487	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Demolition Project	M	M-8	NONE	Mar-67	Jun-71	\$24,246	\$24,246	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Community Renewal Program	P	R-338	NONE	May-67	Dec-73	\$76,165	\$76,165	*

III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Nolan F. Ziegler Center	R	R-77	Jan-60	Jun-62		\$2,690,344	\$2,638,998	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Cameron S. Dis. Area	C	R-608	Dec-72	May-73		13089000	\$2,873,209	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Seneca-Susquehanna Dis. Project	C	R-634	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$4,110,484	\$1,145,648	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Walnut St.	R	R-302	NONE	Mar-67		\$863,650	\$673,823	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jan-70		\$8,502,650	\$4,801,653	*
III	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Demolition Project	M	M-31	NONE	Apr-71		\$108,725	\$97,853	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hazleton	Y M Y W	R	R-127	Oct-61	Jan-63	Apr-64	\$67,163	\$67,163	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hazleton	Vine St. West	R	R-105	Jul-61	Oct-64	Nov-68	\$951,816	\$951,816	*
III	Pennsylvania	Hazleton	Downtown South	R	R-221	Jan-64	Dec-66		\$9,912,527	\$4,369,499	*
III	Pennsylvania	Highspire	Highspire Dis. Area	C	R-663	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$3,695,880	\$144,832	*
III	Pennsylvania	Huntingdon	Huntingdon Flood Dis. Area	C	R-434	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$964,377	\$320,871	*
III	Pennsylvania	Indiana	Central Indiana	R	R-219	Feb-54	Sep-66	Feb-74	\$2,079,638	\$2,079,638	*
III	Pennsylvania	Jeannette	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-18	NONE	Oct-70		\$1,164,551	\$1,073,526	*
III	Pennsylvania	Jersey Shore	Jersey Shore Dis. Area	C	R-610	Jan-73	Jul-73		\$5,077,380	\$803,100	*
III	Pennsylvania	Johnstown	Cambria City B-2	R	R-75	Apr-60	Mar-62	Jun-64	\$572,110	\$572,110	*
III	Pennsylvania	Johnstown	Cambria City B-1	U	22-1	Jun-51	Apr-59	Jun-67	\$1,871,920	\$1,871,930	*
III	Pennsylvania	Johnstown	Market St. West	R	R-196	Jan-64	Mar-67	Feb-74	\$4,504,227	\$4,504,227	*
III	Pennsylvania	Johnstown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,728,118	\$878,118	*
III	Pennsylvania	Keating Twp.	East Smethport Dis. Area	C	R-440	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$247,012	\$76,239	*
III	Pennsylvania	Kingston	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-105	NONE	Dec-72	Apr-73	\$3,322,394	\$3,322,394	*
III	Pennsylvania	Kingston	Third Ave.	R	R-301	Feb-66	Dec-68		\$2,810,557	\$1,387,824	*
III	Pennsylvania	Kingston	Kingston Dis. Area	C	R-615	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$43,741,913	\$10,977,444	*
III	Pennsylvania	Kittanning	Hospital	R	R-296	Jan-66	Dec-69		\$1,452,012	\$990,369	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Adams-Musser Tns. (GN)	G	R-39	Dec-58	NONE	Oct-60	NONE	-	
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Feb-67	Oct-68	\$5,791	\$5,791	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Higbee	R	R-225	Jan-64	May-64	Jun-69	\$985,831	\$985,831	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-66	Jun-71	\$287,729	\$287,729	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Community Renewal Program	P	R-360	NONE	Jun-68	Jun-73	\$88,492	\$88,492	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Adams	R	R-148	Sep-62	Feb-66	Apr-74	\$3,903,716	\$3,903,716	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Queen St.	R	R-178	Apr-63	Jan-65	May-74	\$10,313,487	\$10,313,487	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Duke St.	R	R-73	Jan-60	Aug-61	Jun-74	\$1,630,739	\$1,630,739	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Church-Musser	R	R-298	Mar-66	May-70		\$9,013,291	\$3,039,696	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lancaster	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	Jun-70		\$1,356,651	\$1,117,849	*
III	Pennsylvania	Landsdale	Longaker	R	R-137	Dec-61	Nov-63	Dec-66	\$333,809	\$333,809	*
III	Pennsylvania	Latrobe	Central	R	R-294	Dec-65	Apr-69		\$3,765,550	\$3,502,935	*
III	Pennsylvania	Latrobe	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Apr-69		\$1,803,280	\$1,718,399	*
III	Pennsylvania	Latrobe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-36	NONE	May-72		\$1,496,206	\$795,634	*
III	Pennsylvania	Laurel Run	Dickerson	R	R-235	Jun-64	Jun-66	Jun-70	\$1,887,614	\$1,884,617	*
III	Pennsylvania	Laurenceville	Laurenceville Dis. Area	C	R-622	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$3,430,632	\$1,139,291	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Center of Lebanon No. 1	R	R-143	Feb-62	Jan-64	Jun-65	\$189,223	\$189,223	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Community Renewal Program	P	R-144	NONE	Apr-62	Jun-65	\$15,674	\$15,674	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Center of Lebanon No. 2	R	R-158	May-63	Oct-64	Dec-68	\$506,052	\$506,052	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jul-67	Jun-72	\$442,430	\$442,430	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Southside Dis.	C	R-635	Jan-73	May-73		\$15,578,100	\$3,190,262	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lebanon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Feb-70		\$4,175,889	\$2,887,809	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lewistown	East Market St.	R	R-200	Sep-64	Jan-67		\$4,179,489	\$2,902,749	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lewistown	Kish Creek Dis. Area	C	R-648	Dec-72	Jul-73		\$5,096,856	\$1,370,850	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lock Haven	Bellefonte Ave.	R	R-271	Jul-65	Oct-68		\$858,789	\$612,998	*
III	Pennsylvania	Lock Haven	Lock Haven Dis. Area	C	R-654	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$11,000,000	\$746,184	*
III	Pennsylvania	Luzerne	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-111	NONE	Oct-72	Nov-73	\$84,030	\$84,030	*
III	Pennsylvania	Luzerne	Luzerne Dis. Area	C	R-616	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$1,761,273	\$799,946	*
III	Pennsylvania	Luzerne	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-146	NONE	Nov-72		\$706,000		*
III	Pennsylvania	Lykens	Lykens Dis. Area	C	R-662	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$2,663,692	\$628,937	*
III	Pennsylvania	Mansfield	Main Street	R	R-318	Jul-67	Oct-69		\$727,817	\$534,850	*
III	Pennsylvania	Masontown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-37	NONE	May-72		\$855,275	\$455,275	*
III	Pennsylvania	McKees Rocks	Plaza	U	23-1	Nov-50	May-57	Mar-68	\$2,534,772	\$2,534,772	*
III	Pennsylvania	McKees Rocks	McKees Rocks Flood Dis. Area	C	R-441	Feb-73	Aug-73		\$3,594,000	\$335,543	*
III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	G N R P (GN)	G	R-66	Nov-59	NONE	Dec-61	NONE	-	
III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	First Ward	U	2-1	Jan-52	Jun-58	Jun-62	\$1,348,615	\$1,348,615	*
III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	Mon-Yough	R	R-101	Nov-60	Sep-62	Mar-72	\$4,607,150	\$4,607,150	*
III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	Demolition Project	M	M-21	NONE	May-69	Oct-72	\$87,016	\$87,016	*

III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	Downtown	R	R-125	Oct-62	Feb-66		\$19,726,875	\$11,541,888 *
III	Pennsylvania	McKeesport	McKeesport Flood Dis. Area	C	R-442	Feb-73	Aug-73		\$6,493,007	\$1,022,650 *
III	Pennsylvania	Meadville	French Creek	R	R-22	Jan-57	Jun-60	Jun-67	\$471,705	\$471,705 *
III	Pennsylvania	Meadville	Water St.	R	R-307	Oct-66	Dec-69		\$5,003,165	\$3,142,906 *
III	Pennsylvania	Media	Baker St.	R	R-248	Nov-64	Jul-66		\$2,742,470	\$1,994,051 *
III	Pennsylvania	Middletown	Middletown Dis. Area	C	R-664	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$4,862,888	\$441,888 *
III	Pennsylvania	Middletown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-24	NONE	Jun-71		\$901,937	\$354,237 *
III	Pennsylvania	Middletown Twp.	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Aug-67	May-71	\$134,333	\$134,333 *
III	Pennsylvania	Milton	Demolition Project	M	M-24	NONE	Feb-70	Jul-71	\$5,650	\$5,650 *
III	Pennsylvania	Milton	Milton Dis. Area	C	R-630	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$8,843,181	\$3,158,498 *
III	Pennsylvania	Milton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-138	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,098,129	\$1,098,129 *
III	Pennsylvania	Milton	Milton North Disaster Area	C	R-674	NONE	Jun-73		\$3,542,121	\$1,820,549 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monessen	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	Sep-70	Sep-70	Aug-72	\$108,000	\$108,000 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monessen	Eastgate	R	R-271	Feb-58	Oct-60	Oct-73	\$2,099,705	\$2,099,705 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monessen	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	Oct-66	Oct-73	Oct-73	\$2,298,261	\$2,298,261 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monessen	Westgate	R	R-227	Oct-68	Oct-68		\$9,121,699	\$4,551,168 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monongahela	Demolition Project	M	M-26	NONE	Jun-70	Jan-72	\$6,733	\$6,733 *
III	Pennsylvania	Monongahela	Monongahela Bus. Dist.	R	M-355	Jun-69	Sep-72		\$2,443,041	*
III	Pennsylvania	Montgomery	Montgomery Dis. Area	C	R-624	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$657,733	\$240,251 *
III	Pennsylvania	Montoursville	Montoursville Dis. Are	C	R-639	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$1,156,200	\$247,375 *
III	Pennsylvania	Moosic	Moosic School	R	R-121	Jan-63	Jul-65	Jun-71	\$382,326	\$382,326 *
III	Pennsylvania	Mount Union	Mount Union Floor Dis. Area	C	R-435	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$5,684,891	\$1,188,873 *
III	Pennsylvania	Nanticoke	Market-Broadway	R	R-28	Feb-58	Jun-59	Jun-70	\$1,623,550	\$1,623,550 *
III	Pennsylvania	Nanticoke	Lower Broadway Dis. Area	C	R-668	Jan-73	Jul-73		\$2,199,996	\$1,272,647 *
III	Pennsylvania	Nanticoke	East Side	R	R-310	NONE	Aug-66		\$8,183,501	\$5,768,712 *
III	Pennsylvania	Nanticoke	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-135	NONE	Aug-71		\$2,044,943	\$844,302 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Brighton	Center	R	R-118	Jul-61	Mar-64	Aug-65	\$156,632	\$156,632 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Brighton	South End	R	R-317	Dec-66	Jun-71		\$1,203,234	\$792,187 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Washington Square	R	R-103	Jan-61	Sep-62	Jun-63	\$267,934	\$267,934 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Jun-66	Apr-70	\$16,928	\$16,928 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Demolition Project	M	M-17	NONE	Jun-68	Sep-72	\$14,527	\$14,527 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Lower Neshannook Creek	R	R-232	Oct-64	Oct-66	Jun-74	\$3,076,792	\$3,076,792 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Center St.	R	R-275	Nov-65	Aug-67	Jun-74	\$746,721	\$746,721 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Castle	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Nov-68		\$15,164,501	\$13,039,930 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Kensington	Parnassus Triangle	R	R-78	Feb-60	Aug-61	Feb-66	\$255,754	\$255,754 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Kensington	First Ward	R	R-32	Apr-58	Nov-62	Apr-74	\$4,469,997	\$4,469,997 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Kensington	Ninth St.	R	R-210	Apr-64	Feb-67	Jun-74	\$2,309,265	\$2,309,265 *
III	Pennsylvania	New Kensington	Hospital	R	R-299	Jan-67	Jun-71		\$4,288,429	\$2,152,780 *
III	Pennsylvania	Norristown	Saw Mill Run	R	R-212	Sep-64	Dec-68		\$825,323	\$735,182 *
III	Pennsylvania	North Coventry	N. Coventry Dis. Area	C	R-660	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$695,478	\$330,965 *
III	Pennsylvania	North Coventry	South Potstown	C	R-661	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$2,740,522	\$765,614 *
III	Pennsylvania	North Union Twp.	Industrial Park No. 1	R	R-325	Sep-67	May-71		\$704,149	\$211,519 *
III	Pennsylvania	Northumberland	Turbot Dis. Area	C	R-655	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$784,284	\$757,517 *
III	Pennsylvania	Oil City	East End	R	R-24	Sep-57	Dec-58	Aug-63	\$464,076	\$464,076 *
III	Pennsylvania	Oil City	Plaza	R	R-93	Jun-60	Dec-61	Apr-68	\$942,450	\$942,450 *
III	Pennsylvania	Oil City	Gateway	R	R-162	Sep-62	Sep-64	Jun-72	\$1,828,163	\$1,828,163 *
III	Pennsylvania	Oil City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-39	NONE	May-72		\$1,070,231	\$510,133 *
III	Pennsylvania	Olyphant	Central Olyphant	R	R-156	Nov-63	Apr-66	Oct-73	\$799,458	\$799,458 *
III	Pennsylvania	Olyphant	Demolition Project	M	M-16	NONE	Jun-68		\$14,634	\$3,085 *
III	Pennsylvania	Perkasie	South Seventh St.	R	R-208	Feb-64	Dec-66		\$501,303	\$319,212 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	East Poplar No. 2	U	5-1	NONE	Apr-50	May-56	\$261,555	\$261,555 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	East Poplar No. 3	U	5-5	Jun-50	Oct-52	Dec-57	\$851,260	\$851,260 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	N. W. Temple-Tmpl. U. No. 3	R	R-38	May-58	Jun-58	Jun-60	\$271,619	\$271,619 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Norris	R	R-10	NONE	Jun-57	Nov-60	\$429,738	\$429,738 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Mill Creek	R	R-4	Dec-55	Jun-58	Jun-61	\$801,066	\$801,066 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	N. W. Temple-Tmpl. U. No. 2	R	R-45	Nov-58	Jun-59	Jun-61	\$570,286	\$570,286 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Drexel Ave.	R	R-72	Dec-59	Jun-60	Jun-62	\$442,460	\$442,460 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Saint Luke's	R	R-71	Jan-60	Jun-60	Jun-62	\$334,453	\$334,453 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Strawberry Mansn. (GN)	G	R-163	Jul-62	NONE	Jul-62	NONE	-
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Independence Mall No. 1	R	R-135	Nov-61	Nov-62	Jun-64	\$755,264	\$755,264 *
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	East Poplar No. 1 4 5 6	U	5-4	NONE	Apr-50	Dec-64	\$902,627	\$902,627 *

III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Saint Joseph's	R	R-131	Dec-61	Jul-62	May-66	\$394,453	\$394,453	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	University	U	5-3	Sep-50	Jun-57	Dec-66	\$2,165,956	\$2,165,956	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Independence Mall No. 2	R	R-154	Jun-62	May-63	Jun-67	\$758,741	\$758,741	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Washington Sw. W. No. 1	R	R-240	Aug-64	Aug-65	Feb-68	\$5,019,164	\$5,019,164	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Southeast Temple A	U	5-2	Aug-50	Jun-53	Apr-68	\$7,242,378	\$7,242,378	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Mount Olivet	R	R-193	Nov-63	Jul-64	Apr-68	\$667,865	\$667,865	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Berean	R	R-183	Apr-63	Jul-66	Jun-68	\$449,578	\$449,578	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Temple Univ. Unit 5	R	R-237	Dec-64	Jul-65	Jun-69	\$3,483,609	\$3,483,609	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Port Richard	R	R-258	Mar-65	Jun-65	Jun-69	\$628,029	\$628,029	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Pratt St.	R	R-213	Mar-65	Jun-65	Jun-69	\$549,344	\$549,344	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	College Ave. No. 3	R	R-344	Jul-67	Feb-68	Jun-71	\$252,430	\$252,430	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Community Renewal Program	P	R-141	NONE	Mar-62	Jun-72	\$962,858	\$962,858	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Jul-66	Dec-72	\$826,944	\$826,944	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Demolition Project	M	M-13	NONE	Aug-68	Dec-72	\$68,533	\$68,533	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Community Renewal Program	P	R-390	NONE	Jul-70	Nov-73	\$35,000	\$35,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Independence Mall No. 3	R	R-195	Dec-63	Jun-64		\$16,177,894	\$13,991,916	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Central Germantown	R	R-229	Oct-64	Jan-69		\$6,985,818	\$3,084,484	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Grays Ferry	R	R-410	May-66	Sep-70		\$16,069,483	\$4,949,757	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Oct-66		\$14,460,010	\$13,625,668	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jan-69		\$367,649,578	\$272,702,844	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Community Renewal Program	P	R-382	NONE	Oct-70		\$1,000,000	\$900,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Demolition Project	M	M-27	NONE	May-71		\$375,496		*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	East Liberty (GN)	G	R-18	Sep-57	NONE	Sep-60	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Oakland (GN)	G	R-166	Dec-62	NONE	Dec-62	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Oct-66	Apr-72	\$485,821	\$485,821	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Community Renewal Program	P	R-398	NONE	Aug-70	Oct-72	\$29,829	\$29,829	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Community Renewal Program	P	R-113	NONE	Feb-61	Jan-73	\$869,316	\$869,316	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Bluff St.	R	R-59	Dec-58	Nov-62	Oct-73	\$6,977,953	\$6,977,953	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Chateau St. West	R	R-19	Sep-57	Jun-60	Apr-74	\$9,026,220	\$9,026,220	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Stadium	R	R-202	Oct-63	May-64	Jun-74	\$16,212,866	\$16,212,866	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Lower Hill	U	7-1	Sep-51	Sep-55		\$13,892,548	\$13,614,249	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	East Liberty	R	R-84	May-60	Nov-60		\$37,871,327	\$34,786,210	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Allegheny Center	R	R-41	Jun-60	Aug-61		\$27,291,530	\$26,738,053	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Homewood North	R	R-199	Feb-64	Jan-68		\$8,196,469	\$5,687,913	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Woods Run	R	R-285	Nov-65	Feb-68		\$5,854,259	\$4,268,009	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Manchester	R	R-366	Aug-69	Jun-71		\$19,404,317	\$3,190,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Jul-68		\$6,200,532	\$3,891,285	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Mar-70		\$19,663,832	\$13,843,568	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-70		\$450,000	\$180,409	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittston	Central Pittston	R	R-33	Dec-58	Jun-60		\$2,849,691	\$2,524,642	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pittston	Topkins St.	R	R-176	Jan-63	Dec-64		\$1,292,404	\$1,263,084	*
III	Pennsylvania	Plains Twp.	Plains Twp. Dis. Area	C	R-667	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$926,000	\$894,376	*
III	Pennsylvania	Plymouth	East Main St.	R	R-361	Aug-68	Jun-71		\$1,948,339	\$951,392	*
III	Pennsylvania	Plymouth	Plymouth Dis. Area	C	R-617	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$11,225,550	\$2,346,362	*
III	Pennsylvania	Plymouth	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-115	NONE	Dec-72		\$776,330	\$744,891	*
III	Pennsylvania	Port Allegany	Port Allegany Dis. Area	C	R-438	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$1,098,798	\$550,156	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Community Renewal Program	P	R-122	NONE	Dec-61	Dec-64	\$8,000	\$8,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Water St. A	R	R-147	Jun-62	Apr-64	Aug-66	\$242,203	\$242,203	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Aug-67	Jan-72	\$269,516	\$269,516	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Water St. B	R	R-289	Nov-65	Aug-68	Jun-73	\$277,640	\$277,640	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Hanover St.	R	R-283	Nov-65	Aug-68		\$1,780,586	\$938,509	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottstown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-133	NONE	Mar-71		\$1,077,703	\$323,072	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Washington St.	R	R-192	Aug-63	Nov-64	Aug-68	\$341,914	\$341,914	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Oct-66	Apr-70	\$13,367	\$13,367	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Minersville St.	R	R-53	Jul-61	Aug-64	Jun-70	\$1,973,113	\$1,973,113	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Centre St.	R	R-74	Feb-60	Dec-61	May-71	\$1,324,675	\$1,324,675	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Twelfth St.	R	R-306	Jun-70	Aug-71		\$2,594,582	\$765,003	*
III	Pennsylvania	Pottsville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Oct-70		\$640,000		*
III	Pennsylvania	Punxsutawney	Demolition Project	M	M-18	NONE	Feb-69	Sep-71	\$9,035	\$9,035	*
III	Pennsylvania	Punxsutawney	Mahoning Civic	R	R-359	Jun-70	May-72		\$1,750,422	\$845,364	*
III	Pennsylvania	Quakertown	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-207	Dec-63	Jan-66	Jun-73	\$725,547	\$725,547	*

III	Pennsylvania	Rankin	Palisades Plaza	U	26-1	Jun-53	Jun-58	Oct-73	\$3,184,847	\$3,184,847	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Walnut Site	R	R-13	Apr-51	Jun-57	Jun-59	\$190,830	\$190,830	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Cherry St.	R	R-48	Dec-58	Jun-60	Jun-62	\$341,746	\$341,746	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Court St.	R	R-47	Dec-58	Jun-60	Dec-66	\$1,124,602	\$1,124,602	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Demolition Project	M	M-13	NONE	Jun-68	Sep-70	\$7,770	\$7,770	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Community Renewal Program	P	R-282	NONE	Sep-65	Jul-71	\$131,698	\$131,698	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Downtown East	R	R-184	May-63	Jun-65		\$14,055,708	\$10,361,969	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Riverfront	R	R-288	Dec-65	Nov-69		\$6,868,528	\$4,521,036	*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Model Cities One	R	R-381	Jun-70	Jun-73		\$13,648,509		*
III	Pennsylvania	Reading	Reading Dis. Area	C	R-638	Dec-72	May-73		\$11,471,948		*
III	Pennsylvania	Renovo	Renovo Dis. Area	C	R-644	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$3,831,796	\$1,241,816	*
III	Pennsylvania	Rochester	The Hub	R	R-114	Jul-61	Jun-64	Dec-67	\$1,000,018	\$1,000,018	*
III	Pennsylvania	Rochester	Rochester Hospital	R	R-297	Dec-65	Nov-68	Oct-73	\$617,858	\$617,858	*
III	Pennsylvania	Royersford	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-234	Sep-64	Jan-68		\$1,954,693	\$658,741	*
III	Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Haven	Island	R	R-251	Mar-65	Feb-68		\$1,543,472	\$681,550	*
III	Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Haven	Schuylkill Haven Dis. Area	C	R-658	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$1,800,000	\$604,742	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scottdale	Plaza	R	R-189	Oct-63	Apr-67		\$1,479,698	\$1,395,982	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Petersburg	R	R-7	Sep-55	Feb-57	Jun-60	\$579,619	\$579,619	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	West Side (GN)	G	R-180	Feb-63	NONE	Aug-65	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Washington Ave (GN)	G	R-291	Nov-65	NONE	May-68	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	University	R	R-108	Jul-61	May-62	Jun-68	\$1,760,685	\$1,760,685	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Eynon	R	R-245	Aug-64	Nov-65	Aug-68	\$372,539	\$372,539	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-129	NONE	Oct-61	Jan-70	\$66,666	\$66,666	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Central City	R	R-2	Jun-55	Jun-59	Oct-73	\$5,910,379	\$5,910,379	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Southside Flats	R	R-6	Sep-55	Jun-58		\$8,627,118	\$8,288,545	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Keyser Valley	R	R-160	Jan-63	Aug-64		\$1,403,969	\$1,077,998	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Riverside	R	R-256	Jul-65	Oct-67		\$2,932,885	\$1,890,252	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Lackawanna West	R	R-268	Jul-65	Feb-68		\$8,988,914	\$6,751,556	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Central Tech.	R	R-292	Nov-65	Oct-68		\$8,963,924	\$7,254,499	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Peacock Hill	R	R-279	Jan-66	Jun-67		\$525,070	\$401,902	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Cedar East	R	R-309	Jan-67	Jun-73		\$6,399,949	\$1,100,000	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Demolition Project	M	M-11	NONE	Jun-67		\$24,944	\$23,207	*
III	Pennsylvania	Scranton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Mar-70		\$9,221,265	\$4,089,940	*
III	Pennsylvania	Shamokin	Bunker Hill	R	R-372	Jun-70	Feb-72		\$4,698,270		*
III	Pennsylvania	Sharon	North Flats No. 2	R	R-21	Nov-56	Mar-58	Aug-65	\$638,773	\$638,773	*
III	Pennsylvania	Sharon	North Flats No. 1	U	28-1	Dec-53	May-57	Oct-66	\$466,237	\$466,237	*
III	Pennsylvania	Sharon	North Flats No. 3	R	R-266	Mar-65	Oct-68	Jun-71	\$355,947	\$355,947	*
III	Pennsylvania	Sharon	North Flats No. 4	R	R-394	Jan-71	Oct-72		\$3,908,388	\$1,610,320	*
III	Pennsylvania	Sharpsville	Central Area	R	R-134	Aug-67	Apr-71		\$1,651,795	\$1,025,172	*
III	Pennsylvania	Shickshinny	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-107	NONE	Dec-72	Nov-73	\$212,867	\$212,867	*
III	Pennsylvania	Shickshinny	Shickshinny Dis. Area	C	R-618	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$6,455,142	\$900,772	*
III	Pennsylvania	Smethport	Smethport Flood Dis. Area	C	R-439	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$537,336	\$158,648	*
III	Pennsylvania	Smithfield Twp.	Smithfield Twp. Dis. Area	C	R-436	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$3,455,548	\$805,515	*
III	Pennsylvania	Steelton	South Second St.	R	R-107	Feb-61	Mar-64	Jun-74	\$3,165,645	\$3,132,166	*
III	Pennsylvania	Steelton	Steelton Dis. Area	C	R-650	Dec-72	May-73		\$9,471,462	\$3,574,329	*
III	Pennsylvania	Stroudsburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-142	NONE	Jul-72		\$974,141	\$399,964	*
III	Pennsylvania	Sunbury	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-136	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,033,530	\$789,460	*
III	Pennsylvania	Swatara	Mohn St.	R	R-51	Dec-58	Feb-61		\$776,655	\$748,678	*
III	Pennsylvania	Swoyersville	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-10	NONE	Dec-72	Nov-73	\$1,200,579	\$1,200,579	*
III	Pennsylvania	Swoyersville	Swoyersville Dis. Area	C	R-619	Dec-72	Jul-73		\$13,154,203	\$4,407,918	*
III	Pennsylvania	Tamaqua	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-150	NONE	Nov-72		\$471,300		*
III	Pennsylvania	Tarentum	Project No. 2	R	R-205	NONE	Nov-63	Mar-68	\$130,061	\$130,061	*
III	Pennsylvania	Tarentum	Wayman Way	R	R-67	Jun-62	Nov-63	May-68	\$170,436	\$170,436	*
III	Pennsylvania	Taylor	Feltsville	R	R-270	Apr-69	Jun-71		\$5,459,792	\$1,142,313	*
III	Pennsylvania	Tioga	Tioga Dis. Area	C	R-623	Jan-73			\$56,330		
III	Pennsylvania	Titusville	Better Days	R	R-161	Aug-62	Apr-65	Feb-70	\$685,579	\$685,579	*
III	Pennsylvania	Titusville	Golden Days	R	R-391	Sep-70	Feb-72		\$2,194,969	\$964,654	*
III	Pennsylvania	Turtle Creek	Valley Center	R	R-57	Oct-60	Sep-65		\$7,572,563	\$3,066,144	*
III	Pennsylvania	Turtle Creek	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-25	NONE	Nov-72		\$175,000	\$28,277	*
III	Pennsylvania	Tyrone	Tyrone Disaster Project	C	R-479	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$2,496,873	\$143,150	*
III	Pennsylvania	Uniontown	Kings Feed Store Site	R	R-12	Sep-56	Mar-58	Jun-59	\$92,149	\$92,149	*

III	Pennsylvania	Uniontown	Hollow	R	R-5	Nov-55	Jun-58	Jun-67	\$943,039	\$943,039	*
III	Pennsylvania	Uniontown	Old West High School	R	R-92	NONE	Jun-60	Apr-69	\$350,375	\$350,375	*
III	Pennsylvania	Uniontown	Uniontown Flood Dis	R	R-443	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$400,000	\$1,012,725	*
III	Pennsylvania	Vandergrift	Downtown	R	R-259	Jan-65	Jan-68	May-71	\$496,772	\$496,772	*
III	Pennsylvania	Warren	Liberty St.	R	R-287	Nov-65	Feb-68	Aug-71	\$243,141	\$243,141	*
III	Pennsylvania	Washington	Community Renewal Program	P	R-190	NONE	Mar-64	Jan-70	\$24,500	\$24,500	*
III	Pennsylvania	Washington	Central City	R	R-98	Dec-60	Jun-64		\$9,606,560	\$7,983,629	*
III	Pennsylvania	West Middlesex	West Middlesex Plaza	R	R-280	Aug-65	Mar-68	Apr-73	\$264,173	\$264,173	*
III	Pennsylvania	West Pittston	W Pittston Dis. Area	C	R-260	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$933,738	\$477,436	*
III	Pennsylvania	West Pittston	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-106	NONE	Feb-73		\$234,580	\$211,122	*
III	Pennsylvania	West Wyoming	West Wyoming Dis. Area	C	R-666	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$646,574	\$469,395	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	State St. (GN)	G	R-119	Jul-61	NONE	Nov-64	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Wright St.	R	R-149	May-62	Jul-63	Mar-66	\$380,632	\$380,632	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Kings College	R	R-206	Sep-63	Sep-64	Mar-68	\$1,028,223	\$1,028,223	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	Mar-67	May-68	\$7,856	\$7,856	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Lincoln St.	R	R-89	Jun-60	Oct-61	Apr-69	\$2,032,184	\$2,032,184	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Hazle St.	R	R-62	Dec-59	Mar-61	May-71	\$3,578,383	\$3,578,383	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Community Renewal Program	P	R-314	NONE	Oct-66	Mar-72	\$105,513	\$105,513	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Dyer Lane	R	R-117	Jul-61	Apr-64		\$5,122,275	\$1,594,713	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	State St. No. 1	R	R-246	Oct-64	Jan-68		\$8,320,409	\$4,949,594	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Industrial Park	R	R-254	Feb-65	Nov-68		\$16,388,070	\$4,355,155	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Gar Arena	R	R-312	Jan-67	May-67		\$4,184,129	\$3,151,636	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	S Wilkes-Barre Dis. Area	C	R-609	Dec-72	May-73		\$29,518,299	\$6,019,218	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Downtown Dis. Area	C	R-611	Dec-72	Jun-73		\$43,155,025	\$7,166,407	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Jun-68		\$2,597,530	\$1,691,546	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jun-71		\$6,331,671	\$2,326,589	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-104	NONE	Dec-72		\$3,900,000	\$3,899,947	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Brookside	C	R-675	NONE	Jun-73		\$3,100,000	\$258,660	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Iron Triangle	C	R-649	NONE	Jun-73		\$3,566,823	\$1,472,642	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkinsburg	Wilkinsburg Project	R	R-96	Oct-60	Oct-64		\$11,923,887	\$8,594,162	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilkinsburg	Wilkinsburg Center	R	R-265	Nov-65	May-71		\$4,260,882	\$882,919	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsburg	Williamsburg Flood District	C	R-433	Feb-73	Jun-73		\$1,559,569	\$162,894	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	Community Renewal Program	P	R-179	NONE	Jun-63	Apr-69	\$43,688	\$43,688	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	Lycoming College No. 1	R	R-216	May-64	Nov-64	Jun-70	\$1,027,223	\$1,027,223	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	Hepburn St.	R	R-151	May-62	Jul-64	Jun-71	\$1,027,090	\$1,027,090	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-277	Nov-65	Jan-66		\$1,144,751	\$847,165	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	Central Bus. Dist. No. 2	R	R-276	Nov-65	Oct-68		\$6,501,916	\$3,838,790	*
III	Pennsylvania	Williamsport	West Edwin St.	R	R-356	May-69	Mar-72		\$1,495,608		*
III	Pennsylvania	Wilmerding	Wilmerding (GN)	G	R-209	Feb-64	NONE	Aug-68	NONE		-
III	Pennsylvania	Wilmerding	Wilmerding No. 1	R	R-354	Apr-68	Dec-68		\$7,251,050	\$2,652,356	*
III	Pennsylvania	Windber	Flood Distress Area	R	R-29	Feb-58	Jun-59	Apr-69	\$886,703	\$886,703	*
III	Pennsylvania	Wyoming	Wyoming Dis. Area	C	R-621	Jan-73	Jun-73		\$707,799	\$641,815	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	Gates House	R	R-97	NONE	Jun-60	Apr-62	\$46,716	\$46,716	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	Park Lane	R	R-36	Dec-58	Jun-59	Jun-65	\$633,062	\$633,062	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	Wellington No. 1	U	17-1	Oct-50	Sep-57	Jun-69	\$723,907	\$723,907	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	York Dis. Area	C	R-640	Dec-72	Jul-73		\$4,538,400	\$610,460	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	Cookes Renewal	R	R-82	NONE	Jun-60		\$1,020,402	\$675,445	*
III	Pennsylvania	York	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	R-141	NONE	Jun-72		\$980,000		#
III	Pennsylvania	York	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-123	NONE	Aug-72		\$190,435	\$138,846	*
III	Virginia	Alexandria	Mudtown	R	R-33	Jan-63	May-63	Sep-65	\$722,706	\$722,706	*
III	Virginia	Alexandria	Gadsby Commercial Ph. 1	R	R-32	May-63	Oct-63	Jun-68	\$1,725,814	\$1,725,814	*
III	Virginia	Alexandria	Gadsby	R	R-14	Dec-59	Sep-65		\$3,809,846	\$3,666,892	*
III	Virginia	Alexandria	Dip	R	R-64	Oct-69	Mar-71		\$6,173,000	\$2,444,727	*
III	Virginia	Alexandria	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-200	NONE	Oct-72		\$733,882	\$218,601	*
III	Virginia	Bristol	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-36	Nov-62	Dec-64		\$2,928,885	\$2,118,710	*
III	Virginia	Bristol	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-51	Jan-67	Oct-70		\$2,865,191	\$1,073,416	*
III	Virginia	Charlottesville	Vinegar Hill	R	R-12	Nov-58	May-61		\$2,008,381	\$1,921,586	*
III	Virginia	Charlottesville	Garrett St.	R	R-44	Nov-65	Jun-70		\$4,928,414	\$2,087,374	*
III	Virginia	Chesapeake	Liberty St.	R	R-2	Jul-54	Feb-59	Jun-68	\$1,045,698	\$1,045,698	*
III	Virginia	Chesapeake	A St.	R	R-19	Jul-61	Apr-64	Jan-73	\$176,622	\$176,622	*
III	Virginia	Chesapeake	Community Renewal Program	P	R-66	NONE	Nov-69	Oct-73	\$104,705	\$104,705	*

III	Virginia	Chesapeake	Berkley Ave.	R	R-11	Dec-58	Apr-63	Apr-74	\$622,759	\$622,759	*
III	Virginia	Chesapeake	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jul-73		\$618,589		#
III	Virginia	Danville	Ridge St.	U	8-1	Sep-52	Mar-55	Mar-64	\$143,488	\$143,488	*
III	Virginia	Danville	Union St.	R	R-3	Sep-56	Dec-59	Dec-72	\$1,909,688	\$1,909,688	*
III	Virginia	Franklin	Berkley	R	R-45	May-65	Oct-68		\$1,162,067	\$877,418	*
III	Virginia	Franklin	Downtown No. 1	R	R-56	Sep-67	Dec-70		\$619,891	\$485,502	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-35	NONE	Feb-63	Jan-67	\$53,399	\$53,399	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	Bridge St.	R	R-13	Oct-59	Oct-61	Jun-68	\$562,137	\$562,137	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	West Hampton (GN)	G	R-61	Jun-70	NONE	Aug-73	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Hampton	Buckroe Beach	R	R-34	Jul-62	Jun-66		\$2,251,780	\$2,037,298	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	Phoebus	R	R-30	Sep-62	Dec-65		\$1,177,595	\$1,164,610	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	Old Hampton	R	R-41	Dec-64	Nov-66		\$12,365,132	\$9,288,558	*
III	Virginia	Hampton	West Hampton No. 1	R	R-76	Oct-72	Jun-73		\$4,092,266	\$1,350,000	*
III	Virginia	Harrisonburg	Wolfe St.	R	R-16	Jun-60	Mar-62	Jun-65	\$391,168	\$391,168	*
III	Virginia	Harrisonburg	Northeast	R	R-4	Nov-56	Jun-59	Jun-67	\$531,089	\$531,089	*
III	Virginia	Hopewell	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Mar-72		\$1,507,731	\$750,000	*
III	Virginia	Lynchburg	Mid-Downtown	R	R-20	Jan-61	Aug-62	Jun-65	\$215,430	\$215,430	*
III	Virginia	Lynchburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,973,190	\$774,205	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	North End	R	R-17	Sep-60	Aug-61	Jun-63	\$767,581	\$767,581	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	Project No. 1	U	3-1	Apr-50	Jul-56	May-65	\$1,751,715	\$1,751,715	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	Downtown No. 2	R	R-31	Aug-62	Jun-64	Jun-67	\$702,824	\$702,824	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	Downtown No. 3	R	R-47	Nov-65	Mar-68		\$6,102,422	\$5,414,326	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	East End	R	R-57	Sep-67	Oct-70		\$8,697,752	\$5,171,685	*
III	Virginia	Newport News	Community Renewal Program	P	R-67	NONE	Nov-69		\$235,533	\$211,500	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Downtown (FS)	S	R-5	Feb-57	NONE	Aug-57	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Oakmont (GN)	G	R-21	Jul-61	NONE	Apr-62	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Old Dominion College	U	1-1	Aug-50	Apr-52	Jun-64	\$3,446,331	\$3,446,331	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Project No. 1	R	R-28	Apr-63	Oct-63	Jun-67	\$1,245,848	\$1,245,848	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Downtown-North	R	R-8	Jan-58	Jun-58		\$26,207,753	\$12,302,476	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Downtown-South	R	R-9	Jan-58	Jun-58		\$15,185,528	\$7,943,529	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Downtown-East	R	R-18	Oct-60	Aug-61		\$2,806,699	\$2,677,401	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Rosemont	R	R-25	Jan-62	May-62		\$8,734,448	\$5,994,749	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Ghent Ngh Consvrn	R	R-43	Jul-65	Apr-69		\$10,528,912	\$2,940,096	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Huntersville	R	R-70	Jun-70	Sep-71		\$4,355,958	\$986,643	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Atlantic City	R	R-1	Apr-24	Jun-57		\$8,518,482	\$7,028,846	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-69		\$47,911,879	\$37,177,995	*
III	Virginia	Norfolk	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Mar-69		\$1,520,614	\$1,136,408	*
III	Virginia	Norton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jul-72		\$603,257	\$356,426	*
III	Virginia	Petersburg	Community Renewal Program	P	R-65	NONE	Dec-68	Oct-73	\$80,529	\$80,529	*
III	Virginia	Petersburg	Gillfield No. 1	R	R-73	Nov-70	Aug-72		\$5,545,800	\$1,661,522	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Northside (GN)	G	R-22	Jan-62	NONE	Nov-63	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Fort Nelson	R	R-6	Oct-57	Feb-60	Jun-72	\$1,322,110	\$1,322,110	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Southside Gn. Area	G	R-71	Jun-70	NONE	Nov-73	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Northside No. 1	R	R-39	Jan-64	Jan-67		\$2,410,723	\$1,836,580	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Weaver	R	R-40	Sep-64	Nov-65		\$1,110,879	\$926,553	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Old Towne	R	R-49	Nov-65	Oct-68		\$2,996,300	\$1,235,501	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Northside Consvrn. No. 4	R	R-48	Nov-65	Dec-68		\$3,043,271	\$1,148,860	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Crawford	R	R-53	Feb-67	Dec-67		\$7,978,642	\$5,109,776	*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Southside	R	R-72	Jun-70	Jun-73		\$500,000		*
III	Virginia	Portsmouth	Mt. Hermon	R	R-69	Nov-70	Jul-72		\$10,453,309		*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Carver	U	2-2	Oct-50	Mar-56	Jun-62	\$1,102,352	\$1,102,352	*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Community Renewal Program	P	R-24	NONE	Sep-61	Jun-73	\$79,949	\$79,949	*
III	Virginia	Richmond	17th Street	R	R-15	Feb-60	Nov-61		\$3,243,131	\$3,233,033	*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Randolph Conservation	R	R-58	Nov-69	Oct-72		\$16,747,352		*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-25	NONE	Nov-68		\$1,559,161	\$1,203,208	*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-39	NONE	Jan-71		\$13,996,824	\$9,646,630	*
III	Virginia	Richmond	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Aug-72		\$592,610	\$128,073	*
III	Virginia	Roanoke	Central (FS)	S	R-29	Sep-62	NONE	Oct-64	NONE		-
III	Virginia	Roanoke	Commonwealth	U	7-1	Aug-51	Aug-55	Oct-70	\$2,329,744	\$2,329,744	*
III	Virginia	Roanoke	Downtown East	R	R-42	Nov-65	Nov-68		\$5,128,104	\$3,817,942	*
III	Virginia	Roanoke	Kimball Ave.	R	R-46	Nov-65	Mar-69		\$5,251,752	\$3,024,383	*

III	Virginia	Roanoke	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,669,226	\$510,373	*
III	Virginia	St. Paul	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jul-73		\$481,411		*
III	Virginia	Staunton	Central	R	R-27	Jan-62	Jan-63	Oct-73	\$1,030,565	\$1,030,565	*
III	Virginia	Waynesboro	Downtown	R	R-37	Apr-63	Feb-65	Jun-73	\$634,527	\$634,527	*
III	Virginia	Williamsburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,214,000	\$762,414	*
III	West Virginia	Beckley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Feb-73		\$305,000		#
III	West Virginia	Benwood	South Benwood	R	R-8	Jul-62	Aug-64	Jul-71	\$266,668	\$266,668	*
III	West Virginia	Bluefield	Beaver Pond (GN)	G	R-4	Dec-59	NONE	Oct-62	NONE		-
III	West Virginia	Bluefield	Bluefield Ave.	R	R-5	Sep-60	Nov-62		\$2,897,411	\$2,692,655	*
III	West Virginia	Bluefield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jul-72		\$567,459	\$229,284	*
III	West Virginia	Charleston	Sumers St. Blvd.	R	R-3	Oct-59	Jun-61	Jun-68	\$1,592,833	\$1,592,833	*
III	West Virginia	Charleston	Community Renewal Program	P	R-20	NONE	Mar-66	Mar-72	\$95,200	\$95,200	*
III	West Virginia	Charleston	Government Square	R	R-17	Nov-65	Jun-69		\$5,971,147	\$2,211,420	*
III	West Virginia	Charleston	Triangle	R	R-21	Mar-66	Oct-69		\$9,796,546	\$4,142,043	*
III	West Virginia	Charleston	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	May-71		\$65,152	\$31,318	*
III	West Virginia	Dunbar	Dunbar Plaza	R	R-23	Aug-68	Jun-71		\$2,787,352	\$1,409,847	*
III	West Virginia	Grafton	Mother's Day Shrine	R	R-10	Nov-62	Mar-65	Mar-72	\$174,403	\$174,403	*
III	West Virginia	Huntington	Project O	R	R-11	Dec-62	Aug-64	Mar-66	\$79,384	\$79,384	*
III	West Virginia	Huntington	Project G	R	R-9	Aug-62	Mar-64	Jun-66	\$848,452	\$848,452	*
III	West Virginia	Huntington	Project L	R	R-7	Jul-61	Mar-64	Jun-68	\$1,096,969	\$1,096,969	*
III	West Virginia	Huntington	Downtown No. 1	R	R-18	Sep-66	Mar-69		\$16,139,044	\$8,659,056	*
III	West Virginia	Parkersburg	Central City	R	R-19	Oct-66	Nov-69		\$3,712,150	\$2,057,613	*
III	West Virginia	Spencer	Centennial-Pioneer	R	R-15	Jun-66	Oct-66	Oct-73	\$562,809	\$562,809	*
III	West Virginia	St. Albans	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,164,513	\$600,000	*
III	West Virginia	Weirton	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jun-66	May-75	\$9,189	\$9,189	*
III	West Virginia	Wheeling	Center Wheeling	R	R-1	Sep-55	Aug-61	Oct-67	\$848,899	\$848,899	*
III	West Virginia	Wheeling	General Hospital	R	R-12	Apr-63	Dec-65	Aug-69	\$566,715	\$566,715	*
III	West Virginia	Wheeling	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Nov-68	Dec-72	\$33,950	\$33,950	*
III	West Virginia	Wheeling	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,875,294	\$3,550,297	*
IV	Alabama	Albertville	Main Street	R	R-112	Aug-68	Apr-71		\$3,839,631	\$1,531,233	*
IV	Alabama	Alexander City	No. Central Laurel (GN)	G	R-84	Sep-67	NONE	Apr-70	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Alexander City	Pearl St.	R	R-82	Sep-66	Oct-68		\$418,397	216990	*
IV	Alabama	Alexander City	Laurel St.	R	R-128	Jun-70	Feb-72		\$1,617,078	\$653,673	*
IV	Alabama	Ashland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Nov-72		\$486,658	\$260,114	*
IV	Alabama	Auburn	Hare	U	8-1	Feb-54	Mar-57	Jun-58	\$12,111	\$12,111	*
IV	Alabama	Auburn	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Apr-72		\$442,031	\$98,044	*
IV	Alabama	Bay Minette	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Dec-68		\$2,227,249	\$1,860,818	*
IV	Alabama	Bessemer	South Bessemer	R	R-31	Sep-60	Apr-61	Oct-64	\$1,607,153	\$1,607,153	*
IV	Alabama	Bessemer	Thompson Town	R	R-80	Mar-66	Oct-68	Apr-70	\$432,044	\$432,044	*
IV	Alabama	Bessemer	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jun-71		\$489,554	\$422,322	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Ensley-Pratt City (FS)	S	R-17	Feb-58	NONE	Jun-58	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Medical Center	U	2-1	May-51	Nov-53	Jun-59	\$261,637	\$261,637	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Ensley No. 1	R	R-22	Dec-58	Apr-61	Jun-59	\$1,345,059	\$1,345,059	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Avondale Site C	U	2-2	May-51	Mar-56	Jun-65	\$2,091,002	\$2,091,002	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Park West (FS)	S	R-88	Oct-66	NONE	Sep-69	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Medical Center Expansion	R	R-70	Nov-65	Dec-68		\$11,529,972	\$7,445,272	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Civic Center	R	R-78	Dec-65	Oct-68		\$8,248,503	\$5,194,365	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jan-66		\$3,983,393	\$3,601,927	*
IV	Alabama	Birmingham	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jan-71		\$2,871,497	\$1,190,633	*
IV	Alabama	Boaz	Downtown	R	R-111	Aug-68	Mar-71		\$3,213,639	\$1,129,445	*
IV	Alabama	Childersburg	Pleasant Valley	R	R-86	Aug-67	Feb-70		\$1,306,968	\$771,480	*
IV	Alabama	Clanton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-200	NONE	Apr-73		\$353,717		*
IV	Alabama	Cullman	Logan Rd.	U	7-1	Dec-53	Feb-57	Apr-62	\$192,106	\$192,106	*
IV	Alabama	Cullman	Clark St.	R	R-18	Oct-58	Jun-59	Dec-63	\$174,959	\$174,959	*
IV	Alabama	Cullman	Central Cullman (GN)	G	R-113	Jul-69	NONE	Oct-71	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Cullman	Fourth St.	R	R-129	Oct-70	Aug-71		\$3,674,208	\$1,226,307	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Church- St.-Eighth Ave.	U	11-1	Jun-54	Feb-57	Jan-65	\$251,688	\$251,688	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Downtown (GN)	G	R-55	Oct-63	NONE	May-65	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Community Renewal Program	P	R-51	NONE	Jan-63	Feb-67	\$26,134	\$26,134	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Well St.	R	R-14	Aug-57	Oct-58	Jun-72	\$367,541	\$367,541	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Oklahoma	R	R-52	Mar-65	Aug-66	May-74	\$200,412	\$200,412	*

IV	Alabama	Decatur	Bank St. Plaza	R	R-638	May-65	Apr-68		\$3,551,664	\$1,807,688	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Second Ave.-Civic Ctr.	R	R-74	Nov-66	Mar-70		\$5,386,014	\$1,684,258	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	West Decatur Rehab	R	R-104	Jun-68	Jul-70		\$3,086,895	\$953,190	*
IV	Alabama	Decatur	Grant St.-Goodyear	R	R-103	Jun-69	Jan-73		\$3,025,661		*
IV	Alabama	Demopolis	Strawberry St.	R	R-5	Jan-56	Jun-57	Apr-61	\$59,468	\$59,468	*
IV	Alabama	Demopolis	Arch St.	R	R-4	Jan-56	Jun-58	Jun-64	\$145,834	\$145,834	*
IV	Alabama	Dotham	South Bell St.	R	R-7	Apr-56	Feb-58	Oct-63	\$579,879	\$579,879	*
IV	Alabama	Elba	Claxton St.	R	R-2	Jun-55	Jun-57	Nov-67	\$181,030	\$181,030	*
IV	Alabama	Enterprise	Community Renewal Program	P	R-109	NONE	Jul-69	Feb-74	\$20,089	\$20,089	*
IV	Alabama	Eufala	Flake Hill	R	R-1	Mar-54	May-57	Jun-60	\$235,978	\$235,978	*
IV	Alabama	Eufala	Morningside	R	R-48	Aug-62	Apr-64	Sep-69	\$448,976	\$448,976	*
IV	Alabama	Eufala	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Dec-72		\$453,659	\$147,610	*
IV	Alabama	Fairfield	Central Bus. Area (FS)	S	R-44	May-62	NONE	Feb-66	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Fairfield	Commerce Ave.	R	R-19	Oct-58	May-60	Mar-68	\$827,961	\$827,961	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Oct-69	Jan-57	\$452,697	\$452,697	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Handy Heights	U	5-1	Apr-51	Dec-54	Apr-59	\$193,361	\$193,361	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	E C M Hospital	R	R-20	Dec-58	Jun-60	Jan-63	\$144,375	\$144,375	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Florence State College	R	R-50	Aug-62	Apr-64	Jun-68	\$763,430	\$763,430	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Mar-67	Dec-70	\$485,153	\$485,153	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Central City (GN)	G	R-119	May-70	NONE	Nov-73	NONE		- *
IV	Alabama	Florence	Florence Center	R	R-66	May-65	Aug-68		\$2,982,187	\$1,256,074	*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Central City South	R	R-141	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$3,062,721		*
IV	Alabama	Florence	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jul-72		\$305,693	\$233,370	*
IV	Alabama	Foley	Aaronville	R	R-91	Aug-68	Jan-71	Apr-74	\$907,640	\$907,640	*
IV	Alabama	Gadsden	Birmingham St.	U	6-1	May-52	Jun-57	May-70	\$1,368,080	\$1,368,080	*
IV	Alabama	Gadsden	North Fifth St.	U	6-2	May-52	Jun-57	Jun-72	\$408,050	\$408,050	*
IV	Alabama	Guin	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-61	Jan-65	NONE	Oct-65	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Guntersville	Taylor St.	R	R-110	Aug-68	Aug-71		\$371,940	\$192,157	*
IV	Alabama	Haleyville	Feasibility Study (FS)	S	R-85	Oct-66	NONE	Sep-69	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Haleyville	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-92	Aug-68	Apr-71		\$2,754,480	\$1,022,420	*
IV	Alabama	Hamilton	Bexar Ave.	R	R-87	Jun-67	Dec-69	Jun-74	\$598,964	\$598,964	*
IV	Alabama	Hartselle	Main St.	R	R-76	Jan-66	Oct-70		\$1,949,620	\$498,046	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Heart of Hunts. (GN)	G	R-23	Nov-59	NONE	Nov-60	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	West Clinton St.	U	4-1	Dec-53	Apr-56	Sep-63	\$216,575	\$216,575	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Madison Pike-Ninth Ave.	R	R-13	Jul-56	Jun-58	Apr-66	\$401,973	\$401,973	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Winston St.	R	R-6	Jan-56	Jun-57	Jun-66	\$599,161	\$599,161	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Parkview	R	R-59	Sep-64	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$2,660,639	\$2,660,639	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Heart of Hunts. No. 1	R	R-32	Nov-60	Mar-63		\$4,332,091	\$3,900,756	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Central City	R	R-46	Jun-62	Jun-66		\$13,223,776	\$7,214,702	*
IV	Alabama	Huntsville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jan-69		\$10,205,916	\$7,034,001	*
IV	Alabama	Jasper	Community Renewal Program	P	R-42	NONE	Feb-62	Jun-64	\$9,272	\$9,272	*
IV	Alabama	Jasper	Downtown	R	R-49	Nov-62	May-65		\$1,642,525	\$1,485,218	*
IV	Alabama	Jasper	Town Creek	R	R-60	Feb-65	Jun-67		\$485,321	\$276,785	*
IV	Alabama	Jasper	East Side	R	R-68	Jul-65	Apr-68		\$499,349	\$31,386	*
IV	Alabama	Linden	King St.	R	R-8	Aug-56	Jun-57	Apr-62	\$20,229	\$20,229	*
IV	Alabama	Luverne	Spring St.	R	R-37	Jul-61	Jul-62	Dec-64	\$50,406	\$50,406	*
IV	Alabama	Mobile	Texas St. (GN)	G	R-27	Apr-60	NONE	Jul-61	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Mobile	Broad St.-Beauregard	U	3-1	Jun-50	Feb-54	Jan-68	\$1,426,609	\$1,426,609	*
IV	Alabama	Mobile	East Church St.	R	R-33	Nov-60	Jan-62	Jan-74	\$4,361,140	\$4,361,140	*
IV	Alabama	Mobile	Water St.	R	R-34	Jul-61	Aug-66		\$16,340,749	\$13,547,266	*
IV	Alabama	Mobile	Central Texas St.	R	R-381	Feb-63	Apr-68		\$21,496,707	\$13,390,687	*
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	North Montgomery	U	1-1	Jun-50	Jun-53	Apr-64	\$762,540	\$762,540	*
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-57	Jun-64	NONE	Apr-66	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	West Side (GN)	G	R-62	Feb-65	NONE	Apr-66	NONE		-
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	Houston Hill	R	R-10	Jun-50	Apr-56	May-66	\$1,101,635	\$1,101,635	*
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	Court Square	R	R-69	Oct-65	Aug-68	May-74	\$9,320,891	\$8,320,891	*
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	Western Hills	R	R-73	Jan-66	Aug-68	May-74	\$1,894,567	\$1,894,568	*
IV	Alabama	Montgomery	State College	R	R-65	May-65	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$3,604,768	\$3,604,768	*
IV	Alabama	Moulton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Jun-72		\$412,658	\$103,092	*
IV	Alabama	Opelika	Floral Acres	R	R-36	Jul-61	Oct-62	Nov-69	\$447,850	\$447,850	*
IV	Alabama	Opelika	Toomer St.	R	R-53	Jun-63	Dec-64	Apr-74	\$1,228,505	\$1,228,505	*

IV	Alabama	Opelika	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-54	Jul-63	Jan-68		\$3,697,584	\$1,908,586 *
IV	Alabama	Ozark	Community Renewal Program	P	R-41	NONE	Oct-61	Sep-64	\$4,867	\$4,867 *
IV	Alabama	Ozark	Ozark [Illegible] Area (GN)	G	R-58	Oct-64	NONE	Oct-66	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Ozark	Acker Ave.	R	R-72	Nov-65	Aug-68	Mar-74	\$2,215,059	\$2,215,059 *
IV	Alabama	Ozark	Downtown	R	R-71	Oct-65	Feb-69		\$1,848,095	\$735,424 *
IV	Alabama	Phenix City	Municipal Center	U	10-1	Mar-54	Mar-56	Apr-61	\$212,607	\$212,607 *
IV	Alabama	Piedmont	Central Bus Dist. (FS)	S	R-116	Aug-68	NONE	Aug-69	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Piedmont	Central Business Dist.	R	R-123	Feb-70	May-71		\$1,542,419	\$508,605 *
IV	Alabama	Prichard	Engine St.	R	R-56	Aug-63	Nov-64	Jun-72	\$3,565,765	\$3,565,765 *
IV	Alabama	Prichard	Wilson Ave. Plaza	R	R-83	Oct-66	May-70		\$6,398,765	\$2,829,187 *
IV	Alabama	Roosevelt City	Cairo (FS)	S	R-125	Mar-70	NONE	Nov-72	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Roosevelt City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jul-72		\$328,071	\$113,884 *
IV	Alabama	Scottsboro	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jun-72		\$832,282	\$297,092 *
IV	Alabama	Selma	Selma (FS)	S	R-105	Jan-68	NONE	Sep-69	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Selma	Community Renewal Program	P	R-107	NONE	May-68	Sep-71	\$62,400	\$62,400 *
IV	Alabama	Selma	Clarke School	R	R-100	Aug-68	Dec-72		\$3,093,847	\$968,084 *
IV	Alabama	Sheffield	S. W. Sheffield (GN)	G	R-26	Jun-60	NONE	Jul-62	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Sheffield	West Haven	R	R-3	Dec-55	Jun-57	Oct-63	\$310,828	\$310,828 *
IV	Alabama	Sheffield	Central	R	R-118	Jun-70	Jul-72		\$2,579,767	\$448,911 *
IV	Alabama	Sylacauga	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-64	Mar-65	NONE	Oct-65	NONE	-
IV	Alabama	Sylacauga	Pine Hill	R	R-25	Oct-59	Feb-61	Mar-66	\$1,189,361	\$1,189,361 *
IV	Alabama	Sylacauga	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-75	Jan-66	Jan-68		\$2,847,660	\$1,809,687 *
IV	Alabama	Talladega	Community Renewal Program	P	R-93	NONE	Feb-68	Oct-72	\$41,462	\$41,462 *
IV	Alabama	Talladega	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-150	NONE	Apr-72		\$423,621	\$163,125 *
IV	Alabama	Troy	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jun-71		\$779,582	\$430,917 *
IV	Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Druid City Hospital	R	R-45	May-62	Sep-63	Oct-68	\$412,222	\$412,111 *
IV	Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Aug-71		\$4,679,685	\$2,968,677 *
IV	Alabama	Tuscumbia	South Hill	R	R-11	May-56	Feb-58	Apr-63	\$187,001	\$187,001 *
IV	Alabama	Tuscumbia	South Commons	R	R-117	Jul-69	Nov-71		\$2,436,955	\$855,761 *
IV	Alabama	Tuskegee	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Jul-72		\$447,770	\$187,545 *
IV	Alabama	Uniontown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-142	NONE	Apr-72		\$592,516	\$207,794 *
IV	Florida	Belle Glade	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jul-72		\$675,245	*
IV	Florida	Bradenton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jun-72		\$842,100	*
IV	Florida	Dade County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-19	NONE	Feb-68	Jul-73	\$810,477	\$810,477 *
IV	Florida	Dade County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-69		\$74,979,266	\$53,098,605 *
IV	Florida	Daytona Beach	Mainland (GN)	G	R-7	Dec-62	NONE	Oct-64	NONE	-
IV	Florida	Daytona Beach	Mainland	R	R-12	Mar-64	Aug-64		\$6,226,404	\$5,385,141 *
IV	Florida	Ft. Lauderdale	Northwest Downtwn. (FS)	S	R-9	Apr-63	NONE	Jul-64	NONE	-
IV	Florida	Ft. Lauderdale	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Apr-72		\$469,669	\$112,680 *
IV	Florida	Ft. Meyers	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Mar-72		\$937,380	\$215,665 *
IV	Florida	Ft. Pierce	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Mar-67	Apr-73	\$966,744	\$966,744 *
IV	Florida	Ft. Pierce	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	Jul-72		\$520,000	\$418,419 *
IV	Florida	Ft. Walton Beach	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$144,651	\$812,317 *
IV	Florida	Jacksonville	Hogans Creek	R	R-33	Mar-70	Feb-71		\$899,713	\$4,999,000 *
IV	Florida	Jacksonville	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Nov-69		\$138,953	\$138,953 *
IV	Florida	Jacksonville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Mar-70		\$13,021,198	\$7,360,436 *
IV	Florida	Jacksonville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-37	NONE	Sep-70		\$440,000	\$336,239 *
IV	Florida	Key West	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Sep-68	May-73	\$560,492	\$560,492 *
IV	Florida	Melbourne	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Mar-72		\$907,907	\$144,969 *
IV	Florida	Miami	Central Miami (GN)	G	R-3	Oct-61	NONE	Nov-64	NONE	-
IV	Florida	Miami	Community Renewal Program	P	R-8	NONE	Nov-62	Mar-68	\$205,049	\$205,049 *
IV	Florida	Miami	Central Miami	R	R-10	Jul-63	Jun-65		\$15,726,888	\$14,233,303 *
IV	Florida	Orlando	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Apr-69		\$2,172,829	\$1,699,225 *
IV	Florida	Orlando	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Jun-72		\$491,155	\$381,081 *
IV	Florida	Palatka	Prosper Street	R	R-17	Aug-67	May-68	Nov-72	\$162,031	\$162,031 *
IV	Florida	Palatka	Northside (GN)	G	R-15	Mar-69	NONE	Oct-73	NONE	-
IV	Florida	Sarasota	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Aug-68	Jul-73	\$2,673,546	\$2,673,546 *
IV	Florida	St. Petersburg	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Jun-68	Feb-71	\$48,637	\$48,637 *
IV	Florida	St. Petersburg	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	May-70	Aug-73	\$19,903	\$19,903 *
IV	Florida	Tallahassee	Central City	R	R-32	Jun-70	Feb-72		\$4,040,000	\$1,632,030 *
IV	Florida	Tampa	Maryland Ave.	R	R-1	Dec-59	Aug-62	Sep-69	\$3,668,888	\$3,668,888 *

IV	Florida	Tampa	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	Dec-72	\$102,048	\$102,048	*
IV	Florida	Tampa	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Sep-67	Jun-73	\$4,249,488	\$4,249,488	*
IV	Florida	Tampa	Riverfront	R	R-2	Feb-60	Mar-63		\$8,743,015	\$8,179,278	*
IV	Florida	Tampa	Ybor City	R	R-13	Oct-64	Jun-65		\$7,828,591	\$5,754,903	*
IV	Florida	Tampa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Dec-69		\$12,222,412	\$6,287,816	*
IV	Florida	Tampa	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Jun-71		\$3,235,492	\$1,611,409	*
IV	Florida	Titusville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Apr-69		\$2,074,127	\$1,793,751	*
IV	Georgia	Albany	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Apr-73		\$970,800		*
IV	Georgia	Alma	Sun City (GN)	G	R-82	Aug-63	NONE	Sep-64	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Alma	Sun City No. 1	R	R-96	Oct-64	Mar-67	May-71	\$525,335	\$525,335	*
IV	Georgia	Alma	Sun City No. 2	R	R-124	May-69	Nov-71		\$2,008,634	\$894,430	*
IV	Georgia	Americus	Forsyth St. (Gn)	G	R-20	Oct-58	NONE	Jul-60	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Americus	Forsyth St. No. 1	R	R-43	Apr-60	May-61	Jan-67	\$334,447	\$334,447	*
IV	Georgia	Americus	Staley High School	R	R-115	Jun-68	Feb-71		\$1,506,604	\$484,623	*
IV	Georgia	Athens	University	R	R-50	Jul-61	Apr-63	Mar-67	\$987,143	\$987,143	*
IV	Georgia	Athens	College Ave.	R	R-51	Aug-61	Mar-65	Jun-74	\$4,469,849	\$4,469,849	*
IV	Georgia	Athens	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-72		\$204,778	\$35,678	*
IV	Georgia	Athens	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Jul-72		\$836,394	\$334,144	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Transportation Pz. (FS)	S	R-46	May-61	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	West End (GN)	G	R-48	Jul-61	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Howard High School	R	R-65	Apr-63	Aug-64	Feb-66	\$187,654	\$187,654	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Community Renewal Program	P	R-97	NONE	Nov-64	Jan-71	\$616,613	\$616,613	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Nov-66	Jan-71	\$24,382	\$24,382	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Georgia State	R	R-59	NONE	Jun-62	Apr-71	\$2,115,026	\$2,115,026	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Butler St.	R	R-9	Apr-56	Jun-59	May-71	\$4,569,514	\$4,569,514	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	University Center	R	R-11	Apr-56	Jun-60	Sep-72	\$5,684,776	\$5,684,776	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Rawson-Washington	R	R-10	Apr-56	Jun-59	Jun-73	\$6,121,001	\$6,121,001	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Thomasville	R	R-22	Apr-58	Jun-59		\$3,937,076	\$3,199,478	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Rockdale	R	R-21	Apr-58	Jun-60		\$3,277,396	\$2,878,037	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Georgia Tech	R	R-85	Oct-63	May-65		\$5,995,522	\$5,209,104	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	West End	R	R-90	Feb-64	Jul-66		\$10,388,707	\$8,527,196	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jan-69		\$59,497,256	\$40,293,331	*
IV	Georgia	Atlanta	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-70		\$240,054	\$96,644	*
IV	Georgia	Augusta	Walton Way-Calhoun St.	R	R-5	Nov-55	Jun-58	Sep-65	\$1,012,246	\$1,012,246	*
IV	Georgia	Augusta	Medical College of GA	R	R-45	Feb-61	Sep-62	Jun-66	\$841,933	\$841,933	*
IV	Georgia	Augusta	University Hospital	R	R-74	May-63	Jul-65		\$4,188,879	\$2,822,117	*
IV	Georgia	Augusta	South-East (GN)	G	R-113	May-70			NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Augusta	Southeast No. 1	R	R-156	Jan-72	Jul-73		\$3,633,882		*
IV	Georgia	Bainbridge	West Plaza	R	R-4	Aug-55	Apr-57	Sep-64	\$109,343	\$109,343	*
IV	Georgia	Baxley	Washington St.	R	R-67	Mar-63	Oct-65	Jun-72	\$970,923	\$970,923	*
IV	Georgia	Brunswick	Perry Park Ngh. (GN)	G	R-47	Jul-61	NONE	Nov-62	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Brunswick	Bay St. (GN)	G	R-81	Aug-63	NONE	Apr-66	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Brunswick	Perry Park No. 1	R	R-62	Jun-62	Apr-64	Jun-73	\$1,892,696	\$1,892,696	*
IV	Georgia	Brunswick	Bay St. No. 1	R	R-110	Jun-66	Nov-68		\$1,830,311	\$1,585,031	*
IV	Georgia	Camilla	West End	R	R-104	Jan-66	May-67	Jun-73	\$781,121	\$781,121	*
IV	Georgia	Carrollton	Northeast	R	R-40	Mar-60	Sep-61	Jun-71	\$397,112	\$397,112	*
IV	Georgia	Cartersville	Summer Hill	R	R-15	Sep-56	Jun-59	Apr-72	\$757,907	\$757,907	*
IV	Georgia	Cedartown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Jul-72		\$805,235	\$268,704	*
IV	Georgia	College Park	Harvard Ave. (GN)	G	R-36	Oct-59	NONE	Feb-61	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	College Park	Harvard Ave. No. 1	R	R-44	Nov-60	Mar-63	Jun-72	\$1,957,836	\$1,957,836	*
IV	Georgia	College Park	South College Park (FS)	S	R-127	Jan-69	NONE	Jan-74	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Columbus	Theo. J. McGee Park	R	R-3	Aug-55	Jun-57	Jun-66	\$1,894,607	\$1,894,607	*
IV	Georgia	Columbus	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Sep-71		\$6,404,465	\$3,828,208	*
IV	Georgia	Conyers	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-112	Feb-67	NONE	May-68	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Cordele	Central (GN)	G	R-27	Oct-58	NONE	Jun-60	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	Cordele	Project No. 2	R	R-41	Feb-60	Feb-61	Feb-72	\$555,394	\$555,394	*
IV	Georgia	Cordele	A. S. Clarke	R	R-86	Dec-63	Feb-68		\$670,469	\$465,315	*
IV	Georgia	Cordele	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jul-72		\$923,128	\$243,425	*
IV	Georgia	Dalton	Happy [Illegible]	R	R-123	Aug-68	Jan-72		\$3,958,542	\$1,094,900	*
IV	Georgia	De Kalb County	[Illegible] Grant (GN)	G	R-68	Jul-63	NONE	Sep-65	NONE		-
IV	Georgia	De Kalb County	Park	R	R-84	Sep-63	Aug-64	Jun-67	\$519,418	\$519,418	*

IV	Georgia	Decatur	Beacon Hill (GN)	G	R-39	Dec-59	NONE	Jul-61	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Decatur	Beacon Hill No. 1	R	R-49	Jul-61	May-64	Dec-68	\$899,170	\$899,170 *
IV	Georgia	Decatur	Beacon Hill No. 2	R	R-56	Oct-62	Dec-63		\$2,476,323	\$2,046,707 *
IV	Georgia	Decatur	Beacon Hill No. 3	R	R-119	Jun-69	Dec-72		\$3,159,878	\$577,718 *
IV	Georgia	Douglas	Southeastern No. 1	R	R-24	Apr-58	Jun-58	Jun-63	\$112,010	\$112,010 *
IV	Georgia	Douglas	Southeastern No. 2	R	R-25	Mar-58	Jun-58	Oct-65	\$395,343	\$395,343 *
IV	Georgia	Douglas	Southeastern No. 3	R	R-77	Oct-63	Dec-65	Jun-72	\$1,710,868	\$1,710,868 *
IV	Georgia	Douglas	Southwest	R	R-121	Jul-69	Sep-71		\$3,603,598	\$1,885,898 *
IV	Georgia	Dublin	Glenwood Ave.	R	R-30	Nov-58	Mar-60	Apr-72	\$475,628	\$475,628 *
IV	Georgia	East Point	Washington Ave.	R	R-26	Jun-58	Jan-61		\$3,440,272	\$2,751,237 *
IV	Georgia	East Point	Civic-Cultural (FS)	S	R-142	Aug-70			NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Elberton	Elbert St.	R	R-54	Oct-61	Jan-63	Jun-73	\$552,208	\$552,208 *
IV	Georgia	Fitzgerald	Fourth Ward	R	R-35	Dec-59	Jul-63	Jun-71	\$462,359	\$462,359 *
IV	Georgia	Gainesville	Southeast (GN)	G	R-70	Jan-63	NONE	Sep-64	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Gainesville	Southeast No. 1	R	R-83	Sep-63	Dec-64		\$4,310,000	\$3,043,034 *
IV	Georgia	Gainesville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jan-73		\$498,500	*
IV	Georgia	Lavonia	Milton St.	R	R-66	Nov-62	Jun-64	Feb-72	\$381,786	\$381,786 *
IV	Georgia	Lawrenceville	Crosstown	R	R-14	Aug-56	Jan-58	Jan-63	\$130,087	\$130,087 *
IV	Georgia	Lawrenceville	Seaboard	R	R-32	Dec-58	Nov-61	Apr-67	\$224,449	\$224,449 *
IV	Georgia	Lithonia	Downtown (FS)	S	R-61	Aug-62	NONE	Jan-63	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Lithonia	Bruce St.	R	R-8	Oct-56	Jun-58	Feb-64	\$159,689	\$159,689 *
IV	Georgia	Lithonia	Downtown	R	R-73	May-63	Oct-64	Jun-71	\$444,024	\$444,024 *
IV	Georgia	Macon	Macon Colliseum (GN)	G	R-76	Oct-63	NONE	Feb-65	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Macon	Tybee	R	R-12	Aug-56	Jun-59	Jan-68	\$439,745	\$439,745 *
IV	Georgia	Macon	Ocmulgee	R	R-94	Jun-64	Jan-66	Sep-69	\$1,349,563	\$1,349,563 *
IV	Georgia	Macon	Macon Colliseum	R	R-95	Jun-64	May-66	Mar-73	\$2,386,541	\$2,386,541 *
IV	Georgia	Macon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,705,240	\$2,308,639 *
IV	Georgia	Marietta	Southwest	R	R-16	Sep-56	Jun-58		\$2,008,577	\$1,506,475 *
IV	Georgia	Marietta	Johnson St.	R	R-69	Dec-62	Feb-68		\$2,464,472	\$1,604,933 *
IV	Georgia	Marietta	Government Complex	R	R-106	Jan-67	Apr-69		\$2,214,377	\$1,223,040 *
IV	Georgia	Marietta	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jul-72		\$247,022	\$186,855 *
IV	Georgia	Metter	Northeast (FS)	S	R-60	Aug-62	NONE	Mar-63	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Metter	Lillian St.	R	R-78	Aug-63	Oct-65	Jun-72	\$245,416	\$245,416 *
IV	Georgia	Milledgeville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jul-72		\$707,967	\$161,700 *
IV	Georgia	Monroe	Washington St.	R	R-64	Nov-62	Apr-64	Jun-67	\$90,186	\$90,186 *
IV	Georgia	Moultrie	Northwest Second St.	R	R-33	Dec-58	Jun-60	Apr-70	\$262,147	\$262,147 *
IV	Georgia	Moultrie	Third Ave.	R	R-6	Dec-58	Jan-58	Apr-71	\$333,954	\$333,954 *
IV	Georgia	Moultrie	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jul-72		\$31,923	\$31,923 *
IV	Georgia	Nashville	McPherson Ave.	R	R-19	Oct-58	May-62	Jun-71	\$274,794	\$274,794 *
IV	Georgia	Newnan	Southeast (GN)	G	R-58	Jun-62	NONE	Nov-64	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Newnan	Southeast No. 1	R	R-79	Aug-63	Jun-65	Jun-74	\$1,767,214	\$1,767,214 *
IV	Georgia	Newnan	Westside No. 1	G	R-117	May-69	Nov-71		\$1,388,750	\$584,878 *
IV	Georgia	Rome	East First St.	R	R-89	Nov-63	May-66		\$2,677,045	\$1,929,508 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	W. Broad St.-Canal (GN)	G	R-2	Aug-58	NONE	Feb-59	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Oglethorpe Plaza	R	R-29	May-58	Jun-58	Mar-66	\$692,480	\$692,480 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Broad St.-Canal No. 1	R	R-28	May-58	Jun-58	Mar-68	\$1,216,299	\$1,216,299 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Egmont	R	R-37	Nov-59	Jul-63	Jul-68	\$2,323,212	\$2,323,212 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Central Area (GN)	G	R-107	Sep-66	NONE	Feb-70	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Cherokee Plaza	R	R-381	Nov-59	Dec-62	Dec-70	\$539,603	\$539,603 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Troup Ward Consrvn.	R	R-53	Dec-61	May-65	Jun-73	\$293,558	\$293,558 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Central No. 1	R	R-114	Apr-69	Apr-72		\$8,596,219	\$2,323,212 *
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Riverfront	R	R-132	May-70	Apr-73		\$5,301,139	*
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Northeast Model Ngh.	R	R-141	Jun-70	Jun-73		\$4,802,066	*
IV	Georgia	Savannah	Community Renewal Program	P	R-152	NONE	Jun-71		\$77,500	\$41,016 *
IV	Georgia	St. Mary's	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-72	Mar-74	\$33,257	\$33,257 *
IV	Georgia	Thomaston	Drake Heights	R	R-120	Sep-68	Mar-71		\$1,601,520	\$789,302 *
IV	Georgia	Thomasville	Rose City	R	R-125	Aug-68	Sep-71		\$1,520,556	\$834,320 *
IV	Georgia	Toccoa	Downtown	R	R-100	Sep-65	Aug-68	Jan-74	\$1,271,518	\$1,271,518 *
IV	Georgia	Valdosta	West Crane Ave.	R	R-17	Oct-56	Jun-58	Apr-72	\$1,018,218	\$1,018,218 *
IV	Georgia	Warner Robins	Warner-Robins (GN)	G	R-109	Jul-67	NONE	Mar-70	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Warner Robins	Project No. 1	R	R-126	Jan-69	Mar-71		\$2,442,274	\$1,013,165 *

IV	Georgia	Washington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jul-72		\$713,886	\$221,000 *
IV	Georgia	Waycross	Northside (GN)	G	R-72	May-63	NONE	Oct-65	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Waycross	Northside No.1	R	R-93	Jun-64	Oct-66	Jun-74	\$3,638,191	\$3,638,191 *
IV	Georgia	Waycross	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	May-72		\$981,500	\$315,124 *
IV	Georgia	Waynesboro	Sixth St.	R	R-1	Jul-55	Jun-57	Jun-65	\$208,429	\$208,429 *
IV	Georgia	West Point	Pitman-Tenth St.	R	R-108	Sep-66	Apr-68		\$1,403,550	\$826,128 *
IV	Georgia	Winder	Glenwood (GN)	G	R-88	Nov-63	NONE	Mar-65	NONE	-
IV	Georgia	Winder	Glenwood No. 1	R	R-98	Jan-65	Oct-66	Oct-73	\$349,991	\$349,991 *
IV	Georgia	Winder	Glenwood No. 2	R	R-116	May-69	Dec-72		\$951,380	\$296,400 *
IV	Kentucky	Ashland	Avondale	R	R-48	Feb-63	Jun-65	Apr-67	\$225,728	\$225,728 *
IV	Kentucky	Ashland	Long Branch Dr. Indus.	R	R-65	Dec-66	Sep-68	Jul-71	\$459,061	\$459,061 *
IV	Kentucky	Bowling Green	Northside (GN)	G	R-32	Jul-62	NONE	Sep-63	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Bowling Green	Jonesville	R	R-31	Jul-62	Jul-64	Jun-69	\$717,260	\$717,260 *
IV	Kentucky	Bowling Green	Parker-Bennett School	R	R-50	Jul-63	Nov-63	May-73	\$3,069,968	\$3,069,968 *
IV	Kentucky	Bowling Green	Parkside East	R	R-87	Jun-70	Aug-71		\$3,410,734	\$1,544,000 *
IV	Kentucky	Bowling Green	Parkside West	R	R-88	Jun-70	Aug-71		\$2,747,646	\$726,100 *
IV	Kentucky	Corbin	Lynn Ave.	R	R-18	Aug-61	Dec-62	May-65	\$152,454	\$152,454 *
IV	Kentucky	Covington	Lynn St.	R	R-76	May-68	Feb-69	May-71	\$289,998	\$289,998 *
IV	Kentucky	Covington	Internal Revenue Serv.	R	R-29	Jun-62	Dec-63	Feb-73	\$1,321,675	\$1,321,675 *
IV	Kentucky	Covington	Westside Industrial	R	R-54	Oct-63	Jun-65		\$2,516,258	\$1,685,069 *
IV	Kentucky	Covington	Franklin St.	R	R-52	Oct-63	May-67		\$786,062	\$438,386 *
IV	Kentucky	Danville	Seventh St.	R	R-25	Mar-62	Aug-64	Jun-70	\$517,195	\$517,195 *
IV	Kentucky	Danville	Danville Historical	R	R-64	Dec-66	May-70		\$1,692,225	\$684,846 *
IV	Kentucky	Danville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	May-73		\$574,117	*
IV	Kentucky	Dayton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Feb-72		\$1,362,258	\$823,644 *
IV	Kentucky	Frankfort	North Frankfort	R	R-4	Dec-55	Jun-58	May-73	\$2,258,620	\$2,258,620 *
IV	Kentucky	Frankfort	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,123,273	\$204,726 *
IV	Kentucky	Fulton	Banana Festival Center	R	R-68	Oct-66	Feb-71		\$2,988,045	\$1,563,800 *
IV	Kentucky	Glasgow	Southside (GA)	G	R-17	Jul-61	NONE	Dec-62	NONE	*
IV	Kentucky	Hazard	Main St.	C	R-7	May-57	Feb-58	Jun-60	\$195,611	\$195,611 *
IV	Kentucky	Hazard	North Main St. (FS)	S	R-33	May-62	NONE	Nov-62	NONE	
IV	Kentucky	Hazard	Liberty St.	R	R-37	Jul-62	Apr-64	Jun-70	\$661,952	\$661,952 *
IV	Kentucky	Hazard	High St.	R	R-23	Jan-62	Oct-63	May-73	\$457,608	\$457,608 *
IV	Kentucky	Hazard	North Main St.	R	R-49	Mar-63	Dec-65		\$1,147,474	\$838,537 *
IV	Kentucky	Hodgenville	Georgetown No. 1	R	R-81	Jun-70	May-72		\$499,546	*
IV	Kentucky	Hopkinsville	Dr. Frank Bassett	R	R-14	Oct-59	Sep-61	Jun-69	\$607,682	\$607,682 *
IV	Kentucky	Jefferson County	Indian Trail No. 1 (GN)	G	R-39	Feb-63	NONE	Jul-65	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Jefferson County	Newburg School	R	R-61	Oct-65	Mar-68		\$6,191,817	\$3,056,182 *
IV	Kentucky	Jefferson County	Indian Trail No. 2	R	R-69	Mar-68	Jan-71		\$9,955,632	\$4,666,317 *
IV	Kentucky	Jefferson County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Sep-72		\$1,261,002	\$149,964 *
IV	Kentucky	Lebanon	Cleaver Ave.	R	R-24	Feb-62	Apr-64	Oct-69	\$231,735	\$231,735 *
IV	Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette UR	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jul-72		\$362,924	\$266,663 *
IV	Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette UR CC	Downtown	R	R-63	NONE	Jun-66		\$8,529,080	\$5,732,158 *
IV	Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette UR CC	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,109,177	\$464,144 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	University (GN)	G	R-16	Aug-61	NONE	May-63	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Old Louisvle No. 2 (GN)	G	R-38	Dec-62	NONE	Jul-65	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Southwick No. 1	R	R-12	Dec-58	Jun-60	Jun-73	\$4,103,266	\$4,103,266 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	East Downtown	R	R-11	Dec-59	Sep-62		\$18,279,356	\$11,435,410 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	West Downtown	R	R-10	Dec-59	Oct-62		\$30,763,536	\$19,244,202 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Riverfront	R	R-19	Jul-61	Jul-64		\$12,214,349	\$6,955,785 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Southwick No. 2	R	R-45	Dec-62	Feb-65		\$1,901,577	\$952,673 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Old Louisvle No. 1	R	R-34	Dec-62	Jan-66		\$22,330,603	\$13,139,268 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Old Louisvle Rest Area	R	R-59	Mar-65	Jun-68		\$6,141,611	\$2,291,321 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Watterson Model Town	R	R-82	Jun-68	Nov-71		\$1,209,019	\$570,000 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$146,666	\$17,351 *
IV	Kentucky	Louisville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Sep-72		\$1,007,213	\$441,059 *
IV	Kentucky	Martin	Town Center	C	R-13	Jan-59	Jun-60	Jun-67	\$209,615	\$209,615 *
IV	Kentucky	Maysville	Market St.-Wall St.	R	R-55	Dec-63	Mar-66	Aug-71	\$801,294	\$801,294 *
IV	Kentucky	Middlesborough	East End	R	R-47	Jan-63	Oct-63	Jun-73	\$689,342	\$689,342 *
IV	Kentucky	Newport	Project No. 1	U	2-1	Apr-52	Dec-56	Mar-64	\$904,576	\$904,576 *
IV	Kentucky	Newport	Project No. 2	R	R-6	Mar-56	Jul-59	Nov-66	\$1,573,568	\$1,573,568 *

IV	Kentucky	Newport	Newport West (FS)	S	R-67	Jun-66	NONE	Feb-67	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Tyler Park (GN)	G	R-20	Oct-61	NONE	Oct-61	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Tyler Park	R	R-15	Feb-60	Nov-61	Jun-70	\$968,560	\$968,560 *
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-68	Mar-72	\$889,702	\$889,702 *
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Civic Center	R	R-30	May-62	Mar-66	Nov-72	\$1,776,544	\$1,776,544 *
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,653,751	\$1,805,274 *
IV	Kentucky	Paducah	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	May-71		\$1,071,512	\$930,506 *
IV	Kentucky	Paintsville	Peach St.	R	R-75	Aug-68	Aug-70		\$1,845,682	\$1,082,000 *
IV	Kentucky	Paris	New Acres	R	R-3[Illegible]	Dec-55	Jun-57	Dec-64	\$156,140	\$156,140 *
IV	Kentucky	Paris	New Town	R	R-44	Apr-63	Nov-64	Apr-66	\$154,929	\$154,929 *
IV	Kentucky	Paris	Claysville	R	R-57	Apr-64	Feb-68	Apr-73	\$1,169,198	\$1,169,198 *
IV	Kentucky	Pikeville	Breastworks Hills (FS)	S	R-51	Apr-63	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Pikeville	Downtown (FS)	S	R-46	Apr-63	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-
IV	Kentucky	Pikeville	C and C Railroad	R	R-72	May-68	Jul-72		\$9,503,501	\$3,122,000 *
IV	Kentucky	Prestonsburg	Central Bus. Area	R	R-42	Nov-62	Feb-64	Jun-65	\$31,749	\$31,749 *
IV	Kentucky	Prestonsburg	Courthouse Square	R	R-43	Nov-62	Feb-64	Jun-65	\$148,555	\$148,555 *
IV	Kentucky	Richmond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jun-71		\$79,686	\$79,686 *
IV	Kentucky	Whitesburg	West Whitesburg	R	R-27	Nov-62	Jun-64	Jun-73	\$912,720	\$912,720 *
IV	Kentucky	Williamsburg	Downtown	R	R-78	Nov-68	May-71		\$1,291,066	\$706,309 *
IV	Mississippi	Aberdeen	Hahn St.	R	R-13	Jun-63	Apr-65	Apr-74	\$503,418	\$503,417 *
IV	Mississippi	Aberdeen	Chestnut-Forrest St.	R	R-7	Jul-62	Mar-64		\$598,144	\$401,415 *
IV	Mississippi	Aberdeen	Downtown	R	R-21	Apr-65	Jan-68		\$800,846	\$520,147 *
IV	Mississippi	Amory	Amory Project (GN)	G	R-8	Dec-62	NONE	Apr-65	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Amory	T-1 Area	R	R-17	Jun-64	Jun-66	Nov-70	\$309,808	\$309,808 *
IV	Mississippi	Amory	Downtown	R	R-22	Mar-65	Mar-68		\$1,384,284	\$1,081,733 *
IV	Mississippi	Batesville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jun-72		\$684,757	\$231,370 *
IV	Mississippi	Bay St. Louis	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Dec-69	Mar-73	\$1,026,066	\$1,026,066 *
IV	Mississippi	Bay St. Louis	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Dec-69	Mar-73	\$601,511	\$601,511 *
IV	Mississippi	Biloxi	Hurricane Camille (FS)	S	R-49	Dec-69	NONE	Mar-71	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Biloxi	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Dec-69	Feb-74	\$2,336,005	\$2,336,005 *
IV	Mississippi	Biloxi	Central Bus. Dist.	C	R-30	Jun-68	Jan-71		\$13,262,255	\$5,211,575 *
IV	Mississippi	Biloxi	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Feb-71		\$2,506,519	\$1,906,752 *
IV	Mississippi	Columbus	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-72	Oct-73	\$8,202	\$8,202 *
IV	Mississippi	Corinth	Community Renewal Program	P	R-16	NONE	Nov-63	Mar-68	\$85,032	\$85,032 *
IV	Mississippi	Corinth	Highway 45	R	R-9	Apr-63	Jun-65	Jun-73	\$901,619	\$901,619 *
IV	Mississippi	Corinth	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-69		\$3,405,113	\$2,509,039 *
IV	Mississippi	Gulfport	Certified Area Program	T	T-5	NONE	Mar-70	Nov-71	\$2,200,385	\$2,200,385 *
IV	Mississippi	Gulfport	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-72	Jun-73	\$514,000	\$514,000 *
IV	Mississippi	Gulfport	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-5	NONE	Feb-70	Aug-73	\$1,284,597	\$1,284,597 *
IV	Mississippi	Gulfport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jul-71		\$4,557,890	\$2,456,217 *
IV	Mississippi	Holly Springs	North Central	G	R-36	Dec-69	NONE	Jul-73	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Holly Springs	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-32	Aug-68	Jun-71		\$2,348,285	\$725,299 *
IV	Mississippi	Holly Springs	West St.	R	R-65	Jun-72	May-73		\$1,733,000	#
IV	Mississippi	Jackson	Downtown (FS)	S	R-47	Nov-69	NONE	Jan-73	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Jackson	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$882,286	\$693,213 *
IV	Mississippi	Jackson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Dec-72		\$2,720,328	\$454,339 *
IV	Mississippi	Kosciusko	Court Square	R	R-38	Aug-68	Nov-70		\$3,116,668	\$1,147,397 *
IV	Mississippi	Laurel	Greater Laurel (GN)	G	R-39	Dec-69	NONE	Oct-73	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Laurel	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-27	Jul-68	Sep-71		\$6,134,000	\$1,707,327 *
IV	Mississippi	Laurel	Greater Laurel	R	R-66	Jun-72	Jun-73		\$1,531,000	*
IV	Mississippi	Laurel	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$1,137,193	\$726,388 *
IV	Mississippi	Long Beach	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-4	NONE	Dec-69	Jul-73	\$626,049	\$626,049 *
IV	Mississippi	Long Beach	Certified Area Program	T	T-4	NONE	Dec-69	Dec-73	\$977,768	\$977,768 *
IV	Mississippi	Louisville	Cable St.	R	R-43	May-70	Feb-72		\$3,104,358	\$1,391,091 *
IV	Mississippi	McComb	Towards A New Tomorrow	R	R-51	Oct-70	Jan-72		\$2,732,401	\$949,266 *
IV	Mississippi	Meridian	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jul-71		\$2,018,582	\$1,222,818 *
IV	Mississippi	Mound Bayou	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jun-72		\$635,165	\$132,484 *
IV	Mississippi	Oxford	Jackson Ave.	R	R-28	Jun-68	Mar-72		\$2,895,566	\$432,341 *
IV	Mississippi	Pascagoula	Municipal Area	R	R-40	May-70	Jun-72		\$2,001,171	\$450,000 *
IV	Mississippi	Pass Christian	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	Dec-69	Apr-72	\$1,292,558	\$1,292,558 *
IV	Mississippi	Pass Christian	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Dec-69	Oct-73	\$306,781	\$306,781 *

IV	Mississippi	Picayune	Rosa St. (GN)	G	R-48	May-70	NONE	Feb-73	NONE	-
IV	Mississippi	Picayune	Bruce St.	R	R-67	Jan-72	Nov-72		\$1,895,996	\$783,100 *
IV	Mississippi	Pontotoc	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Apr-72		\$739,786	\$216,172 *
IV	Mississippi	Senatobia	East Senatobia	R	R-15	Apr-65	Sep-67	Jun-73	\$976,873	\$976,873 *
IV	Mississippi	Starkville	University	R	R-24	Aug-67	Dec-69		\$3,039,739	\$1,201,812 *
IV	Mississippi	Tupelo	Midtown	R	R-1	Dec-58	Nov-61	Jul-71	\$1,800,287	\$1,800,287 *
IV	Mississippi	Tupelo	Front St.	R	R-6	Dec-62	Sep-65		\$1,097,985	\$793,817 *
IV	Mississippi	Tupelo	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jan-72		\$1,209,136	\$428,051 *
IV	Mississippi	Vicksburg	Heart of Vicksburg	R	R-37	Aug-68	Jul-71		\$8,367,446	\$2,647,969 *
IV	Mississippi	Waveland	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-3	NONE	Dec-69	Apr-73	\$381,662	\$381,662 *
IV	Mississippi	Waveland	Certified Area Program	T	T-3	NONE	Dec-69	Dec-73	\$1,187,543	\$1,187,543 *
IV	Mississippi	West Point	Northside (GN)	G	R-31	Aug-68	NONE	Aug-72	NONE	
IV	Mississippi	West Point	Fifth St.	R	R-50	Feb-71	May-72		\$1,844,454	*
IV	Mississippi	Yazoo City	Delta Plaza (GN)	G	R-23	Feb-66	NONE	Aug-68	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Asheboro	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Aug-73		\$300,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Asheville	Civic Area	R	R-13	Feb-60	May-64		\$2,971,225	\$2,185,985 *
IV	North Carolina	Asheville	East Riverside	R	R-48	Dec-64	Aug-66		\$15,241,514	\$5,246,868 *
IV	North Carolina	Asheville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-137	NONE	Jun-71		\$90,713	\$81,642 *
IV	North Carolina	Beaufort	Front Street (FS)	S	R-75	Mar-67	NONE	May-68	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Beaufort	Old Town Harbor	R	R-102	Dec-69	Nov-72		\$1,249,434	\$169,985 *
IV	North Carolina	Burlington	Downtown	R	R-107	Dec-70	Sep-72		\$7,321,441	
IV	North Carolina	Chapel Hill	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,024,904	\$298,372 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn (GN)	G	R-3	Oct-58	NONE	Dec-60	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 2 (FS)	S	R-28	Apr-62	NONE	Jan-63	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 1	R	R-14	Apr-60	Jun-61	Mar-68	\$1,421,131	\$1,421,131 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Dilworth	R	R-77	Sep-67	Aug-69	Jun-71	\$1,359,758	\$1,359,758 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 3	R	R-37	Sep-63	Dec-64	May-73	\$1,432,725	\$1,432,725 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 2	R	R-24	Dec-62	Jun-64	Jun-73	\$2,368,524	\$2,368,524 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 4	R	R-43	Jun-64	Jun-66		\$1,732,842	\$1,657,975 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Brooklyn Sec. 5	R	R-60	Jan-66	Jun-67		\$1,823,268	\$1,422,660 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Greenville	R	R-7	May-68	Jul-71		\$11,954,203	\$6,023,651 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	First Ward	R	R-79	May-69	Jul-73		\$10,368,000	#
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	May-68		\$2,214,746	\$1,728,670 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-70		\$7,364,804	\$5,743,304 *
IV	North Carolina	Charlotte	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Sep-72		\$487,258	\$376,357 *
IV	North Carolina	Clinton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$1,423,441	\$753,441 *
IV	North Carolina	Cumberland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Jul-73		\$300,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. (GN)	G	R-7	Oct-59	NONE	Dec-60	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jul-68	Jun-72	\$710,582	\$710,582 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. 6A	R	R-52	Feb-65	Nov-66	Jun-73	\$1,417,282	\$1,417,282 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. No. 1	R	R-16	Dec-60	Apr-63		\$2,975,694	\$2,470,636 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. No. 2	R	R-17	Jan-61	Apr-63		\$2,983,900	\$2,300,843 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Durham C B D Consrvn.	R	R-26	May-62	Jul-65		\$12,181,572	\$7,660,626 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	North Carolina College	R	R-41	Jan-64	Mar-64		\$2,878,407	\$1,914,322 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. No. 3	R	R-54	Nov-65	Sep-70		\$5,680,338	\$2,199,769 *
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Hayti-Elizabeth St. No. 4	R	R-88	Jun-68	Jul-73		\$1,973,389	*
IV	North Carolina	Durham	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Feb-71		\$1,036,292	\$594,036 *
IV	North Carolina	Elizabeth City	Harney St.	R	R-27	Jul-62	Apr-68	Jun-69	\$1,138,666	\$1,138,666 *
IV	North Carolina	Elizabeth City	Charles St.	R	R-45	Oct-64	Apr-68		\$1,560,629	\$1,153,792 *
IV	North Carolina	Fayetteville	Murchison Rd.	R	R-90	Aug-68	Feb-70		\$3,934,313	\$2,216,004 *
IV	North Carolina	Fayetteville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,052,680	\$547,380 *
IV	North Carolina	Fayetteville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jun-72		\$399,366	\$234,366 *
IV	North Carolina	Gastonia	Highland (GN)	G	R-97	Jun-71	NONE	Sep-73	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Gastonia	Central Business Dist.	R	R-81	Jul-67	Nov-70		\$4,565,195	\$1,078,621 *
IV	North Carolina	Gastonia	Highland Gnr. Area. No. 1	R	R-142	Jan-73	Mar-73		\$2,772,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Goldsboro	West Central No.1	R	R-68	Jul-67	Nov-68		\$6,353,981	\$2,006,916 *
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Warnersville (GN)	G	R-9	Dec-59	NONE	Jun-61	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Cumberland	R	R-1	May-58	Nov-59	Jun-66	\$2,290,875	\$2,290,875 *
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Washington No. 1	R	R-20	Aug-61	Mar-62	Jun-67	\$1,590,127	\$1,590,127 *
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Warnersville No. 2-A	R	R-25	Aug-62	Mar-64	Jun-69	\$1,400,436	\$1,400,436 *
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Warnersville No. 1	R	R-19	Apr-61	Nov-62	Jun-71	\$2,573,894	\$2,573,894 *

IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Retreat St.	R	R-36	Jul-63	Mar-65	Jun-71	\$1,084,867	\$1,084,867	*
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Warnersville No. 3	R	R-51	Feb-65	Sep-67	Feb-74	\$3,671,791	\$3,671,791	*
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Washington No. 2	R	R-57	Mar-66	Aug-68		\$6,292,531	\$3,338,375	*
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$5,038,789	\$3,606,702	*
IV	North Carolina	Greensboro	Community Renewal Program	P	R-140	NONE	Jun-71		\$125,260	\$112,734	*
IV	North Carolina	Greenville	Shore Drive	R	R-15	Jun-60	Sep-63		\$2,708,775	\$2,485,164	*
IV	North Carolina	Greenville	Newton	R	R-61	Feb-67	Oct-69		\$890,972	\$515,261	*
IV	North Carolina	Greenville	CBD	R	R-66	Sep-67	Jul-70		\$6,118,815	\$1,264,606	*
IV	North Carolina	Greenville	Mid-City (GN)	G	R-76	May-69			NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Greenville	Southside	R	R-134	Apr-72	May-73		\$2,481,660		*
IV	North Carolina	Henderson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22		NONE	Oct-73	\$261,459		#
IV	North Carolina	Hendersonville	Northeast	R	R-89	Aug-68	Aug-70		\$1,901,572	\$993,136	*
IV	North Carolina	Hickory	Maine Ave.-Downtown	R	R-69	Sep-67	Jun-70		\$3,776,261	\$1,957,483	*
IV	North Carolina	High Point	East Central	R	R-23	Dec-61	Jan-63		\$14,501,315	\$12,005,041	*
IV	North Carolina	High Point	Harrison Center	R	R-74	Sep-67	Jan-71		\$3,135,754	\$1,030,665	*
IV	North Carolina	High Point	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Aug-72		\$634,448	\$160,230	*
IV	North Carolina	Kings Mountain	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-84	Aug-68	Jun-70		\$1,651,019	\$391,046	*
IV	North Carolina	Kings Mountain	Cansler St.	R	R-96	Dec-69	Nov-72		\$2,860,593	\$398,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Laurinburg	Downtown	R	R-10	Dec-59	Nov-61	Dec-68	\$634,275	\$634,275	*
IV	North Carolina	Laurinburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Aug-73		\$315,000		*
IV	North Carolina	Lumberton	Southside	R	R-72	Aug-68	May-70		\$3,289,332	\$2,087,277	*
IV	North Carolina	Lumberton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Feb-71		\$1,243,257	\$120,530	*
IV	North Carolina	Monroe	Governmental Center	R	R-83	Jul-67	Oct-69		\$2,765,787	\$1,209,852	*
IV	North Carolina	Monroe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Aug-72		\$646,816	\$220,212	*
IV	North Carolina	Morganton	North Green St.	R	R-47	Oct-64	Aug-67		\$2,045,864	\$982,165	*
IV	North Carolina	Mount Airy	East-West Develop.	R	R-22	Oct-61	May-63	Jun-73	\$616,785	\$616,785	*
IV	North Carolina	Mount Airy	East-West Develop. No. 2	R	R-46	Oct-64	Nov-66		\$1,554,481	\$1,432,754	*
IV	North Carolina	New Bern	Central-Waterfront	R	R-71	Jul-67	Jun-70		\$3,586,000	\$1,300,934	*
IV	North Carolina	North Wilkesboro	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-101	Aug-68	NONE	Mar-70	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	North Wilkesboro	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-129	Oct-70	Feb-73		\$5,191,000	\$941,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Raleigh	Smoky Hollow	R	R-4	Dec-58	Feb-61	Jun-68	\$778,749	\$778,749	*
IV	North Carolina	Raleigh	Southside	R	R-65	Oct-66	Oct-70		\$7,911,483	\$3,667,033	*
IV	North Carolina	Rockingham	Westside Shopping Area	R	R-32	Feb-63	Sep-66		\$2,138,554	\$1,823,995	*
IV	North Carolina	Rocky Point	Central Rocky Mt. (FS)	S	R-110	Mar-70			NONE		
IV	North Carolina	Rocky Point	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Aug-73		\$250,000		*
IV	North Carolina	Salisbury	West End (GN)	G	R-94	Jun-69	NONE	Jul-73	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Salisbury	Southeastern No. 1	R	R-21	Sep-61	Feb-63		\$1,406,694	\$1,283,162	*
IV	North Carolina	Salisbury	Southeastern No. 2	R	R-39	Aug-63	Jul-67		\$3,252,114	\$2,056,282	*
IV	North Carolina	Salisbury	West End No. 1	R	R-139	Mar-72	Mar-73		\$1,520,392	\$7,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Sanford	Brick Capital No. 1	R	R-70	Jul-67	Nov-69		\$2,918,539	\$1,365,483	*
IV	North Carolina	Selma	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Aug-72		\$629,824	\$185,746	*
IV	North Carolina	Shelby	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jul-71		\$550,000	\$175,427	*
IV	North Carolina	Statesville	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-86	Mar-67	NONE	Jul-68	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Statesville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-106	NONE	May-69	Dec-71	\$37,800	\$37,800	*
IV	North Carolina	Statesville	Southwest (GN)	G	R-133	Oct-70	NONE	Jul-73	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Statesville	Southeast	R	R-118	Jun-70	Mar-73		\$4,024,321	\$1,020,000	*
IV	North Carolina	Statesville	Southwest No. 1	R	R-136	Jul-71	Apr-73		\$2,177,000	\$499,622	*
IV	North Carolina	Tarboro	Panola Heights (GN)	G	R-93	May-69	NONE	May-73	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Tarboro	Hendricks Park	R	R-92	Aug-68	Sep-70		\$885,390	\$587,962	*
IV	North Carolina	Tarboro	Panola Heights No. 1	R	R-131	Aug-70	Jan-73		\$2,807,554		*
IV	North Carolina	Tarboro	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Apr-70		\$1,394,718	\$1,014,407	*
IV	North Carolina	Washington	West End (GN)	G	R-49	Dec-64	NONE	Nov-66	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Washington	Washington Heights	R	R-50	Jan-65	Nov-65	Jun-70	\$420,532	\$420,532	*
IV	North Carolina	Washington	East End	R	R-31	Nov-62	Oct-64	Jul-71	\$1,935,506	\$1,935,506	*
IV	North Carolina	Washington	Downtown Waterfront	R	R-38	Aug-63	Oct-66	Jun-74	\$2,141,431	\$2,141,431	*
IV	North Carolina	Washington	West End No. 1	R	R-82	Jun-67	Dec-69		\$1,328,477	\$790,337	*
IV	North Carolina	Williamston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Apr-72		\$868,660	\$254,831	*
IV	North Carolina	Wilmington	Capr Fear Drive (FS)	S	R-85	Mar-67	NONE	Aug-68	NONE	-	
IV	North Carolina	Wilmington	Waterfront	C	R-6	Jan-59	Aug-61		\$4,776,289	\$3,136,119	*
IV	North Carolina	Wilmington	Northside No. 2	R	R-124	Jun-70	May-72		\$2,361,810	\$504,582	*
IV	North Carolina	Wilson	Warren St.	R	R-30	Nov-62	Dec-65	Jun-72	\$730,009	\$730,009	*

IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	East Winston (GN)	G	R-2	Apr-58	NONE	Jan-60	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	East Winston No. 1	R	R-12	Jan-60	Aug-61	Oct-66	\$2,529,192	\$2,529,192 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Central (GN)	G	R-44	Sep-64	NONE	Jan-68	NONE	-
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Community Renewal Program	P	R-42	NONE	Jun-64	Jan-71	\$87,485	\$87,485 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Church St.	R	R-40	Nov-63	Sep-65	Dec-71	\$1,622,829	\$1,622,829 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	East Winston No. 2	R	R-18	Jul-61	Jun-63		\$8,513,102	\$7,598,826 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Central Downtown	R	R-55	Nov-65	Apr-69		\$14,798,797	\$8,083,137 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	East Winston No. 3	R	R-59	Jan-67	Jun-69		\$6,709,535	\$3,515,776 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Kimberly-North Winston	R	R-62	May-68	Jul-71		\$8,897,000	\$2,981,278 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Apr-69		\$2,775,193	\$1,899,509 *
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Aug-72		\$428,356	*
IV	North Carolina	Winston Salem	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Dec-72		\$874,534	\$260,000 *
IV	South Carolina	Charleston	Auditorium	R	R-6	Mar-65	Jan-67	Feb-69	\$730,671	\$730,671 *
IV	South Carolina	Charleston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	May-73		\$725,467	*
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	University of SC Ext.	R	R-2	Apr-60	Dec-61	Jul-65	\$934,877	\$934,877 *
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	University of SC Ext. 2	R	R-5	Sep-64	Apr-66	Sep-69	\$526,823	\$526,823 *
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	Museum of Arts Ext.	R	R-7	Nov-65	May-67	Sep-69	\$451,127	\$451,127 *
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	East Glencoe	R	R-11	Feb-67	Apr-69	Jun-73	\$3,147,477	\$3,147,477 *
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	Camp Fornance	R	R-16	May-70	Apr-72		\$1,903,775	\$967,596 *
IV	South Carolina	Columbia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jul-71		\$961,720	\$373,208 *
IV	South Carolina	Easley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jan-73		\$460,487	\$224,000 *
IV	South Carolina	Florence	East Evans St.	R	R-17	Oct-70	Jan-73		\$4,596,116	\$827,300 *
IV	South Carolina	Greenville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jun-72		\$3,208,511	\$769,284 *
IV	South Carolina	Rock Hill	Civic Center	R	R-9	Sep-65	Jun-67	Jun-71	\$1,004,757	\$1,004,757 *
IV	South Carolina	Rock Hill	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$5,224,152	\$3,230,147 *
IV	South Carolina	Spartanburg	Area No. 1	R	R-1	Oct-58	Jun-59	Jun-64	\$535,331	\$535,331 *
IV	South Carolina	Spartanburg	Highland Ave.	R	R-4	Aug-63	Jul-67	Jun-73	\$1,976,971	\$1,976,971 *
IV	South Carolina	Spartanburg	General Ngh. No. 1 9GN)	G	R-13	Jul-69	NONE	Aug-73	NONE	-
IV	South Carolina	Spartanburg	Cemetery St.	R	R-14	May-69	Apr-72		\$9,467,667	\$4,568,551 *
IV	South Carolina	Spartanburg	Southside Proj. 1	R	R-20	Feb-73	Jul-73		\$3,396,058	*
IV	South Carolina	Sumter	Civic Center	R	R-8	Sep-65	Aug-67	Mar-73	\$1,416,187	\$1,416,187 *
IV	South Carolina	Sumter	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jul-73		\$440,329	*
IV	Tennessee	Athens	Bank St.	R	R-23	Dec-57	Jun-59	Sep-64	\$238,178	\$238,178 *
IV	Tennessee	Athens	Graham St.	R	R-64	Jan-64	Aug-66	Feb-73	\$1,103,907	\$1,103,907 *
IV	Tennessee	Bristol	Woodlawn Ave.	R	R-61	May-63	Dec-64	Jun-72	\$1,511,974	\$1,511,974 *
IV	Tennessee	Bristol	State St.	R	R-134	Jun-70	Oct-71		\$1,693,613	\$946,690 *
IV	Tennessee	Chattanooga	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jul-66	Mar-71	\$2,053,541	\$2,053,541 *
IV	Tennessee	Chattanooga	Golden Gateway	R	R-10	Apr-56	Jun-58		\$11,972,091	\$9,499,844 *
IV	Tennessee	Chattanooga	Orchard Knob	R	R-112	Nov-68	Sep-72		\$17,000,000	*
IV	Tennessee	Chattanooga	Riverpark Medical-Univ.	R	R-91	Jun-70	Jun-71		\$2,629,000	\$1,387,800 *
IV	Tennessee	Clarksville	Riverview	R	R-1	Oct-53	Oct-55	Jun-67	\$660,339	\$660,339 *
IV	Tennessee	Clarksville	Gallows Hollow	R	R-4	Dec-55	Mar-59	Jun-67	\$1,944,544	\$1,944,544 *
IV	Tennessee	Clarksville	College Ave.	R	R-83	Dec-66	Jan-69	Jun-74	\$2,927,319	\$2,927,319 *
IV	Tennessee	Cleveland	Wildwood Ave.	R	R-124	Jun-70	Dec-72		\$2,994,785	\$760,824 *
IV	Tennessee	Clinton	Town Center	R	R-34	Dec-59	Mar-61	May-65	\$245,020	\$245,020 *
IV	Tennessee	Clinton	Main St.	R	R-76	Nov-64	Jan-67	Jun-72	\$1,176,917	\$1,176,917 *
IV	Tennessee	Cookeville	Parkview	R	R-20	Sep-57	Jun-59	Jan-70	\$1,169,421	\$1,169,421 *
IV	Tennessee	Cookeville	University-Hospital	R	R-130	Jun-70	Jan-72		\$3,132,866	\$1,010,683 *
IV	Tennessee	Dayton	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-74	Sep-64	NONE	Jun-65	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Dayton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,477,878	\$477,503 *
IV	Tennessee	Dickson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Dec-71		\$1,020,047	\$218,712 *
IV	Tennessee	Dyersburg	Finley St.	R	R-104	Aug-68	Jun-71		\$3,303,969	\$1,281,441 *
IV	Tennessee	Elizabethtown	Elk Ave.	R	R-98	Aug-68	Feb-71		\$4,629,032	\$2,634,072 *
IV	Tennessee	Franklin	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Nov-62	Jul-65	\$10,608	\$10,608 *
IV	Tennessee	Gallatin	Town Creek	U	14-1	Jul-54	May-56	Jan-66	\$341,608	\$341,608 *
IV	Tennessee	Greeneville	Highland Hills (GN)	G	R-55	Aug-62	NONE	Dec-65	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Greeneville	Highland Hills No. 1	R	R-65	Dec-63	Oct-65	Jun-73	\$1,098,040	\$1,098,040 *
IV	Tennessee	Greeneville	Highland Hills No. 2	R	R-93	Sep-67	Jun-70		\$2,301,053	\$839,045 *
IV	Tennessee	Harriman	East Harriman	R	R-96	Jul-67	Apr-70		\$2,663,368	\$1,283,704 *
IV	Tennessee	Huntsville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jan-70		\$717,616	\$332,040 *
IV	Tennessee	Jackson	South Jackson (GN)	G	R-39	Jul-61	NONE	Feb-63	NONE	-

IV	Tennessee	Jackson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,959,577	\$2,453,001 *
IV	Tennessee	Johnson City	Fall St.	U	7-1	Mar-51	Jan-55	May-63	\$1,084,476	\$1,084,476 *
IV	Tennessee	Johnson City	Grande Ave.	R	R-46	Feb-62	Nov-63	Jun-71	\$1,037,834	\$1,037,834 *
IV	Tennessee	Johnson City	Memorial Park	R	R-45	Feb-62	Nov-63	Jun-71	\$1,306,510	\$1,306,510 *
IV	Tennessee	Johnson City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Feb-70		\$5,041,113	\$2,889,329 *
IV	Tennessee	Kingsport	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-69	Oct-72	\$428,521	\$428,521 *
IV	Tennessee	Kingsport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-24	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,205,835	\$399,585 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Mountain View (GN)	G	R-28	Nov-59	NONE	May-61	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Yale Ave. (GN)	G	R-38	Oct-60	NONE	Feb-62	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Riverfront-Willow St.	U	3-2	Apr-50	Aug-54	Jun-67	\$2,186,149	\$2,186,149 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Yale Ave.	R	R-43	Nov-61	Jun-63	Mar-68	\$6,210,095	\$6,210,095 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Fort Sanders (FS)	S	R-92	Dec-66	NONE	Sep-69	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-106	NONE	Mar-68	Sep-71	\$205,773	\$205,773 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Mountain View Stage 1	R	R-40	Aug-61	Dec-64		\$9,574,540	\$9,574,540 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Mountain View Morningside.	R	R-111	Jun-69	Jun-71		\$16,586,679	\$6,066,800 *
IV	Tennessee	Knoxville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Jan-73		\$200,000	\$200,000 *
IV	Tennessee	La Follette	North Tennessee	R	R-66	Jan-64	Nov-65	Feb-73	\$581,906	\$581,906 *
IV	Tennessee	La Follette	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-84	Mar-67	Nov-68	Jun-74	\$1,003,638	\$1,003,638 *
IV	Tennessee	Lawrenceburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,202,197	\$562,245 *
IV	Tennessee	Lebanon	Blue Bird Rd.	R	R-6	Dec-55	Jun-58	Jun-69	\$836,059	\$836,059 *
IV	Tennessee	Lewisburg	Downtown-Big R CR (FS)	S	R-87	Jun-66	NONE	Jul-67	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Lewisburg	Kinney Town	R	R-52	Mar-62	Jun-64	Jun-71	\$282,682	\$282,682 *
IV	Tennessee	Livingston	North Broad St.	R	R-73	Jun-64	Jun-68		\$622,664	\$544,484 *
IV	Tennessee	Maryville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Dec-67	Apr-72	\$944,631	\$944,631 *
IV	Tennessee	Maryville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Dec-68		\$8,750,011	\$5,886,649 *
IV	Tennessee	McMinnville	Colville St.	R	R-78	Mar-65	Jan-68	Jun-72	\$732,355	\$732,355 *
IV	Tennessee	McMinnville	Bersheba Heights	R	R-113	Jun-70	Dec-72		\$2,453,675	\$362,800 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Court Ave. (FS)	S	R-19	Jun-59	NONE	Jun-60	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Railroad Ave.	R	R-8	Jul-50	May-57	Oct-62	\$1,188,991	\$1,188,991 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Downtown (FS)	s	R-58	Nov-62	NONE	Jan-65	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Jackson Ave.	R	R-3	Aug-55	Jun-58	Mar-66	\$3,156,278	\$3,156,278 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Riverview	R	R-15	Sep-57	Jun-59	Jun-70	\$3,420,760	\$3,420,760 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Court Ave. No. 1	R	R-37	Aug-60	May-62	Mar-71	\$3,531,076	\$3,531,076 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	Mar-73	\$776,410	\$776,410 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Feb-68	Jun-73	\$2,169,373	\$2,169,373 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Medical Center	R	R-18	Sep-57	Apr-61		\$11,012,704	\$8,887,490 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Court Ave. No. 3	R	R-49	Apr-62	Jun-65		\$6,202,081	\$5,168,275 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Medical Center No. 2	R	R-68	Oct-64	Oct-70		\$10,411,788	\$4,272,400 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Beale St.	R	R-77	Jul-65	Jun-69		\$15,255,462	\$9,742,600 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Medical Center No. 3	R	R-75	Sep-66	May-71		\$7,131,628	\$2,945,500 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jan-70		\$12,247,725	\$7,286,467 *
IV	Tennessee	Memphis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jun-72		\$648,625	\$544,828 *
IV	Tennessee	Morristown	Rhea Town (GN)	G	R-29	Jan-59	NONE	Jan-59	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Morristown	Rhea Town No. 1	R	R-30	Dec-58	Mar-60	Jun-65	\$329,601	\$329,601 *
IV	Tennessee	Morristown	Rhea Town No. 2	R	R-44	Dec-61	Feb-64	May-71	\$3,834,574	\$3,834,574 *
IV	Tennessee	Morristown	North Henry St.	R	R-132	Jun-70	Jan-72		\$3,301,921	\$902,700 *
IV	Tennessee	Murfreesboro	Broad St. Development	U	6-1	Jan-51	Jan-53	May-67	\$634,930	\$634,930 *
IV	Tennessee	Murfreesboro	McFadden	R	R-108	Jun-69	Jun-71		\$3,031,238	\$1,364,800 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Central Loop (GN)	G	R-48	Mar-62	NONE	Sep-64	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Edgeville (GN)	G	R-47	Mar-62	NONE	Mar-66	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Capitol Hill	U	2-1	May-50	Sep-52	Dec-66	\$4,642,873	\$4,642,873 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jul-69	Aug-72	\$10,838	\$10,838 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	East Nashville	R	R-13	Oct-56	Jun-59	Apr-73	\$22,170,308	\$22,170,308 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	University Center	R	R-51	Apr-62	Mar-68		\$13,991,636	\$5,701,020 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Edgeville	R	R-69	Mar-64	Nov-65		\$28,900,850	\$17,663,615 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Central Loop No. 1	R	R-72	Feb-65	Aug-68		\$15,239,155	\$5,629,770 *
IV	Tennessee	Nashville-Davidson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,330,000	\$450,000 *
IV	Tennessee	Newbern	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Nov-66	Jun-71	\$217,516	\$217,516 *
IV	Tennessee	Newport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,520,718	\$755,801 *
IV	Tennessee	Portland	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-94	Aug-67	Jul-69		\$798,021	\$577,310 *
IV	Tennessee	Pulaski	Bellevue	R	R-116	Aug-68	Mar-71		\$1,138,014	\$490,105 *

IV	Tennessee	Ridgely	Ridgely (GN)	R	R-53	Jul-62	NONE	Jul-64	NONE	-
IV	Tennessee	Rogersville	Joseph Rogers Heights	R	R-35	Dec-59	Aug-63	Mar-70	\$234,823	\$234,823 *
IV	Tennessee	Shelbyville	Big Springs	R	R-11	Jul-59	Jun-59	Sep-67	\$5,076,309	\$5,076,309 *
IV	Tennessee	Shelbyville	East Side	R	R-101	Jun-70	Jan-73		\$3,028,683	\$445,700 *
IV	Tennessee	Smithville	Jackson St.	R	R-125	May-69	Nov-72		\$812,681	\$174,474 *
IV	Tennessee	South Pittsburg	Eastside	R	R-33	Dec-59	Dec-61	Mar-64	\$46,032	\$46,032 *
IV	Tennessee	South Pittsburg	Northside	R	R-32	Dec-59	Dec-61	Mar-64	\$107,656	\$107,656 *
IV	Tennessee	South Pittsburg	South Cedar Ave.	R	R-62	Oct-63	Jun-65	Jun-68	\$275,023	\$275,023 *
IV	Tennessee	South Pittsburg	North Cedar Ave.	R	R-70	Jul-64	Jan-67	Jun-73	\$354,018	\$354,018 *
IV	Tennessee	Sparta	Crag Rock	R	R-54	Sep-62	Sep-65	Jun-73	\$448,189	\$448,189 *
IV	Tennessee	Springfield	Memorial Highway	R	R-14	Oct-56	Jun-59	Jun-66	\$483,904	\$483,904 *
IV	Tennessee	Springfield	Rosehill	R	R-79	Mar-66	Feb-68	Jun-72	\$767,562	\$767,562 *
IV	Tennessee	Springfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,017,496	\$746,849 *
IV	Tennessee	Sweetwater	Heartland Industrial	R	R-41	Nov-61	Mar-63	Apr-68	\$527,603	\$527,603 *
IV	Tennessee	Tazewell	Tazewell 1	R	R-123	Jul-70	Aug-71		\$530,548	\$137,808 *
IV	Tennessee	Tullahoma	Big Springs Ave.	R	R-7	Jan-56	Jun-57	Apr-64	\$134,829	\$134,829 *
IV	Tennessee	Tullahoma	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jun-70		\$1,889,053	\$1,208,429 *
IV	Tennessee	Union City	Florida Ave.	U	8-1	Oct-52	Mar-54	Dec-63	\$316,893	\$316,893 *
IV	Tennessee	Union City	College St.	R	R-117	Jun-70	Apr-72		\$1,457,335	\$337,000 *
IV	Tennessee	Waverly	Newtown	R	R-2	Jul-55	Apr-57	May-59	\$35,911	\$35,911 *
IV	Tennessee	Waverly	Midtown	R	R-24	Aug-58	Sep-59	Apr-64	\$110,169	\$110,169 *
IV	Tennessee	Waverly	Richland Ave.	R	R-105	May-69	Nov-70		\$714,328	\$473,508 *
IX	Arizona	Phoenix	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jul-72		\$2,141,295	\$481,881 *
IX	Arizona	Scottsdale	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,473,195	\$3,553,661 *
IX	Arizona	Tempe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$2,497,606	\$980,866 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Dec-66	May-71	\$373,522	\$373,522 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Community Renewal Program	P	R-9	NONE	Mar-67	Jul-71	\$255,540	\$255,540 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Pueblo Center	R	R-8	Mar-65	Jan-67	Jun-73	\$10,952,275	\$10,952,275 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-68	Nov-73	\$468,770	\$468,770 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	University Ngh.	R	R-10	Jun-70	Jul-71		\$823,701	\$513,140 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Hollandy Ngh. No. 1	R	R-11	Jun-70	Feb-72		\$1,747,972	\$498,895 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Manzo Ngh. No. 1	R	R-12	Jun-70	Feb-72		\$3,381,765	\$295,121 *
IX	Arizona	Tuscon	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jul-71		\$836,318	\$633,895 *
IX	California	Berkeley	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Jun-68		\$1,873,174	\$1,705,274 *
IX	California	Berkeley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,411,786	\$1,653,184 *
IX	California	Berkeley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6*				\$1,206,235	
IX	California	Calexico	Hermosa Homes No. 1	U	12-1	Jul-52	Apr-57	Jun-61	\$343,313	\$343,313 *
IX	California	Calexico	Imperial Ave.	R	R-50	Oct-60	Dec-62	Mar-68	\$283,646	\$283,646 *
IX	California	Colton	Downtown (GN)	G	R-72	Jan-63	NONE	Mar-64	NONE	-
IX	California	Colton	Downtown No. 1	R	R-77	Mar-63	Jul-64	Jun-72	\$1,651,981	\$1,651,981 *
IX	California	Colton	Downtown No. 2	R	R-85	Sep-64	Aug-66	Jun-72	\$1,517,639	\$1,517,639 *
IX	California	Compton	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-139	Sep-69	NONE	Mar-73	NONE	-
IX	California	Compton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-39	NONE	Jan-72		\$5,621,513	\$1,408,451 *
IX	California	Corona	Downtown	R	R-89	Jan-65	Aug-66		\$6,520,351	\$5,545,215 *
IX	California	Crescent City	Crescent City	C	R-86	Apr-64	Sep-64	Feb-70	\$2,949,365	\$2,949,365 *
IX	California	Dunsmuir	Central Dunsmuir (FS)	S	R-119	Aug-67	NONE	Aug-69	NONE	-
IX	California	East Palo Alto	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22	NONE	Apr-71		\$2,589,955	\$608,527 *
IX	California	El Cerrito	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Jan-67	Nov-71	\$379,771	\$379,771 *
IX	California	Eureka	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-27	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,747,004	\$260,097 *
IX	California	Fontana	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-45	NONE	Jul-72		\$30,862	\$30,862 *
IX	California	Fresno City	West Fresno (GN)	G	R-51	Feb-61	NONE	Jan-62	NONE	-
IX	California	Fresno City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-125	NONE	Feb-68		\$589,500	\$530,550 *
IX	California	Fresno City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Mar-69		\$51,955,438	\$40,427,541 *
IX	California	Fresno City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-16	NONE	Apr-70		\$743,840	\$632,284 *
IX	California	Fresno City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-14	NONE	Jun-71		\$208,397	\$79,000 *
IX	California	Hayward	Community Renewal Program	P	R-128	NONE	Feb-68		\$250,000	\$179,127 *
IX	California	Imperial Beach	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jan-67	Jul-73	\$469,823	\$469,823 *
IX	California	Indio	Indio Centre	R	R-64	Apr-64	Oct-66	Mar-73	\$4,506,297	\$4,506,297 *
IX	California	Indio	Mecca Vinyards	R	R-87	Jul-66	Feb-69	Mar-73	\$1,108,402	\$1,108,402 *
IX	California	Inglewood	Community Renewal Program	P	R-141	NONE	Nov-69	Nov-73	\$315,000	\$315,000 *
IX	California	Inglewood	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-36	NONE	Jul-71		\$4,553,857	\$1,262,404 *

IX	California	Long Beach	Community Renewal Program	P	R-140	NONE	Sep-69	Dec-73	\$422,716	\$422,716	*
IX	California	Long Beach	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-40	NONE	Jun-72		\$2,039,854	\$1,156,286	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Watts (GN)	G	R-104	Jan-66	NONE	Feb-69	NONE		-
IX	California	Los Angeles	Bunker Hill	R	R-1	Apr-50	Oct-59		\$20,091,992	\$14,553,322	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Hoover Survey	R	R-58	May-62	Aug-67		\$30,985,173	\$23,769,695	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Watts No. 1	R	R-114	Jan-67	Jul-69		\$25,288,477	\$10,790,919	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Community Renewal Program	P	R-109	NONE	Sep-66		\$3,089,000	\$2,780,100	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jan-69		\$33,336,529	\$22,179,365	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jul-69		\$2,033,205	\$2,033,205	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-3	NONE	Aug-69		\$1,655,772	\$1,655,772	*
IX	California	Los Angeles	Monterey Hills	R	R-176	NONE	Aug-73		\$2,887		#
IX	California	Los Angeles County	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	Feb-71	\$125,000	\$125,000	*
IX	California	Los Angeles County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-106	NONE	May-66	May-74	\$520,790	\$520,790	*
IX	California	Los Angeles County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	Dec-68		\$11,177,541	\$8,765,891	*
IX	California	Los Angeles County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-37	NONE	Jan-72		\$4,955,392	\$2,415,984	*
IX	California	Marin County	Marin City	R	R-8	Sep-56	Jun-58	May-74	\$2,504,668	\$2,504,668	*
IX	California	Menlo Park	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-22	NONE	Aug-71		\$329,405	\$264,070	*
IX	California	Merced	Fifteenth St.	R	R-28	Mar-58	Mar-61	Jun-68	\$742,114	\$742,114	*
IX	California	Merced	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-18	NONE	Oct-69		\$743,694	\$670,332	*
IX	California	Modesto	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-26	NONE	Jun-72		\$350,000	\$228,529	*
IX	California	Monterey	Custom House	R	R-34	Dec-58	Mar-62		\$11,738,693	\$9,531,088	*
IX	California	Napa	Parkway Plaza (FS)	S	R-138	Apr-69	NONE	Mar-70	NONE		-
IX	California	Napa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jan-70		\$10,743,675	\$5,895,679	*
IX	California	National City	E. J. Christman Bus-Ind.	R	R-127	Aug-68	Aug-70		\$5,262,414	\$3,138,756	*
IX	California	Norwalk	Cerritos College	R	R-65	Jul-62	Jan-64	Jun-67	\$216,670	\$216,670	*
IX	California	Oakland	West Oakland (GN)	G	R-17	Nov-57	NONE	Aug-59	NONE		-
IX	California	Oakland	Clinton Park	R	R-2	Jan-56	Jun-56	Jun-63	\$1,461,024	\$1,461,024	*
IX	California	Oakland	Peralta Col-Chitwn. (GN)	G	R-117	Feb-67	NONE	Jun-67	NONE		-
IX	California	Oakland	Peralta College	R	R-118	Feb-67	Aug-67	Jun-74	\$6,840,104	\$6,840,104	*
IX	California	Oakland	The Accorn	R	R-42	May-59	Mar-62		\$13,802,762	\$10,881,500	*
IX	California	Oakland	Oak Center	R	R-49	Nov-60	Dec-66		\$37,464,049	\$19,184,643	*
IX	California	Oakland	City Center	R	R-122	Sep-67	Apr-68		\$24,558,354	\$8,510,834	*
IX	California	Oakland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-29	NONE	Jun-72		\$4,881,873	\$1,243,672	*
IX	California	Oxnard	Downtown (GN)	G	R-88	Aug-65	NONE	Aug-67	NONE		-
IX	California	Oxnard	Downtown No. 1	R	R-108	Oct-66	Aug-68		\$8,501,076	\$5,689,584	*
IX	California	Oxnard	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,048,696	\$1,476,379	*
IX	California	Palm Springs	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-28	NONE	Jul-71		\$1,146,485	\$622,978	*
IX	California	Pasadena	Pepper	R	R-55	Aug-61	Oct-65		\$9,657,460	\$6,423,007	*
IX	California	Pasadena	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-46	NONE	Jul-72		\$3,282,743	\$1,270,743	*
IX	California	Pasadena	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-39	NONE	Jul-72		\$673,069		*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Black Diamond (GN)	G	R-91	Nov-65	NONE	Sep-67	NONE		-
IX	California	Pittsburg	Marina View	R	R-43	Dec-59	Oct-63	Mar-70	\$1,181,653	\$1,181,653	*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Dec-66	Aug-70	\$99,497	\$99,497	*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-6	NONE	Sep-71	Dec-73	\$59,273	\$59,273	*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Riverside Mall	R	R-121	May-68	Nov-70		\$4,123,431	\$1,642,541	*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-19	NONE	May-70		\$692,894	\$580,400	*
IX	California	Pittsburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-26	NONE	Jun-72		\$2,030,069	\$98,963	*
IX	California	Port Hueneme	Harbor Project	R	R-70	Aug-62	Aug-64	May-68	\$1,755,518	\$1,755,518	*
IX	California	Port Hueneme	Hueneme Project	R	R-76	May-63	Jan-68		\$2,399,615	\$1,373,051	*
IX	California	Port Hueneme	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-38	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,570,026	\$845,823	*
IX	California	Redding	Redding Midtown No. 1	R	R-120	Aug-67	Sep-68		\$5,950,841	\$3,549,144	*
IX	California	Redondo Beach	Redondo Plaza	R	R-73	May-63	Apr-65		\$12,977,409	\$9,383,299	*
IX	California	Richmond	Galvin Industrial Park	U	7-1	Sep-50	Feb-56	Apr-66	\$1,800	\$1,800	*
IX	California	Richmond	Community Renewal Program	P	R-74	NONE	Feb-63	Dec-70	\$60,906	\$60,906	*
IX	California	Richmond	Community Renewal Program	P	R-132	NONE	Apr-68	Dec-70	\$29,606	\$29,606	*
IX	California	Richmond	Eastshore Park	U	7-2	Oct-54	Jan-58	Mar-73	\$1,592,205	\$1,592,205	*
IX	California	Richmond	Hensley Industrial	R	R-20	Dec-57	May-60	Jun-73	\$1,605,579	\$1,605,579	*
IX	California	Richmond	Potrero	R	R-15	Feb-58	Jun-60		\$4,352,580	\$3,825,243	*
IX	California	Richmond	Downtown	R	R-56	Oct-61	Aug-66		\$26,664,604	\$15,206,853	*
IX	California	Richmond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-33	Jul-73	Aug-66		\$1,431,000		*
IX	California	Rio Vista	Morgan Community Tract.	R	R-40	Nov-58	Sep-60	Jun-67	\$159,868	\$159,868	*

IX	California	Riverbank	Stanislaus St. (FS)	S	R-78	Oct-63	NONE	Jun-65	NONE	-
IX	California	Riverside	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-43	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,896,686	\$562,209 *
IX	California	Sacramento	Capitol Mall	U	5-1	Apr-51	Mar-56		\$9,005,684	\$8,521,777 *
IX	California	Sacramento	Capitol Ext.	R	R-18	Sep-58	Dec-60		\$10,106,753	\$9,129,103 *
IX	California	Sacramento	Capitol Riverfrnt.	R	R-67	Jan-63	Mar-67		\$23,014,749	\$14,477,126 *
IX	California	Sacramento	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Mar-70		\$6,240,956	\$3,624,699 *
IX	California	Salinas	Buena Vista	R	R-53	Jul-61	May-63		\$1,519,475	\$1,303,685 *
IX	California	San Bernadino County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jan-67	Sep-70	\$680,390	\$680,390 *
IX	California	San Bernadino County	Meadowbrook Park	R	R-10	Jan-53	Sep-58	May-72	\$2,115,640	\$2,115,640 *
IX	California	San Bernadino County	Central City No. 1	R	R-79	Jan-64	Jan-67		\$26,908,585	\$20,383,996 *
IX	California	San Bernadino County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-41	NONE	Jul-72		\$764,452	\$764,452 *
IX	California	San Diego County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Oct-68		\$2,445,948	\$1,984,224 *
IX	California	San Diego County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Mar-70		\$7,607,674	\$6,175,458 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Community Renewal Program	P	R-69	NONE	Oct-62	Jun-67	\$663,245	\$663,245 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Western Addition	U	2-2	Jun-50	May-53	Mar-73	\$8,212,273	\$8,212,273 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Diamond Heights	U	2-1	Jun-50	Jan-56	Jun-74	\$3,486	\$3,486 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Embarcadero-Lower Mkt.	R	R-7	Jul-56	Jun-59		\$4,902,193	\$4,429,458 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Western Addition No. #2	R	R-54	Aug-61	Mar-66		\$105,318,242	\$62,327,976 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Yerba Buena Center	R	R-59	May-62	Nov-66		\$46,881,239	\$30,947,704 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Indian Basin Indus. Pk.	R	R-111	Apr-67	May-69		\$32,164,970	\$15,534,783 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Sep-66		\$7,846,248	\$6,727,357 *
IX	California	San Francisco	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jan-69		\$35,387,537	\$22,443,206 *
IX	California	San Gabriel	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-27	NONE	Jul-71		\$948,345	\$691,578 *
IX	California	San Joaquin County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-158	NONE	Jun-71		\$192,033	\$172,829 *
IX	California	San Jose	Park Center	R	R-36	Dec-58	Dec-61		\$7,254,674	\$6,375,377 *
IX	California	San Jose	San Antonio Plaza	R	R-90	Dec-65	Nov-68		\$15,771,028	\$8,489,532 *
IX	California	San Jose	Mayfair Cne.	R	R-147	Jun-70	Oct-71		\$1,143,586	\$473,077 *
IX	California	San Jose	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-34	NONE	Jun-73		\$841,000	*
IX	California	San Mateo	Community Renewal Program	P	R-143	NONE	Apr-70	May-74	\$150,000	\$150,000 *
IX	California	Santa Barbara	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,221,013	\$1,178,004 *
IX	California	Santa Clara	University	R	R-31	Dec-58	Jun-61	Apr-72	\$5,706,620	\$5,706,620 *
IX	California	Santa Cruz	San Lorenzo Park	R	R-3	Feb-56	Jun-57	Oct-70	\$2,349,098	\$2,349,098 *
IX	California	Santa Fe Springs	Flood Ranch	R	R-71	Dec-62	Feb-67		\$3,795,670	\$3,295,923 *
IX	California	Santa Maria	Redevelopment No. 2	R	R-92	May-65	Jan-67	Oct-72	\$1,644,288	\$1,644,288 *
IX	California	Santa Maria	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-69		\$9,978,224	\$3,717,469 *
IX	California	Santa Monica	Ocean Park No. 1A	R	R-37	Dec-58	Sep-60		\$4,396,084	\$835,092 *
IX	California	Santa Monica	Ocean Park No. 1B	R	R-44	Dec-59	Apr-61		\$3,107,385	\$2,125,073 *
IX	California	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Center	R	R-45	Jan-60	Apr-62		\$12,527,017	\$7,137,081 *
IX	California	Santa Rosa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-32	NONE	Jan-73		\$866,435	*
IX	California	Seaside	Noche Buena	R	R-27	Mar-58	Jun-60	Jun-65	\$941,249	\$941,249 *
IX	California	Seaside	Del Monte Heights	R	R-46	Sep-60	Feb-63		\$4,259,309	\$3,699,365 *
IX	California	Seaside	Gateway	R	R-102	Nov-65	Jul-67		\$5,412,816	\$4,024,328 *
IX	California	Seaside	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-69		\$8,661,005	\$6,773,180 *
IX	California	South Pasadena	Monterey (Open Land)	R	R-9	Nov-56	Mar-59	May-73	NONE	- *
IX	California	Stockton	West End (GN)	G	R-38	Dec-58	NONE	Dec-60	NONE	-
IX	California	Stockton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-52	NONE	Feb-61	Jun-66	\$50,791	\$50,791 *
IX	California	Stockton	East Stockton	R	R-21	Dec-57	Jun-59	Feb-72	\$2,944,344	\$2,944,344 *
IX	California	Stockton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Apr-69	Dec-73	\$782,623	\$782,623 *
IX	California	Stockton	West End No. 1	R	R-47	Mar-60	May-62		\$8,858,482	\$6,434,690 *
IX	California	Stockton	Knight's Addition	R	R-123	Jun-68	Sep-69		\$2,047,782	\$1,146,789 *
IX	California	Stockton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,506,000	\$455,925 *
IX	California	Stockton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-32	NONE	Jun-72		\$293,745	\$262,770 *
IX	California	Sunnyvale	Encina	R	R-32	Dec-58	Nov-61	Jun-67	\$2,846,012	\$2,846,012 *
IX	California	Sunnyvale	Community Renewal Program	P	R-137	NONE	Feb-69	May-72	\$138,851	\$138,851 *
IX	California	Torrance	Meadow Park	R	R-93	Mar-65	Aug-67		\$3,858,392	\$3,390,393 *
IX	California	Tulare	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jun-69		\$2,740,030	\$1,281,077 *
IX	California	Vallejo	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	Oct-69	Jun-74	\$740,252	\$740,252 *
IX	California	Vallejo	Marina Vista	R	R-14	Sep-57	Mar-60		\$8,975,123	\$7,906,116 *
IX	California	Vallejo	Flosden Acres	R	R-129	Jun-69	Jan-71		\$3,162,466	\$1,410,201 *
IX	California	Ventura	Beach Front	R	R-80	Apr-64	Jun-66	Jun-73	\$1,682,442	\$1,682,442 *
IX	California	Ventura	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-44	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,764,502	\$815,094 *

IX	California	Visalia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	May-70		\$2,362,779	\$1,236,513 *
IX	California	Willows	Mendocino Gateway	R	R-113	Dec-66	May-69		\$1,261,328	\$815,000 *
IX	California	Yuba City	Yuba City (FS)	S	R-4	Sep-56	NONE	Jan-60	NONE	
IX	Guam	Sinajana	Sinajana UR Area	R	R-2	Mar-67	Apr-68		\$14,024,400	\$8,151,755 *
IX	Guam	Yona	Yona U. R. Area	R	R-1	Jun-67	Jul-70		\$6,234,275	\$2,545,286 *
IX	Hawaii	Hilo	Kaiko C	C	R-4	Aug-60	May-61	Sep-71	\$6,911,645	\$6,911,645 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	John H. Wilson	U	1-2	Jul-50	Dec-53	Jun-59	NONE	
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kapahulu (GN)	G	R-6	Jul-61	NONE	Aug-65	NONE	*
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Queen Emma	R	R-1	Jul-50	Jun-58	Sep-65	\$1,667,265	\$1,667,265 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Aala Triangle	R	R-3	Jan-61	Jan-62	Jun-66	\$2,185,760	\$2,185,760 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Queen Liliuokalani (FS)	S	R-10	Mar-67	NONE	May-67	NONE	-
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Paki	R	R-5	Jul-61	Jul-66	Apr-72	\$2,404,193	\$2,404,193 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jan-67	Sep-73	\$694,083	\$694,083 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Aug-67	Feb-74	\$549,045	\$549,045 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kukui	R	R-2	May-58	Jun-60	Jun-74	\$15,221,278	\$15,221,278 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Kauluwela	R	R-7	Jul-61	Jan-66		\$3,911,721	\$3,911,721 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Hinano	R	R-9	Jan-66	Jul-66		\$6,360,674	\$6,360,674 *
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Hoolulu	R	R-11	Jun-69	Jun-72		\$10,552,234	*
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu	Pauahi	R	R-15	Jun-70	Jul-73		\$8,292,890	*
IX	Hawaii	Honolulu County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-8	NONE	Oct-63	Mar-72	\$286,365	\$286,365 *
IX	Hawaii	Wailuku	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$110,001	\$110,001 *
IX	Nevada	Las Vegas	Westside (FS)	S	R-1	Jul-57	NONE	Mar-61	NONE	-
IX	Nevada	Las Vegas	Madison School	R	R-6	Dec-58	Sep-60	May-74	\$942,458	\$942,458 *
IX	Nevada	North Las Vegas	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-66	Jul-70	\$859,195	\$859,195 *
IX	Nevada	North Las Vegas	Cartier Ave.	R	R-8	Feb-63	Feb-64	Jun-72	\$1,114,828	\$1,114,828 *
IX	Nevada	North Las Vegas	Rose Garden	R	R-9	Mar-65	Mar-68		\$3,811,530	\$2,658,212 *
IX	Nevada	North Las Vegas	Community Renewal Program	P	R-13	NONE	Jun-71		\$129,625	\$116,663 *
IX	Nevada	Reno	Renovation Study (FS)	S	R-10	Oct-69	NONE	Jun-73	NONE	
IX	Nevada	Reno	Northeast	R	R-2	Aug-57	Feb-60		\$2,802,705	\$1,956,175 *
V	Illinois	Aurora	Lincoln Ave. (GN)	G	R-56	Sep-62	NONE	Jul-70	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Bloomington	Olive-East Sts.	R	R-29	Dec-58	May-60	Jun-64	\$232,892	\$232,892 *
V	Illinois	Bloomington	Community Renewal Program	P	R-62	NONE	Nov-63	Jun-67	\$15,770	\$15,770 *
V	Illinois	Bloomington	Wood Hill	R	R-66	Nov-63	Jan-67	Jun-71	\$821,984	\$821,984 *
V	Illinois	Bloomington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Mar-70		\$6,335,921	\$4,293,763 *
V	Illinois	Bloomington	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$205,690	\$137,354 *
V	Illinois	Cairo	North Plaza (GN)	G	R-36	Oct-61	NONE	Mar-63	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Cairo	Area No. 1	U	71-7	Jun-53	Jun-57	Jun-64	\$16,134	\$16,134 *
V	Illinois	Carbondale	Lincoln (FS)	S	R-60	Feb-63	NONE	Jan-64	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Carbondale	Lincoln Ngh. (GN)	G	R-70	Mar-64	NONE	Aug-65	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Carbondale	Lincoln Ngh. No. 1	R	R-72	Aug-64	Jul-66	Mar-71	\$887,300	\$887,300 *
V	Illinois	Carbondale	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Aug-68	Mar-73	\$3,604	\$3,604 *
V	Illinois	Carbondale	College Neighborhood	R	R-77	Dec-65	Feb-69	Sep-73	\$2,268,898	\$2,268,898 *
V	Illinois	Carbondale	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,934,746	\$2,897,578 *
V	Illinois	Champaign	Northeast Area (GN)	G	R-49	Dec-61	NONE	Nov-64	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Champaign	Northeast Neighborhood	R	R-67	Aug-64	Apr-67	Jun-71	\$2,408,945	\$2,408,945 *
V	Illinois	Champaign	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	Aug-70	Feb-73	\$41,063	\$41,063 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Hyde Park B	U	6-8	Jul-54	Feb-55	Jun-59	\$388,599	\$388,599 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	13th-Blue Island	R	R-13	Jun-56	Jun-57	Jun-60	\$209,235	\$209,235 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Michael Reese Hospital	U	6-6	May-52	Sep-54	Jun-61	\$3,652,582	\$3,652,582 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Lincoln Park (GN)	G	R-34	Jul-60	NONE	Feb-63	NONE	-
V	Illinois	Chicago	Lake Meadows	U	6-1	NONE	Apr-50	Aug-63	\$9,722,819	\$9,722,819 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	State-Pershing	R	R-22	Feb-58	Jun-59	May-64	\$60,533	\$60,533 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Hyde Park A	U	6-7	Jul-54	Feb-55	Sep-64	\$6,380,800	\$6,380,800 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	State-51st St.	R	R-23	Feb-58	Jun-59	Dec-64	\$102,930	\$102,930 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Roosevelt-Clinton	R	R-2	Aug-55	Mar-58	Apr-65	\$1,380,172	\$1,380,172 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	West Central Indus.	U	6-3	Feb-51	Jun-52	Jun-65	\$1,131,084	\$1,131,084 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	69th-Stewart	R	R-28	Dec-58	Jun-59	Jun-65	\$746,097	\$746,097 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Harrison-Halsted	R	R-10	Dec-55	Apr-58	Jun-66	\$6,787,650	\$6,787,650 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Roosevelt-Blue Island	R	R-51	NONE	Mar-62	Jun-66	\$10,182,577	\$10,182,577 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	6D Segment	R	R-20	Dec-57	May-58	May-67	\$2,077,147	\$2,077,147 *
V	Illinois	Chicago	Illinois Inst. Of Tech.	R	R-7	Jan-56	Jun-57	Oct-67	\$2,315,074	\$2,315,074 *

V	Illinois	Chicago	6B	R	R-5	Dec-55	Oct-57	Apr-68	\$1,843,567	\$1,843,567	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Lake-Maplewood	R	R-8A	Jun-57	Jan-58	Jun-69	\$2,200,092	\$2,200,092	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Hyde Park-Kenwood	R	R-1	Jun-55	Jan-59	Apr-70	\$26,292,645	\$26,292,645	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Nov-65	Sep-70	\$1,215,500	\$1,215,500	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	6A Area	U	6-5	May-52	Oct-54	Jan-71	\$2,458,936	\$2,458,936	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Lake St.-California Ave.	R	R-8	Jan-56	Jan-58	May-71	\$1,087,279	\$1,087,279	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Washington Hermitage	R	R-16	Dec-56	Jun-58	Aug-71	\$1,039,410	\$1,039,410	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Noele-Division	R	R-45	Sep-61	Nov-63	Feb-72	\$1,999,552	\$1,999,552	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Community Renewal Program	P	R-40	NONE	Sep-60	Sep-72	\$2,270,624	\$2,270,624	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	37th-Cottage Grove	R	R-9	Dec-55	Nov-59	May-73	\$4,998,949	\$4,998,949	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	6C Area	R	R-6	Dec-55	Feb-61	May-73	\$5,683,134	\$5,683,134	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	25th-South Parkway	R	R-37	NONE	Sep-61	May-73	\$2,908,058	\$2,908,058	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Pershing-Cottage Grove	R	R-43	Sep-61	Aug-65	Jun-74	\$3,003,447	\$3,003,447	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	79th-Normal	R	R-75	Nov-65	Apr-67	Jun-74	\$527,802	\$527,802	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	North-LaSalle	R	R-3	Aug-55	Mar-58		\$3,250,637	\$2,129,705	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Near West Side	R	R-12	Jul-56	Apr-63		\$16,731,529	\$10,045,758	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Southeast Englewood	R	R-31	Dec-58	Jun-63		\$10,824,004	\$6,162,121	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Central Neighborhood	R	R-47	Aug-61	Jan-65		\$12,641,843	\$9,085,237	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Lincoln Park No. 1	R	R-50	Mar-63	Nov-65		\$27,551,807	\$15,792,114	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Garfield-Lasalle	R	R-76	May-65	May-67		\$1,282,968	\$706,156	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Douglas-Lawndale	R	R-129	Jun-68	Jun-71		\$5,321,357	\$2,279,117	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Congress-Racine	R	R-52	NONE	Mar-62		\$11,001,494	\$7,336,880	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jul-66		\$7,188,000	\$5,280,818	*
V	Illinois	Chicago	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-69		\$43,467,358	\$42,346,116	*
V	Illinois	Chicago Hts.	East Side	U	2-1	Jul-50	Jun-57	Jun-70	\$1,857,653	\$1,857,653	*
V	Illinois	Danville	River Heights (GN)	G	R-82	Oct-66	NONE	Nov-68	NONE		-
V	Illinois	Danville	River Heights No. 1	R	R-83	Oct-66	Sep-69		\$5,878,610	\$2,841,623	*
V	Illinois	De Kalb	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,912,785	\$1,698,599	*
V	Illinois	Decatur	Greenwood	R	R-39	May-60	May-62	Apr-66	\$1,455,985	\$1,455,985	*
V	Illinois	Decatur	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-66	May-70	\$18,049	\$18,049	*
V	Illinois	Decatur	Community Renewal Program	P	R-92	NONE	Nov-66	Oct-70	\$70,310	\$70,310	*
V	Illinois	Decatur	Torrence Pk. Redevelop.	R	R-100	Feb-68	Jun-72		\$2,777,366	\$610,298	*
V	Illinois	East Chicago Hts.	North Side	R	R-63	Dec-63	Sep-66		\$2,025,964	\$1,465,598	*
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Core City (GN)	G	R-132	Jul-68	NONE	Apr-73	NONE		-
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Central City	R	R-11	Mar-56	Jun-59		\$2,133,776	\$1,607,973	*
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Denverside Area A	R	R-104	Sep-67	Jun-71		\$10,666,817	\$2,916,143	*
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Community Renewal Program	P	R-91	NONE	Aug-67		\$108,968	\$98,088	*
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Oct-69		\$101,134	\$91,020	*
V	Illinois	East St. Louis	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Sep-70		\$45,000	\$40,500	*
V	Illinois	Elgin	Central	R	R-44	Feb-62	Mar-64	Mar-68	\$3,020,613	\$3,020,613	*
V	Illinois	Galesburg	Area B	U	46-2	Sep-51	Jun-58	Apr-61	\$81,127	\$81,127	*
V	Illinois	Galesburg	Area A	U	46-1	Sep-51	Jun-58	Jul-61	\$117,965	\$117,965	*
V	Illinois	Galesburg	Central Square	R	R-55	Oct-62	Sep-65		\$1,018,570	\$857,126	*
V	Illinois	Jacksonville	Town Square Gen (GN)	G	R-81	Oct-66	NONE	Aug-73	NONE		-
V	Illinois	Jacksonville	Town Square No. 1	R	R-113	Mar-68	Feb-71		\$3,609,018	\$874,689	*
V	Illinois	Joliet	Bluff Plaza (GN)	G	R-48	Nov-61	NONE	May-62	NONE		-
V	Illinois	Joliet	Bluff Plaza	R	R-38	Jun-60	Aug-62	Nov-74	\$1,763,970	\$1,763,970	*
V	Illinois	Kewanee	Community Renewal Program	P	R-120	NONE	Feb-68	Feb-72	\$46,151	\$46,151	*
V	Illinois	Maywood	Project No. 1	R	R-15	Oct-56	Jun-59	Oct-72	\$1,632,299	\$1,632,299	*
V	Illinois	Mt. Vernon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jun-72		\$126,754	\$126,754	*
V	Illinois	North Chicago	North Argonne	R	R-19	Oct-57	Jun-59		\$4,173,460	\$3,692,982	*
V	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria Medical Center	R	R-61	Apr-63	Oct-63	Dec-68	\$1,159,086	\$1,159,086	*
V	Illinois	Peoria	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Apr-72		\$4,957,565	\$1,368,687	*
V	Illinois	Peoria	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$423,559		*
V	Illinois	Robbins	Project No. 1	U	1-1	Apr-51	Jan-54	Sep-65	\$1,118,886	\$1,118,886	*
V	Illinois	Rock Falls	Central	R	R-56	Jun-62	Nov-64	May-74	\$853,961	\$853,961	*
V	Illinois	Rock Island	Northwest (GN)	G	R-26	Nov-58	NONE	Oct-60	NONE		-
V	Illinois	Rock Island	Gransey Square	R	R-41	Nov-60	Sep-63	Jun-67	\$1,426,092	\$1,426,092	*
V	Illinois	Rock Island	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	May-67	Dec-70	\$25,920	\$25,920	*
V	Illinois	Rock Island	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Apr-70	Oct-72	\$14,066	\$14,066	*
V	Illinois	Rock Island	Blackhawk Heights	R	R-57	Aug-62	Feb-68		\$208,892	\$101,095	*

V	Illinois	Rock Island	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,920,233	\$926,893	*
V	Illinois	Rockford	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Feb-70		\$11,188,172	\$7,530,589	*
V	Illinois	Springfield	Saint John's Hospital	R	R-71	Jun-64	Mar-66	Mar-70	\$376,812	\$376,812	*
V	Illinois	Springfield	Area No. 1	R	R-18	Jan-57	Jan-59	Oct-72	\$421,708	\$421,708	*
V	Illinois	Springfield	Central No. 1	R	R-64	Jul-63	Feb-65	Oct-72	\$1,660,134	\$1,660,134	*
V	Illinois	Springfield	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Feb-67	May-73	\$1,049,535	\$1,049,535	*
V	Illinois	Springfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Jun-73		\$4,200,000		*
V	Illinois	Waukegan	Community Renewal Program	P	R-42	NONE	Aug-61	Jan-65	\$38,000	\$38,000	*
V	Indiana	Anderson	Project A	R	R-13	Sep-60	Dec-62	Mar-73	\$2,073,342	\$2,073,342	*
V	Indiana	Anderson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jan-72		\$1,261,867	\$325,776	*
V	Indiana	Batesville	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-27	Sep-61	Nov-64	May-73	\$754,324	\$754,324	*
V	Indiana	Bloomington	Dyer School (GN)	G	R-23	Jan-61	NONE	Aug-61	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Bloomington	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Aug-70	Mar-73	\$87,500	\$87,500	*
V	Indiana	Bloomington	Dyer School No. 1	R	R-30	Aug-61	Oct-61	May-73	\$2,114,108	\$2,114,108	*
V	Indiana	Bloomington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jun-72		\$2,696,999	\$647,628	*
V	Indiana	Brazil	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-58	Jul-68	Jan-69	May-74	\$1,514,214	\$1,514,214	*
V	Indiana	Charlestown	Pleasant Run	R	R-31	Mar-62	Nov-63	Aug-68	\$1,480,651	\$1,480,651	*
V	Indiana	Columbus	Redevelopment No. 1	R	R-64	Nov-65	Feb-68	May-73	\$5,379,828	\$5,379,828	*
V	Indiana	East Chicago	Indiana Harbor	R	R-1	Nov-56	Apr-60		\$31,254,223	\$14,837,144	*
V	Indiana	Elkhart	Central (GN)	G	R-63	Jan-66	NONE	Mar-68	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Elkhart	Prairie-Middlebury	R	R-26	Jul-61	Feb-64	Jun-72	\$1,561,231	\$1,561,231	*
V	Indiana	Elkhart	Elkhart Central No. 1	R	R-72	Feb-68	Oct-68		\$3,154,819	\$810,544	*
V	Indiana	Elkhart	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	May-72		\$1,725,081	\$892,090	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	High St.	U	3-1	Jun-54	Jun-58	Apr-66	\$887,910	\$887,910	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-47	NONE	Dec-62	Sep-66	\$49,781	\$49,781	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	Welborn Medical Center	R	R-49	May-63	Mar-66	Jan-70	\$429,192	\$429,192	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	Riverside	R	R-48	Dec-62	Jun-65		\$4,895,422	\$3,451,704	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	Villa Sites	R	R-59	Nov-65	Feb-68		\$1,720,624	\$1,358,783	*
V	Indiana	Evansville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$9,077,119	\$5,918,459	*
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Hanna Creighton (GN)	G	R-36	Apr-62	NONE	Mar-64	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Community Renewal Program	P	R-24	NONE	May-61	Apr-65	\$31,522	\$31,522	*
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Main St.	R	R-52	Jul-63	Dec-65	Mar-73	\$4,469,873	\$4,469,873	*
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Hanna Creighton No. 1	R	R-51	Jul-63	Aug-65	May-73	\$5,090,600	\$5,090,600	*
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Community Renewal Program	P	R-89	NONE	Jun-71		\$138,473	\$89,850	*
V	Indiana	Fort Wayne	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Feb-73		\$1,272,800		*
V	Indiana	Gary	Mid-Town West (GN)	G	R-54	Apr-64	NONE	Dec-65	NONE		- *
V	Indiana	Gary	Pulaski	R	R-3	Sep-57	Jun-59	Sep-68	\$2,672,717	\$2,672,717	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Community Renewal Program	P	R-61	NONE	Oct-65	Jul-72	\$253,667	\$253,667	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Mid-Town West No. 1	R	R-62	Oct-65	Feb-68	Jun-74	\$7,528,989	\$7,528,989	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Small Farms	R	R-67	Apr-68	Mar-72		\$11,626,968	\$1,856,729	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Jun-70		\$44,474		#
V	Indiana	Gary	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Jun-71		\$850,000	\$469,032	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Jun-71		\$100,000		*
V	Indiana	Gary	Community Renewal Program	P	R-97	NONE	Jun-71		\$200,000	\$180,000	*
V	Indiana	Gary	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	May-72		\$2,324,672	\$887,762	*
V	Indiana	Hammond	Downtown (GN)	G	R-71	Jan-68	NONE	Jun-73	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Hammond	Community Renewal Program	P	R-84	NONE	Apr-71	Mar-74	\$121,032	\$121,032	*
V	Indiana	Hammond	Turner	R	R-37	Mar-62	Mar-64	May-74	\$8,466,905	\$8,466,905	*
V	Indiana	Hammond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,214,641		*
V	Indiana	Hammond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13*				\$2,765,606		
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Sep-66	Sep-70	\$42,424	\$42,424	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Community Renewal Program	P	R-80	NONE	Oct-68	Apr-72	\$167,776	\$167,776	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Community Renewal Program	P	R-85	NONE	Sep-70	Apr-73	\$229,176	\$229,176	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Sep-66	Feb-74	\$1,048,461	\$1,048,461	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	28th and Rural	R	R-70	Sep-67	Dec-69		\$8,381,146	\$3,495,357	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Oct-70		\$201,013	\$53,144	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	May-71		\$115,500		*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	May-71		\$100,000	\$18,858	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jun-72		\$5,856,574	\$813,810	*
V	Indiana	Indianapolis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jul-72		\$450,000	\$259,831	*
V	Indiana	Jeffersonville	Port Fulton (GN)	G	R-22	Jul-61	NONE	Oct-62	NONE		-

V	Indiana	Jeffersonville	Port Fulton No. 1	R	R-34	Mar-62	Dec-62	Oct-70	\$2,611,239	\$2,611,239	*
V	Indiana	Jeffersonville	Riverside Central	R	R-43	Feb-63	Nov-65	Apr-71	\$5,669,714	\$5,669,714	*
V	Indiana	Jeffersonville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,983,378	\$1,241,011	*
V	Indiana	Kingsford Hts.	Conservation Project	R	R-12	Jan-60	Sep-61	Sep-65	\$391,348	\$391,348	*
V	Indiana	La Porte	Washington School (GN)	G	R-18	May-62	NONE	Jun-63	NONE		-
V	Indiana	La Porte	Maple Terrace Consrvn.	R	R-6	Dec-58	Jun-60	Jun-66	\$1,365,502	\$1,365,502	*
V	Indiana	Michigan City	Community Center (GN)	G	R-45	Feb-63	NONE	Dec-65	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Michigan City	Park School	R	R-11	Dec-59	Nov-61	Sep-72	\$1,707,348	\$1,707,348	*
V	Indiana	Michigan City	Community Center No. 1	R	R-46	Feb-63	Mar-66		\$5,561,482	\$3,185,261	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	LaSalle School Consrvn.	R	R-5	Oct-58	Apr-60	Dec-64	\$1,064,342	\$1,064,342	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Saint Joseph Hospital	R	R-42	Aug-62	Jan-65	Jun-66	\$247,660	\$247,660	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-60	Mar-66	NONE	Apr-68	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	North Side (GN)	G	R-8	Sep-66	NONE	Aug-68	NONE		-
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Dodge Park	R	R-4	Jan-60	May-61	Apr-72	\$1,400,340	\$1,400,340	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Civic Center No. 1	R	R-65	Mar-66	Apr-67	Apr-72	\$820,442	\$820,442	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Twin Branch Consrvn.	R	R-9	Jul-61	Jan-63		\$2,720,178	\$2,145,998	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Northside No. 1	R	R-79	Aug-68	Sep-70		\$5,855,720	\$1,355,618	*
V	Indiana	Mishawaka	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$2,154,287	\$748,207	*
V	Indiana	Richmond	Community Renewal Prog.	P	R-81	NONE	Nov-68		\$154,220	\$138,798	*
V	Indiana	Richmond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jan-70		\$5,073,405	\$3,128,616	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	LaSalle Park (GN)	G	R-41	Sep-62	NONE	Mar-65	NONE		-
V	Indiana	South Bend	Central (FS)	S	R-39	Jun-62	NONE	Jul-65	NONE		-
V	Indiana	South Bend	Sample St.	R	R-7	Dec-58	Jun-60	Apr-67	\$2,002,207	\$2,002,207	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Chapin St.	R	R-29	Dec-61	Aug-63	Aug-69	\$1,388,248	\$1,388,248	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Industrial Expansion	R	R-56	Dec-64	Jun-68	Apr-72	\$606,655	\$606,655	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	LaSalle Park No. 1	R	R-57	Mar-65	Mar-66		\$4,444,501	\$3,258,612	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Central Downtown	R	R-66	Nov-66	Oct-69		\$17,378,135	\$10,410,644	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	May-71		\$822,291	\$656,507	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-71		\$497,689	\$381,500	*
V	Indiana	South Bend	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Feb-73		\$1,266,800		*
V	Indiana	Terre Haute	Southwest	R	R-16	Mar-60	Oct-61	Oct-72	\$2,445,046	\$2,455,046	*
V	Indiana	Terre Haute	Community Center	R	R-40	Nov-62	Jun-67		\$4,992,072	\$4,409,098	*
V	Michigan	Albion	West Side (GN)	G	R-79	Oct-62	NONE	May-63	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Albion	West Central	R	R-85	Feb-63	Apr-65	Mar-73	\$2,131,805	\$2,131,805	*
V	Michigan	Algonac	River View	R	R-161	Aug-67	May-71		\$5,683,837	\$2,583,142	*
V	Michigan	Alma	Community Renewal Program	P	R-136	NONE	Oct-65	Apr-68	\$10,724	\$10,724	*
V	Michigan	Alma	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-23	NONE	Jun-72		\$618,616		*
V	Michigan	Ann Arbor	Community Renewal Program	P	R-201	NONE	Sep-70	Jun-73	\$185,293	\$185,293	*
V	Michigan	Ann Arbor	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jun-69		\$2,494,019	\$2,162,827	*
V	Michigan	Ann Arbor	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	May-72		\$1,718,622	\$881,324	*
V	Michigan	Battle Creek	Jewell St.	U	2-1	Sep-50	Oct-57	Sep-68	\$2,441,217	\$2,441,217	*
V	Michigan	Battle Creek	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Jan-67		\$30,300	\$17,209	*
V	Michigan	Bay City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-180	NONE	Feb-68	Jun-73	\$133,101	\$133,101	*
V	Michigan	Bay City	Riverfront North No. 1	R	R-158	Jul-67	May-73		\$7,911,287	\$1,049,404	*
V	Michigan	Bay City	Riverfront North (GN)	G	R-157	Jul-67			NONE		-
V	Michigan	Belding	Business	R	R-167	Aug-67	Jan-70		\$2,848,355	\$2,427,253	*
V	Michigan	Belleville	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-192	Aug-68	Apr-71		\$333,218	\$143,863	*
V	Michigan	Benton Harbor	Community Renewal Program	P	R-58	NONE	Oct-61	Mar-64	\$12,005	\$12,005	*
V	Michigan	Benton Harbor	Downtown Riverfront	R	R-100	Sep-63	Mar-66	Jun-73	\$6,305,242	\$6,096,781	*
V	Michigan	Benton Harbor	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	May-69	Jun-74	\$820,844	\$820,844	*
V	Michigan	Benton Harbor	Community Renewal Program	P	R-209	NONE	Jun-71		\$31,827	\$25,180	*
V	Michigan	Benton Harbor	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,971,784	\$298,147	*
V	Michigan	Benton Twp.	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,085,604	\$197,688	*
V	Michigan	Big Rapids	Central Area (GN)	G	R-129	Jun-65	NONE	Jul-66	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Big Rapids	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-109	Jun-64	Jan-67		\$1,811,251	\$1,215,429	*
V	Michigan	Buchanan	G N R P Area (GN)	G	R-39	Jun-60	NONE	Jul-61	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Buchanan	North Side	R	R-38	Jun-61	Mar-63	Apr-72	\$463,570	\$463,570	*
V	Michigan	Center Line	Project No. 1	R	R-91	May-63	Oct-65	Jun-74	\$4,370,565	\$4,370,565	*
V	Michigan	Center Line	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	May-71		\$640,647	\$218,924	*
V	Michigan	Clawson	Jefferson (GN)	G	R-76	Oct-62	NONE	Jul-64	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Clinton Twp.	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-69		\$5,061,366	\$4,144,711	*

V	Michigan	Coldwater	Downtown	R	R-140	Jan-66	Apr-68	Jun-73	\$1,245,971	\$1,245,971	*
V	Michigan	Dearborn	North Roulo	R	R-66	Aug-62	Nov-64	Apr-69	\$476,059	\$476,059	*
V	Michigan	Dearborn Heights	John Daly	R	R-127	May-65	Sep-68		\$178,236		*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Medical Center (GN)	G	R-23	Dec-58	NONE	Aug-59	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Detroit	University City (GN)	G	R-50	Jul-61	NONE	Mar-63	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Detroit	Mack-Concord No. 1	R	R-1	Dec-55	Jun-57	Jun-64	\$2,618,554	\$2,618,554	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Gratiot	U	1-1	NONE	Mar-50	Jun-64	\$4,567,876	\$4,567,876	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Medical Center No. 1	R	R-35	Dec-59	Mar-60	Jun-67	\$4,582,139	\$4,582,139	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Community Renewal Program	P	R-71	NONE	May-62	Aug-67	\$1,091,095	\$1,091,095	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	University City	R	R-53	Feb-62	Dec-63	Apr-70	\$5,209,546	\$5,209,546	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Westside Indus.	U	1-4	Apr-53	Aug-57	Mar-73	\$4,404,459	\$4,404,459	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Wyoming-Eight Mile	R	R-19	Mar-58	Mar-60	Mar-73	\$3,141,024	\$3,141,024	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Central Bus. Dist. No. 3	R	R-8	Oct-56	Jun-59	Apr-73	\$3,085,035	\$3,085,035	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Forest Part	R	R-124	Mar-65	Jan-68	Apr-73	\$1,175,293	\$1,175,293	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Lafayette	R	R-12	Aug-52	Jun-57	Jun-73	\$4,680,752	\$4,680,752	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Community Renewal Program	P	R-166	NONE	Jul-67	Jun-73	\$2,989,075	\$2,989,075	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69	Sep-73	\$2,193,465	\$2,193,465	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Nov-65	Oct-73	\$1,916,007	\$1,916,007	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jul-66	Dec-73	\$2,051,125	\$2,051,125	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Medical Center No. 2	R	R-52	Jul-61	Jan-63	Feb-74	\$4,221,041	\$4,221,041	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Elmwood Park No. 1	R	R-40	Nov-60	May-61	Jun-74	\$8,452,355	\$7,969,604	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-3	Mar-56	Jun-59		\$5,283,046	\$4,569,976	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Distribution Ctr. No. 1	R	R-86	Jan-63	Feb-65		\$4,477,958	\$2,633,016	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Research Park West	R	R-88	Jan-63	Sep-65		\$4,021,886	\$2,087,759	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Central Bus. Dist. No. 5	R	R-93	Feb-63	Aug-64		\$2,968,536	\$2,319,326	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Rehabilitation No. 1	R	R-94	Feb-63	May-65		\$4,376,065	\$548,559	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Westside Indus. No. 2	R	R-97	Jul-63	Aug-66		\$14,132,818	\$6,970,398	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Elmwood Park No. 2	R	R-62	Dec-63	Feb-65		\$12,574,393	\$8,545,676	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Medical Center No. 3	R	R-112	Oct-64	Mar-68		\$13,409,324	\$8,421,325	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	University City No. 2	R	R-111	Oct-64	Mar-69		\$13,006,635	\$5,308,879	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	North Industrial	R	R-119	Jul-65	Jun-70		\$8,089,976	\$4,466,508	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Elmwood Park No. 3	R	R-123	Nov-65	Dec-69		\$21,546,585	\$11,127,393	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Myrtle-Humboldt	R	R-160	Jun-68	May-73		\$3,046,404		*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Sheridan Place	R	R-145	Jun-70	May-73		\$2,585,290		*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	Jan-71		\$1,546,592	\$682,215	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-71		\$25,796,714	\$11,614,776	*
V	Michigan	Detroit	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4*				\$4,405,550		
V	Michigan	Fenton	Central Business Dist.	R	R-152	Jun-67	Jun-72		\$2,949,495		*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Feb-68	Oct-72	\$448,354	\$448,354	*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Nov-66	Feb-73	\$8,747	\$8,747	*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Hilton Industrial	R	R-125	May-65	Dec-68	Mar-73	\$484,513	\$484,513	*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Hilton Indus-Stage 2	R	R-171	May-69	Aug-70	Apr-74	\$514,781	\$514,781	*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Oct-70		\$1,478,058	\$1,046,920	*
V	Michigan	Ferndale	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Oct-70		\$14,133		*
V	Michigan	Flint	Municipal Center (GN)	G	R-96	May-63	NONE	Sep-64	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Flint	Doyle Area	R	R-208	Jul-70	Jun-73		\$4,720,713		*
V	Michigan	Flint	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Feb-67		\$2,710,051	\$2,338,038	*
V	Michigan	Flint	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Mar-69		\$25,216,635	\$17,241,579	*
V	Michigan	Garden City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-63	NONE	Apr-62	Aug-67	\$22,715	\$22,715	*
V	Michigan	Garden City	Cherry Hill	R	R-46	Nov-60	Jan-63	Mar-68	\$374,903	\$374,903	*
V	Michigan	Garden City	Ford-Middlebelt Rd. 1	R	R-193	Jun-70			\$107,400		
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Central Core (GN)	G	R-49	May-61	NONE	May-61	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Community Renewal Program	P	R-77	NONE	Apr-63	Nov-66	\$28,628	\$28,628	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Grand River	R	R-28	Dec-58	Jun-60	Mar-67	\$1,917,336	\$1,917,336	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Central Core	R	R-34	Mar-60	Jul-61	Mar-68	\$3,267,141	\$3,267,141	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Central Core -North	R	R-60	Nov-61	Apr-62	Aug-68	\$1,581,746	\$1,581,746	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Campau Commons (GN)	G	R-113	May-65	NONE	Dec-69	NONE		-
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Jun-66	Aug-70	\$22,545	\$22,545	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Washington Square	R	R-141	Mar-66	Jul-66	Jun-73	\$958,246	\$958,246	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Campau Commons No. 1	R	R-155	Jan-67	Apr-69	Dec-73	\$1,657,395	\$1,657,395	*
V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	College Park	R	R-164	Jul-69	Jun-73		\$6,853,786		*

V	Michigan	Grand Rapids	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,670,757	\$165,617	*
V	Michigan	Hamtramck	South-End Revival	R	R-29	Oct-59	Nov-61	Nov-65	\$988,987	\$988,987	*
V	Michigan	Hamtramck	Wyandotte	R	R-31	Dec-61	Aug-64		\$4,785,972	\$2,072,887	*
V	Michigan	Hamtramck	Community Renewal Program	P	R-135	NONE	Jan-66		\$68,011	\$60,232	*
V	Michigan	Hazel Park	Robert Ave.	R	R-32	Dec-59	Oct-61	Sep-65	\$978,540	\$978,540	*
V	Michigan	Hazel Park	John R-Nine Mile	R	R-118	Feb-65	Mar-66	Jun-70	\$1,797,051	\$1,797,051	*
V	Michigan	Highland Park	Industrial No. 1	R	R-110	Jul-64	Jul-65	Dec-67	\$2,418,896	\$2,418,896	*
V	Michigan	Highland Park	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Jun-68	Sep-70	\$7,090	\$7,090	*
V	Michigan	Highland Park	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jun-69		\$23,493,610	\$18,735,024	*
V	Michigan	Inkster	Southwest	R	R-21	Apr-58	Jun-60	Jun-73	\$2,306,290	\$2,303,290	*
V	Michigan	Inkster	Central City	R	R-56	Feb-62	Dec-63		\$1,833,330	\$888,858	*
V	Michigan	Jackson	Belden (GN)	G	R-43	Jun-60	NONE	Jun-60	NONE	-	
V	Michigan	Jackson	Community Renewal Program	P	R-114	NONE	Jan-65	Apr-70	\$122,098	\$122,098	*
V	Michigan	Jackson	Belden	R	R-15	Apr-58	Jun-60	Dec-71	\$3,457,620	\$3,457,620	*
V	Michigan	Jackson	East Michigan	R	R-45	Nov-60	Apr-64	Aug-73	\$3,332,897	\$3,332,897	*
V	Michigan	Jackson	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	May-72		\$649,660	\$459,230	*
V	Michigan	Jackson	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-26	NONE	Sep-73		\$1,198,102		*
V	Michigan	Kalamazoo	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-64	Feb-62	NONE	Jun-63	NONE	-	
V	Michigan	Kalamazoo	Lincoln	R	R-10	Oct-56	Jun-59	Dec-63	\$300,112	\$300,112	*
V	Michigan	Lansing	Community Renewal Program	P	R-117	NONE	May-65	Sep-72	\$120,528	\$120,528	*
V	Michigan	Lansing	Community Renewal Program	P	R-195	NONE	Dec-69	Jun-73	\$187,195	\$187,195	*
V	Michigan	Lansing	Project No. 1	R	R-87	Jun-63	Nov-64	May-74	\$9,990,866	\$9,990,866	*
V	Michigan	Lansing	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Aug-71		\$10,096,004	\$2,753,332	*
V	Michigan	Lapeer	Central Bus. Area	R	R-153	Nov-66	Apr-69		\$2,881,681	\$1,300,960	*
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	Raupp (GN)	G	R-36	May-60	NONE	May-61	NONE	-	
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Nov-69	May-64	\$371,476	\$371,476	*
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	Raupp No. 1	R	R-47	Mar-61	May-62	Sep-69	\$1,028,226	\$1,028,226	*
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	Raupp No. 2	R	R-84	Nov-62	Apr-65	May-73	\$1,898,092	\$1,898,092	*
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	Raupp No. 3	R	R-102	Sep-63	Feb-68		\$1,944,830	\$1,350,678	*
V	Michigan	Lincoln Park	North Fort	R	R-173	Dec-69	May-73		\$1,712,716		*
V	Michigan	Madison Heights	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Nov-70		\$1,343,324	\$591,003	*
V	Michigan	Mount Clemens	Mount Clemens	R	R-7	Nov-56	Jun-59	Jan-73	\$8,060,545	\$8,060,545	*
V	Michigan	Mount Clemens	South Ave.	R	R-78	May-63	Jul-65		\$3,806,442	\$1,399,345	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	May-71	Aug-72	\$144,000	\$144,000	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Marquette Neighborhood	R	R-5	Mar-56	Jun-59	May-73	\$6,766,265	\$6,766,265	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Mar-67	Sep-73	\$24,659	\$24,659	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	Dec-70	Dec-73	\$19,680	\$19,680	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Downtown Redevelopment	R	R-134	Nov-65	Jul-69		\$14,368,140	\$6,859,871	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon	Froebel Neighborhood	R	R-188	May-70	Apr-71		\$4,940,828	\$1,151,797	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon Hts.	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Oct-61	Mar-65	\$19,528	\$19,528	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon Hts.	East Manahan	R	R-61	Nov-62	Oct-64	Apr-73	\$682,763	\$682,763	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon Hts.	West Heights	R	R-151	Mar-68	Jun-73		\$3,280,680		*
V	Michigan	Muskegon Hts.	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-66		\$791,000	\$725,526	*
V	Michigan	Muskegon Hts.	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-16	NONE	Jun-72		\$425,000	\$259,776	*
V	Michigan	Niles	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-108	Sep-64	Jul-68	May-73	\$1,287,901	\$1,287,901	*
V	Michigan	Plymouth	Mill St.	R	R-30	May-60	Apr-62	Jun-66	\$213,913	\$213,913	*
V	Michigan	Pontiac	C D B Fringe No. 1	R	R-20	Mar-58	Jun-60	Dec-73	\$7,700,558	\$7,700,558	*
V	Michigan	Pontiac	C D B Fringe No. 2	R	R-44	Nov-60	Aug-62	Dec-73	\$2,572,381	\$2,572,381	*
V	Michigan	Pontiac	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	May-72		\$4,868,038	\$1,001,821	*
V	Michigan	Pontiac	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	May-72		\$130,495	\$99,854	*
V	Michigan	Port Huron	Fort St.	U	6-1	Nov-51	Jan-55	Aug-65	\$906,412	\$906,412	*
V	Michigan	Port Huron	Community Renewal Program	P	R-81	NONE	Jun-63	Jan-67	\$20,408	\$20,408	*
V	Michigan	Port Huron	Community College	R	R-116	Feb-65	Aug-68	Jun-73	\$7,014,286	\$7,014,286	*
V	Michigan	River Rouge	Project No. 1	R	R-41	Nov-60	Aug-63	Jun-73	\$2,521,056	\$2,521,056	*
V	Michigan	Riverview	Penn Villas	R	R-73	May-63	Sep-63	Jun-73	\$679,712	\$679,712	*
V	Michigan	Rochester	East Third St.	R	R-95	May-63	Jul-65	Nov-71	\$918,755	\$918,755	*
V	Michigan	Rockwood	Rockwood Center	R	R-142	Sep-66	Oct-68	Jun-73	\$940,096	\$940,096	*
V	Michigan	Rogers	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-147	Sep-66	Jan-70	Jun-74	\$1,026,412	\$974,403	*
V	Michigan	Romulus	Community Renewal Program	P	R-90	NONE	Jun-63	Jun-68	\$41,830	\$41,830	*
V	Michigan	Romulus	Wayne-Beverly (GN)	G	R-82	Oct-66	NONE	Dec-68	NONE	-	
V	Michigan	Romulus	Wayne-Beverly No. 1	R	R-187	May-68	Apr-71		\$4,732,887	\$2,047,964	*

V	Michigan	Royal Oak Twp.	West Eight Mile Road	R	R-2	Nov-56	Jun-59		\$7,759,575	\$3,562,327 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Eddy (GN)	G	R-37	Feb-60	NONE	Feb-60	NONE	-
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Community Renewal Program	P	R-89	NONE	Jun-63	Mar-68	\$39,452	\$39,452 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Eddy No. 1	R	R-13	Nov-57	Feb-60	May-73	\$1,400,248	\$1,400,248 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Salina G N R Area (GN)	G	R-128	Jun-65	NONE	Dec-73	NONE	-
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Oct-66	Mar-74	\$1,219,809	\$1,219,809 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Eddy No. 2	R	R-67	Jun-62	Oct-64	Apr-74	\$3,484,407	\$3,484,407 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Salina	R	R-103	Nov-63	Nov-68		\$2,396,698	\$1,492,279 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-131	Nov-65	Mar-72		\$10,300,627	\$4,932,335 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	May-71		\$908,000	\$632,000 *
V	Michigan	Saginaw	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Jun-73		\$821,000	*
V	Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie	Project No. 1	R	R-189	Jul-69	Apr-73		\$3,261,357	*
V	Michigan	St. Clair	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-105	Sep-63	Apr-66	Oct-72	\$4,459,549	\$4,459,549 *
V	Michigan	St. Clair Shores	Nine Mile Harper	R	R-24	Nov-58	Jun-60	Jul-68	\$554,926	\$554,926 *
V	Michigan	St. Clair Shores	Nine Mile Industrial	R	R-69	Apr-63	Aug-64	Feb-69	\$333,729	\$333,729 *
V	Michigan	St. Clair Shores	Kramer Ave.	R	R-122	Mar-65	Jul-67	Mar-72	\$919,548	\$919,548 *
V	Michigan	St. Joseph	Court House Square	R	R-75	Jul-62	Jun-64	Sep-70	\$3,067,161	\$3,067,161 *
V	Michigan	Warren	Community Renewal Program	P	R-175	NONE	Jan-68	Jun-73	\$251,383	\$251,383 *
V	Michigan	Warren	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Dec-68		\$1,264,052	\$1,264,052 *
V	Michigan	Wayne	Downtown (GN)	G	R-48	Jul-61	NONE	Mar-63	NONE	-
V	Michigan	Wayne	Southwest Annex	R	R-9	Sep-56	May-59	Mar-64	\$2,681,586	\$2,681,586 *
V	Michigan	Wayne	Venroy-Merriam	R	R-74	Aug-62	Oct-66	Jun-73	\$865,964	\$865,964 *
V	Michigan	Wayne	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-54	Dec-62	Jan-64	Nov-73	\$8,633,222	\$8,633,223 *
V	Michigan	Wixom	Central Business (FS)	S	R-106	Mar-64	NONE	Aug-66	NONE	-
V	Michigan	Wyandotte	South Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-72	Jul-62	Jun-64	Jun-73	\$3,160,393	\$3,160,393 *
V	Michigan	Wyoming	Community Renewal Program	P	R-139	NONE	Jan-66	Oct-69	\$11,715	\$11,715 *
V	Michigan	Ypsilanti	Park Ridge	R	R-27	Feb-61	Sep-61		\$3,064,484	\$2,485,454 *
V	Minnesota	Albert Lea	Channel View	R	R-49	Jan-68	Jun-71		\$2,716,309	\$1,224,266 *
V	Minnesota	Austin	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Sep-72		\$1,023,244	\$411,795 *
V	Minnesota	Chisholm	Southside	R	R-14	Feb-62	May-63	Oct-65	\$120,013	\$120,013 *
V	Minnesota	Chisholm	Longyear Lake No. 2	R	R-45	Jan-67	Nov-68	Nov-73	\$463,102	\$463,102 *
V	Minnesota	Crookston	South Main St.	C	R-38	Oct-65	Apr-67	Apr-70	\$484,129	\$484,129 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Saint Croix	U	7-1	Apr-53	Oct-55	Apr-59	\$72,822	\$72,822 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	West Michigan St.	R	R-5	Dec-58	Jan-62	Jan-68	\$737,742	\$737,742 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Feb-68	Dec-71	\$183,771	\$183,771 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Aug-68	May-72	\$70,835	\$70,835 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Gateway	R	R-11	Mar-61	Oct-62	May-73	\$2,903,164	\$2,903,164 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Dec-70		\$116,958	\$47,899 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Feb-71		\$9,903,754	\$2,620,984 *
V	Minnesota	Duluth	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3*				\$316,535	
V	Minnesota	East Grand Forks	Downtown Bus. Dist.	R	R-57	Jun-69	Apr-73		\$1,453,719	\$147,400 *
V	Minnesota	Hibbing	Fifth Ave.	R	R-18	Apr-62	Apr-64	Dec-65	\$60,741	\$60,741 *
V	Minnesota	Hibbing	First Ave.	R	R-44	Dec-66	Nov-68	Mar-72	\$375,403	\$375,403 *
V	Minnesota	Hopkins	First Street	R	R-46	Jul-67	Mar-72		\$2,149,486	\$1,231,337 *
V	Minnesota	Le Sueur	Downtown	R	R-42	Oct-66	Jun-69		\$2,139,624	\$899,004 *
V	Minnesota	Mankato	Minnesota River (GN)	G	R-62	Aug-68	NONE	Nov-73	NONE	-
V	Minnesota	Mankato	Key City	R	R-63	Aug-68	May-70		\$10,615,370	\$3,413,121 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Near North Side (GN)	G	R-8	Dec-59	NONE	Dec-59	NONE	-
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Seward (GN)	G	R-22	May-63	NONE	May-63	NONE	-
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Saint Anthony (GN)	G	R-13	Dec-61	NONE	May-64	NONE	-
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Glenwood	R	R-1	Mar-50	Apr-55	Mar-68	\$6,095,583	\$6,095,583 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-66	Jun-71	\$922,893	\$922,893 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Community Renewal Program	P	R-12	NONE	Jul-61	May-72	\$1,072,609	\$1,072,609 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Apr-69	Oct-72	\$3,765	\$3,765 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Harrison Ave.	R	R-7	Dec-58	Apr-63	Mar-73	\$3,113,802	\$3,113,802 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Seward East	R	R-23	Jul-63	Jul-65	Mar-73	\$3,395,909	\$3,395,909 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Grant	R	R-9	Oct-60	Aug-64	Apr-74	\$5,993,658	\$5,993,658 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Seward South	R	R-32	Jul-65	Dec-67	May-74	\$4,610,591	\$4,610,591 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jun-66	May-74	\$11,747	\$11,747 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Saint Anthony West	R	R-21	Jun-63	Aug-64	Jun-74	\$8,799,428	\$8,799,428 *
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Saint Anthony East	R	R-30	Oct-64	May-68	Jun-74	\$8,963,480	\$8,963,480 *

V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Gateway Center	R	R-2	Apr-56	Jun-58		\$13,938,236	\$13,080,296	*
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Near North Side	R	R-33	Nov-65	Jun-68		\$27,937,425	\$14,123,311	*
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Holmes	R	R-48	Jan-67	Jun-71		\$5,710,587	\$1,861,896	*
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Seward West	R	R-50	Sep-67	Dec-72		\$9,386,017	\$1,629,257	*
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-69		\$3,293,474	\$3,016,561	*
V	Minnesota	Minneapolis	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$18,763,954	\$11,768,328	*
V	Minnesota	Montevideo	Fiesta City Ctr. (GN)	G	R-15	Sep-62	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	Montevideo	Fiesta City Ctr.	R	R-24	Jul-63	Feb-64	Jul-70	\$1,343,298	\$1,343,298	*
V	Minnesota	Moorhead	Original Townsite	R	R-27	Jun-64	Apr-67		\$9,094,405	\$3,851,199	*
V	Minnesota	Pipestone	Hiawatha	R	R-55	Jun-69	Jan-73		\$1,305,109	\$390,749	*
V	Minnesota	South St. Paul	Concord St. (GN)	G	R-31	Mar-66	NONE	Nov-68	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	South St. Paul	Concord Street No. 1	R	R-56	Jun-67	Feb-69		\$6,994,139	\$3,614,414	*
V	Minnesota	South St. Paul	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,520,012	\$1,591,038	*
V	Minnesota	St. Cloud	Downtown (GN)	G	R-43	Jan-67	NONE	Mar-69	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	St. Cloud	Central Area	R	R-65	Aug-68	Jan-71	May-74	\$3,426,709	\$3,426,709	*
V	Minnesota	St. Louis Park	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Dec-72		\$1,447,393		*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Smith Park (FS)	S	R-16	Feb-62	NONE	Nov-62	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Cathedral (GN)	G	R-17	Jun-62	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Riverview (GN)	G	R-4	Jul-61	NONE	Jun-64	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Eastern	U	1-1	Aug-50	Mar-53	Aug-64	\$1,321,277	\$1,321,277	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Upper Levee	R	R-3	Nov-57	Jun-58	May-66	\$441,686	\$441,686	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Western	U	1-2	Aug-50	Mar-53	Nov-68	\$2,477,597	\$2,477,597	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Cathedral No. 1	R	R-25	Apr-63	Feb-64	Oct-69	\$2,134,851	\$2,134,851	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Community Renewal Program	P	R-34	NONE	Jul-65	Dec-70	\$288,453	\$288,453	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Downtown	R	R-20	Dec-62	Aug-64	Mar-74	\$19,876,177	\$19,876,177	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Riverview Industrial	R	R-26	Feb-64	Jul-64	May-74	\$6,385,754	\$6,385,754	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Concord Terrace	R	R-37	Nov-65	Oct-68	Jun-74	\$10,972,884	\$10,972,884	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	May-68		\$5,723,984	\$4,389,709	*
V	Minnesota	St. Paul	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	May-69		\$68,916,096	\$53,428,064	*
V	Minnesota	Willmar	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jun-73		\$1,646,000		*
V	Minnesota	Winona	Downtown Winona (GN)	G	R-28	Sep-64	NONE	May-73	NONE		-
V	Minnesota	Winona	Downtown	R	R-51	Mar-67	Jun-69		\$2,265,066	\$1,117,967	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Area No. 1 (FS)	S	R-17	Feb-59	NONE	Apr-60	NONE		-
V	Ohio	Akron	Community Renewal Program	P	R-38	NONE	Jun-61	Jan-66	\$102,398	\$102,398	*
V	Ohio	Akron	University Site	R	R-30	Jun-60	Oct-62	Jun-66	\$2,391,610	\$2,391,610	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Industrial Site	R	R-18	May-60	Mar-62	May-73	\$5,098,650	\$5,098,650	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Cascade	R	R-57	Apr-62	Feb-64		\$12,630,391	\$9,505,021	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Opportunity Park	R	R-89	Oct-64	Sep-66		\$59,728,759	\$33,773,713	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$524,495	\$413,092	*
V	Ohio	Akron	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-70		\$1,464,053	\$965,574	*
V	Ohio	Alliance	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,002,131	\$110,146	*
V	Ohio	Ashtabula	Arrowhead	R	R-86	Jul-64	Mar-68		\$6,136,373	\$3,204,349	*
V	Ohio	Athens	South Green	R	R-63	Dec-62	Mar-66	Mar-71	\$1,979,386	\$1,979,386	*
V	Ohio	Berea	Berea Center	R	R-94	Jan-65	Aug-68		\$5,884,244	\$3,196,444	*
V	Ohio	Campbell	Project No. 1	R	R-35	Nov-60	Dec-63	Apr-71	\$1,575,749	\$1,575,749	*
V	Ohio	Canton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-39	NONE	Jun-61	Jul-64	\$14,872	\$14,872	*
V	Ohio	Canton	Madison-Lathrop	R	R-67	Apr-63	Apr-65	Oct-72	\$1,970,458	\$1,970,458	*
V	Ohio	Canton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-156	NONE	Mar-69	Mar-79	\$286,399	\$286,399	*
V	Ohio	Canton	Wash School Rehab.	R	R-116	Sep-67	Jul-70		\$6,475,606	\$2,834,275	*
V	Ohio	Chillicothe	Community Renewal Program	P	R-76	NONE	Dec-63	Mar-68	\$38,252	\$38,252	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Kenyon-Barr (GN)	G	R-19	Mar-59	NONE	Jul-59	NONE		-
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Avondale-Corryvil (GN)	G	R-20	Sep-59	NONE	Jan-62	NONE		-
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Central Bus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-42	May-61	NONE	Oct-62	NONE		-
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Laurel-3 Richmond 1	U	1-1	Sep-50	May-52	May-63	\$4,274,877	\$4,274,877	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Queensgate No. 3	R	R-82	Jan-64	Oct-64	Jun-66	\$2,482,373	\$2,482,373	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Mar-66	Oct-68	\$18,411	\$18,411	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Queensgate No. 1	R	R-5	Sep-56	Jan-60	Oct-72	\$24,988,875	\$24,988,875	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Demolition Project	M	M-14	NONE	Jun-70	Apr-74	\$242,304	\$242,304	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Avondale-1 Corryville	R	R-6	Nov-56	Aug-61		\$24,346,565	\$15,469,248	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Fountain Square	R	R-55	Aug-62	Oct-64		\$35,520,874	\$30,695,362	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Central Riverfront	R	R-60	Aug-62	Aug-66		\$22,000,660	\$12,472,915	*

V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jul-66		\$698,992	\$552,837	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Community Renewal Program	P	R-118	NONE	Nov-66		\$732,146	\$658,931	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Jun-68		\$4,067,592	\$2,501,649	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	Jun-68		\$53,137	\$42,843	*
V	Ohio	Cincinnati	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Apr-70		\$30,899,408	\$8,921,459	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Longwood Project	U	6-1	Sep-50	Sep-54	Jan-61	\$2,557,613	\$2,557,613	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Erievue (GN)	G	R-31	May-60	NONE	Jan-61	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Cleveland	University-Euclid (GN)	G	R-32	May-60	NONE	Dec-61	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Mar-66	Oct-69	\$250,000	\$250,000	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Saint Vincent's Center	R	R-13	Sep-53	Jun-59	Sep-70	\$7,901,304	\$7,901,304	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Garden Valley	R	R-1	Jan-55	May-56	Sep-72	\$4,788,456	\$4,788,456	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Erievue No. 1	R	R-36	Dec-60	Jan-61	Jun-73	\$28,916,295	\$28,916,295	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	East Woodland	R	R-7	Dec-56	Jun-60		\$5,749,999	\$2,504,052	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	University-Euclid No. 1	R	R-44	Jul-61	Feb-62		\$38,230,658	\$22,308,718	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Gladstone	R	R-8	Jul-61	Apr-63		\$8,509,753	\$5,175,298	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Mar-68		\$530,416	\$403,158	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Community Renewal Program	P	R-155	NONE	Aug-68		\$1,285,000	\$1,208,743	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jul-69		\$160,000	\$144,000	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Demolition Project	M	M-13	NONE	Jun-71		\$200,000	\$130,374	*
V	Ohio	Cleveland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Sep-73		\$7,900,000	#	
V	Ohio	Columbus	Dennison-Hunter-Hubbard (GN)	G	R-52	Nov-61	NONE	Jul-63	-	-	
V	Ohio	Columbus	Ohio State Univ. North	R	R-46	Oct-61	Oct-63	Jun-66	\$1,304,746	\$1,304,746	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Goodale	U	4-1	Dec-50	Dec-57	Jun-67	\$3,979,225	\$3,979,225	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Nov-66	Mar-70	\$136,402	\$136,402	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	May-71	May-72	\$35,000	\$35,000	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Community Renewal Program	P	R-96	NONE	Apr-65	Sep-73	\$632,679	\$632,679	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Market Mohawk	R	R-14	Dec-52	Jun-58	Apr-74	\$7,860,567	\$7,860,567	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Bolivar Arms	R	R-73	Sep-64	Jun-66	May-74	\$3,495,709	\$3,495,709	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Children's Hospital	R	R-21	Jan-60	Dec-62	Jun-74	\$3,958,499	\$3,958,499	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Dennison-Hunter-Hubbard	R	R-10	Mar-58	Oct-64		\$3,666,619	\$1,752,079	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Mount Vernon Plaza	R	R-163	Jun-70	Jun-72		\$4,144,580	\$575,060	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-66		\$2,433,861	\$2,076,922	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-14	NONE	Jun-70		\$3,414,873	\$1,998,290	*
V	Ohio	Columbus	Demolition Project	M	M-10	NONE	Jun-70		\$126,338	\$90,632	*
V	Ohio	Crestline	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-122	Aug-67	Mar-71		\$3,542,609	\$1,529,366	*
V	Ohio	Crestline	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-23	NONE	Jun-72		\$827,482	\$231,921	*
V	Ohio	Cuyahoga Falls	Central Bus. Area	R	R-113	Oct-66	May-69		\$9,464,299	\$3,282,174	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	G N R P Area (GN)	G	R-37	Aug-61	NONE	Aug-61	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Dayton	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Sep-66	Sep-70	\$82,624	\$82,624	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	East Dayton	R	R-2	Jun-51	Apr-58	May-73	\$13,209,435	\$13,209,435	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Feb-68	Jun-74	\$1,463,665	\$1,463,665	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Perry-Mead	R	R-15	Dec-58	Oct-61		\$3,053,432	\$2,107,508	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Madden Hills	R	R-54	Feb-62	Mar-64		\$2,509,495	\$1,640,505	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Miani-Maple	R	R-58	Jul-62	Jan-65		\$6,966,548	\$4,354,371	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Mid-Town Mart	R	R-90	Dec-64	Apr-67		\$7,010,004	\$4,399,693	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-45	NONE	Sep-61		\$448,276	\$349,448	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-13	NONE	Feb-70		\$4,348,924	\$3,602,020	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Mar-70		\$8,048,587	\$3,808,945	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Demolition Project	M	M-12	NONE	Jun-70		\$166,934	\$55,551	*
V	Ohio	Dayton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-168	NONE	Jun-71		\$175,000	\$157,500	*
V	Ohio	Dover	Downtown (GN)	G	R-124	Aug-67	NONE	Aug-69	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	East Cleveland	Community Renewal Program	P	R-140	NONE	Jan-68	Feb-71	\$149,531	\$149,531	*
V	Ohio	East Cleveland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Aug-67	Oct-73	\$1,908,742	\$1,908,742	*
V	Ohio	East Cleveland	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-16	NONE	May-71	Jun-74	\$120,774	\$120,774	*
V	Ohio	East Cleveland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Dec-68		\$5,540,833	\$3,337,617	*
V	Ohio	Elyria	Community Renewal Program	P	R-98	NONE	Oct-65	May-70	\$73,609	\$73,609	*
V	Ohio	Elyria	Malcolm Manor	R	R-149	Jun-69	Jul-71		\$887,237	\$450,277	*
V	Ohio	Elyria	Fuller	R	R-144	Sep-70	Jul-72		\$1,857,077	\$806,841	*
V	Ohio	Elyria	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Dec-72		\$1,090,877	\$456,937	*
V	Ohio	Geauga County	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Jun-72		\$403,421	\$107,871	*
V	Ohio	Hamilton	Community Renewal Program	P	R-48	NONE	Nov-61	Aug-65	\$61,242	\$61,242	*

V	Ohio	Hamilton	Center Punch	R	R-56	Jun-62	Jan-64	Oct-67	\$848,295	\$848,295	*
V	Ohio	Hamilton	2nd Ward-Peck's Add.	U	3-1	Jun-50	Jun-58	Sep-70	\$1,073,469	\$1,073,469	*
V	Ohio	Hamilton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-22	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,340,289	\$590,289	*
V	Ohio	Hamilton County	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	May-69		\$1,254,268	\$788,041	*
V	Ohio	Huron	Huron Center	R	R-101	Oct-65	Jul-68		\$4,162,466	\$2,462,292	*
V	Ohio	Ironton	Buckhorn	R	R-143	Jun-69	Apr-72		\$3,880,355	\$1,672,414	*
V	Ohio	Lebanon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Jun-73		\$372,841		*
V	Ohio	Lincoln Heights	North Side (GN)	G	R-146	Feb-68	NONE	Aug-73	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Lincoln Heights	Grant St.	R	R-147	Feb-68	Apr-72		\$6,100,000	\$2,180,592	*
V	Ohio	Lorain	Community Renewal Program	P	R-95	NONE	Apr-65	May-70	\$67,631	\$67,631	*
V	Ohio	Lorain	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Jun-68	May-74	\$405,594	\$405,594	*
V	Ohio	Lorain	Lorain A	R	R-110	Oct-66	Dec-68		\$10,801,927	\$6,199,540	*
V	Ohio	Lorain	Lorain C	R	R-133	Jun-70	Aug-72		\$3,483,000	\$679,185	*
V	Ohio	Lucas County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-102	NONE	Oct-65	Mar-74	\$164,068	\$164,068	*
V	Ohio	Mahoning County	Community Renewal Program	P	R-127	NONE	Mar-67	Apr-73	\$287,886	\$287,886	*
V	Ohio	Mansfield	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Sep-66	Jul-73	\$942,236	\$942,236	*
V	Ohio	Mansfield	Hoffers	R	R-142	Jun-69	Jan-72	Jun-74	\$585,157	\$585,157	*
V	Ohio	Martins Ferry	Community Renewal Program	P	R-93	NONE	Feb-65	Oct-67	\$37,308	\$37,308	*
V	Ohio	Martins Ferry	Hanover St.	R	R-72	Jul-63	Apr-65	Jun-73	\$492,604	\$492,604	*
V	Ohio	Martins Ferry	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-24	NONE	Jun-72		\$485,627	\$256,717	*
V	Ohio	Massillon	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Jun-71		\$554,805		*
V	Ohio	Middletown	Garfield	R	R-16	Oct-59	Oct-62	Jun-73	\$2,154,616	\$2,154,616	*
V	Ohio	Middletown	Demolition Project	M	M-9	NONE	Aug-68	Nov-73	\$10,635	\$10,635	*
V	Ohio	Middletown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Mar-70		\$13,290,368	\$8,039,763	*
V	Ohio	Middletown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3*				\$250		
V	Ohio	New Boston	Garden Plaza	R	R-136	Aug-68	Oct-70	Apr-73	\$576,361	\$576,361	*
V	Ohio	New Boston	Community Renewal Program	P	R-152	NONE	Nov-68		\$16,666	\$15,000	*
V	Ohio	New Boston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Jun-72		\$683,429	\$208,642	*
V	Ohio	Niles	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,901,102	\$1,035,889	*
V	Ohio	Norwood	Nor-Center (GN)	G	R-62	Feb-63	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Norwood	Nor-Center No. 1	R	R-71	Apr-63	Aug-64	Jan-68	\$1,103,755	\$1,103,755	*
V	Ohio	Norwood	Nor-Center No. 2	R	R-83	Mar-64	Feb-68	Feb-74	\$4,715,705	\$4,715,705	*
V	Ohio	Painesville	Homeworth	R	R-88	Oct-64	Jan-68	Sep-73	\$746,316	\$746,316	*
V	Ohio	Painesville	New Market	R	R-99	Dec-65	Aug-68		\$5,982,969	\$3,530,700	*
V	Ohio	Portsmouth	University	R	R-70	Apr-63	Nov-64	Nov-71	\$1,256,572	\$1,256,572	*
V	Ohio	St. Bernard	North Vine St.	R	R-114	Oct-66	Sep-69		\$1,474,259	\$928,249	*
V	Ohio	Steubenville	South Sixth St.	R	R-77	Nov-63	Jan-67	Dec-71	\$1,954,267	\$1,954,267	*
V	Ohio	Steubenville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Mar-70		\$4,275,934	\$1,959,761	*
V	Ohio	Steubenville	Demolition Project	M	M-15	NONE	Jun-70		\$33,322		*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Gunckel	R	R-23	Jan-60	Jun-61	Jul-64	\$1,539,364	\$1,539,364	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Ironville	R	R-34	Dec-60	Nov-63	Feb-70	\$1,275,959	\$1,275,959	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Chase Park	R	R-9	Jul-57	Jun-59	Aug-71	\$3,268,256	\$3,268,256	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Riverview	R	R-80	Dec-63	May-65	Jun-74	\$1,556,706	\$1,556,706	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Vistula Meadows	R	R-22	Dec-59	Sep-65		\$16,018,903	\$8,270,804	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Community Renewal Program	P	R-103	NONE	Dec-65		\$282,302	\$192,842	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Jun-68		\$154,422	\$78,689	*
V	Ohio	Toledo	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Nov-68		\$39,334,266	\$29,874,180	*
V	Ohio	Warren	South St.	R	R-66	Apr-63	Jan-66	Jun-74	\$4,567,741	\$4,567,741	*
V	Ohio	Warren	South St. No. 2	R	R-135	Jun-69	Jun-72		\$4,015,393	\$1,589,591	*
V	Ohio	Woodlawn	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-4	NONE	Dec-72	Feb-74	\$80,000	\$80,000	*
V	Ohio	Wooster	Bever-South	R	R-107	Sep-66	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$1,422,640	\$1,422,640	*
V	Ohio	Wooster	Market-Henry	R	R-148	Jun-69	Apr-73		\$1,800,490		*
V	Ohio	Xenia	Xenia Redev. Proj. No. 1	C	R-177	Jun-74			\$3,500,000		
V	Ohio	Youngstown	University (GN)	G	R-49	Dec-61	NONE	Aug-63	NONE	-	
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-47	Dec-61	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	West Federal	U	2-3	Aug-51	Jun-58	Dec-69	\$1,361,070	\$1,361,070	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Community Renewal Program	P	R-108	NONE	May-66	Jan-72	\$295,185	\$295,185	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	University No. 1	R	R-68	Feb-63	Jul-64	Jun-72	\$1,352,169	\$1,352,169	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jan-67	Feb-73	\$856,915	\$856,915	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	University No. 2	R	R-87	Jun-64	Dec-67	May-73	\$1,380,820	\$1,380,820	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	River Bend	R	R-24	Dec-60	Mar-63	Feb-74	\$1,225,599	\$1,225,599	*

V	Ohio	Youngstown	Youngstown Health Ctr.	R	R-105	Dec-66	Nov-68	Jun-74	\$1,698,675	\$1,698,675	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-81	Jan-64	Nov-66		\$5,855,499	\$4,089,977	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Central Bus. Dist. No. 2	R	R-91	Jan-65	Nov-68		\$5,326,249	\$2,888,971	*
V	Ohio	Youngstown	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Jun-73		\$1,000,000		*
V	Ohio	Zanesville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-85	NONE	May-64	Oct-67	\$43,247	\$43,247	*
V	Ohio	Zanesville	Proj. Joe. Opportunity	R	R-97	Aug-67	Jun-72		\$6,047,636	\$1,279,074	*
V	Wisconsin	Beloit	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$3,717,283	\$632,864	*
V	Wisconsin	Fon du Lac	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,855,096	\$388,755	*
V	Wisconsin	Green Bay	Green Bay No. 1	R	R-25	May-65	Feb-86		\$9,415,042	\$5,370,057	*
V	Wisconsin	La Crosse	Civic Center (FS)	S	R-16	Sep-62	NONE	Dec-63	NONE		-
V	Wisconsin	La Crosse	Civic Center	R	R-23	Sep-64	Nov-66	Feb-72	\$878,628	\$878,628	*
V	Wisconsin	La Crosse	Harborview Plaza	G	R-28	Nov-65	Sep-68		\$5,165,632	\$2,740,476	*
V	Wisconsin	Madison	Brittingham	U	2-1	Jul-54	Mar-57	Apr-67	\$460,360	\$460,360	*
V	Wisconsin	Madison	South Madison	R	R-7	Dec-62	Apr-68	Sep-73	\$1,680,606	\$1,680,606	*
V	Wisconsin	Madison	Triangle	R	R-2	Jan-58	Jan-62		\$3,488,907	\$2,797,002	*
V	Wisconsin	Madison	University Ave.	R	R-26	Mar-66	Aug-68		\$4,815,667	\$3,825,645	*
V	Wisconsin	Marinette	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$611,943	\$202,243	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Eastside (GN)	G	R-6	Dec-58	NONE	Sep-61	NONE		-
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Lower 3rd Ward	U	1-1	Feb-51	Nov-55	Jun-66	\$2,331,499	\$2,331,499	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Hillside	U	1-2	Feb-51	Oct-57	Jul-66	\$1,988,177	\$1,988,177	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Community Renewal Program	P	R-12	NONE	Oct-61	Oct-66	\$204,034	\$204,034	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Feb-66	Oct-69	\$5,930	\$5,930	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Apr-66	Mar-70	\$204,247	\$204,247	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Roosevelt	R	R-22	Mar-64	Feb-66	Jun-73	\$705,463	\$705,463	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Feb-67	Jun-73	\$4,377,497	\$4,377,497	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Community Renewal Program	P	R-31	NONE	Mar-68	Jul-73	\$152,176	\$152,176	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Kilbourntown No. 2	R	R-11	Dec-64	May-67	Jun-74	\$7,166,708	\$7,166,708	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Eastside-A	R	R-1	Dec-56	Dec-61		\$10,286,584	\$10,186,583	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Marquette	R	R-20	Jul-63	Jul-65		\$8,589,068	\$6,960,281	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Midtown	R	R-24	Jan-65	Mar-68		\$19,814,941	\$7,788,036	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-70		\$3,425,332	\$2,760,764	*
V	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Nov-72		\$4,664,798	\$657,225	*
V	Wisconsin	Monroe	Tornado	C	R-27	Aug-65	Jan-70		\$834,434		*
V	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	Wildwood Indus. Pk. (FS)	S	R-13	Jun-62	NONE	Jul-63	NONE		-
V	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	Central Sheboygan (GN)	G	R-35	Jun-70	NONE	Oct-72	NONE		-
V	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	Central City	R	R-36	Jun-70	Jul-72		\$5,906,485	\$1,149,992	*
V	Wisconsin	Stevens Point	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,482,337	\$399,864	*
V	Wisconsin	Superior	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Jun-71		\$50,000	\$8,204	*
V	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Rapids	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,321,159	\$1,716,241	*
VI	Arkansas	Blytheville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-68	Jun-74	\$284,694	\$284,694	*
VI	Arkansas	Blytheville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$7,864,663	\$5,507,511	*
VI	Arkansas	Camden	Southeast Camden	R	R-71	Nov-68	Mar-71		\$3,224,138	\$1,645,637	*
VI	Arkansas	Camden	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-28	NONE	Dec-72		\$732,311		*
VI	Arkansas	Clarksville	Central (GN)	G	R-49	Jun-63	NONE	Feb-65	NONE		-
VI	Arkansas	Clarksville	Spadra Park	R	R-36	Aug-62	Sep-62	Jun-70	\$652,889	\$652,889	*
VI	Arkansas	Clarksville	Central Commerce	R	R-55	Feb-65	Feb-68		\$1,501,981	\$1,097,681	*
VI	Arkansas	Fayetteville	Community Renewal Program	P	R-65	NONE	Aug-65	Aug-69	\$32,000	\$32,000	*
VI	Arkansas	Fayetteville	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-5	NONE	Apr-71	Mar-73	\$64,763	\$64,763	*
VI	Arkansas	Fayetteville	Center Square	R	R-105	May-70	Dec-71		\$3,124,507	\$1,004,342	*
VI	Arkansas	Fort Smith	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jul-72		\$798,658	\$243,608	*
VI	Arkansas	Harrison	Dry Jordan (GN)	G	R-59	Jul-65	NONE	Jun-68	NONE		-
VI	Arkansas	Harrison	Crooked Creek	C	R-21	Jun-61	Jun-62	Jun-70	\$3,730,036	\$3,730,036	*
VI	Arkansas	Harrison	Eagle Heights	R	R-91	Jun-68	May-71		\$3,288,696	\$1,420,332	*
VI	Arkansas	Hope	Central (GN)	G	R-70	Aug-67	NONE	Jul-70	NONE		-
VI	Arkansas	Hope	Central	R	R-100	May-70	Jan-72		\$2,649,343	\$1,008,821	*
VI	Arkansas	Hot Springs	Community enewal Program	P	R-90	NONE	Sep-68	Sep-71	\$53,618	\$53,618	*
VI	Arkansas	Hot Springs	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-69	Apr-72	\$58,269	\$58,269	*
VI	Arkansas	Hot Springs	Civic Center	R	R-23	Aug-61	Jul-63	Jun-72	\$1,392,001	\$1,392,001	*
VI	Arkansas	Jonesboro	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-24	NONE	May-72		\$513,327	\$192,141	*
VI	Arkansas	Junction City	Project No. 2 (FS)	S	R-29	May-62	NONE	Jun-63	NONE		-
VI	Arkansas	Junction City	Project No. 1	R	R-7	Dec-59	Dec-61	Mar-65	\$453,147	\$453,147	*

VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Philander Smith	R	R-1	Jul-55	Feb-56	Jun-58	\$134,394	\$134,394 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	South End (GN)	G	R-9	Dec-59	NONE	Sep-61	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	University Park (FS)	S	R-31	Jun-62	NONE	Apr-63	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Dunbar	U	1-1	Jun-50	Apr-52	May-63	\$1,089,330	\$1,089,330 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Livestock Show	R	R-2	Jul-56	Feb-58	Jun-63	\$692,753	\$692,753 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Westrock	R	R-4	Sep-56	Mar-59	Jun-64	\$452,703	\$452,703 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Granite Mountain	U	1-2	Jun-50	Dec-54	Jun-68	\$1,018,193	\$1,018,193 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	East End (GN)	G	R-8	Aug-61	NONE	Apr-70	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Coliseum	R	R-17	May-61	Dec-65	Jun-72	\$2,073,386	\$2,073,386 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	University Park	R	R-51	Sep-63	Aug-64	May-73	\$8,161,588	\$8,161,588 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	Nov-70	Aug-73	\$1,272	\$1,272 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Central	R	R-12	Nov-59	Jun-62		\$18,862,687	\$18,295,741 *
VI	Arkansas	Little Rock	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Mar-70		\$10,568,649	\$5,922,069 *
VI	Arkansas	Malvern	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-25	NONE	Jun-72		\$532,383	\$368,382 *
VI	Arkansas	Marianna	Southwest Acres (GN)	G	R-45	Nov-63	NONE	Jan-65	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Marianna	Ramsey Addition	R	R-58	Dec-64	Jul-65	Nov-71	\$645,749	\$645,749 *
VI	Arkansas	McGehee	New Town (GN)	G	R-66	Jan-66	NONE	Jul-67	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	McGehee	South Annex	R	R-83	Jun-67	Apr-68	Jun-73	\$928,262	\$913,637 *
VI	Arkansas	McGehee	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Jun-72		\$323,440	\$174,545 *
VI	Arkansas	Morrilton	West End	R	R-13	Dec-59	Aug-61	Jun-72	\$873,116	\$873,116 *
VI	Arkansas	Newport	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-4	NONE	Nov-70	Jul-72	\$132,937	\$132,937 *
VI	Arkansas	Newport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,554,562	\$660,261 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Downtown (GN)	G	R-28	Jun-62	NONE	Oct-64	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Community Renewal Program	P	R-16	NONE	Mar-61	May-65	\$19,249	\$19,249 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Shorter College	R	R-18	Jul-61	Feb-63	Nov-72	\$2,936,817	\$2,936,817 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Military Heights	R	R-14	Aug-60	Feb-62	Jun-73	\$2,074,617	\$2,013,400 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Market Plaza	R	R-48	May-63	Nov-65		\$7,835,094	\$4,575,514 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Glenview	R	R-27	Jan-64	Mar-68		\$3,262,271	\$2,370,507 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Westgate	R	R-63	Nov-65	Jun-70		\$10,480,430	\$5,742,933 *
VI	Arkansas	North Little Rock	Pike Ave.	R	R-72	Feb-68	Mar-71		\$2,991,793	\$1,293,135 *
VI	Arkansas	Osceola	Old Town	R	R-56	Sep-67	Apr-69	Jun-74	\$380,591	\$380,591 *
VI	Arkansas	Osceola	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Sep-71		\$2,468,605	\$885,963 *
VI	Arkansas	Pine Bluff	Civic Center (FS)	S	R-35	Jul-62	NONE	Nov-62	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Pine Bluff	Downtown (GN)	G	R-69	Feb-68	NONE	Mar-71	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Pine Bluff	Civic Center	R	R-40	Nov-62	Oct-63	Dec-71	\$4,525,712	\$4,525,712 *
VI	Arkansas	Pine Bluff	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	May-72		\$1,435,056	\$149,590 *
VI	Arkansas	Russellville	Northside (GN)	G	R-41	Nov-62	NONE	May-63	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Russellville	First Northside	R	R-50	Apr-63	Jun-63	Oct-71	\$1,379,267	\$1,379,267 *
VI	Arkansas	Russellville	Southside (GN)	G	R-75	May-69	NONE	Apr-72	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Russellville	Second Northside	R	R-60	Nov-65	Nov-68	Jun-74	\$3,650,221	\$3,650,221 *
VI	Arkansas	Russellville	Independence Ave.	R	R-101	Feb-70	Mar-72		\$2,124,140	\$460,063 *
VI	Arkansas	Searcy	Southwest Acres	R	R-24	Nov-61	Apr-62	Apr-73	\$787,184	\$787,184 *
VI	Arkansas	Searcy	East Side	R	R-80	Mar-68	Oct-70		\$1,365,638	\$891,300 *
VI	Arkansas	Springdale	Butterfield West (GN)	G	R-44	Jun-63	NONE	Jan-64	NONE	-
VI	Arkansas	Springdale	Downtown Emma	R	R-54	May-64	Apr-66		\$2,295,619	\$1,528,710 *
VI	Arkansas	Springdale	Spring Creek	R	R-82	Sep-67	Apr-70		\$2,356,056	\$1,484,162 *
VI	Arkansas	Texarkana	Hobo Jungle	R	R-3	May-52	Jun-58	May-68	\$203,395	\$203,395 *
VI	Arkansas	Texarkana	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Jul-70		\$1,750,903	\$739,164 *
VI	Arkansas	Trumann	Speedway	R	R-33	Aug-62	Sep-63	Oct-71	\$846,463	\$846,463 *
VI	Arkansas	Trumann	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-26	NONE	Jul-72		\$525,267	\$114,290 *
VI	Arkansas	Van Buren	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-23	NONE	Feb-72		\$1,496,584	\$531,084 *
VI	Arkansas	West Memphis	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$3,827,196	\$1,557,366 *
VI	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Community Renewal Program	P	R-13	NONE	Aug-68	Nov-73	\$339,990	\$339,990 *
VI	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Governmental Complex	R	R-21	Nov-70	Dec-71		\$9,056,404	\$3,909,208 *
VI	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Apr-72		\$261,952	\$159,748 *
VI	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Feb-73		\$490,642	\$163,966 *
VI	Louisiana	Lake Charles	Lake Front	R	R-8	NONE	Dec-66	Jun-73	\$1,390,132	\$1,390,132 *
VI	Louisiana	Lake Charles	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Apr-69		\$680,754	\$463,213 *
VI	Louisiana	Lake Charles	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jul-72		\$1,340,210	*
VI	Louisiana	Monroe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,715,398	\$2,254,953 *
VI	Louisiana	Natchitoches	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jul-72		\$876,568	\$202,013 *

VI	Louisiana	New Iberia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-73		\$290,808	#
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Central Police Facility	R	R-5	Feb-63	Nov-63	Jun-70	\$581,050	\$581,050 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Cultural Center	R	R-4	Oct-62	Dec-65	Jul-70	\$921,286	\$921,286 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Certified Area Program	T	T-2	NONE	Jun-70	Aug-73	\$27,303	\$27,303 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Aug-70	Aug-73	\$13,986	\$13,986 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Cultural Center No. 2	R	R-11	NONE	Mar-68	May-74	\$1,042,113	\$1,042,112 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Cultural Center No. 3	R	R-14	Apr-69	Dec-69		\$3,044,562	\$1,577,938 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Gravier Community Imp.	R	R-15	Nov-70	Jun-72		\$3,349,239	\$1,453,861 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Community Renewal Program	P	R-6	NONE	Mar-65		\$627,780	\$566,503 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$15,174,673	\$8,022,130 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-70		\$1,880,006	\$630,559 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jun-70		\$224,901	\$202,411 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jun-70		\$257,763	\$227,820 *
VI	Louisiana	New Orleans	Community Renewal Program	P	R-20	NONE	Aug-70		\$32,500	\$30,690 *
VI	Louisiana	Shreveport	Riverfront	R	R-12	Jan-69	Apr-71		\$2,404,664	\$940,502 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-69	Apr-73	\$16,041	\$16,041 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-71	Nov-73	\$11,395	\$11,395 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Aug-70	Dec-73	\$30,000	\$30,000 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Community Renewal Program	P	R-5	NONE	May-66	May-74	\$180,979	\$180,979 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Community Renewal Program	P	R-12	NONE	Mar-70	May-74	\$103,937	\$103,937 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Tijeras	R	R-10	Jun-68	Mar-70		\$19,966,236	\$11,501,442 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-69		\$356,093	\$318,324 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$8,894,500	\$5,842,345 *
VI	New Mexico	Albuquerque	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$185,222	*
VI	New Mexico	Artesia	Eagle	R	R-3	Sep-65	May-66	Jun-73	\$4,802,211	\$4,802,211 *
VI	New Mexico	Artesia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$3,492,284	\$2,892,680 *
VI	New Mexico	Artesia	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2*				\$19	
VI	New Mexico	Carlsbad	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,380,200	\$586,781 *
VI	New Mexico	Clovis	La Castia	R	R-15	Jun-71	Oct-72		\$2,335,750	\$601,208 *
VI	New Mexico	Gallup	Zia	R	R-13	Jun-70	Dec-71		\$3,392,115	\$56,738 *
VI	New Mexico	Las Cruces	Downtown	R	R-4	Jan-66	Jun-68		\$8,533,264	\$7,389,337 *
VI	New Mexico	Mescalero Indian [sic.] Res.	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Sep-70		\$524,135	\$310,299 *
VI	New Mexico	Santa Fe	Devargas	R	R-6	Oct-66	Oct-67	Feb-73	\$3,967,978	\$3,967,978 *
VI	New Mexico	Santa Fe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Mar-70		\$4,655,933	\$2,926,082 *
VI	New Mexico	Tucumcari	Project Forward	R	R-14	Jun-70	Jun-71		\$2,613,376	\$2,131,159 *
VI	Oklahoma	Ada	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Jul-72		\$685,910	\$325,910 *
VI	Oklahoma	Edmond	Central State	R	R-34	Feb-66	May-67		\$4,387,831	\$3,375,368 *
VI	Oklahoma	Edmond	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Feb-72		\$1,380,718	\$543,218 *
VI	Oklahoma	El Reno	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Jul-72		\$672,332	\$335,880 *
VI	Oklahoma	Elk City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Nov-72		\$821,669	\$321,945 *
VI	Oklahoma	Henryetta	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Dec-72		\$842,397	\$322,397 *
VI	Oklahoma	Hugo	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Dec-71		\$1,478,466	\$594,466 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Lawton View (GN)	G	R-24	Dec-63	NONE	Nov-68	NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Pride (GN)	G	R-29	Nov-65	NONE	Feb-70	NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jun-70	Apr-72	\$105,571	\$105,571 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Civic Center	R	R-18	Dec-62	Oct-64		\$2,931,847	\$1,921,628 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Cameron	R	R-32	Nov-65	Nov-68		\$1,914,667	\$1,313,228 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Pleasant Valley	R	R-33	Mar-66	Jul-68		\$2,681,982	\$2,251,721 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1	R	R-37	Jan-68	Dec-69		\$14,093,918	\$7,349,633 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Lawton View No. 2	R	R-51	Jun-70	Aug-71		\$3,922,664	\$1,621,095 *
VI	Oklahoma	Lawton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Dec-71		\$3,802,243	\$1,906,395 *
VI	Oklahoma	McAlester	Community Renewal Program	P	R-13	NONE	Apr-62	Aug-64	\$14,214	\$14,214 *
VI	Oklahoma	McAlester	Downtown	R	R-19	May-63	Apr-65		\$2,919,590	\$1,892,225 *
VI	Oklahoma	McAlester	Eastview	R	R-31	Nov-65	Apr-67		\$3,382,906	\$2,128,530 *
VI	Oklahoma	McAlester	Medical Center	R	R-49	Jun-70	Oct-71		\$1,554,747	\$390,747 *
VI	Oklahoma	McAlester	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Nov-68		\$6,299,230	\$4,742,885 *
VI	Oklahoma	Miami	Artesian	R	R-6	Sep-61	Oct-62	Jan-66	\$546,499	\$546,499 *
VI	Oklahoma	Miami	Downtown	R	R-21	Jun-63	Sep-65	Mar-72	\$1,629,519	\$1,629,519 *
VI	Oklahoma	Miami	Southeast Miami	R	R-38	Jul-69	Feb-71		\$3,298,721	\$1,853,345 *
VI	Oklahoma	Muskogee	Community Renewal Program	P	R-15	NONE	Oct-62	Jul-67	\$20,240	\$20,240 *
VI	Oklahoma	Muskogee	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-69		\$3,142,392	\$1,957,453 *

VI	Oklahoma	Norman	Community Renewal Program	P	R-16	NONE	Oct-62	Dec-67	\$33,480	\$33,480 *
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Hospital District (FS)	S	R-27	Oct-64	NONE	Jun-65	NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Community Renewal Program	R	R-5	NONE	Jun-61	Nov-69	\$74,000	\$74,000 *
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-53	NONE	Oct-70	Jan-74	\$440,000	\$440,000 *
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	University Medical Ctr.	R	R-20	May-63	Oct-65		\$19,135,753	\$11,648,652 *
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Central Bus. Dist. (GN)	G	R-26	May-64			NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Central Bus. Dist. No. 1a	R	R-30	Aug-65	Dec-67		\$60,248,985	\$27,301,117 *
VI	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	John F. Kennedy	R	R-35	NONE	Jul-66		\$31,951,849	\$20,381,398 *
VI	Oklahoma	Pawhuska	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Feb-72		\$1,312,398	\$478,698 *
VI	Oklahoma	Shawnee	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10c	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,233,074	\$1,503,074 *
VI	Oklahoma	Stillwater	Community Renewal Program	P	R-12	NONE	Mar-62	Sep-65	\$28,240	\$28,240 *
VI	Oklahoma	Stillwater	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,969,446	\$1,569,446 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tahlequah	College (GN)	G	R-11	Feb-62	NONE	May-64	NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Community Renewal Program	P	R-4	NONE	Sep-60	Feb-64	\$70,000	\$70,000 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Downtown (GN)	G	R-9	Jan-62	NONE	Feb-65	NONE	-
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Seminole Hills	R	R-3	Oct-60	Feb-63	Apr-68	\$1,055,677	\$1,055,677 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Downtown Northwest	R	R-7	Jan-62	Nov-65		\$22,938,286	\$12,538,683 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Westbank	R	R-25	Oct-63	May-67		\$6,147,152	\$5,286,098 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Westbank No. 2	R	R-36	May-67	Jun-70		\$9,015,882	\$4,918,622 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Mar-69		\$81,067	\$32,849 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Mar-70		\$12,460,207	\$8,072,830 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-72		\$541,083	\$363,907 *
VI	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6*				\$2,650,927	
VI	Oklahoma	Yale	Community Renewal Program	P	R-14	NONE	Oct-62	Nov-64	\$4,386	\$4,386 *
VI	Texas	Alice	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	May-71	Sep-73	\$96,068	\$96,068 *
VI	Texas	Alice	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Jun-71		\$6,528,023	\$3,389,503 *
VI	Texas	Aransas Pass	Cleveland	R	R-79	Oct-63	Dec-65	Oct-71	\$936,128	\$936,128 *
VI	Texas	Aransas Pass	Golden Palm	R	R-92	Nov-65	Jan-68	Jun-73	\$1,094,543	\$1,094,543 *
VI	Texas	Austin	Thomas Jeffsn. Hts. (FS)	S	R-5	Feb-57	NONE	Aug-57	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Austin	Capital City East (GN)	G	R-86	Oct-64	NONE	Jul-68	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Austin	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Sep-61	Jan-71	\$116,198	\$116,198 *
VI	Texas	Austin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Aug-67	Nov-72	\$333,391	\$333,391 *
VI	Texas	Austin	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Mar-70		\$21,380,068	\$19,973,942 *
VI	Texas	Austin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-12	NONE	Nov-70		\$774,266	\$720,195 *
VI	Texas	Austin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-23	NONE	Jun-72		\$312,471	\$162,239 *
VI	Texas	Beeville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,384,731	\$695,452 *
VI	Texas	Brenham	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Mar-69		\$5,427,272	\$4,074,771 *
VI	Texas	Cameron	Cameron	R	R-108	Jan-68	Feb-71		\$617,716	\$420,744 *
VI	Texas	Corpus Christi	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Oct-68	Dec-73	\$3,589,785	\$3,589,785 *
VI	Texas	Corpus Christi	Community Renewal Program	P	R-142	NONE	Jun-71	Mar-74	\$72,002	\$72,002 *
VI	Texas	Corpus Christi	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-71		\$50,000	\$12,245 *
VI	Texas	Corpus Christi	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-21	NONE	Jun-72		\$900,596	\$832,812 *
VI	Texas	Crystal City	West Crystal City (GN)	G	R-48	Dec-59	NONE	Feb-61	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Crystal City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-56	NONE	Mar-61	Mar-65	\$7,131	\$7,131 *
VI	Texas	Crystal City	Crystal No. 2	R	R-63	Dec-61	Nov-64	Dec-73	\$1,648,359	\$1,648,359 *
VI	Texas	Crystal City	East Crystal No. 1	R	R-75	Jul-63	Aug-64	Jun-74	\$2,362,686	\$2,362,686 *
VI	Texas	Crystal City	Crystal No. 1	R	R-38	Dec-58	Sep-61		\$3,327,230	\$1,509,982 *
VI	Texas	Crystal City	East Crystal No. 2	R	R-107	Sep-67	Oct-69		\$5,262,928	\$2,032,489 *
VI	Texas	Dallas	West Dallas (FS)	S	R-24	Nov-57	NONE	Mar-60	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Dallas	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Aug-68		\$4,046,877	\$3,123,205 *
VI	Texas	Dallas	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	May-69		\$2,917,299	\$2,187,849 *
VI	Texas	Dallas	Community Renewal Program	P	R-130	NONE	Jun-69		\$1,162,818	\$1,024,448 *
VI	Texas	Eagle Pass	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-3	NONE	May-71		\$182,595	\$182,595 *
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Gateway City East (GN)	G	R-52	Jan-61	NONE	Mar-63	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Gateway City No. 2	R	R-10	Oct-57	Mar-61	May-68	\$690,535	\$690,535 *
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Orion	R	R-66	Aug-62	Aug-63	Jun-73	\$5,387,854	\$5,387,854 *
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Pan American	R	R-118	Jun-69	Jun-71		\$2,682,196	\$1,457,655 *
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Model Cities No. 2	R	R-135	Jun-70	Apr-72		\$3,388,344	\$1,749,031 *
VI	Texas	Edinburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,136,501	\$460,665 *
VI	Texas	El Paso	Community Renewal Program	P	R-132	NONE	Jul-69	Oct-73	\$288,924	\$288,924 *
VI	Texas	Fort Worth	Community Renewal Program	P	R-65	NONE	Mar-62	Jan-66	\$89,800	\$89,800 *

VI	Texas	Fort Worth	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Apr-66	Dec-71	\$1,458,543	\$1,458,543	*
VI	Texas	Fort Worth	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-11	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,716,856	\$2,351,948	*
VI	Texas	Galveston	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-10	NONE	Dec-70		\$1,201,415	\$363,282	*
VI	Texas	Georgetown	South San Gabriel Riv.	R	R-102	Oct-66	Feb-67		\$4,549,442	\$1,864,659	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Community Renewal Program	P	R-85	NONE	Aug-64	Dec-67	\$46,866	\$46,866	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	South Dalworth	R	R-16	Mar-58	Jun-60	Jan-68	\$1,513,616	\$1,513,616	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-66	Jan-71	\$1,156,170	\$1,156,170	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Lakeview	R	R-84	Jan-64	Jan-66	Jun-72	\$4,033,254	\$4,033,254	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Original Town Site	R	R-125	Jan-70	Oct-70		\$2,169,512	\$1,513,876	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	New Town No. 1	R	R-129	Jan-70			NONE	-	
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-9	NONE	Mar-70		\$1,509,128	\$1,361,307	*
VI	Texas	Grand Prairie	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	Jul-72		\$4,021,341	\$1,465,497	*
VI	Texas	Hearne	Central	R	R-80	Jun-63	Nov-64	Jun-72	\$1,229,620	\$1,229,620	*
VI	Texas	Hearne	Mid-City	R	R-99	Sep-67	May-71		\$2,045,210	\$1,122,142	*
VI	Texas	Kingsville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-18	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,156,365	\$1,001,578	*
VI	Texas	Kingsville	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-24	NONE	Jun-72		\$169,602	\$87,597	*
VI	Texas	Lancaster	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-21	NONE	Jul-72		\$2,183,321	\$310,147	*
VI	Texas	Lockhart	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	May-71	Nov-72	\$98,468	\$98,468	*
VI	Texas	Los Fresnos	City U. R. Area	R	R-29	Feb-59	Feb-63	Jun-69	\$735,715	\$735,715	*
VI	Texas	Lubbock	Central Lubbock (FS)	S	R-110	Apr-67	NONE	Mar-68	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	Lubbock	Coronado	R	R-33	Dec-57	May-58	Mar-72	\$6,961,250	\$6,961,250	*
VI	Texas	Lubbock	Medical Center	C	R-138	Jul-70	Jun-71		\$11,172,396	\$4,585,919	*
VI	Texas	Lubbock	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-140	NONE	Jun-70		\$12,210,650	\$9,943,275	*
VI	Texas	Lubbock	Community Renewal Program	P	R-139	NONE	Jul-70		\$138,773	\$50,501	*
VI	Texas	Luling	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-22	NONE	Jun-72		\$296,135	\$248,962	*
VI	Texas	Marshall	South Alamo	R	R-22	Feb-58	Mar-61	Jun-65	\$194,849	\$194,849	*
VI	Texas	Marshall	North Central	R	R-123	Jun-68	Aug-72		\$1,792,542	\$592,985	*
VI	Texas	Mercedes	Central Queen City (GN)	G	R-47	Dec-59	NONE	Apr-62	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	Mercedes	Queen City No. 1	R	R-8	Jan-57	Dec-58	Nov-71	\$1,978,259	\$1,978,259	*
VI	Texas	Mercedes	Queen City No. 2	R	R-57	Jun-61	Feb-65	Jun-73	\$2,124,940	\$2,124,940	*
VI	Texas	Mercedes	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,074,506	\$1,458,696	*
VI	Texas	Mercedes	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12*				\$23,090		
VI	Texas	Mission	Lomita No. 1 (GN)	G	R-17	Nov-57	NONE	Aug-61	NONE	-	*
VI	Texas	Mission	Valle Hermosa	R	R-53	Aug-60	Jun-62	Dec-68	\$862,477	\$862,477	*
VI	Texas	Mission	Lomita	R	R-91	Nov-65	Sep-69		\$2,937,636	\$1,873,193	*
VI	Texas	Mission	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-15	NONE	Mar-72		\$1,149,459	\$597,459	*
VI	Texas	Olney	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-19	NONE	Jun-72		\$2,026,668	\$365,784	*
VI	Texas	Port Arthur	Government Com-Pt. District	R	R-93	Nov-65	Jan-68	Dec-72	\$3,038,207	\$3,038,207	*
VI	Texas	Port Arthur	Port Arthur Heights	R	R-7	Aug-57	Sep-60	Feb-73	\$9,778,078	\$9,778,078	*
VI	Texas	Port Arthur	Community Renewal Program	P	R-131	NONE	Apr-70		\$73,816	\$60,080	*
VI	Texas	Port Isabel	South Port Isabel (GN)	G	R-35	Apr-58	NONE	Feb-61	NONE	-	*
VI	Texas	Port Isabel	South Port Isabel No. 1	R	R-50	Jan-60	May-62	Jun-69	\$791,860	\$791,860	*
VI	Texas	Port Isabel	South Port Isabel No. 2	R	R-77	Jul-63	Jun-66	Nov-72	\$1,307,471	\$1,307,471	*
VI	Texas	Poteet	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,002,794	\$296,056	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Central West No. 2 (GN)	G	R-61	Dec-61	NONE	Sep-64	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Del Almo (GN)	G	R-82	Dec-63	NONE	May-70	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Central West No. 1	R	R-39	Dec-58	Jun-61	Jun-73	\$3,388,687	\$3,388,687	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Civic Center	R	R-83	Dec-63	Oct-64	Jun-73	\$16,090,697	\$16,090,697	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Community Renewal Project	P	R-144	NONE	Jun-71	Jun-73	\$218,329	\$218,329	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	River and Urb. Corr. (FS)	E	R-145	Jul-71	NONE	Dec-73	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	May-71	Jun-74	\$50,046	\$50,046	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Rosa Verde	R	R-78	Sep-63	Mar-68		\$12,619,523	\$7,194,664	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Fort Sam Houston	R	R-122	Mar-68			NONE	-	
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Vista Verde	R	R-109	Apr-68	Jun-71		\$16,924,571	\$7,051,897	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Kenwood North	R	R-136	Jan-71	Nov-72		\$8,253,254	\$1,083,138	*
VI	Texas	San Antonio	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Mar-70		\$12,060,415	\$7,522,005	*
VI	Texas	San Marcos	Juan Veramendi (GN)	G	R-90	Dec-65	NONE	Dec-68	NONE	-	
VI	Texas	San Marcos	Chautauqua Hil	R	R-73	Feb-63	Dec-63	May-69	\$1,069,712	\$1,069,713	*
VI	Texas	San Marcos	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-19	NONE	May-71	Jun-74	\$298,784	\$298,785	*
VI	Texas	San Marcos	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Mar-70		\$5,370,343	\$3,738,573	*
VI	Texas	Savoy	S. E. Savoy No. 1 (FS)	S	R-43	May-59	NONE	May-60	NONE	-	

VI	Texas	Schertz	Buffalo Valley (GN)	G	R-97	Sep-66	NONE	Aug-68	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Schertz	Buffalo Valley North	R	R-112	Sep-67	May-69		\$2,071,509	\$1,787,515 *
VI	Texas	Sinton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$4,395,066	\$3,374,293 *
VI	Texas	Stanton	Central	R	R-45	Feb-60	Jun-62	Feb-70	\$609,609	\$609,609 *
VI	Texas	Stanton	Southwest	R	R-81	Mar-64	Jan-66	Feb-70	\$1,341,160	\$1,341,160 *
VI	Texas	Sundown	Sun Area (FS)	S	R-68	Apr-62	NONE	Jun-63	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Texarkana	Community Renewal Program	P	R-106	NONE	Oct-66	Sep-71	\$51,385	\$51,385 *
VI	Texas	Texarkana	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jun-71		\$5,857,748	\$698,587 *
VI	Texas	Texas City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-17	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,263,259	\$570,748 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Baylor (FS)	S	R-14	Sep-57	NONE	Jun-58	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Waco	Baylor No. 1A	R	R-37	Nov-58	Jan-60	Jun-64	\$973,839	\$973,839 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Central Waco (GN)	G	R-74	Mar-63	NONE	Mar-66	NONE	-
VI	Texas	Waco	Baylor No. 1B	R	R-51	Jul-61	Jan-64	Jun-69	\$1,201,662	\$1,201,662 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Jefferson	R	R-36	Dec-59	Jan-64	Jul-70	\$1,261,969	\$1,261,969 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Dewey B	R	R-113	Jun-69	Dec-69	Jun-73	\$1,109,318	\$1,109,318 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Dewey A	R	R-96	Mar-66	Aug-68	Jun-74	\$2,295,787	\$2,295,787 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Riverside No. 2	R	R-88	Dec-64	Mar-67		\$276,303	\$274,303 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Brazos	R	R-104	Jan-67	Nov-68		\$6,689,278	\$5,221,199 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Clay Ave	R	R-124	May-69	Jan-73		\$3,338,110	*
VI	Texas	Waco	Edgefield	R	R-126	Jul-69	Oct-71		\$2,341,604	\$1,195,008 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Community Renewal Program	P	R-98	NONE	May-66		\$69,056	\$55,285 *
VI	Texas	Waco	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Feb-70		\$5,828,983	\$3,146,896 *
VI	Texas	White Settlement	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-6	NONE	Oct-68	Jun-74	\$3,328,438	\$3,328,438 *
VI	Texas	Whitesboro	Whitesboro No. 1	R	R-114	Oct-68	Apr-70		\$2,841,970	\$2,481,001 *
VI	Texas	Wink	Central	R	R-34	Dec-58	Jun-61	Jun-69	\$1,370,668	\$1,370,668 *
VII	Iowa	Burlington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jul-72		\$2,036,750	\$480,450 *
VII	Iowa	Carrol	Central Bus. Dist.	R	R-17	Dec-65	Sep-67		\$2,444,497	\$2,229,841 *
VII	Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Cedar Lake	R	R-9	Nov-62	Sep-65		\$2,028,259	\$1,462,102 *
VII	Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Civic Center	R	R-13	Mar-65	May-66		\$11,123,878	\$9,142,851 *
VII	Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$3,798,319	\$2,480,518 *
VII	Iowa	Charles City	Disaster Redev. Proj.	C	R-36	Aug-68	Aug-69		\$6,730,910	\$5,364,832 *
VII	Iowa	Council Bluffs	Central (GN)	G	R-21	Mar-66	NONE	Apr-69	NONE	-
VII	Iowa	Council Bluffs	Bluffs Center 1	R	R-29	Mar-67	May-69		\$9,345,289	\$4,970,808 *
VII	Iowa	Davenport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Sep-72		\$1,050,859	\$407,079 *
VII	Iowa	Des Moines	Oak Ridge (GN)	G	R-3	Apr-60	NONE	Dec-63	NONE	-
VII	Iowa	Des Moines	River Hills No. 1	R	R-1	Apr-58	Jun-60	Mar-72	\$10,567,832	\$10,567,832 *
VII	Iowa	Des Moines	Oak Ridge No. 1	R	R-5	Jan-62	Feb-66		\$3,351,585	\$3,039,563 *
VII	Iowa	Des Moines	Model City 1	R	R-40	Jun-70	Apr-73		\$3,988,000	*
VII	Iowa	Dubuque	Community Renewal Program	P	R-8	NONE	Sep-62	Mar-67	\$81,376	\$81,376 *
VII	Iowa	Dubuque	Downtown	R	R-15	Jul-65	Jun-67		\$7,738,435	\$6,446,801 *
VII	Iowa	Evansdale	Home Acres	R	R-22	Oct-66	Jun-69		\$2,171,679	\$1,564,558 *
VII	Iowa	Evansdale	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jan-72		\$3,477,055	\$557,796 *
VII	Iowa	Fort Dodge	Riverfront	C	R-25	Dec-66	Aug-70		\$2,045,549	\$2,045,549 *
VII	Iowa	Iowa City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-16	NONE	Nov-65	Aug-73	\$26,435	\$26,435 *
VII	Iowa	Iowa City	City-University	R	R-14	Feb-65	May-70		\$9,981,836	\$5,173,177 *
VII	Iowa	Keokuk	Keosippi	R	R-11	Nov-63	Nov-64	May-68	\$749,830	\$749,830 *
VII	Iowa	Keokuk	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Jul-73		\$376,306	*
VII	Iowa	Mason City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Mar-72		\$1,931,471	\$766,192 *
VII	Iowa	Muscatine	Old Town (GN)	G	R-27	Jul-67	NONE	Nov-72	NONE	-
VII	Iowa	Muscatine	Old Muscatine No. 1	R	R-39	Apr-71	Sep-72		\$3,112,997	\$658,398 *
VII	Iowa	Ottumwa	Marina Gateway	R	R-12	Jan-64	May-68	Jun-74	\$2,249,548	\$2,249,548 *
VII	Iowa	Ottumwa	Ottumwa Center	R	R-20	Oct-66	Aug-70		\$3,366,230	\$1,057,386 *
VII	Iowa	Ottumwa	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Sep-72		\$3,752,514	\$1,258,294 *
VII	Iowa	Ottumwa	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-73		\$176,000	\$16,027 *
VII	Iowa	Sioux City	Mary Treglia	R	R-6	Nov-61	Jan-64	Feb-73	\$1,902,318	\$1,902,318 *
VII	Iowa	Sioux City	Central Bus. Dist.-East	R	R-19	Dec-65	Jan-68		\$5,581,155	\$3,538,255 *
VII	Iowa	Sioux City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jun-71		\$8,851,161	\$4,956,846 *
VII	Iowa	Waterloo	Logan Ave.	R	R-2	Dec-58	Mar-61		\$4,048,992	\$3,562,394 *
VII	Iowa	Waterloo	Westfield-Virden	R	R-7	Feb-63	Nov-65		\$18,988,103	\$8,954,611 *
VII	Kansas	Atchison	Downtown	C	R-7	Sep-58	Jun-60	Feb-66	\$2,331,190	\$2,331,190 *
VII	Kansas	Atchison	Southside	R	R-44	Jan-68	Apr-70		\$2,966,901	\$1,736,890 *

VII	Kansas	Atchison	Woodlawn	R	R-45	Dec-69	May-72		\$1,252,788	\$289,348 *
VII	Kansas	Bonner Springs	Downtown Bonner Springs	R	R-42	Aug-68	Jun-70		\$2,073,527	\$1,580,948 *
VII	Kansas	Coffeyville	Fountain Plaza (GN)	G	R-47	Mar-67	NONE	Jan-69	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Coffeyville	Fountain Plaza A	R	R-48	Aug-67	Feb-70		\$7,409,674	\$4,905,877 *
VII	Kansas	Colby	South Park	R	R-34	Aug-67	Jun-69		\$1,244,066	\$757,695 *
VII	Kansas	Dodge City	Downtown Dodge City	R	R-35	Oct-66	Feb-68		\$3,697,580	\$2,141,602 *
VII	Kansas	Fort Scott	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jan-69		\$4,361,921	\$3,133,228 *
VII	Kansas	Galena	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	May-71		\$1,094,999	\$440,002 *
VII	Kansas	Garden City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,047,009	\$273,928 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Muncie Bluffs (FS)	S	R-3	Oct-57	NONE	Jul-58	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Argentine Heights (GN)	G	R-5	Aug-58	NONE	Aug-58	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Armourdale Indus. Park	R	R-4	May-58	Jun-59	Feb-67	\$1,079,184	\$1,079,184 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Hilltop (FS)	S	R-41	Nov-66	NONE	Oct-67	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Central Indus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-39	Nov-66	NONE	Nov-67	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Wyandotte (GN)	G	R-56	Mar-68	NONE	Oct-68	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Jun-66	Dec-69	\$31,619	\$31,619 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Argentine Heights	R	R-6	Aug-58	Sep-60	Sep-72	\$1,531,032	\$1,531,032 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-32	NONE	Feb-66	Sep-72	\$167,178	\$167,178 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Gateway	R	R-1	Mar-56	Apr-58	May-73	\$2,944,055	\$2,944,055 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Silver City	R	R-12	Jul-61	Feb-64		\$7,096,623	\$5,900,377 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	University Rosedale	R	R-20	Nov-62	Jan-65		\$7,125,600	\$6,064,183 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Armourdale East	R	R-27	Dec-65	May-68		\$3,802,882	\$2,042,883 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Center City	R	R-28	Mar-66	Dec-68		\$16,178,464	\$9,393,908 *
VII	Kansas	Kansas City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$12,793,090	\$6,640,643 *
VII	Kansas	Lawrence	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,630,834	\$749,397 *
VII	Kansas	Leavenworth	Community Renewal Program	P	P-65	NONE	May-70	Dec-73	\$51,980	\$51,980 *
VII	Kansas	Leavenworth	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Feb-69		\$4,315,996	\$2,942,294 *
VII	Kansas	Lyons	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Jun-72		\$501,980	\$158,774 *
VII	Kansas	Manhattan	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-18	NONE	May-72		\$2,428,849	\$875,565 *
VII	Kansas	Merrian	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,130,837	\$493,913 *
VII	Kansas	Neodesha	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-17	NONE	Jun-72		\$239,618	\$97,292 *
VII	Kansas	Newton	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-20	NONE	May-72		\$959,999	\$349,238 *
VII	Kansas	Olathe	Downtown	R	R-31	Jan-66	Jun-67		\$5,055,786	\$2,511,369 *
VII	Kansas	Olathe	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-16	NONE	Jun-71		\$3,374,080	\$1,128,997 *
VII	Kansas	Parsons	Downtown Parsons	R	R-46	Jul-67	Apr-69		\$10,429,029	\$5,884,510 *
VII	Kansas	Salina	Civic Center	R	R-26	Jun-65	Aug-66	Feb-69	\$954,132	\$954,132 *
VII	Kansas	Salina	Community Renewal Program	P	R-53	NONE	Mar-68	Sep-72	\$67,203	\$67,203 *
VII	Kansas	Salina	Northeast Indus. Park	R	R-29	Dec-65	Jan-69		\$2,088,247	\$1,190,545 *
VII	Kansas	Salina	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,118,873	\$469,880 *
VII	Kansas	Topeka	(Unnamed) (FS)	S	R-23	May-63	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Topeka	(Unnamed) (FS)	S	R-37	Jul-66	NONE	Oct-67	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Topeka	Capitol Plaza	C	R-49	Mar-67	Aug-68	Nov-72	\$2,533,983	\$2,533,983 *
VII	Kansas	Topeka	Keyway	R	R-2	Dec-56	Jun-59	Oct-73	\$5,833,234	\$5,833,234 *
VII	Kansas	Topeka	Keyway Center	R	R-25	Dec-64	Jun-66	Jun-74	\$2,871,557	\$2,871,557 *
VII	Kansas	Topeka	Highland Pk.-Pierce Ave.	R	R-66	Jun-70	Apr-72		\$6,251,239	\$1,616,338 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Orienta Park (FS)	S	R-9	Aug-59	NONE	Mar-60	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Park Plaza (GN)	G	R-13	Jan-61	NONE	Nov-62	NONE	-
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Community Renewal Program	P	R-15	NONE	Jul-61	Nov-64	\$44,350	\$44,350 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Glenn Village	R	R-10	Apr-60	Mar-61	Apr-71	\$1,180,349	\$1,180,349 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Skyline	R	R-11	Jun-60	Oct-62	Apr-71	\$257,451	\$257,451 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Feb-68	May-73	\$820,345	\$820,345 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Civic Center	R	R-19	Aug-62	Feb-65	Jun-74	\$6,465,652	\$6,220,148 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Park Plaza A	R	R-17	Dec-61	Mar-65		\$4,543,507	\$2,913,768 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	North Industrial Park	R	R-21	Apr-63	Apr-67		\$2,738,488	\$1,540,591 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Feb-70		\$25,062,877	\$17,724,035 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,188,533	\$833,380 *
VII	Kansas	Wichita	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$478,058	\$327,232 *
VII	Missouri	Charleston	West Side	R	R-119	Mar-71	Sep-71		\$4,382,789	\$1,493,366 *
VII	Missouri	Charleston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-13	NONE	Aug-72		\$449,177	\$174,076 *
VII	Missouri	Columbia	Douglass School (GN)	G	R-7	Sep-56	NONE	Apr-59	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Columbia	Douglass School No. 1	R	R-20	Sep-56	Apr-59	Jun-67	\$2,505,948	\$2,505,948 *

VII	Missouri	Diamond	Central (FS)	S	R-57	Nov-63	NONE	Jan-65	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Independence	Central (GN)	G	R-21	Dec-59	NONE	Dec-61	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Independence	Community Renewal Program	P	R-63	NONE	May-65	Aug-70	\$133,267	\$133,267 *
VII	Missouri	Independence	Demolition Project	M	M-5	NONE	Dec-69	Apr-72	\$4,601	\$4,601 *
VII	Missouri	Independence	Northwest Parkway	R	R-31	Feb-61	Dec-64	Dec-73	\$1,806,732	\$1,806,732 *
VII	Missouri	Independence	Jackson Square	R	R-39	May-62	May-68		\$5,772,148	\$3,635,453 *
VII	Missouri	Independence	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Jun-71		\$1,968,011	\$733,096 *
VII	Missouri	Jefferson City	Campus View	R	R-18	Nov-59	Jul-62		\$2,019,517	\$2,019,517 *
VII	Missouri	Jefferson City	Progress	R	R-45	Nov-62	May-67		\$15,158,493	\$4,514,058 *
VII	Missouri	Jefferson City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jul-72		\$272,007	\$272,007 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Joplin Southeast (GN)	G	R-38	Sep-61	NONE	Mar-65	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Prehm Addition	R	R-19	Nov-59	Jun-61	Jun-69	\$150,188	\$150,188 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Feb-66	Apr-72	\$852,027	\$852,027 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Progress	R	R-27	Jan-60	Feb-63	Dec-72	\$1,053,528	\$1,053,528 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Parr Hill	R	R-49	May-64	Jan-68		\$782,029	\$538,786 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Downtown	R	R-67	Nov-65	Jan-68		\$2,291,385	\$1,548,720 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-7	NONE	Oct-70		\$1,204,690	\$776,977 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-101	NONE	May-72		\$1,543,950	\$373,023 *
VII	Missouri	Joplin	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-100	NONE	Jun-72		\$400,102	\$195,520 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Northside	U	3-3	Oct-50	Dec-53	Jun-60	\$1,128,170	\$1,128,170 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	North Paseo (GN)	G	R-17	Dec-59	NONE	Oct-66	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	West Main	R	R-41	Jun-62	Dec-63	Nov-66	\$847,552	\$847,552 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Central Indus. Dist. (FS)	S	R-82	Nov-66	NONE	Nov-67	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	May-66	Jul-70	\$42,552	\$42,552 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-2	NONE	Jul-69	Mar-73	\$1,352,331	\$1,352,331 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-59	NONE	Jun-64	Feb-74	\$480,370	\$480,370 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-69		\$58,516,558	\$45,202,844 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-8	NONE	Jun-71		\$376,000	\$344,640 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Demolition Project	M	M-100	NONE	Jun-71		\$184,333	\$184,333 *
VII	Missouri	Kansas City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-101	NONE	Jun-72		\$456,276	\$292,456 *
VII	Missouri	Kinloch	Maline Creek	R	R-5	Jun-56	Jun-59	Dec-72	\$2,136,621	\$2,136,621 *
VII	Missouri	Lee's Summit	Downtown (GN)	G	R-37	Nov-61	NONE	Feb-64	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Lee's Summit	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-3	NONE	Feb-67	Nov-72	\$387,822	\$387,822 *
VII	Missouri	Lee's Summit	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jun-70		\$2,361,574	\$1,835,907 *
VII	Missouri	Marshall	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-9	NONE	May-72		\$779,791	\$115,375 *
VII	Missouri	Mexico	Lafayette-Garfld. (FS)	S	R-11	Aug-57	NONE	Apr-59	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Mexico	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jun-70		\$4,845,878	\$4,361,317 *
VII	Missouri	Moberly	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Jun-72		\$1,684,731	\$214,338 *
VII	Missouri	Olivette	Olivette	R	R-35	Aug-61	Jan-67	Dec-73	\$1,143,438	\$1,143,438 *
VII	Missouri	Richland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-100	NONE	May-72		\$502,515	\$128,465 *
VII	Missouri	Smithville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,636,475	\$1,982,840 *
VII	Missouri	Springfield	South Central (GN)	G	R-46	Jul-63	NONE	Jan-66	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	Springfield	South Central A	R	R-62	Jun-65	Aug-68		\$5,487,729	\$3,568,895 *
VII	Missouri	Springfield	Southwest MO State Col.	R	R-75	Jul-69	Jun-72		\$5,393,099	\$2,198,240 *
VII	Missouri	Springfield	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Mar-70		\$4,486,203	\$3,020,420 *
VII	Missouri	St. Charles	Olive-Fine Sts.	R	R-3	Dec-55	Jun-58	Jun-62	\$62,031	\$62,031 *
VII	Missouri	St. Charles	First State Capitol	R	R-93	Jun-69	Jul-72		\$6,496,059	*
VII	Missouri	St. Joseph	Community Renewal Program	P	R-32	NONE	Aug-61	Oct-64	\$39,055	\$39,055 *
VII	Missouri	St. Joseph	St. Joseph Center (GN)	G	R-65	Jul-68	NONE	Nov-72	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	St. Joseph	St. Joseph Center 1	R	R-92	Jul-68	Jun-71		\$9,161,685	\$3,037,666 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Tandy (GN)	G	R-28	Feb-60	NONE	Feb-61	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Memorial Plaza	U	1-1	Oct-50	Jun-54	Oct-61	\$1,625,950	\$1,625,950 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Murphy (GN)	G	R-24	Jan-61	NONE	Apr-68	NONE	-
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-66	Nov-69	\$100,767	\$100,767 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Demolition Project	M	M-3	NONE	May-67	Nov-69	\$94,002	\$94,002 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Grandel	R	R-48	Jan-63	Mar-67	Aug-70	\$433,997	\$433,997 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Demolition Project	M	M-6	NONE	May-69	Apr-72	\$166,718	\$166,718 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Feb-67	Aug-72	\$1,293,092	\$1,293,092 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Mill Creek Valley	R	R-1	Apr-55	Jun-58	Dec-72	\$23,299,883	\$23,299,883 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Kosoiusko	R	R-2	Apr-56	May-59	Jan-73	\$16,384,072	\$16,384,072 *
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-66	NONE	Aug-65	Oct-73	\$639,000	\$639,000 *

VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	West End	R	R-25	Sep-63	Apr-65		\$29,185,644	\$24,239,310	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	La Salle Park	R	R-106	Feb-71	Jan-72		\$400,000	\$1,854,782	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Demolition Project	M	M-4	NONE	Aug-68		\$237,866	\$184,077	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Jun-69		\$491,387	\$439,715	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Apr-70		\$15,402,013	\$4,983,349	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis City	Demolition Project	M	M-7	NONE	Jun-71		\$600,000	\$408,377	*
VII	Missouri	St. Louis County	Elmwood Park	R	R-10	Oct-57	Jun-60	Apr-72	\$1,172,284	\$1,172,284	*
VII	Missouri	University City	Parkview Garden (GN)	G	R-33	Mar-62	NONE	Aug-63	NONE		-
VII	Missouri	University City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Dec-66	Mar-71	\$600,738	\$600,738	*
VII	Missouri	University City	Eastgate-Westgate Ngh.	R	R-43	Aug-62	Aug-64	Nov-72	\$1,945,149	\$1,945,149	*
VII	Missouri	University City	Delmar Loop	R	R-55	Oct-63	Jan-66	Dec-73	\$4,108,848	\$4,108,848	*
VII	Missouri	University City	Cunningham Park	R	R-60	Jun-64	Apr-67	Dec-73	\$1,847,755	\$1,847,755	*
VII	Missouri	University City	University Court	R	R-83	Jan-70	Jun-73		\$1,277,269		*
VII	Missouri	Webster Groves	North Webster Groves	R	R-15	Nov-58	Jun-60	Feb-71	\$1,241,496	\$1,241,496	*
VII	Missouri	Wellston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Apr-72		\$420,619	\$173,631	*
VII	Missouri	West Plains	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-14	NONE	Aug-72		\$1,021,939	\$283,056	*
VII	Nebraska	Grand Island	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-73		\$1,731,970	\$730,870	*
VII	Nebraska	North Platte	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	May-72		\$1,699,629	\$570,702	*
VII	Nebraska	Omaha	Community Renewal Program	P	R-2	NONE	Aug-63	Oct-67	\$83,671	\$83,671	*
VII	Nebraska	Omaha	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Apr-67	Jun-73	\$1,755,525	\$1,755,525	*
VIII	Colorado	Aurora	Community Renewal Program	P	R-11	NONE	Jun-61	Dec-63	\$13,278	\$13,278	*
VIII	Colorado	Colorado SFGS	Community Renewal Program	P	R-28	NONE	Jun-70	Apr-74	\$162,260	\$162,260	*
VIII	Colorado	Colorado SFGS	U. R. Area No. 1	R	R-31	Mar-71	May-73		\$7,151,891		*
VIII	Colorado	Colorado SFGS	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-11	NONE	Apr-72		\$897,711	\$314,373	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Community Renewal Program	P	R-10	NONE	Aug-60	Sep-65	\$165,533	\$165,533	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	South Platte Riv. (FS)	S	R-17	Jul-65	NONE	Feb-67	NONE		-
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Avondale Neighborhood	R	R-2	Jun-56	Dec-58	Sep-71	\$2,026,987	\$2,026,987	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Whittier School	R	R-4	Sep-56	Jun-60	Sep-71	\$2,881,210	\$2,881,210	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Blake St.	R	R-5	Dec-56	Nov-59	Apr-73	\$1,165,506	\$1,165,506	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Hospial Park (FS)	S	R-27	Sep-70	NONE	Apr-73	NONE		-
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Jerome Park	R	R-8	Aug-60	Jan-65	May-73	\$723,296	\$723,296	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Mitchell Neighborhood	R	R-14	Jun-64	Apr-70		\$4,140,608	\$1,789,903	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Skyline	R	R-15	Sep-64	Feb-68		\$33,252,887	\$29,711,930	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Auroria	R	R-24	Jan-69	Mar-72		\$15,672,065	\$4,289,052	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Russell Park	R	R-29	Jun-70	Jun-73		\$3,906,661		*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jul-69		\$6,467,625	\$6,411,751	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$11,769,075	\$3,398,775	*
VIII	Colorado	Denver	Community Renewal Program	P	R-26	NONE	Mar-70		\$635,000	\$571,500	*
VIII	Colorado	Greeley	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-8	NONE	Sep-72		\$741,466	\$244,426	*
VIII	Colorado	La Junta	College Overlook	R	R-23	Apr-70	Nov-71		\$1,448,104	\$762,089	*
VIII	Colorado	La Junta	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-10	NONE	Apr-72		\$733,995	\$339,669	*
VIII	Colorado	Littleton	College Park	R	R-20	Oct-66	Jun-68		\$2,320,537	\$2,038,868	*
VIII	Colorado	Longmont	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Apr-70		\$2,385,869	\$1,763,416	*
VIII	Colorado	Louisville	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-12	NONE	Jun-72		\$524,990	\$182,490	*
VIII	Colorado	Pueblo City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-13	NONE	Dec-62	May-69	\$33,000	\$33,000	*
VIII	Colorado	Pueblo City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Jun-71		\$3,181,950	\$1,230,950	*
VIII	Colorado	Trinidad	Trinidad Jr. College	R	R-18	Dec-65	Jun-66	Jun-69	\$680,284	\$680,284	*
VIII	Colorado	Trinidad	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-69	Jul-72	\$17,127	\$17,127	*
VIII	Colorado	Trinidad	Sopris	R	R-22	Jun-68	May-71		\$1,475,170	\$737,283	*
VIII	Colorado	Walsenburg	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-7	NONE	Jun-72		\$950,810	\$150,270	*
VIII	Colorado	Wellington	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Jun-71		\$591,560	\$374,060	*
VIII	Montana	Anaconda	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-72		\$2,035,078	\$1,397,955	*
VIII	Montana	Butte	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Dec-69	Nov-71	\$152,469	\$152,469	*
VIII	Montana	Butte	Interim Asst. Prog.	I	I-1	NONE	Oct-70	Jul-73	\$254,873	\$254,873	*
VIII	Montana	Butte	Demolition Project	M	M-2	NONE	Jun-71	Nov-73	\$18,251	\$18,251	*
VIII	Montana	Butte	Community Renewal Program	P	R-5	NONE	May-70	Apr-74	\$97,011	\$97,011	*
VIII	Montana	Helena	South Central (GN)	G	R-2	Jun-68	NONE	Jun-70	NONE		-
VIII	Montana	Helena	Last Chance	R	R-3	Jun-68	Apr-70		\$13,157,872	\$6,825,054	*
VIII	Montana	Kalispell	Kalispell Ngh. (FS)	S	R-6	Aug-70	NONE	May-72	NONE		-
VIII	North Dakota	Bismark	Central City	R	R-5	May-70	Jun-71		\$4,114,205	\$2,090,656	*
VIII	North Dakota	Fargo	Fourth St.	R	R-1	Mar-56	Feb-58	Apr-68	\$1,641,510	\$1,641,510	*

VIII	North Dakota	Fargo	Main Ave.	R	R-2	Dec-61	Oct-64		\$3,890,889	\$3,321,235	*
VIII	North Dakota	Fort Yates	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-4	NONE	Jun-72		\$48,600	\$17,302	*
VIII	North Dakota	Grand Forks City	First Renewal Project	R	R-4	Nov-66	Aug-70		\$9,025,103	\$4,816,968	*
VIII	North Dakota	Hillsboro	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Sep-67	Oct-71	\$479,888	\$479,888	*
VIII	North Dakota	Hillsboro	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	May-70		\$139,341	\$137,934	*
VIII	North Dakota	Jamestown	Civic Center	R	R-8	Jun-71	Dec-72		\$2,000,000	\$765,000	*
VIII	North Dakota	Minot	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Feb-70		\$3,985,360	\$3,120,585	*
VIII	North Dakota	Walhalla	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-5	NONE	Jun-72		\$67,000	\$62,957	*
VIII	North Dakota	West Fargo	Southdale	R	R-3	Dec-59	Nov-61	Mar-72	\$711,394	\$711,394	*
VIII	North Dakota	Williston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$870,817	\$301,400	*
VIII	South Dakota	Fort Pierre	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jun-71		\$724,099	\$353,458	*
VIII	South Dakota	Mitchell	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$887,923	\$302,611	*
VIII	South Dakota	Rapid City	Rapid Creek Fl. Dis. (FS)	S	R-3A	Sep-72	NONE	Dec-72	NONE		-
VIII	South Dakota	Rapid City	Rapid Creek Flood Dis.	C	R-3	NONE	Nov-72		\$48,000,000	\$24,849,177	*
VIII	South Dakota	Sioux Falls	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Mar-70		\$10,071,686	\$7,118,698	*
VIII	South Dakota	Sturgis	Dead Man's Gulch Dis.	C	R-4	Nov-72	May-73		\$1,999,747	\$719,914	*
VIII	Utah	Ogden	Community Renewal Program	P	R-2	NONE	Aug-66	Nov-70	\$57,520	\$57,520	*
VIII	Utah	Ogden	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$1,631,698	\$897,641	*
VIII	Utah	Provo	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Jun-72		\$938,364	\$325,364	*
VIII	Utah	Salt Lake City	Community Renewal Program	P	R-3	NONE	Jan-69	Feb-74	\$183,260	\$183,260	*
VIII	Utah	Salt Lake City	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-71		\$4,095,599	\$1,633,901	*
VIII	Utah	Salt Lake City	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-72		\$695,404	\$401,702	*
VIII	Wyoming	Casper	Downtown Northwest	R	R-2	Jun-69	Sep-71		\$1,085,799	\$1,002,376	*
VIII	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Pioneer (GN)	G	R-1	Oct-66	NONE	Apr-69	NONE		-
VIII	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Apr-69		\$2,259,113	\$1,171,513	*
VIII	Wyoming	Rock Springs	Community Renewal Program	P	R-4	NONE	Jun-71	Jan-73	\$48,274	\$48,274	*
VIII	Wyoming	Rock Springs	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Jun-72		\$963,829	\$246,811	*
X	Alaska	Anchorage	Government Hill No. 1	R	R-3	Jun-56	May-58	Oct-63	\$474,318	\$474,318	*
X	Alaska	Anchorage	Northern Lights	R	R-12	Dec-59	Apr-61	Aug-66	\$241,636	\$241,636	*
X	Alaska	Anchorage	Westchester	C	R-8	Apr-58	Jun-60		\$1,038,612	\$710,788	*
X	Alaska	Anchorage	Eastchester	R	R-16	Jun-63	Dec-65		\$3,234,485	\$2,344,461	*
X	Alaska	Anchorage	Downtown No. 1	C	R-20	Apr-64	May-65		\$11,336,743	\$8,525,338	*
X	Alaska	Cordova	Waterfront	C	R-28	Dec-64	Dec-66	Nov-73	\$1,880,066	\$1,880,065	*
X	Alaska	Fairbanks	Westside (GN)	G	R-10	Dec-58	NONE	Jun-62	NONE		-
X	Alaska	Fairbanks	Central Downtown	R	R-7	Jul-54	Jun-57	Sep-70	\$2,006,541	\$2,006,541	*
X	Alaska	Fairbanks	Barnette	R	R-15	Dec-60	Sep-62		\$2,700,177	\$2,537,478	*
X	Alaska	Homer	Homer (FS)	S	R-24	May-64	NONE	Jun-65	NONE		-
X	Alaska	Juneau	Glacier (GN)	G	R-17	Apr-64	NONE	Apr-67	NONE		-
X	Alaska	Juneau	Harborview	R	R-18	Aug-64	Sep-68		\$7,852,932	\$2,864,999	*
X	Alaska	Kodiak	Downtown Area	C	R-19	Apr-64	Aug-64		\$8,439,560	\$7,444,869	*
X	Alaska	Seldovia	Seldovia Area	C	R-26	May-64	Dec-64		\$4,989,083	\$4,204,242	*
X	Alaska	Seward	Seward Area	C	R-21	Apr-64	Aug-64	Nov-73	\$1,347,494	\$1,347,494	*
X	Alaska	Stika	Swan Creek	R	R-14	Sep-60	Mar-62	Jun-73	\$759,834	\$759,834	*
X	Alaska	Valdez	Valzed Area	C	R-22	Apr-64	Aug-64	Sep-73	\$2,885,335	\$2,885,335	*
X	Alaska	Valdez	Mineral CR (Open Land)	C	R-25	Jun-64	May-65	Sep-73	\$1,821,172	\$1,821,172	*
X	Idaho	Boise	Boise Downtown (GN)	G	R-2	Nov-66	NONE	Sep-67	NONE		-
X	Idaho	Boise	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Jun-72	Apr-74	\$141,411	\$141,411	*
X	Idaho	Boise	Central District No. 1	R	R-4	Sep-67	May-69		\$10,408,467	\$4,833,050	*
X	Idaho	Boise	Central District No. 2	R	R-5	Dec-69	May-71		\$18,113,102		*
X	Idaho	Boise	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	May-72		\$117,813	\$117,813	*
X	Idaho	Idaho Falls	Eagle Rock	R	R-6	Aug-68	Mar-71		\$3,444,262	\$1,632,194	*
X	Idaho	Lewiston	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-100	NONE	Apr-72		\$692,227	\$475,546	*
X	Idaho	Twin Falls	Four Parks	R	R-1	Jan-66	Dec-68	Jun-73	\$1,628,885	\$1,628,885	*
X	Oregon	Cascade Locks	Columbia Grge. Ctr. (FS)	S	R-14A	Sep-64	NONE	Oct-66	NONE		-
X	Oregon	Cascade Locks	Columbia Grge. Ctr.	R	R-14	Oct-66	Aug-70		\$615,981	\$218,581	*
X	Oregon	Coos Bay	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-1	NONE	Feb-70		\$2,643,491	\$1,732,278	*
X	Oregon	Corvallis	Oregon State U-Jeff St.	R	R-12	Oct-64	Jun-66	Jun-68	\$460,060	\$460,060	*
X	Oregon	Eugene	East Campus	R	R-7	Oct-61	Aug-63	Mar-67	\$502,398	\$502,398	*
X	Oregon	Eugene	Central Eugene	R	R-18	Dec-66	Mar-69		\$22,438,349	\$10,542,924	*
X	Oregon	Eugene	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-4	NONE	Mar-70		\$1,191,410	\$1,191,410	*
X	Oregon	Portland	Community Renewal Program	P	R-11	NONE	Apr-63	Sep-69	\$130,915	\$130,915	*

X	Oregon	Portland	Albina Neighborhood	R	R-8	Oct-61	Aug-64	Nov-72	\$2,113,179	\$2,113,179	*
X	Oregon	Portland	Certified Area Program	T	T-1	NONE	Apr-71	May-73	\$17,500	\$17,500	*
X	Oregon	Portland	South Auditorium	R	R-1	Feb-51	Jun-58		\$9,207,720	\$8,013,048	*
X	Oregon	Portland	Portland State College	R	R-16	Nov-65	Feb-68		\$8,914,313	\$7,262,243	*
X	Oregon	Portland	Emanuel Hospital	R	R-20	Dec-68	Apr-71		\$7,896,009	\$3,160,319	*
X	Oregon	Portland	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-5	NONE	Mar-70		\$13,617,810	\$8,593,265	*
X	Oregon	Reedsport	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Feb-70		\$705,692	\$690,815	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Willamette	R	R-9	Jul-62	May-65	Jun-70	\$1,170,749	\$1,170,749	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Downtown Study (GN)	G	R-19	Jan-70	NONE	May-72	NONE	-	
X	Oregon	Salem	Hollywood	R	R-15	Mar-65	Jan-69		\$2,307,779	\$1,457,061	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Pringle Creek	R	R-27	Dec-71	Mar-72		\$6,693,130	\$5,136,232	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	Oct-66		\$900,579	\$835,499	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	Jun-68		\$1,024,946	\$831,374	*
X	Oregon	Salem	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-6	NONE	Jun-71		\$2,809,802	\$1,649,792	*
X	Oregon	Springfield	Third St.	R	R-2	Nov-56	Jun-59	Jun-66	\$868,655	\$868,655	*
X	Washington	Anacortes	Anacortes Ind. Park	R	R-15	Jun-64	Mar-66		\$3,711,475	\$1,868,624	*
X	Washington	Ellensburg	North Campus	R	R-16	Dec-64	Jun-67	Apr-73	\$2,880,730	\$2,880,730	*
X	Washington	Hoquaim	Central Bus Dist.	R	R-11	Jul-62	Dec-63	Jun-73	\$1,538,701	\$1,538,701	*
X	Washington	Longview	Industrial Way Ngh.	R	R-22	Jun-71	May-72		\$3,783,862	\$1,492,849	*
X	Washington	Mountlake Terrace	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-2	NONE	May-71		\$929,016	\$565,980	*
X	Washington	Pasco	East Pasco No. 1	R	R-18	Apr-67	Apr-68		\$3,247,540	\$1,984,808	*
X	Washington	Seattle	Community Renewal Program	P	R-12	NONE	Nov-62	Jun-73	\$261,405	\$261,405	*
X	Washington	Seattle	South Seattle	R	R-13	Oct-63	Mar-66	Jun-74	\$4,267,817	\$4,267,817	*
X	Washington	Seattle	Yesler-Atlantic	R	R-5	Dec-59	Feb-68		\$14,374,227	\$6,181,022	*
X	Washington	Seattle	University Add-N Lake	R	R-8	Jan-61	Oct-63		\$5,025,856	\$1,923,537	*
X	Washington	Seattle	Pike Plaza	R	R-17	Dec-66	May-71		\$14,592,617	*	
X	Washington	Seattle	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-2	NONE	Mar-70		\$8,145,472	\$4,225,785	*
X	Washington	Seattle	Code Enforcement Proj.	E	E-1	NONE	May-71		\$857,991	\$564,205	*
X	Washington	Spokane	Community Renewal Program	P	R-9	NONE	Jun-61	Apr-66	\$77,546	\$77,546	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	Downtown Tacoma (GN)	G	R-6	Dec-60	NONE	Jan-65	NONE	-	
X	Washington	Tacoma	Demolition Project	M	M-1	NONE	Apr-66	Apr-71	\$97,955	\$97,955	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	Center St.	R	R-1	Oct-58	Jun-60	Jun-73	\$1,546,957	\$1,546,957	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	Community Renewal Program	P	R-19	NONE	Apr-68	Nov-73	\$187,611	\$187,611	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	Fawcett	R	R-3	Jan-60	Apr-62		\$1,101,323	\$937,282	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	New Tacoma	R	R-14	Feb-63	Sep-63		\$13,111,355	\$5,900,369	*
X	Washington	Tacoma	Neighborhood Dev. Program	A	A-3	NONE	Aug-72		\$586,082	\$31,441	*
X	Washington	Vancouver	Esther Short-Indus. Park	R	R-2	Nov-58	May-61	Sep-72	\$1,535,681	\$1,535,681	*

\$13,096,678,417

8,437,931,705

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Urban Renewal-era Resources in the United States

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APPENDIX C: TABLE OF NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTIES²

State	City	Property Name	Listed Date	Reference #
ALABAMA	Mobile	Church Street East Historic District	12/16/71	71000102
ALABAMA	Mobile	Church Street East Historic District (Boundary Increase II)	04/20/05	05000289
ALABAMA	Mobile	Church Street East Historic District (Boundary Increase)	01/13/84	84000663
ARKANSAS	Little Rock	University Park Historic District	10/20/23	100008973
CALIFORNIA	Fresno	Fulton Mall (Demolished)	DOE/2010	10000557
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	Hotel America	09/07/12	12000359
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	Phoenix Life Insurance Company Building	01/21/05	4001462
CONNECTICUT	New Haven	Crawford, George W., Manor	03/31/15	15000113
CONNECTICUT	New Haven	Wooster Square Historic District	08/05/71	71000914
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Washington	Harbour Square	11/28/18	100003158
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Washington	Tiber Island	01/14/13	12001166
DELEWARE	Wilmington	Compton Park Apartments	10/01/24	1000010936
DELEWARE	Wilmington	Rodney Square Historic District	08/10/11	11000522
GEORGIA	Brunswick	Brunswick Old Town	12/02/74	74000683
GEORGIA	Brunswick	Brunswick Old Town Historic District (AD)	12/07/18	79000727
ILLINOIS	Chicago	University Apartments	12/22/05	04001301
IOWA	Iowa City	Iowa City Downtown Historic District	05/27/21	100006609
KANSAS	Wichita	Garvey Center	04/02/21	100006328
KENTUCKY	Russellville	Black Bottom Historic District	03/17/10	09000007
MAINE	Portland	Franklin Towers	03/28/24	100009363
MARYLAND	Baltimore (Independ	Federal Office Building	11/17/23	100009560
MARYLAND	Baltimore (Independ	Mercantile Deposit and Trust	11/05/18	100003078
MARYLAND	Baltimore (Independ	One Charles Center	07/13/00	00000745
MICHIGAN	Detroit	Lafayette Park (NHL)	07/21/15	15000621
MICHIGAN	Detroit	Mies van der Rohe Residential District, Lafayette Park	08/01/96	96000809
MINNESOTA	Minneapolis	Cedar Square West	12/28/10	10001090
MINNESOTA	Minneapolis	Northstar Center	07/11/16	16000441
MINNESOTA	Saint Paul	Osborn Building	12/13/18	100003233
MISSOURI	Kansas City	Ten Main Center	11/02/15	15000760
MISSOURI	St. Louis (Independ	Ford Apartments	01/26/05	04001562
MISSOURI	St. Louis (Independ	Laclede's Landing	08/25/76	76002262
MISSOURI	St. Louis	Plaza Square Apartments Historic District	07/12/07	07000705
MISSOURI	University City	Parkview Towers	07/24/24	100010557

² Note: Yellow shading indicates properties with urban renewal connections, but little to no new construction. Green shading indicates National Historic Landmarks. Red shading indicates demolished properties. This does not constitute a list of all properties.

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Urban Renewal-era Resources in the United States

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APPENDIX C: TABLE OF NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED URBAN RENEWAL PROPERTIES (CONT.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE	Portsmouth	Strawbery Banke Historic District	06/20/75	75000236
NEW YORK	Albany	Park Mart	05/19/21	100006516
NEW YORK	Erie	Hamlin Park Historic District	07/03/13	13000462
NEW YORK	Troy	Central Troy Historic District	08/13/86	86001527
NORTH CAROLINA	High Point	One Plaza Center	04/12/24	100010204
OHIO	Cincinnati	Winton Terrace Historic District	03/10/23	100008657
OHIO	Cleveland	Cleveland Mall	06/10/75	75001360
OHIO	Cleveland	Erievue Historic District	02/01/21	100006084
OHIO	Toledo	Toledo Central Business Historic District	03/25/22	100007510
OKLAHOMA	Tulsa	Tulsa Civic Center Historic District	01/03/12	11000641
OREGON	Portland	Halprin Open Space Sequence	03/06/13	13000058
PENNSYLVANIA	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Renaissance Historic District	05/02/13	13000252
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	Park Towne Place	12/15/11	11000926
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	Society Hill Historic District	06/23/71	71000065
PENNSYLVANIA	York	General Gates House and Golden Plough Tavern	12/06/71	71000737
TENNESSEE	Morristown	Morristown Main Street Historic District	03/22/16	16000120
TEXAS	San Antonio	Institute of Texan Cultures	04/22/24	100010249
VIRGINIA	Norfolk	Downtown Norfolk Financial Historic District	06/26/23	100009071

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Urban Renewal-era Resources in the United States

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APPENDIX D: LIST OF STEPS/QUESTIONS TO GUIDE NATIONAL REGISTER PREPARERS

- Identify when the resource was built.
 - Does the resource fit into the 1949-1974 MPDF scope?
 - If not, was the Urban Renewal Plan (URP) in place prior to 1974, and does the resource fit into the objectives of the plan?
- Identify the specific Urban Renewal Area (URA) in which the resource was located.
 - When were the URP and URA approved?
 - What were the stated goals of the URP? Does the resource meet/achieve one of those goals?
 - Who was involved in developing the URP/URA?
 - What social/socioeconomic conditions existed in the URA prior to project approval? Did conditions within the URA change following project completion?
 - Did the community establish other URAs? How did they differ from or work with the objectives of the URP of the nominated resource?
 - What specific legislation was the URA adopted under?
- Identify if the resource is an individual development, or part of a larger district/complex.
- Identify the subtype from the MPDF discussion.
- Identify relevant developers, architects, landscape architects, planners, or engineers.
- Did the resource meet a stated goal outlined in the URP?
- Identify how (if) the resource contributed to community history at the local, state, or national level.
 - Identify the appropriate National Register Criteria, areas of significance, level of significance, and period of significance.
 - Identify the character defining features of the resource.
 - Does the resource meet the general registration requirements outlined in the MPDF?
 - Does the resource meet the seven aspects of integrity, particularly as they relate to the character-defining features?
 - Are there any significant post-construction elements or history?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/18/2025 Date of 45th Day: 2/2/2026

Reference number:

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 12/18/2025 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

"Urban renewal" was among the most significant policies adopted by a wide range of cities during the second half of the twentieth century. Since the late-1940s, urban renewal programs in various forms have changed the face of many downtown areas, both large and small, across the country. The story of the origins of these programs at the national level and the resulting actions at the state and local level can reveal much about the history of urban planning, modern architecture, and social attitudes during the second half of the twentieth century. The MPS cover document provides a comprehensive overview of the period's urban renewal programs and an understanding of the associated property types that resulted from those programs. The MPS provides an exhaustive context and registration requirements as guidance for proponents wishing to prepare National Register nominations for places significant for or impacted by urban renewal actions. As more local nominations are submitted under the cover additional documentation may augment the current MPS whose express goal was to provide a national overview.

Recommendation/
Criteria

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DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments: No see attached SLR: No